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LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

ONTARIO'S GREAT NEED.

The hopes of Ontario have been disappointed in two respects. In the settled parts of the Province the rural population has declined in the past ten years; in the newer part the march of settlement, which it was thought would have followed the Temiskaming Railway, has scarcely begun. The activity in New Ontario is accounted for almost entirely by mining and lumbering development. What little attention has been bestowed on the region by the Government has been directed to these operations, to the neglect of agriculture, to the neglect of the railway, to the neglect of the industries which ought to be the greatest interest in that vast territory. The clay belt to be sure has been opened, but its treasures have been scarcely touched.

If Old Ontario had lost more of its rural population to New Ontario and less to the West and to the cities, the situation of the Province would be more satisfactory today. Its progress has been too slow; what is sorely needed is a vigorous policy to stimulate the rural growth, north and south, east and west, to keep pace with the urban growth, to feed the cities and towns, and provide more customers for their products, at their very doors. An increasing proportion of Ontario's industrial output must find a distant market in the West, falling an increase of the market within the limits of the Province. Cities and towns do not live on one another; their inhabitants might as well try to live by taking in one another's washing. They are appendages of the farm, and in the pioneer days the Canadian farmers managed to exist without them. In the last analysis it is the farmer who supports the city man by supplying him with food and buying the product of his labor. Yet city wisesires in the last election propounded the theory that legislation which benefited the farmer must injure the workmen.

SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The phenomenon of the November elections in the United States was the success of the Socialists. Los Angeles elected a Socialist mayor, who polled 50,000 votes, compared with 2,000 a year ago. Schenectady, N. Y., an industrial city with a population of 73,000, elected a Socialist mayor, council and board of supervisors. At least a score of smaller cities and towns voted the Socialist ticket.

The American press discusses this development with considerable complacency, regarding it merely as a protest against corrupt methods of municipal government practiced by the old parties. The Socialist candidates advocated nothing revolutionary. In Schenectady the mayor-elect, a clergyman, promised a municipal saving plant to defeat the so-called saving trust, a reduction of the price of gas which stands at \$1.50, and a cut in the city tax rolls. The Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, the first large American city to elect a Socialist, has limited himself to similar activities. The movement will probably force the pace of municipal ownership, but municipal ownership is approved by many people who are opposed to Socialism, or what they imagine to be Socialism.

Probably many Americans who voted for Socialists would object to being called Socialists. It is a term increasingly difficult to define. There are varying shades of Socialism in every country, and sharp contrasts even within the bosom of the most highly-organized Socialist party in the world, that of Germany. The great leader of the German Socialists, Bebel, is uncompromising and refuses alliance with any other party to promote measures of reform, but a large minority favors an opportunist policy and the party will probably merge itself in practical liberalism after the death of Bebel, whose personal ascendancy is unique. The British Independent Labor party, which has a Socialist creed, is frankly opportunist. Its leader, Ramsay MacDonald, recently declared that if it found itself in office tomorrow, it would not and could not immediately revolutionize the social order, but would have to proceed piecemeal. Socialism in the United States is not organized and in federal politics seems merely to represent a vague desire for some amelioration of the fierce individualism of the country, where plutocracy is the upper dog, and Australia is today governed by Socialists, but their most radical move has been a progressive land tax to

break up the great estates, and in reality multiply private ownership. Canadian Socialism appears to be the most intransigent of all, but it is not yet a political force.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM AGAIN.

Conservative newspapers print a dispatch asserting that the Borden Government intends to replace the Canadian members of the International Waterways Association by three former Conservative members of parliament.

The appointment of Sir George Gibbons and his colleagues was made by the Laurier Government long before the Federal elections. There is no valid reason for replacing these gentlemen, not even a pretext. In view of Mr. Forde's emphatic declaration against the spoils system, it may well be doubted whether he will consent to so flagrant an application of it, even though he is hard pressed by men whose cabinet expectations he has disappointed.

