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LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

MR. BORDEN'S DIFFICULT TASK.

There is some speculation as to Mr. Borden's entourage. Sir Hibbert Tupper is in Nova Scotia at present, and there are hints of his re-entrance into public life. Rumor goes so far as to designate him as Mr. Borden's successor in the Conservative leadership. Sir Hibbert, however, disqualified himself for this honor by a bad "break" after the election of 1896. While smarting under defeat he told the electors of Pictou that it was time for the "dominant race" in Canada to assert itself, and keep Quebec in its place. This was not the language of a statesman, but of a spoiled child. Sir Hibbert was once acclaimed by his party as the youthful prodigy of Canadian politics. He inherited the Tory idea of a divine right to govern, and when he lost office he sulked in his tent for a season, and then abandoned public life and his native province. Having practically deserted his party in its adversity, he is not likely to be welcomed back with enthusiasm.

In spite of the warning of the Montreal Star, Mr. Borden will have Mr. Foster as a companion in the Maritime Provinces. It may be that Mr. Borden "can't lose him." Certainly it will be embarrassing for the leader to expound anti-graft principles with the member for North Toronto at his elbow. The difficulty would be intensified if those distinguished speculators, Fowler, Pope and Lefurgey, join the procession. They turned Mr. Borden's last tour to such a profitable account that they may wish to renew the experience.

In Quebec Mr. Borden will have a no less trying role. He will have to handle the autonomy bills gingerly in the presence of his Conservative fellow-members, who almost to a man voted against him on that issue. In Ontario he may be joined by Colonel Sam Hughes, who says that all Quebec members are in politics for salaries and "graft." In the West he could not very well preach his high tariff doctrines, when the western Conservatives voted in the House of Commons to reduce the duty on agricultural implements.

Altogether Mr. Borden may find it a harder task to keep off the corns of his own party than to inflict injury on the other party.

JAPAN'S LATEST TREATY.

The conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Japan evidently justifies the assumption that at least until 1915, when the Anglo-Japanese ten-year treaty expires, peace in the Far East will be maintained.

By this latest treaty Russia and Japan reciprocally guarantee each other's territories on the Pacific coast of Asia and also the territorial integrity and independence of China.

The treaty, according to a report from the Japanese capital, is believed to contain a secret clause, specially defining each country's sphere of influence and placing a part of the Sungari River within Japan's sphere, thus modifying Russia's exclusive rights of navigating that stream.

Japan has now concluded treaties with every naval power of consequence except Germany and the United States, and only in the event of her becoming involved in hostilities with either of these can peace in the Orient possibly be disturbed. There is reason to believe that Japan is willing to enter into agreements with both of these nations, and it is not improbable that before very long Germany will be found in line with Britain, France and Russia. She had little or nothing to gain by remaining in her present isolated state. Were she to send the bulk of her warships to the Pacific she might be able to beat Japan on the sea, but, at so great a distance from her base, she could not hope to cope with the forces of the Mikado on land. Moreover, even if her fleet should be victorious, Germany would be prevented by the guarantees exchanged with Japan by Britain, France and Russia from occupying Japanese territory, while should the Japanese fleet be triumphant, Japan would be enabled to seize Kiao Chiao, the Carolines and German territory in New Guinea and the Samoan Islands. It will be seen that Germany cannot possibly gain anything by engaging in

a conflict with the Asiatic power.

In one respect the position of the United States is different from that of any of the other powers. True, a treaty with Japan such as that concluded by the three European powers would relieve the republic from apprehension with respect to the Philippines and Hawaii, and render unnecessary the dispatch of battleships to the Pacific. But to guarantee the integrity of Japanese territory would be to definitely renounce the traditional policy of avoiding foreign entanglements. The question now is, whether, in view of the treaties concluded by Japan and the new responsibilities assumed by the United States, the latter would be justified in renouncing that policy.

Meantime Germany's attitude of aloofness in regard to Japan is taken in certain quarters as an act of friendship to the United States, which would be practically left in the lurch were Emperor William to be a party to the guaranteeing of the territorial possessions of Japan.

