# London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office ..... 107
Editorial Department ..... 134
Job Department ..... 175

London, Saturday, October 29.


## "A Slip of the Pen."

"By a slip of the pen we were made to say in yesterday's issue that Mr. Hyman was a member of the Manufacturers' Union, said to be a general association of business men, with whom we have no concern or complaint in this contest. We know nothing about it."—London Free Press.

The Free Press goes on to say that when it referred to the Manufacturers' Union (better known as the Manufacturers' Association) it had in mind the Sole Leather Combine, which it describes as a tyrannical trust oppressing small tanners—"a poor and struggling class of men."

This explanation, unlike good sole leather, will not hold water. The Free Press asserted that Mr. Hyman belonged to the Manufacturers' Union, established "to crush the life out of every workingman under them." Finding that it had slandered a number of good Conservative manufacturers in London, who belong to the organization, it slinks away from the accusation by ascribing it to a clerical error. It could have been no slip of the pen when the Free Press charged Mr. Hyman with being an oppressor of his workingmen. The calumny was a calculated one, and would not have been retracted had the Free Press not discovered that it was striking its party friends over Mr. Hyman's shoulder. The Liberal candidate, in his 20 years of public life, has been the target for more than the ordinary share of abuse and misrepresentation; but this is the first time his reputation as an employer of labor has been attacked. He is at the head of one of the largest industries in the city, and it is safe to say that in no establishment in the city has there been a more unbroken record of harmony between employer and employes.

Mr. Hyman's opponents are stooping even lower than usual in this contest.

## Cannot Be Contradicted.

The Free Press today makes no attempt to contradict The Advertiser's version of the proceedings of the Railway Committee with regard to the right of railway employes or their relatives to seek redress in the courts for casualties sustained in the performance of duty.

The Advertiser's statement cannot be refuted in one particular because it is based upon the minutes of the committee. The Free Press has never seen these official records, and is even ignorant of the contents of the bill which it presumes to discuss.

The Free Press began this controversy by alleging that the Lennox bill had been adopted by a vote of 23 to 22 in the Railway Committee on June 30 last, but that Mr Hyman frustrated it by abruptly leaving the chair.

The Free Press either concealed or was not aware of the fact that Mr. Hyman merely adjourned the committee at lunch hour, and called it to meet on the following Tuesday to further consider the bill.

The Free Press told its readers that the vote of 23 to 22 had reference to the Grand Trunk employes. We quote its own words:

"They carried the motion that the railway act be amended making the Grand Trunk Railway Company liable. The vote was 23 to 22 in favor of the motion. Mr. Hyman was in the chair."

As a matter of fact, the committee had unanimously passed the section asked for by Grand Trunk employes, and the section upon which the vote was taken referred only to Government railway employes, whom the Free Press says were not mentioned in the bill at all!

The Free Press withheld the information or did not know that on the following Tuesday the committee took up the bill again, UNANIMOUSLY reaffirmed the section asked for by Grand Trunk employes, UNANIMOUSLY threw out the section referring to Government railway employes, which it had adopted the previous Thursday by a vote of 23 to 22, and UNANIMOUSLY voted for a reference to the Supreme Court, to ascertain whether Parliament had power to pass the bill. The measure, in that form, is now law.

This is the short and simple history of the whole matter. Whether through ignorance, credulity or malice, the Free Press has given an entirely false version of the proceedings of the committee.

## Corporation Newspapers.

Considerable comment has been made of late over the announcement that a syndicate of supposed Conservative capitalists had purchased some of the principal papers in Montreal, and in St. John. The purchase was said to have intimate relations with Mr. Blair's retirement from the Railway Commission, and the very broadest kind of hints were given that this was all part of a grand scheme to swoop down on the Government and wipe it out of existence.

Whether Mr. Blair had anything to do with this transaction, nobody knows but the parties directly interested in the purchase. Nor could anyone else have an idea as to what relation it might bear to the political campaign. But anyone with common sense might reasonably believe that it would have little effect on the present election. If a prominent newspaper suddenly changed its views, and its proprietor could show that he was compelled to make the change by the discovery of something unknown before, and which he could clearly explain, there might be some possibility of an effect being produced. But when a Conservative capitalist buys a Liberal newspaper, and makes its editorial columns support the Conservative party, there is no effect, because everyone realizes that it is not one man or any number of men honestly changing sides. It is simply a case of a new proprietor securing the paper, and making it advocate the views he himself held before. In a very little while there would be a rearrangement of the subscription lists; the old Liberal subscribers would drop the paper, and Conservative readers would take their places. That is all that is involved in a change of views by a newspaper when it changes proprietors. If it be true that a Conservative syndicate has bought some Liberal papers, it will be simply a business transaction that would have no effect upon the public, in so far as affecting the strength of parties is concerned.