These posts carry no financial considerations that weigh with Sir George Gibbons and Messrs. Geoffrey and Barnhill, but the experience of the chairman is invaluable, and it would be difficult for new men to pick up the thread of the negotiations, involving very delicate questions bearing on the mutual interests and relations of Canada and the United States. More important still would be the principle of degrading such positions to the lowest level of patronage. With all its faults the United States civil service system is on a higher plane than Canada's with respect to all but the lowest offices. The Washington Government would disdain to change the personnel of an important commission for partisan reasons, and if Canada stoops to it, an unflattering impression will be produced across the line.

A CANADIAN FLAG.

The Montreal Witness thinks that the new Government may well consider the question of a distinctive Canadian flag. It points to the example of Australia, which has adopted the Southern Cross, and suggests that the maple leaf be similarly utilized.

No one proposes to eliminate the Union Jack from our flag, but scarcely anybody would venture to even apologize for the present Canadian version of the Red Ensign. The patch of arms in the red field looks like a child's "transfer" plastered on. It has a "rude mechanical" look. Would not some simple design, such as for instance a wreath of nine maple leaves, one for each province, be an improvement? The Union Jack could be retained in the corner, and the new Canadian device displayed on the new flag as at present. Canadian Clubs ought to take an interest in the matter of devising an emblem truly characteristic and worthy of the Dominion.

The present Government also can more easily than the former one take up the design of a new flag. If Laurier had touched such a project, there would instantly have been a yell of "sacrilege" or "disloyalty" at least from all the rout of jingoism. No one questions the loyalty of Australia, whether she runs up a new flag or starts a new one exactly like that established by Laurier, but the forces of stupidity in this country bristle at any change suggested by Canadian Liberals. "Advance Australia" is all very good, but let well enough or ill enough alone in this part of the empire. Yet what Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not do, Mr. Borden can do without serious opposition from anybody. Let us have a flag that is both characteristic and a thing of beauty.

The census shows a decline of population in the towns and villages of Middlesex, reflecting the decline in the townships. But, of course, we are bid den to "let well enough alone."

A Glasgow distiller has given \$50,000 to the Unionist party. As the Lloyd George budget taxes have reduced the consumption of whiskey in Scotland 30 per cent, the donation is not illogical.

Premier Asquith has at last surrendered by consenting to see a deputation of suffragists. It is not so stated in the dispatches, but he will probably hear them too.

Mr. Cockshutt, M. P., of Brantford, tells a New York audience that a feeling of security has come over Canada since the election. That sort of party clap-trap served its purpose in Canada, but why export it?

Sir James Whitney belongs to the last century, and to the first part of it—London Advertiser.

The sort of referendum that Canadians expect at the hands of Hon. R. L. Borden is a chance to vote for the abolition of Boursassa, Monk & Co.

MORE FAULTS LIKE THESE NEEDED

(Canadian Colliers.)
The former minister of labor, Mr. Mackenzie King, announces his intention of remaining in politics for some years to come. He also announces that there are several large problems of the Empire and of Canada which he intends to study. Mackenzie King's critics hold two things against him: youth and his way of looking at public questions from a professor's point of view. Youth, alas, he will soon overcome, but the staid habit, we hope he will never survive. As he was a college lecturer before he was a Cabinet Minister, the

chances are that the love of learning will persist. It is as strange as it is becoming to hear a young Canadian solemnly devote his life to the public service and state at the same time that he is going to train himself for it by studying out. They will cross the bridge when they come to it, so they say. They hope they have enough common sense to pull them through. They are practical men, and what they want is to get down to brass tacks and leave the theorizing to the doctrinaires and visionaries. All of which means that they are content to be lazy and ignorant and let somebody else do their thinking. Doctrinaires! Visionaries! These are names to be proud of. A doctrinaire is usually a man who is concerned for abstract right as against concrete wrong. A visionary is a man who has imagination. The Government which wholly disregards abstract right is salt without meat; the Government which has no imagination is meat without salt. Mackenzie King is young; he is a doctrinaire; he is a visionary; he is an alchemist; he is all these faults we can love him still. Politics is worth just as much studying now as when Aristotle wrote a book about it.

THE MEAN THING.

