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LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 20.

SOCIAL REFORM.

For about a century and a quarter there has been in the United States a Republican Government. Political and religious freedom are supposed to be the ideals of that country. Our neighbors boast of a liberty untrammelled by social distinctions; one man is as good as another. And they claim with particular delight that Lincoln's ideal has been realized in "a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

It might reasonably be expected, therefore, that in the United States the welfare of the masses would be the special object of all legislation—that conditions affecting the mechanic, the man who works with his hands, who belongs to the "masses," as they are termed, would be improved—and would be continually improving. The state of "the common people" ought to be better in that country than in any other.

And yet, as a matter of fact, if we want to see advanced social reform we have to look to Great Britain. Here we have a monarchy with all the forms of the middle ages. We have a sovereign, who, in theory, is the ruler of the country; an aristocracy with a distinct and prominent place in the system of government; apparently social customs which divide the people into classes, with the workman in the lowest and least important of all. And yet in this country radical legislation in behalf of the masses far exceeds anything ever attempted in the United States.

This has been especially noticeable of late years, to a greater or less degree under different governments, but, of course, much more under the present. The labor element has a good representation not only in the legislature but in the cabinet. Labor has a much more prominent place among the lawmakers of Britain than it has in the United States; and it exercises a far greater influence in England, it does its work in the principal legislative chamber—the House of Commons. In the United States the Senate is the important body; and a labor man cannot find a seat there.

The radical legislation of the present government of Great Britain is but the outcome of the growing sentiment of the people of the mother land. No country has as effective laws for the protection of the workman; old age pensions is a most helpful scheme for the common people. The programme of the government at this session embraces a number of radical measures. There is to be an organization of labor exchanges in all the principal centres, to provide information and facilitate employment. A contributory plan of workmen's insurance will make more provision for the time when employment cannot be secured. More important still, and more far-reaching in its effect, is the new methods of taxation proposed, by which a larger share of the increased revenue required will be drawn from the owners of uncultivated lands, and of lands made valuable alone by the progress of the community.

The United States can show no social legislation compared to that of England. Some of the Australian provinces have made advances in this direction. Canada has not done much, perhaps, but it is ahead of the Republic. The conciliation act and the Government's annuities, are steps in this direction; and steps far in advance of our neighbors. Even in the simple plan of a postoffice savings bank for the people, they have never advanced further than to discuss it.

Evidently, then, the name of the government, or its form, do not indicate the system. Liberty can be greater under a monarchy than under a republic. Legislation for the masses can be secured, where the aristocracy constitute one legislative chamber and influence another to a greater extent than in a country where all men are nominally free and equal.

A CANADIAN BOARD FOR THE T. R. SYSTEM.

A correspondent of the London Times, in a three-column letter, argues strongly in favor of placing administrative control of the Grand Trunk

Railway in the hands of a Canadian board of directors. He contends that a transportation system, which covers whole provinces with a network of lines, dominates the steamship routes through the great lakes which form the continuation of the St. Lawrence waterway, and has had the liberal assistance of the Canadian Government in obtaining as a chief "feeder" in the immediate future, an ocean-to-ocean track of the most modern type, is a national institution, and its directorate is bound to consider the nation's interests as equally important as those of the shareholders. Canadians conversant with the railway affairs of the American continent do not, the writer says, ask sacrifices from the Grand Trunk shareholders as the price of a greater measure of confidence and sympathy. They see clearly enough that the prosperity of their country and the prosperity of its oldest railway system are inextricably bound up together.

No one who is acquainted with the economic history of Eastern Canada would think of underrating the services performed by British capital invested in creating the Grand Trunk Railway system; but every Canadian, says the Times correspondent, regrets that, owing to the adoption of a mistaken policy of control, this investment has proved unprofitable in the past. At the same time, he contends, it has been clearly seen that the heavy losses of dividends incurred by British shareholders as the direct result of retaining the direction of a huge and complicated railway system on the North American continent in London, three thousand miles away from the theatre of competition, have been a very serious obstacle to the development of the Dominion. In the United States, where the competition of Canada in the world's chief money market is now recognized as an important factor, the future of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific is a constant subject of discussion in financial circles. In the opinion of American railwaymen of the highest standing, whose advice has been sought by the writer, the question of success or non-success depends on the answer to the question: "Will the control of this vast system be given to men on the spot, who recognize the existence of competition at any point, and know how to prepare to meet it, or will it be retained in London?"

