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WHAT WILL RUSSIA DO?

HE one fear in many minds is what
Russia will do when the victory is
won. Will she step into Germany's
place as the dominating military ma-
chine? May the other powers be all
more impotent before her armies
or the destruction of the Kaiser?
It is better not to push a victory over
many too far, not utterly to anni-
hilate her armed system, but to leave
in some shape as a makeweight
against Russia?

Is a ticklish question. But Pro-
fessor Mavor, whose recently published
history of Russia stamps him as an
authority, said in a lecture in Toronto,
yesterday night, that Russia has not
in the past particularly an aggres-
sive country. Her empire, says
Professor Mavor, has been "acquired
through defensive rather than offen-
sive wars."

Perhaps the most important exten-
sions of Russian Government may be
reclamations. The country was
in places by Tartars in the thirteenth
century, and two hundred years
after began a process of union of the
various members. It is true, though,
that later Sweden, Finland and Poland
were taken from Russian aggression, but
Sweden had no divine right to be tried
to make a Swedish lake of the Bal-
tic Sea, and Poland in its anarchical
state was an obstruction between Rus-
sia and western civilization, a disor-
derly character. It was Frederick the
Great, also, of Prussia who took the
initiative in the despatch to Poland.

As for Russia's eastward march, it
has been across vast regions very
barely inhabited by half wild bar-
barians who had to be chastised and
brought into order. But the Japanese
war was certainly provoked by Russia,
who wanted an open port, and the
East side won.

In her dealings with the Balkan
Empire the Czar's Government has
own a great forbearance and mod-
eration. Any interference has been in
the interest of Christian religion and
pressed nationalities. In 1875, par-
ticularly, Russia withdrew her victor-
ious troops, though the temptation to
stay was very great.

After long tension with England over
the Afghan and Pamir questions, "Ad-
miral" did not take any mean advan-
tage of Great Britain in the Indian
arter during the Boer war. He had
been leading the palm-bearers in the
first Hague conference of 1899.

Altogether there are good grounds
for believing that Russia will think
the rest of the civilized world,
when the peace has come for an end of rivalry
armaments and for a federation of
nations of the earth. The victory
will be too dear bought for even the
lay Colossus to risk a repetition of
the strife. And no one need forget that
Russia's teaching of peace has deeply
penetrated the whole Russian people,
high and low. His gospel, which has
been sold in millions of copies to a
book-loving and reading nation, is be-
coming the genius of a new Russia
which will scorn the methods of bar-
barism and, strong within himself, live
and let live.

AN UNEXPECTED SLAM.

AMERICAN opinion, public and
private, has been overwhelming
with Great Britain on the present
war. There have been isolated cases
of harsh criticism, but in the main it
is the view throughout the United
States, and a freely expressed one,
that Great Britain's entrance into the
struggle was an honorable one in every
respect. The New York Outlook, per-
haps the sanest and most judicial of all
the American weeklies, has repeatedly
declared Britain's cause to be right-
eous. Therefore it is rather startling and
barring to find in its columns a view of
British motives and intentions that
morally places us several degrees below
the most brutal of the Prussian van-
dals. Arthur Ballard, the Outlook's
"war-expert," commenting on the pos-
sibility of a peace following a German
defeat along the Aisne, says:

"But it is to the interest of British
business to continue the war as
long as possible. Compared with
other combatants Great Britain is
relying very few of her men, and
she is at least well able to bear the
financial strain. Every day that now
German fleet excise to harry the
German merchant marine, is fine
for her commerce—and business is
business. So with even a crushing
German defeat, there is little hope
of immediate peace. A great ex-
tension of British opinion will hold out,
even when the French and Russians
have had enough, for terms which
Germany could not accept."