But there is another feature worth considering. If Conservative capitalists have bought up some papers to oppose the Government and its railway policy, it must be for a reason. Is the reason what is publicly intimated by other Conservative papers—that of defeating the Government? Then who is it that has millions to put up for such a purpose? Capitalists may make contributions to election funds, and may spend money freely to sustain or defeat governments; but whoever heard of their doing it purely for love of country, or even love of party? We have an idea that the wealthiest men are not the men, who, on general principles, make large contributions for election purposes. A capitalist may drop a few thousand into the hat; but that is only a trifle for him. When he puts in a very big sum he has a personal object in view. He wants to make some money out of his investment. Usually it is not an individual capitalist that is lavish in his contributions, it will generally be found that the money comes from some big corporation. What corporation is interested in defeating the Government? What combination of individual capitalists fear the success of the Liberal Government, and are willing to spend millions to secure its overthrow?

But we have said we do not think that the great object of this scheme—if such a scheme there is—contemplates immediately influencing the electorate; it is too late for any effective work of that kind to be done by any such means. If there is anything in it, we must look for after-effects, in advocating and furthering some large scheme of personal greed. Great corporations, with practically unlimited wealth, will buy up newspapers, as they will sometimes, unfortunately, buy up legislators, for the purpose of advancing their own interests. A paper with a large circulation is a powerful factor in molding public opinion; in defending schemes that do not commend themselves to the public; in pushing forward plans that will redound to the advantage of the men who control the paper, in aiding raids on the public treasury. Is this wholesale purchase of papers with which Conservatives seem to be so highly pleased intended for some such purpose?

One of three objects must be contemplated. If it is done by capitalists to injure the Government, then some corporation or some individuals must have a great personal interest at stake in the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or they would not contribute the vast sums necessary for this purpose. If it is some corporation finds it advisable to secure so many and so influential newspapers, for their own business interests, then the matter is one involving serious dangers to the country. Finally, if it is only the purchase by a syndicate of a number of papers, because they hope to make money in a legitimate way as newspaper publishers, then there is no harm done, except to themselves, in the event of the papers not proving to be paying speculations.

If the first alternative be correct, there will be no injury done to the Liberal party; rather will it be benefited by the very plain indication that there are some capitalists somewhere who prefer Mr. Borden's railway policy of delay and uncertainty to Sir Wilfrid's policy of prompt and energetic action. If the second, then the scheme requires to be carefully watched in its developments, and the opinions of the corporation papers looked upon with suspicion. If the third, then it is the business of nobody but the speculators directly concerned; and the public will have nothing to do with it, except perhaps to sympathize with the men who put their money into the speculation.

## The Outlook in East Middlesex.

Mr. McEvoy's desire to confront the Conservative candidate on the platform was gratified on Thursday at the nomination proceedings at London Junction. The result was very discomforting to Mr. Elson's friends. Mr. McEvoy is an impressive and logical platform speaker, with the well-stored mind of a student of political science. There are few men in Canada who have mastered the subject in the same degree. His contributions to economic literature have been welcomed by the highest authorities, and his training is one that will make him a valuable and conspicuous public representative.

The most encouraging reports of his candidature come from all parts of the riding. The Liberals are well organized, and the example of Dr. Routledge's victory ha given them a spirit of confidence which has been wanting in other contests for many years. Liberalism in East Middlesex is no longer a forlorn hope. Mr. McEvoy and his fellow-workers are in this election to win. The full Liberal vote in Westminster is coming out, while Mr. Elson is losing ground in his own township of London. There is every prospect that East Middlesex will line up with the northern and western ridings behind the Laurier Government.

## Col. Gregory's Case.

In the expulsion of Lieut.-Col. Gregory from the militia of Canada the Laurier Government exhausts its powers of persecution against that most capable and highly esteemed officer. Like Lord Dundonald, who was similarly dismissed, the late officer commanding the Second Dragoons, is now a free man. The absolute lord of the forces in Canada, the Alexieff of the country's defensive establishment, has no longer authority over him.—Mail and Empire.

The case of Col. Gregory was not a very important one, perhaps—that is, so far as any but the parties immediately interested are concerned. But it is another of those incidents which have been taken up by the Conservative press, misrepresented, and used for lack of better ammunition to fire at the Government. Under the old regulation, an officer might retain his place until he died of old age; younger men had no chance of promotion until death or resignation made an opening for them. Sir Frederick Borden had that custom changed. A term of five years was fixed when the commission should expire, unless circumstances called for its extension for one or at most three years. The plan was a good one for a volunteer force; it gave the younger officers promotion, while at the same time it increased the number of men who had practical experience of the duties of a commanding officer, and who could be called on, if required, to do active service in an emergency. Under this provision Col. Gregory's term expired. He desired an extension for three years; the department would only grant it for one. When the one year was drawing to a close, he wanted further extension; but it was refused. There was no reason for it. There were junior officers who deserved promotion. But it so happened that the senior of them, Major Glasgow, was a Liberal. And Col. Gregory, evidently, belonged to that class who do not think a Liberal qualified to hold command in the Canadian military force. He refused to recommend the major for appointment; in fact, he claimed that the major was not qualified. All the time Major Glasgow had the same qualifications that Col. Gregory himself had. But then Col. Gregory was a Conservative, and the qualifications that would make a Conservative fit for the command would not be sufficient to justify the claims of a Liberal.