(New York Sun.)
Stella-Jack was on his bedded knees to the night.

Belle—Well, poor fellow, he can't help being bowed.

WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!

(Boston Transcript.)
Editor—In the report of a lady slipping in the sidewalk I notice you use the expression "she fell."

Reporter—Yes, sir, it's literally true. Her face fell with the rest of her.

THE RETURN TO THE TRAGEDIES.

(Arthur Stringer in Everybody's Magazine.)
I close the pastoral page,
Here end the hours of woodland idleness.

Here ends the pleasure of some happier age.
When music walked with summer as of old.

And love was not denied, and that dishevelled
Which makes earlier lovers sleep untold.

Here ends the age of gold.
To deeper things I turn,
Unto the future of empire, the fate

Mortality so tardily must learn,
The fallen crown, the goal achieved too late.

The uncertain shadows wherein to
And fro
There stalks a veiled ghost that will not rest.

The star crossed passions, and the
thrusts of hate,
The old immemorial quarrel, that he
Touched into peace, the pain that is not pain.

The purpose wider than the paths we
tread,
The sorrow rising out of sorrow slain—
Yea, tragedy seems best!

WHAT LOVE REALLY DID.

(Philadelphia Record.)
Poverty came to the door.
"Excuse me," remarked Love, as he
Saw up to the window. "I guess it's
new to me to hustle for a job."

70 YEARS YOUNG.

(Toronto Examiner.)
Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be three score
and ten on Nov. 20.

A LONG SLEEP.

(St. Louis Journal.)
As to the McNamara case some of us
are going to sleep, leaving instructions
to be called when the jury has been
completed.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

(Brantford Expositor.)
The Rip Van Winkle of the seven
sleepers of the Ontario Government have
already spent seven years in somnolence
and technical education is one of the
important subjects over which the Govern-
ment has slept.

BONAR LAW AND OTHERS.

(Montreal Herald.)
Law is not, on his record, a tip-top
man, and whenever one appears the
newspaper can claim the prize. Curzon,
Milner, Lansdowne, Hugh Cecil are all
bigger personalities. He cannot match
the popular appeal of either Asquith or
Lloyd George, but that is not his fault.
He is another index of the increasing
power, in the party, of the elements
which have joined together for their
own purposes. "Interests," as we
would call them in this continent, who
seek privilege through the medium of
the tariff.

DARING BURGLARS

CAUGHT AT SARNIA

Great Quantities of Stolen Property
Found by Police in Men's Trunks.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Sarnia, Nov. 14.—The arrest of
John W. Rogers and Herbert Glover,
the local police have rounded up two
of the most daring sneak thieves who
ever operated in Sarnia. For some
weeks reports of robberies had been
coming in, and no trace could be found of
the guilty parties. Last night, however,
the Constable Edgar of Point
Edward, got after Rogers and Glover
and arrested them. When their quarters
were searched later by Chief
Forbes and Constable Johnston trunks
full of goods of all sorts were found,
much of which has been identified as
stolen property. The men were employ-
ed about the docks here. They
will be given a hearing today.

A WILD WEST DREAM.

Chickasha, Okla., Nov. 14.—Thomas
Burke, an old Indian fighter, and for
20 years deputy United States marshal
of this district, shot himself in a
dream. Burke was in Duane serving
warrants for the coming session of the
Federal court in this city. He slept at
a hotel with his revolver under his
pillow. In a nightmare he believed he
was pursuing a band of robbers and
seized his revolver and pulled the trigger.
The bullet went through the pillow
and struck him in the lower jaw.

DIET DISSOLVED.

Munich, Bavaria, Nov. 14.—The Diet
was dissolved today as a result of a
conflict between the Centre and Radical
parties on the one hand and the
Minister of Railways on the other, in
which the regent supported the "ultra-
istry."

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver

Tablets do not cure or relieve, but
they are taken with perfect safety by
the most delicate woman or the young-
est child. The old and feeble will also
find them a most suitable remedy for
aiding and strengthening their weak-
ened digestion and for regulating the
bowels. For sale by all druggists.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

A FEW LINES OF MOST ANYTHING.