This beats the worst we could ex-
pect from Prussian Princes carried
away by the heat of the conflict.
According to Mr. Ballard, the British
nation will make every effort to con-
tinue the awful slaughter, in order to

help business. Europe is to be kept
a shambly indefinitely, in order that
the British shopkeeper may fatten his
bank account by having the field to
himself. Can anything more devilish
than this be imagined? The mind's eye
pictures John Bull as a whole-
creature, urging on to wholesale mur-
der because it keeps a steady flow of
sovereigns into the home coffers. This
Mr. Ballard may be a wizard at sizing
up the military situation, foretelling the
results of operations, but he has failed
completely to grasp the feelings, mo-
tives and impulses of the British peo-
ples over the war.

The British nation was drawn into
the struggle against its will. The sacri-
fices in men and money have been
stupendous. But we believe that there
is scarce a Britisher who wouldn't end
the whole awful thing tomorrow, pro-
viding the possibility of its recurrence
is permanently crushed. To gain that
end and that alone will
cause Great Britain to continue the
war indefinitely. We wonder
if Mr. Ballard realizes that the very
flower of the Empire's youth is being
poured by the tens of thousands into
this murder fest of the German Kaiser.

Every section of society, commerce,
industry and finance throughout the
Empire is being touched by the horrors
and terrors of this war. To fill the
nation's coffers by the coffins of its sons
is more grotesque and greswome than
anything Poe wrote or Dore painted.

WHY AN ELECTION?

THE Advertiser believes that pub-
lic opinion is averse to a general
election at the present time, even
though certain Conservative news-
papers and statesmen are anxious to
involve this country in political war-
fare.

The business of Canada at the pres-
ent time is to put its shoulder to the
wheel and give every ounce of nation-
al strength to the great task that con-
fronts the British Empire. Let us drop
politics and organize armies that will
take the share of that burden that by
birthright falls to us, just as we have
accepted the benefits of that birth-
right.

Recruiting for more men should be
under way at the present time. It
should have been under way immedi-
ately after the first contingent was or-
ganized. It is not a time for political
conflict. It is a time for service. It
is not a time for boasting of how many
men we can raise. It is a time for
raising the men. Politicians of both
sides have talked much of Canada's
duty. Its duty today lies plain.

We believe that public opinion in the
matter is well summed up in the fol-
lowing from the independent Hamilton
Spectator:

For some days there have been rum-
ors of the intention of the British
Government to bring on a general elec-
tion before the end of the year. The
Hamilton Spectator, in the present regard-
ing these rumors as idle talk. But the
fact that the Toronto News, which is
in close touch with the Ontario govern-
ment of the Dominion Government, is at-
tempting to justify an early appeal to
the people appears to indicate that
there is some reason for the rumors.

The News reminds its readers that
hardly more than a year ago the Lib-
eral party tried to force an election on
the nation question, and it adds: "If
it was necessary to have an election
in order to prevent Canada building
Dreadnoughts for the empire, would
be such a shocking thing to ask public
approval of the policy which the Gov-
ernment has pursued since the war be-
gan, and which it must continue to pur-
sue if the war continues?"

This plea is disingenuous. The Lib-
erals tried to force a general election,
not because they disapproved of hav-
ing Canada aid the empire in the present
danger, but because they preferred
their own plan of giving naval aid to
the Dominion Government. The Lib-
eral party were now to make an ap-
peal to the country, it could not base
its appeal upon the question of the
war, for it had already proposed or
in the way the Liberals proposed.
That matter is not of present impor-
tance. Canada is helping the empire
in the life-and-death conflict now in
progress—and helping in the only way
at her command. There is no division
of opinion, so far as the political parties
are concerned, on the question of mil-
itary aid to the empire. Sir Wilfrid
Laurier and the other Liberal leaders
are not less heartily in favor of the
measures already taken than the Gov-
ernment is. In the brief war-session
of parliament, the opposition cordially
co-operated with the Government
that was done to provide for the
dispatching of Canadian troops to the
scene of war. Considerations of party
politics were for the time being thrust
into the background. And the fact that
the empire is imperiled this attitude should
be maintained. We believe that it is
the feeling of the vast majority of the
people of Canada that there is no divi-
sion of opinion. It is not necessary for
the Government to ask the people to in-
crease its war policy. The fact that
that policy is also the policy of the Lib-
erals makes formal indorsement at the
polls unnecessary. And if the Govern-
ment were to base an appeal to the con-
stituencies upon its naval policy, it
would expose itself to the suspicion
that it was meanly endeavoring to
utilize for partisan gain the present
patriotic sentiment which pervades
throughout the country. Such a suspi-
cion would be justified.