Sir Frederick Borden, however, did not hold that view of military qualifications. What was good enough for a Conservative was in his opinion good enough for a Liberal. The colonel was given to understand that his tenure of office would not be extended beyond the year; and that Major Glasgow, being recommended by Col. Gregory's superior officer, Col. Otter, would be appointed. Then the colonel sulked, till Lord Dundonald achieved notoriety by his Montreal speech, and then Col. Gregory saw his chance for glory. He too would denounce this Government which held the disloyal view that occasionally a Liberal might be found fit to hold military office. He would not wait until his term was finished, which would have been in a few days. In despite of the regulations of both British and Canadian military law he jumped into the arena, and vented his indignation in the press. When called to account for violation of discipline, he answered in a manner that he doubtless thought was smart. Then the Government very promptly and properly dismissed him from the service. He tried the same mutinous methods that had been adopted by Lord Dundonald, and he met the same fate. That is all that it amounts to. But to listen to the jeremiads raised at intervals about "Col. Gregory's case," an outsider would think he had been very badly treated, indeed. Common sense would say he got no more than he deserved; and that the action of the department in refusing to let him block the promotion of his juniors, because one of them happened to be a Liberal, was in the interests of the service, and should be repeated every time the same circumstances occurred.

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The Free Press needs a new pen holder.

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Mr. Gray hopes the camera won't slip like the pen.

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The eggs on page 1 of this issue are not the addled ones referred to by Mr. Essery.

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We fancy the gentleman won't take so pleasant a picture after the 3rd prox.

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Only four days from polling day, and Mr. Blair's bomb is still in his pocket, if he has one.

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It looks as though John A. the Second will be more Second than John A. on Thursday.

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We expect the F. P. will crawl out of this Grand Trunk controversy by blaming it on the pen-nib.

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The Americans elect their next President on Nov. 8. Roosevelt is apparently as sure of succeeding himself as Laurier.

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opponent in Quebec East has dropped out. And Sir Wilfrid is as certain of the country as of his own seat.

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The Conservatives of North Middlesex couldn't coax anyone to carry their banner. Perhaps they didn't hunt so long as the London managers.

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"We know nothing about it."—London Free Press.

Our neighbor tells the truth for once. Slip of the pen, perhaps.

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Great Britain's Channel or Mediterranean squadron could have blown the Baltic fleet to pieces. But Great Britain is a greater nation because she has refrained from doing what she might have done. Peace with honor is more honorable than any war.

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"Mr. Laurier," says the French Conservative paper, L'Evenement, "is an Englishman in sentiment, education, and aspiration." "Laurier's heart is in France," says the Conservative Hamilton Spectator. You pays your money and takes your choice.

## New Books at Library

Sayce—Joseph and the Land of Egypt.
Wells—Mankind in the Making.
Darwin—Municipal Trade.
Lucy—Peeps at Parliament.
Lounsbury—The Standard of Pronunciation in English.
Lynn—Celestial Motions.
Gore—The Stellar Heavens.
Mathews—Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music.
Miltoun—Ships and Shipping.
Buchanan—Foundry Nomenclature. The Molder's Pocket Dictionary.
Wright—The Home Mechanic.
Plumbing and House Drainage Problems. For practical plumbers.
Hurst—The Painters' Laboratory Guide.
Jennings—Paint and Color Mixing.
The Garden of a Commuter's Wife, by a Gardener.
How to Make a Flower Garden.
Jackson and Jesurum—A History of Hand-made Lace.
Rondelle—Foil and Sabre. A grammar of fencing.
Petrie—Methods and Aims in Archaeology.
Lucas—Highways and Byways in Sussex.
Brochner—Danish Life in Town and Country.
Garnett—Turkish Life in Town and Country.
Abruzzi—On the Polar Star, in the Arctic Sea. Two volumes.
Boscawen—The First of Empires: Babylon of the Bible, in the Light of Latest Research.
Gardner—Ancient Athens.
Hubbard—Little Journeys to the Homes of English Authors.
G. and P. Wharton—The Wits and Beaux of Society. Two volumes.
M. A. S. Hume—William Cecil, the Great Lord Burghley.
Grant Duffy—Notes From a Diary, 1881-88. Four volumes.
Grant Duffy—Out of the Past. Two


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The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up; so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured, he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It seems, therefore, that it is to the best interests of everyone who suffers to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, which will receive careful attention, and a correct diagnosis of your case will be made free of charge; if you have lost faith write him, as you have everything to gain and nothing to lose; you must remember not one penny need be paid until you are cured. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 306 Woodward Ave., Room 630, Detroit, Michigan. Medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., consequently there is no duty to be paid.