BRITISH LAND LEGISLATION.

The resignation of Earl Sefton as Master of the Horse in the Campbell-Bannerman ministry, and the recent attack on the Government by Lord Rosebery, a former Liberal leader, direct attention to the land legislation against which both peers have entered their protests.

Earl Sefton's opposition to the Government's land policy is not unnatural, seeing that his possessions, amounting to over twenty thousand acres. Doubtless there are other peers supporting the present Government who feel as he does, but realize that something must be done to relieve an almost intolerable situation. Lord Rosebery's objection is to the introduction of what he calls the Irish-American system of land owning, and in his attack he made use of language that is strong even for a free lance. His criticism was directed against all three of the Government measures, each of which is distinct and has been framed with the view of local needs and conditions, the object being to check rural depopulation, encourage agriculture and establish small holders of a thrifty and prosperous class.

In the Irish bill, which has been amended by the House of Lords and which is merely supplemental to previous land acts more sweeping in character, the special problem of former tenants who have suffered eviction, is dealt with.

The English measure to which Earl Sefton particularly objects provides for the purchase of land by the state or by counties, and the leasing on reasonable terms of said parcels to tenants. The Government deems it expedient to create in England small landowners, its intention being to introduce later on large reforms of tenure and rent taxation.

By the Scottish bill the creation of peasant proprietors is contemplated. The principle of compulsory purchase on judicially fixed terms underlies each measure, and all of them contain restrictions upon the right of free contract and the right of property—features which meet strong objection, particularly from Conservative peers.

The Government, however, appears determined to stand by its guns, declining to yield on any one of the measures. Indeed, it has already made known that the Lords' amendments to the Irish bill are not acceptable. The advanced Liberals and Radicals in the popular chamber, recognizing that land reform underlies all other vital questions of internal economy, are heartily in accord with the Government's policy. It is not improbable that the determined attitude of the Premier on the land question will cause the peers, if not to yield, to at least agree to some sort of compromise.

WHO CARED?

[Saturday Post.]

Up in Boston the other day a young lawyer, who spends most of his time trying to seem busy and prosperous, went out for a walk, leaving on his door a card neatly marked:

"Will be back in an hour."
On his return he found that some envious rival had inscribed underneath, "What for?"

EXCESS BAGGAGE.

[Hamilton Times.]

Leader Borden takes Charles E. Foster with him on a hurried trip through the Maritime Provinces. The Montreal Star, however, seems to regard Mr. Foster as excess baggage.

AFTER THE STRIKE.

[Guelph Mercury.]

The ghastly showing of gashed faces so markedly prevalent in London during the past three weeks will soon be a thing of the past. The striking barbers of London in the Bush have gone back to work.

GIVE HIM A START.

[London Tit-Bits.]

Holding up a pair of antique candlesticks, an auctioneer said:
"Give me a start."
"Fourpence!" came a voice from the crowd.
"What?" exclaimed the horrified auctioneer.
"Ah!" said the bidder, "I thought that would give him a start."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BLOOD IS UP.

[Vancouver Sun.]

We in British Columbia seriously object to being made the burden-bearer of a British alliance with an Asiatic race. We recall the numerous sacrifices which Canada has been called upon to bear by the Asiatization, Alverton and others of his

tory for imperial interests or through imperial neglect, and while we may have stood for unjust adjudication of boundary disputes we will not stand to be made the dumping ground of Asiatics for imperial or any other reasons.

Much less will we stand for the whole-sale importation of Jap coolies in the interests of railways or other corporations. The temper of the Province is now such that the interests of government, political parties and transcontinental railways will receive scant consideration in dealing with the matter.

HE KNOWS NOW.

[Houston Post.]

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."
"I used to think that too, before I had a wife to keep me posted."

SASKATOON'S BOAST.

[Saskatoon Phoenix.]

There is one thing that no enemy can lay to the charge of Saskatoon. She has never been spoon-fed by any government. If the city is making a name for itself and growing, it is as a result of the confidence and energy of the citizens.

MODERN REVISION.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is that old saying about a fool and his money?
Pa—A wise man and a fool's money are soon united, my son.