THE RESULT OF EXPERIENCE.

THE resolution passed by the Ger-
man citizens of Berlin, Canada, in
pressing the hope that Lord Kitchener
will "smash militarism" in Germany is
the result of experience. They know
the difference between the worse than
bondage of militarism on Germany, and
life under the British flag in Canada.
They are supporting their resolution
with a contribution of \$75,000 to the
Patriotic fund.

Liberty described as the "divine
gift of God to man" cannot live un-
der militarism, but is enjoyed in Can-
ada as fully as it is possible. There are
many opportunities for a poor man to
improve his condition, and the material
prosperity of himself and his family in
Canada. In all the old countries of
Europe it is difficult for anyone to
rise above the station in life in which
he happens to be born. European coun-
tries are not the lands of opportunity
that Canada is. During the past ten
or fifteen years Canada has had more
than its share of prosperity. It is in
its infancy yet. The lands taken up
in the Northwest are only a small por-
tion of the land available for settle-
ment. It is stated that the amount
taken up would not be sufficient to
make roads for the remainder.

Let the German citizens, when the
war is over, as many as can, come to
Canada. They will succeed here better

CHAMBERLAIN'S OBSER-
VATIONS.

THE observations of E. J. Cham-
berlain, president of the Grand
Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, make
pleasant reading. He said, among other
good things:

"I found conditions in the West very
satisfactory."

"The increased prices will do much
to help the shortage in yield."

"The people are very optimistic."

"They are preparing for a very large
acreage next year."

"The 1915 crop will exceed anything
they ever had in the Northwest."

"The acreage will be increased twenty-
five per cent."

"We are now running a through
sleeping car train twice a week be-
tween Edmonton and Prince Rupert."

"We are building a very large and
extensive drydock and ship building
plant at Prince Rupert."

"The opening up of the G. T. P. will
be a great boon to the Prairie Pro-
vinces."

"They will get a supply of fresh
fish from Prince Rupert."

"Mixed farming will be a great im-
provement for the Northwest."

"The Fraser River valley is a wide
valley heavily timbered."

"The G. T. P. has handled 5,000 car-
loads of grain more this year than last
year."

These and several other statements
show that Canada is a land of plenty
and hope. How congenial the occupa-
tion of railway building and railway
management is. It opens up millions
of acres. It makes easy the establish-
ment of good homes. It gives employ-
ment to many thousands. It blesses all
within its reach. How different is
militarism. It curses all within its
reach. It blasts the countries over
which it passes. It destroys the homes
and murders the inhabitants and leaves
hundreds of thousands of dead and
wounded, of homeless and suffering
ones.

Mr. Chamberlain's remarks at the
present time form a very marked con-
trast to the daily news received. May
Canada long remain a railway building
country, offering homes and peace and
free freedom to the peoples of all the
old lands. The millions spent by Can-
ada in railway building will bless mil-
lions yet unborn, while militarism and
war has ever brought death and suf-
fering.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Antwerp will be a poor substitute for
Paris.

This King Albert of Belgium is
shaping up like a real king.

Missouri cyclone cellars would fetch
fancy prices in Antwerp these days.

It's a long, long way to Verkhne-
proskov," sings the Russian soldier as
he goes into action.

1914 will be known as the year of the
great war in Europe, and the great
year of the apple in Canada.