Some of the so-called discomforts of
summer are having their day of ap-
preciation just now.

What has been of that good old-
fashioned habit of growing boards on
the policemen in the winter time?

The Advertiser modestly deponeth
that it was the only paper in Ontario
that did not use that "Have-you-got-
em-on-yet?" joke yesterday.

It is consoling to reflect that the
man who doesn't want any friends,
usually can't have them.

Top coats have a beastly habit of
pulling one's dress coat off at the
theatre. Can't some tailor chap over-
come this difficulty? Makes one so
petulant, don't you know?

Doubtless the Manchurian dynasty is
using the "Let Well Enough Alone!"
cry at this precise instant.

Each side in the domestic service
controversy is not loath to admit that
the other side of the discussion is
"more deadly than the male."

Aside from Kipling's parody,
Kipling's poem was not so bad.

"Pshaw!" sneered the old horse.
"I'd like to see anyone try to run me
around all cluttered up with a horn,
mud-guards, four lamps and a foot-
high number."

Madison Square Garden this week?
Neither are we.

Toronto hotelkeepers are seriously
alarmed because so many men carry
trunks. Why not insist on hip-pocket
license?

The Indiana had a big pow-wow at
Osnest last week. No one has yet
described it as a squabble. (Play on
words, No. D623.)

The human phonograph who sang
"Any Ice" at the backdoor all sum-
mer has changed the record to "Will
you please have the baby carriage and
the folding bed moved out of the coal
box?"

In all the petty personalities, hypo-
critical pandering and side-swabbings
since Sept. 21, the most majestic thing
in the land has been the silence of
Sir Wilfrid, the Lion-Hearted.

Three paragraphs about a monster
flea reported in Florida.

Take your choice:
Number One.
Consternation at the speaker, Pound
and a half flea reported in Florida!

Number Two.
Few persons will claim acquaintance
with a bigger bug than the pound and
a half flea reported in Florida. Al-
together likely it is the survivor of the
bug assigned to the dinosaurs.

Number Three.
Pound and half flea reported in
Florida. The speaker "faked" his
Scientist determine its authentic
identity as the automobile bug!

MISSIONS ZEAL

Continued From Page One.

would have been willing to give Can-
ada to the United States to settle a
small trade dispute.

"What British statesman would now
give Canada in trade for any price?"
asked Canon Tucker.

Briefly he referred to the great fore-
sight of Sir John A. Macdonald in pur-
chasing the great west for Canada. This
country now produced its hundred mil-
lions of bushels of wheat.

"What statesman would dare appear
before Hon. R. L. Borden with any
sum of money for the purchase of the
prairies and mountains of the west?"
he asked amid applause.

Temperance.
"You can't make me sober by act of
Parliament," stated the speaker, turn-
ing to the temperance question. "The
only solution of the great temperance
problem is the great self-control of the
door of the saloon, and when the
brother stumbles out of the saloon door
to lift him out of the gutter and set
him on his feet."

"If intemperance is slaying thou-
sands, impurity is slaying tens of
thousands, and so of political morality.
I think that in this electoral cam-
paign there are immoralities. Thanks
be to God in every constituency there
are men whom money cannot buy. I
hope to see the time when this will be
impossible in Canada, when a man who
sells his vote will be branded as a
criminal and an exile."

"The Bible is the foundation of Brit-
ain's greatness and I hope it will be of
Canada's also."

Doctors Needed.
Dr. Robert Speer, secretary of the
foreign board of the Presbyterian
Church in the United States, spoke on
"The Unfulfilled Task in Non-Chris-
tian Lands. There is need of creating
a medical profession for two-thirds of
the human race," he said, and proved
this assertion by statistics. China with
its four hundred millions of people has
no doctors; the whole Mohammedan
world has no doctors; there are no doc-
tors or medical schools in Persia,
Korea or the Chinese Empire, save
those created by missionary enterprises.
How great the need must be of these
six hundred millions. In India and in
South America the suffering was also
very great.