SOMETHING IN A NAME.

[Chicago News.]

"Circumstances!" exclaimed the summer boarder. "That is certainly a queer name for a mule."
"Oh, I dunno," rejoined the old farmer. "Didn't you never hear of circumstances over which a feller ain't got no control?"

THE MAN WITH THE CHIP.

[Baltimore American.]

He always had something to grumble about.
Had this man with a chip on his shoulder.
The world to the dogs was going, no doubt.
To the man with the chip on his shoulder.
Nobody was honest, nobody was square.
He found traps to "do" him were laid everywhere.
Nobody he met with would deal with him fair.
Thought the man with the chip on his shoulder.

He looked out for trouble as farmers for rain.
The man with the chip on his shoulder.
He searched every pleasure to find hidden pain.
The man with the chip on his shoulder.
The clouds were too dark or the sun was too bright.
No matter what happened it never was right.
When peace was prevailing he spoiled for a fight.
The man with the chip on his shoulder.

The deed might be right, but he thought motive wrong.
The man with the chip on his shoulder.
He was sure right and honor were bought for a song.
The man with the chip on his shoulder.
He thinks he's the champion mankind most needs.
That the world is dependent on him and his deeds.
But he's the worst pest that society breeds—
The man with the chip on his shoulder.

SAFE AT SEA.

[Punch.]

Benevolent Old Gent—Don't you find a sailor's life a very dangerous one?
Old Salt—Oh, yes, sir; but fortunately it ain't often we gets into port.

TRUE AND PROBABLY SAD.

[Puck.]

Mrs. Boofor (meditatively, over her book)—How true this is?
Mr. Boofor (reading himself)—Well, Marie, don't keep me in suspense. What is it about us men?

THE JOY OF LIVING.

[Montreal Herald.]

You may talk of the beauty of sailing the rivers.
Or flitting about from early dawn.
But the sport of a lifetime for some politicians
Is a land sale out in Saskatchewan.

POOR THING.

[Sam Kiser.]

She never ventured out to sea,
Because she feared to drown;
She dreaded crowds and therefore she
Would not reside in town.

She never rode upon a train,
The engines went too fast;
She hid beneath her counterpane
When storms were roaring past.

One night, while stealing through a hall,
Afraid to draw her breath,
She threw her shadow on the wall,
And scared herself to death.

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.

[New York Sun.]

Teacher—Now, Johnny, what are the seats of the mighty?
Johnny—On the grand stand.

HOW TO HANDLE THEM.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Hostess—John, Miss Skreemer and Mr. Borall are both here. He are we going to manage them?
Host—Both at the same time, Maria. You get Miss Skreemer at the piano, and while she's singing I'll take Borall and a lot of fellows over to the far corner of the room and have him unload all his stories on us at once.

EYES BLUE AND OTHERWISE.

[London Daily Graphic.]

One of the scientific discussions on heredity before the British Association suggests a new pastime, eminently suited to garden parties and picnics. It has to do with the color of the human eye. So far as science is concerned there are only two kinds of eyes, those which are blue and those which are not. Blue is the natural color of the eye; all the other hues, described as hazel or gray, green or violet, are due to the pigment or color superimposed on the blue iris, and science roughly divides them into brown, now, the children of two blue-eyed people will always have blue eyes, but if people marry whose eyes are not true blue then there is always a probability, and sometimes a tendency on the part of one or more of their children to revert to blue. Thus two people, one of whom had hazel eyes and the other what are usually described as brown eyes, might quite normally have a child with blue eyes, because blue is a color which tends to reassert itself. Science, in the person of those zoologists who believe in the Mendelian theories of heredity, is trying to go further than this and to say when a blue-eyed and a brown-eyed person marry what proportion of their children will have blue eyes and what proportion brown. But the scientists are at present at a standstill for want of enough facts and figures to go upon. Consequently any earnest young man who asks an attractive young lady if she may closely examine her eyes to see how far they corroborate the Mendelian theory when compared with those of her parents, will be regarded as doing something to advance the progress of knowledge.