The writer claims that the principle of local control, which would find further expression in the appointment of such a board, was conceded twelve years ago, when the management of the system was placed in charge of Mr. C. M. Hays, an American-trained railwayman, and points out that during that gentleman's term the value of the system to investors has been increased by \$100,000,000. After dealing with the growth and present extent of the Grand Trunk system, the Times correspondent proceeds to argue that if the revitalized and vastly extended system is to hold its own at all competitive points and meet the larger emergencies, a Canadian board must be appointed without delay. He attributes the success of the Canadian Pacific and the Harriman lines to the fact that the men in control are intimately in touch with the territories traversed. He contends that the creation of Canadian boards is really a step towards placing the empire on a business footing, and concludes that for their own benefit the Grand Trunk stockholders should insist that their sovereignty be delegated without undue delay to a Canadian board, which would have full administrative control.

THE LEVEL CROSSING.

[Ottawa Journal.]

The railway board has ordered the railway companies to prepare a record of accidents at their grade crossings. This is the first step to the implementing of last session. Under order by the board the companies will be obliged to protect life at the crossings at the companies' own expense. At other crossings the national fund will assist. The board, even with its enlarged membership, is heavily charged with work, but it cannot make too much haste in provision for the prevention of the yearly slaughter at the grade crossings.

MARCONI'S PROMISES.

[Boston Globe.]

Marconi has been making speeches in England. He says that wireless is only at its inception and that out of it he expects to develop greater marvels. When Marconi performs, he is not one of those inventors whose finest achievements are expressed in words. We expect much of Marconi.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

[Collier's.]

In 1899, the number of riders on Pullman cars in this country was 6,000,000; and they paid \$10,000,000 as the price. In 1908, a year of hard times, there were 18,000,000 riders, at a cost of \$30,000,000. A good deal of what is called increased cost of living in this country is really increased demand for luxuries.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TUBERCULOSIS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

The report of the National Association for study and prevention of tuberculosis to the effect that 1,000,000 school children in the United States will probably die of tuberculosis before they reach their eighteenth year will probably cause surprise even to persons who are in a general way familiar with the ravages this disease makes. The \$7,500,000 wasted every year in the education of children doomed to death is a minor matter,

but still one to attract attention. By itself it is a clear enough proof of the ultimate economy there is in spending public money copiously to check the disease. If one-fifth of the school children in the country are now receiving some instruction in school as to how to protect themselves against the disease, that is a saving of the cost of giving more and better instruction and aid to these children and to all the others as well. It is not difficult now for any school teacher or school board to get expert advice on the duties which fall upon them in the fight against consumption. Many books and pamphlets are available of which they can learn with the slightest effort.

FOR THE WESTERN HARVEST.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

All the indications are that fully 20,000 men will be required. The securing of the harvesters required in previous years has never presented any difficulty of a serious nature; but in respect to their distribution after their arrival at Winnipeg there has rarely been a season in which there has not been much dissatisfaction. One Eastern paper advises that the question of distribution be taken up jointly by the Dominion authorities and the Governments of the provinces interested in getting an adequate supply of harvest labor. Last year it was found that a surplus supply found its way to some points and not enough to others. Where the labor was in excess of the demand, the unemployed had to be provided with food and lodging. It may be a difficult matter to discover where help is wanted and to distribute it accordingly. Of course, freedom of choice cannot be taken away from the men; but they can be given to understand that a well-organized system exists and that to take advantage of it will be in their own interests.

RURAL POLICE NEEDED.

[Brantford Expositor.]

The recent serious crimes in various parts of Ontario again direct attention to the urgent need of an efficient system of rural police. The Government already has a scheme for proper protection in this connection. It should be hurried to completion.

LEARNING TOO LATE.

[Hamilton Times.]

The London aldermen are learning something about the hydra scheme that makes them wish they had looked into it before burning their fingers by monkeying with it. Hamilton is not yet in the trap, but there are those who are doing their best to lead her into its jaws.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

[Montreal Herald.]

After many delays, France has at last ratified the trade convention with Canada negotiated by Mr. Fielding and Mr. Brodeur. The difficulty from the beginning, was with the agricultural interest, for of course the whole purpose of the convention, from Canada's standpoint, was to give access to the French market for our agricultural products. It so happens that in France agriculture is the most persistently demanding tariff protection, so that before the lowering of the barriers could be secured a very mountain of grievances had to be moved, and after the concession originally made to her in regard to slaughter.

SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

[Hamilton Times.]