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Handsome New Cheviots for Ladies' tailored costumes, shirtwaist suits and skirts. All the newest and most popular shades of brown, navy, light navy, crimson, grenat and green; will not spot or crock, all-wool, 46-inches wide, medium weight. Sale price, a yard.....70c

SCOTCH TWEEDS—In five leading combinations of colors for ladies' or misses' costumes, shirtwaist suits and skirts, made of the finest wool, 46 inches in width; exceptional value. Sale price, is, per yard.....50c

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## DEATHS HAVE DECREASED

**The County Council Has Made Old London Healthier.**

London, Oct. 29. — The new chairman of the London County Council, Mr. J. W. Benn, M. P., at the reopening of the session of the council last week, gave a very interesting review of its work which should encourage London to go on in its loyal support of the council's progressive work. In the fourteen years of the London County Council's existence, the health of London has vastly improved; clearances of the slums and the opening of parks and recreation grounds, and the building of better dwellings, have tended to decrease the death-rate by 40 per 1,000. The building schemes of the council have rehoused 5,000 persons in London County Council's dwellings; 133 millions of passengers have been carried over the council's system of 40 miles of tram lines. If this activity be maintained, we shall in the next few years have a splendid steamboat service on the river, and the reclamation of the muddy shore on the south side, and an open riverside promenade along the east end, and a large extension of the slum clearances, which will add still further to the healthful amenities of London.

## MAJORITY WAS NARROW

**French Government Barely Supported on Military Question.**

Paris, Oct. 29. — After an exceedingly stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies, the Government last night escaped defeat by four votes only, and rumors are already current that Gen. Andre, the Minister of War, whose administration was the subject of the discussion, contemplates resignation.

For some time Gen. Andre has been the object of violent attacks in the press, not wholly confined to opposition papers, the principal charges against him being favoring officers whose policies coincide with the Government's stopping the promotion of those suspected of clerical or conservative tendencies, organizing an elaborate system of spying upon the private lives of officers, and encouraging officers to act as informers. These charges were made the subject of an interpellation by Lieut.-Col. Rousset, who went into great detail, reading correspondence alleged to have passed between a confidential subordinate of the minister and the heads of the Masonic lodges on the subject of the promotion or disgrace of various officers.

Gen. Andre, who was frequently noisily interrupted by the opposition, gave explanations concerning certain specific allegations, and repudiated all knowledge of the correspondence read by Rousset. The general expressed the strongest disapproval of the methods charged against him, and declared that if it should be shown that such conditions really existed, he would take the strongest measure to end them.

The chamber carried by acclamation a motion condemning espionage and, by a vote of 278 to 274, expressed its conviction that the members of the Government would take whatever steps were necessary.

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Nervous troubles may be provoked in animals, as with us. The fear that horses show toward locomotives or automobiles is the cause of trembling and temporary paralysis, whose real origin is often unnoticed. Fear of punishment in small animals or joy at seeing a beloved master has given rise to nervous crises that have been mistaken for epilepsy.


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**NEW GAMES AT SPECIAL PRICES.**

The new game of Foresight; you get the game; it'll make the fun; sale price ..... 25c
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The popular game of Target; sale price ..... 15c
New line of Crokinole Boards, just arrived, at special prices.

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Don't blow your brains out with a rag horn. "Whoop 'em up" with the Rooters; it beats the band; sale price .....10c

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We have a grand assortment of Playing Cards from 5c to 75c.
Special line of celluloid finished Playing Cards, five different designs, sale price .....15c
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All the newest Tally Cards, pretty designs, from 15c to ..... 50c
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We have just received a new line of Baby Carriages, and Go-Carts, upholstered in green and brown velvet, folding or stationary, rubber tires and fitted with patent brake, all at special prices.



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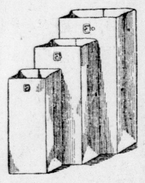

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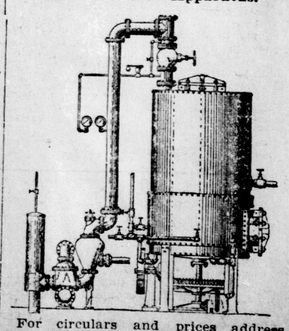

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