Give the Babies

NESTLE'S FOOD

It is suitable for the youngest infants and the safest food for the baby in the hot weather—easily digested by the most delicate stomach. The doctors recommend the use of Nestle's Food because it is nourishing and keeps the infant's bowels in perfect order, avoiding all risks at this season from impure milk.

Nestle's Food requires only water to prepare.

Ask your Doctor about

NESTLE'S FOOD

The Leeming Miles Co., Ltd., Montreal
Write for Recent Work on Infant Feeding and sample free by mail.

ORIOLES WIN FROM THE LEAFS

Baltimore Takes First of the Final Series With Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—Applegate's control deserted him when he tried to cage up the Orioles at Diamond Park yesterday, and his composure deserted him at the same time. Then it was easy for the Birds, who won by 4 to 1, without trouble. McCloskey was boss of the job at all stages, and really earned a shut-out, two glaring errors by Hall at short being all that allowed the Leafs to make a round trip of the bases.

Bill O'Hara, the Toronto boy with the Orioles, was in the game but five innings, but he figured in a fast double and hit two good singles for his two appearances at bat.

The four runs scored by the visitors were all the result of Applegate's wildness, coupled with the two errors charged up against the third, and when he stole second there was no duty there to take Carrigan's good throw, the pitcher going to third. O'Hara was passed, and when Kelly flew out to his namesake of Toronto, McCloskey came home and O'Hara went to second. Byers singled O'Hara home. Two runs.

Demmitt doubled in the fourth, but was left on. Baltimore got busy on the coaching lines in the fifth. McCloskey was safe on Flynn's fumble. O'Hara hit his second single, and Hall dumped a sacrifice, which advanced both runners to third. Applegate plugged Kelly in the ribs, and Byers singled again, scoring McCloskey. O'Hara tried to score on the same play, but Boss Kelley, who fielded Byers' drive back of second, nipped him at the plate.

O'Hara hurt his leg when he slid into Carrigan and the latter had a thumb dislocated. Both had to retire. Hall went from short to left field, and Beach did the shortfielding, while Hurley went in for Carrigan.

The excitement mounted, and he walked Dunn and hit Demmitt, forcing Kelly home. Two were down and the bases full, when Rapp flew out to right field. Two hits, two dead balls, a walk and an error had accounted for two runs. The Orioles threatened again in the seventh, when with nobody out, Kelly singled and stole second, but was doubled out from Weldon'sault to Schaffly.

Toronto's only run was made in the fourth, when Flynn singled and was belted around by Wotell's drive. Byers, O'Hara and Kelly were on, and Hall's second error. The Leafs had McCloskey on the ragged edge of a score or two at intervals throughout the game, but the Oriole twirler was good in pinches and stood the Toronto off each time.

Baltimore played like a team that will give the rest of the Eastern Leaguers an uneasy time of it from this out. Dunn will not admit that any of the others have anything on his boys. He thinks that if Toronto gets better than 7n even break on the series the leaders will be favored with the balance of the luck of the games. Score:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
O'Hara, 1 f.....	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Beach, s. f.....	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Hall, s. s. f.....	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	0
Kelly, c. f.....	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Byers, c. b.....	4	0	2	7	2	0	0	0
Dunn, 2 b.....	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
Demmitt, r. f.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rapp, 1 b.....	4	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
Burrell, 3 b.....	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
McCloskey, p.....	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
Totals.....	32	4	10	27	14	3	0	0

	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Weldon'sault, c. f.....	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Schaffly, 2 b.....	4	0	1	5	7	0	0	0
Kelly, 3 b.....	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Philly, 3 b.....	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Carrigan, c.....	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Hurley, c.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Flynn, 1 b.....	3	1	1	9	4	1	0	0
Prick, s. f.....	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Wotell, r. f.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Applegate, p.....	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
1000s.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Store closes daily at 5 p.m., except Saturday. Open daily at 8 a.m.

Out-of-town customers who mail their orders will receive every attention.

J. H. Chapman & Co.

126, 128, 128½ Dundas Street

FRIDAY Bargain Day

A money-saving day to the careful and thrifty housekeeper.