The department of education has adopted a set of regulations regarding text-books. Under the old text-books authorized last year were not to be used after the vacation next year. It is provided that for religious instruction the Bible or International Bible readings of the Bible Reading League, or the Scripture readings adopted by the department of education shall be used, as prescribed by the department, and made a condition of the school trustees. This is a somewhat delicate matter and the department has sought to wash its hands as much as possible of any responsibility therein. After Jan. next year, no drawing books will be furnished, and no helps will be given by the teacher. No text-books in agriculture, household science or elementary plane geometry will be required, and part of the high school botany will not be authorized. The school trustees are required to furnish sufficient reference books for the use of pupils in all the subjects taught in the schedule. The abolition of a number of text-books indicates the determination of the department to minimize the importance of subjects represented without entirely striking the studies off the curriculum. It is one of the experiments in the policy of dropping old subjects and regard to the effect upon the teaching of the schools.

BIG INTEREST IN GOMPERTS

[French Socialists Scoff at Him as a Reactionary.]

Paris, July 18.—The speeches of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered this week before the French labor organizations, are arousing intense interest in labor circles. The extreme Socialist bitterly condemn him as a reactionary and scoff at his big salary, but the moderates have shown much sympathy in his denunciation of the futile political role which the French General Confederation of Labor is essaying in its revolutionary, socialistic, and anti-patriotic campaigns.

The moderate press of all shades of opinions express the hope that the French labor organizations will heed Mr. Gompers' words, abandon revolutionary agitation, and devote themselves, like the American organizations, solely to the advancement of professional interests.

Mr. Gompers is expected to take an important part in the International Trades Union Congress, which is to be held in Paris beginning Aug. 10, where, it is understood, he intends to propose the creation of an international bureau for the interchange of intelligence and co-operation, when desirable, of the different branches of industry.

A man at Ekerspoorde, Saxony, made a wager that he would consume forty halfpenny buns without drink anything. He choked over the thirty-first and died a few hours later.

CANADA'S FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN

Gladly Testify to the Great Value of "Fruit-a-tives."

Hon. Senator Costigan (member of the cabinets of five premiers of Canada), says: "Fruit-a-tives is the only medicine I ever took that did me any good for constipation."

Mrs. J. R. Flock (widow of one of the most prominent physicians in London), writes: "I was a constant martyr to stomach weakness all my life, and no physician could cure me, but Fruit-a-tives gave me entire relief and I strongly recommend this medicine."

Mr. James Dingwall (superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday School in Wilmamstown, Ont., for nine years) states: "I am now over 80 years old, and I can strongly recommend Fruit-a-tives for biliousness and kidney trouble and chronic constipation."

Mr. H. Marchessault (high constable of Quebec), testifies: "I suffered for ten years with severe pain in the back. Nothing did me any good until I tried Fruit-a-tives."

Mr. W. J. McComb (the leading merchant of Tremont, Ont.), writes: "I was a martyr to headaches—consulted doctors—wore glasses—without the slightest relief. Then I took Fruit-a-tives and this remedy cured me."

This is the kind of evidence that convinces Dealers everywhere have "Fruit-a-tives." 50 cents a box, 8 for \$2.50, or trial box 25 cents. Men of good repute on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

AS THE PULPIT SEES A MAN OVER FIFTY

Clergyman Says His Usefulness Should Continue to the End.

New York, July 19.—"The man 50 years old and what shall be done with him and for him," was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price at the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fifty-Third street and Amsterdam avenue.

It was in this church that Dr. Price quoted and stigmatized as absurd the remark of an ecclesiastic that ministers reaching 50 years of age should retire; and then introduced to the audience the Rev. Mr. Lease, of Cincinnati, 75 years old, who out of a conference of 300 men had been chosen as the minister best fitted to serve them this year. Mr. Lease proceeded to give an eloquent address.

Dr. Price, in speaking on the subject, said: "The attitude of employers. 'Some interesting facts are being developed. It is discovered that more widely than was believed business houses do continue in service, and practically pension men who have become inefficient through old age; that some inefficient through old age; that 65 and 66 are doing better work than young men, since the former are well seasoned and have acquired cumulative power; that the smallest percentage of men over 50 out of employment consists of skilled mechanics, and the largest percentage is made up of clerks and men of familiar vocations.'