In conclusion Dr. Speer said that it
had been proven possible that every
man, woman and child in the great
Chinese Empire could be reached by
the Word of God.

The speaker of the afternoon was the
Rev. Canon Sydney Gould, general sec-
retary of the M. C. C. His subject was
"The Central Place of Missions in
the Life of the Church."

The church is confronted by a religion
of life," said Canon Gould. "It is
universal, this missionary command,
contained in the word, 'go,' as given to
the apostles. We cannot imagine any
part of the world not under its scope.
As long as a single man remains un-
touched the command stands."

The church is confronted by a sort
of paradox. It contained many people
who professed Christianity, but did not
believe in missions. They said, "Lord,
Lord," but asked to be given some-
thing else to do. It was our duty to
confront, not the ideal, but the actual
state of the church. Today we had crisis
of missions uplifting the flag of
Christ, when we should have large
armies heading the banner in every
part of the world.

UNIQUE WILL OF JOSEPH PULITZER

The Million Dollar Gift For the
School of Journalism Is
Ratified.

NICE GIFT TO EDITORS

Leaves Fund From Which a Number
of Novel Prizes Will Be Awarded
Annually for Essays, Etc.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Nov. 14.—The terms of the
will of Joseph Pulitzer, which will be
filed for probate today, were made pub-
lic this morning. Its conspicuous fea-
ture is the ratification of the gift of
\$1,000,000 to Columbia University for the
establishment of a school of journalism,
and also the ratification of an additional
\$1,000,000 for the same purpose sub-
ject to certain conditions, which, if not
complied with by Columbia before the
amount is paid over, will result in the
sum going to Harvard University, one-
half of it for a school of journalism and
one-half for a school of literature and
scholarships as set forth in the will.

Many Bequests.
In addition to outlining at length the
terms of the Pulitzer bequest, the docu-
ment sets forth a large number of interest-
ing bequests not previously known. Among
these is \$200,000 for a scholarship fund
at Columbia University; \$500,000 to the
Metropolitan Museum of Art; \$500,000 to
the Philharmonic Society of New York;
\$100,000 to Mr. Pulitzer's faithful valet,
James Dunningham; \$100,000 to be dis-
tributed by his executors among his per-
sonal secretaries, readers and compan-
ions; and certain editorial writers em-
ployed on the World; \$50,000 for the
erection of a fountain in Central Park;
\$25,000 for the erection of a statue of
Thomas Jefferson in New York City, and
some minor bequests.

The capital stock of his two great
newspapers, the New York World and
the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, are left in
trust for his sons and their male is-
sues during the lives of the two younger
sons.

The will was executed in April, 1904,
with several later terms in codicils. In
addition to the provisions for the sons,
Mr. Pulitzer is given the income of a
fund of \$2,500,000, and two daughters
are provided for by an income of a
fund of \$1,500,000. The income of a
million dollars is set aside for the
perpetuation of scholarships at Harvard
College, which Mr. Pulitzer established
some time ago in the memory of his
daughter, Lucile.

It is at any time within seven years after
the death of Mr. Pulitzer the ex-ecutors
shall be satisfied that the school of
journalism established at Columbia is
a success, it is directed that Mr. Pul-
itzer's additional gift of a million dol-
lars be paid over, and in this connection
the will outlines a number of novel pro-
visions, including:

\$1,000 for the best paper on the fu-
ture development and improvement of
the school of journalism;
\$2,000 for the best history of the ser-
vices rendered to the public by the
American press during the preceding
year;

\$1,000 for the best example of a re-
port of the year, the test being strict
accuracy and terseness, the accom-
plishment of some public good
commanding public attention and re-
spect;

\$1,000 for the best book of the year
issued during the year which shall best
present the wholesome atmosphere of
American life;

\$2,000 for the best book of the year
upon the history of the United States;
\$1,000 for the original play performed
in New York which shall best represent
the educational value and power of the
state in raising the standard of good
morals, taste and manners;

\$1,000 for the best American biography
teaching patriotic and unselfish services
to the people.

Five annual travelling scholarships of
\$1,000 each;
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