A few useful and seasonal bargains are noted here, but a great many more will be on our counters on Friday.

Black and Colored Dress Materials at Bargain-Day Prices

Four pieces Tricotine Dress Goods, in shades of dark and light brown, dark green, navy and black; 44 inches wide. Special on Friday, yard.....85c

One piece only—shop early—Black Silk Voile. Very fine texture; 45 inches wide. Our regular price \$1.50. Friday half price. Yard.....75c

Scotch Plaids and Fine-Check Silks, on Sale Friday at 50c Yd.

Ten pieces Scotch Clan Tartan Silks, in very fine weaves, 21 inches wide. Fine checks and fancy patterns. Suitable for waists and dresses. All one price Friday. Yard.....50c

At Half Price, Panama Cloth Worth 65c Yd. Friday for 33c

Four pieces only Black Panama Cloth. Very fine weave, 42 inches wide. Shop early. This bargain will not last long. Regular price 65c. Friday, yard.....33c

Friday Bargain Day Is

Thrifty Housekeepers' Day

200 yards 16-inch Crash Toweling, Friday, per yard.....7c

300 yards Unbleached Birdseye Toweling, 8½c yard; 12 yards for.....\$1.00

150 yards extra heavy Unbleached Twill Sheetting, 12 inches wide; Friday, per yard.....27c

Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, size 17x34, Friday 10c each, or per dozen.....\$1.10

Canadian Crocheted Bedspreads, sizes 76x86; special Friday.....\$1.10

10 Yards of 36-inch Flannelette For \$1.00

10 pieces Flannelette, 36 inches wide; in light and medium dark stripes; close and firm weave; Friday 10 yards for.....\$1.00

Men's Furnishings at

Friday Prices

8 dozen Men's Flannelette Shirts, sizes 15 to 17; Friday 3 for \$1.00

Men's Colored Percal Shirts in fancy stripes and small neat designs; all sizes Friday for, each 35c

Slightly Soiled White Dress

Shirts for 35c Each

Come early and have first choice.

Cashmere Hose for, per pair 19c

Men's plain, black Cashmere Hose, medium weight; Friday, per pair.....19c

Wash Dresses \$1.50 Each

A few more of those pretty and serviceable Dresses we had on sale a short time ago; made of printed percales, with lawn and ivory luster; Friday for.....\$1.50

Friday Prices for Women's

Ready-to-Wear Garments

Silk Petticoats for.....\$2.35

4 dozen Silk Petticoats of fine quality shot silk, in all the leading colors, and well made; Friday for.....\$2.35

Linen Wash Skirts 98c

5 dozen Linen Wash Skirts, pleated and nicely made, worth \$1.50; Friday for.....98c

3 only Ladies' Black Silk Coats, lined and richly trimmed with silk applique; sizes 2-38, 1-40; worth \$18.00, for.....\$10.00

\$1.50 Wrappers for 98c

Printed Percal Wrappers, neat patterned and washable colors, deep flounce; waist lined; full cuff sleeve; Friday for.....98c

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens and Cotton Blankets at Tempting Prices

Unbleached Table Linen, 58 inches wide. Friday, yard 25c

Unbleached Union Table Linen, 60 inches wide. Friday, per yard.....35c

Bleached Table Linen, 64 inches wide, clean finish. Friday, per yard.....50c

Bleached Table Linen, 68 inches wide. Very special Friday, per yard.....68c

60c Linoleums for 42c Yard

Scotch Cork Linoleum, 2, 3 and 4 yards wide, choice patterns. Regular price 60c per yard, Friday per yard.....42c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

2 Mitchell

Totals.....34 1 9 27 21 2

1 Batted for Wotell in ninth.

2 Batted for Applegate in ninth.

Toronto.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1

Baltimore.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4

Summary: Two-base hits—Weldon'sault, Demmitt, Sacrifice hits—Frick, Hall.

Double plays—Weldon'sault to Shaffly; Beach to Dunn to Rapp. Struck out—By McCloskey 1, by