"First of all, society is responsible for a sane treatment of men of advancing years, the foolish craze for young men in business positions and in professional life must give place to a just recognition of the wisdom and skill that come through experience, and of the value on the one hand to the employer, and on the other to society of fixed habits and long-established character. Society must go still further and make adequate provision for the comfort of the aged. It was with the old Greeks a proverb, 'It is good to be an old man in Sparta.' Should it be less good in our time, when the Gospel of Christ is preached?"

The individual must do his part. The young man should deny himself in the present and cultivate thrift, and thus acquire a competence for the years that lie beyond the first half century of his life. He should keep himself in health, and should strive to develop his powers to their utmost, so that when he has crossed 50 he will be at his best and able to do the best work of his life.

Must Be Wide Awake. "The man who is 50 years of age owes it to society to be wide awake and alert for the best things in his vocation. He must be progressive, industrious and energetic. He must not allow himself to lose heart or indulge in that morbid blighting and paralyzing mental mood—self-pity. The must not assume that the world now owes him a living. He must, as far as he can, make opportunity; still cultivate manly independence, and self-reliance, and strive in himself, remembering that the world will largely take him at his own estimate, provided he be worthy. He must cultivate good cheer. A doleful countenance has often shut a man out of a position. Learn to smile your way through trouble."

"Laugh and the world laughs with you. Weep and you weep alone."

"The man who resolves that if he fails he will yet 'die game,' is least likely to fail."

"Finally, while doing his best he must look to his God. The Bible is the friend of the aged. They are held in high honor. 'The hoary head is a crown of glory.' He is poor indeed who goes up into old age without his help and comfort of a simple faith in his God. He is rich indeed who, like Enoch of old, is rich in his growing and declining years with his God."

LOOKS LIKE MURDER. Balcarres, Sask., July 18.—The body of Mabel Bruce, a young girl whose mysterious disappearance near Garlock on July 9 had aroused suspicion of foul play, was found in a slough yesterday on the farm where she was working. Evidence of a struggle marking the corpse, and the police are certain that she was murdered. She had gone out to bring in the cows when she disappeared.

CHAPMAN'S Employees' July Sale

Special Underprice Sale of Household Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons

COMMENCES Wednesday. A few of the specials are mentioned here, but there are plenty more for your picking. Our July Sale is the time to lay in supplies for six months to come. Come expecting great extraordinary values, reductions and special purchases.

Ready-Made Pillow Cases
Hemmed and Hemstitched Pillow Cases, in sizes 40, 42 and 44. Regular 18c and 20c qualities. Sale price, each...14c
Our best quality Pillow Cases, hemmed or hemstitched. Sizes 40, 42 and 44. Regular 28c each, for...21c

Ready-Made Sheets
Our best ready made Sheets, extra quality bleached cotton, hemmed or hemstitched. Reduced for this sale only, per pair...\$1.39
72-inch Half Bleached Sheet, best quality. Sale price a yard...22c

Half Bleached Tabling Special
Extra heavy pure linen Table Linen, 60 inches wide. Regular price 50c a yard. Sale price...33c

Fine Bordered Table Cloths
A small lot containing twenty-five pure bleached Linen Table Cloths, with border all round, select patterns. Sizes 66 inches wide and 234 yards long. Regular price \$2.50. Sale price while they last, each...\$1.69

10 dozen small Linen Huck Towels, wide and red borders. Size 16x32. Sale price while they last 75c a dozen, or each...6½c

Flannelette Sheets
English Flannelette Sheets, finished with over edges, plain cream color, no borders, size 2x2½ yards. Regular price \$2.25 a pair. Sale price Wednesday...\$1.25

Men's Stiff Bosom Shirts
13 dozen Men's Colored Cambric Shirts, stiff bosoms and separate cuffs, assorted patterns, all sizes in the lot. Worth \$1.00. On sale Wednesday, at choice...37½c

Men's \$15.00 Summer Suits, for \$9.95

Just as nice Suits as any man could want. Half lined splendid fitting coats, some with fancy patch pockets, cuffs and belt loops on trousers. The materials are worsteds and homespuns in grey shades. There are Progress, C. N. and R., and American makes in the lot. Sizes 35 to 42. You can choose from them this week (the finest \$15 suits we ever sold), at...\$9.95

curator of the museum, M. de Ricard, as security for a sum which I lent him." "How much?" asked the Englishman. "Six hundred francs," Done, the Englishman said, produced the £24, and carried off the two flags.

One of the flags is English and the other Dutch. The first is identified as the color of the Princess Charlotte of Wales' (Berkshire) Regiment, lost in 1811. In that year General Donzelot was governor of Corfu. When he abandoned military life he took with him this and other trophies won in his not inglorious resistance to the English, and from here to help the Berkshire flag finally came into the possession of M. de Ricard, a grandson of a former governor of the Ionian Isles.

The Berkshire flag is to be restored to the colors of the regiment, and the fact of the color being allowed to leave France at all is the subject of some comment, but an inquiry ordered by General Picquart, minister of war, has established the right of M. de Ricard to dispose of what was undoubtedly his private property.

A military correspondent writes: "The Sixty-Ninth Foot was surprised in line at Quatre Bras by the French cavalry, and were badly cut up, losing a color. This would account for the other trophy being Dutch. I do not think we ever took a knock in Corfu. The Sixty-Ninth are now the Second Battalion Welsh Regiment. General Donzelot had a command in the Waterloo campaign."

RATS FREIGHT AN EGG
While One Holds It Carefully the Other Pulls.

Darby, Pa., July 18.—After an investigation covering two weeks, William Krohback, of Fifth street, has learned the reason he has been receiving only two or three eggs a day from his flock of sixty hens, and incidentally found out something about the inventive capacity of rats.

One morning he saw two big rats in the act of making away with a newly-laid egg. One of the rodents was lying flat on its back with the egg tightly clutched in its four paws, while the other rat was dragging it along by the tail. Krohback was so impressed by the sight that he watched the rodents for three minutes, during which time they carried the egg for twenty yards along the fence until they came to a hole in the fence into which they dropped the egg. One of the rats became tired while carrying the egg and changed places with its fellow.

Bulls are putting up a good fight in Spain. In recent bulfights there has been a remarkable mortality among matadors, but on Sunday four well-known matadors were killed and two seriously wounded by infuriated bulls in arenas at Carabanchel, Seville, Bilbao and Corunna.

THE OLD FLAG
Colors of Berkshire Regiment Bought Back From French.

London, July 19.—The strange story of a British and a Dutch flag has just come to light. A short time ago Mr. Jeffcock, the son of a British officer, was making a tour in France, and happened to visit the Chateau d'Azay le Rideau, at Touraine. This place has been converted into a museum, and contains a number of most interesting exhibits. As Mr. Jeffcock was walking around he noticed two flags hanging, and over them a board with the notice "For Sale," and inquired, "Yes," said the porter, "the two flags were given to me by the former

curator of the museum, M. de Ricard, as security for a sum which I lent him." "How much?" asked the Englishman. "Six hundred francs," Done, the Englishman said, produced the £24, and carried off the two flags.

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RICH AMERICAN GIRL WEDS A POOR OFFICER

Lieut. Pape Loved Dorothy Winans Long Before He Knew She Was a Wealthy Heiress.

London, England, July 17.—London society has not yet recovered from the announcement of the marriage of Dorothy Winans, third daughter of Walter Winans, the famous American sportsman and horse breeder, whose beautiful home at Surrenden Park, Kent, is one of the show places of the south of England, to Lieut. Cecil Bevis Pape, of the Twenty-First Lancers. No one had known that Miss Winans was even engaged and the fact that Pape is of no particular family and little wealth added to their surprise. The ceremony took place at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, famous for its fashionable weddings, but it was a very quiet affair and no one was present, but the immediate relatives of the bride and groom.

Dorothy has known Cecil Pape since she was a little girl in school. Her acquaintance with him came about in a romantic manner. Just three years ago she exhibited for the first time some pictures at the Dudley Art Gallery in Piccadilly—of which her father is now joint owner—and a young soldier who happened to be at the private view noticed the artist in a quiet frock and promptly asked who she was. It was a case of love at first sight. He asked the then proprietor of the gallery if he could get him an introduction, but that gentleman explaining it was impossible, he was not himself acquainted with her. Pape then said he wanted to purchase one of her exhibits. The price was fixed, the usual red seal attached and the money paid down. By and by when Walter Winans came into the gallery he noticed the red mark and demanded an explanation. He then told that gentleman had just purchased it he became indignant and said his daughter's work was not for sale. Then and there the order was cancelled.

Nothing daunted Pape pursued his quest of the fair Dorothy, and in due course an introduction took place. Ever since he has been her slave. For a long time Winans disapproved the courtship. Eventually, however, he succumbed to the persistence of Pape, who insists to this day that when he first saw Dorothy he thought she was an ambitious young artist minus the almighty dollars. Besides, the Winans girls all have wills of their own and for good or ill, have managed to get what they have wanted.