Owing to the war the world is
threatened with a perfume famine.
Even war has its compensations.

"London bridge is falling down," may
become a reality if those Zeppelins
manage to get over the British metro-
polia.

By its unpronounceableness Przemysl
has added to the gaiety of nations. May
the Russians deal lightly with it when
they get in.

"E-No. 9" is the name of the Brit-
ish submarine which sank a German
cruiser and a destroyer. "A-No. 1"
seems to fit her better.

If Von Moltke has been humiliated by
dismissal he can console himself with
the reflection that he can't be made the
scapegoat of the final annihilation.

Col. Roosevelt has joined hands with
the Tammany Tiger against the Rep-
ublican nominee for governor of New
York State. Somehow the Colonel can't
keep out of the jungle.

We call the Germans many hard
names, but after all they get off easy
when compared to some people's op-
ponents in politics or a rival town's
tactics in football or hockey.

Come Forth to the Sunshine.
From the streams and fountains I have
loosened the chain:

They are sweeping on to the silvery
main,
They are flashing down from the moun-
tain brows,
They are flying away on the forest
boughs,
They are bursting fresh from their
sparry caves,
And the earth resounds with the joy
of waves.

Away from the dwellings of careworn
men,
The waters are sparkling in wood
and glen;
Away from the chamber and dusky
hearth,
The young leaves are dancing in
breezy mirth,
Then light stems thrill to the wild-
wood strains
And youth is abroad in my green do-
mains.

Come forth, oh ye children of glad-
ness, come!
Where the violets open may be your
home,
Ye of the rose-cheek and dew-bright
eye,
And the bounding footstep, to meet
me fly.

With the lyre and the wreath and the
joyous lay,
Come forth in the sunshine, I may not
slay.

—Felicita Hemans.

—Felicita Hemans.

—Felicita Hemans.

—Felicita Hemans.

—Felicita Hemans.

—Felicita Hemans.

—Felicita Hemans.

—Felicita Hemans.

"The Angel of Death Spread
His Wings On The Blast."

The New Explosive, Turpinite.

(The terrible new explosive the French army has tried at the battle of the Four Rivers, turpinite, is declared to be so deadly in its effect that all life is exterminated within a radius of 400 yards of one of the exploding shells. Regiments of Germans are reported to have been found dead in their trenches, their rifles still in their hands, not a mark on their bodies, but with the long line of corpses standing as though in life. The explosive was completely exterminated in the course of a few weeks. Truly, the Angel of Death which came down over night on Sennacherib's sleeping Assyrian army, besieging Jerusalem, and slew them in their tents! This reminds us of Byron's immortal poem.—Editor.)

The Destruction of Sennacherib.

BY LORD BYRON.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen:
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn has blown,
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown!

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed on the face of the foe as he pass'd;
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and forever grew still!

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there roll'd not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his nostrils was like the foam of the sea,
And the spray of the rock-beating surf.

And there lay the rider, distorted and pale,
With the bow and the arrow that had slain him; he lay,
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
And the lances uplifted, the trumpet unblown.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

American Comment On the War

BEWITCHED WITH MILITARISM.
[Rochester Herald.]

Militarism has wrought havoc with
German perception. And we fear very
much that Germans are so bewitched
at present that they are going to act
like barbarians until their power to
work mischief is crushed by the suc-
cess of the armies of the Allies. When
that has happened the true German
spirit will, we predict, again assert
itself and the true German policy will
not only in Germany, but in Europe and
the world.

ANTI-VANDALISTIC.
[Lancet.]

There is a movement on foot in Great
Britain to restore the Louvain library
immediately after the war. It is a fine
thought, and as an indication that Ger-
many also is not vandalistic and does
not wish the destruction of the homes
of science and art in the world, the
co-operation of some Germans in the
work after the war would be very in-
spiring.

BARBARISM.
[New York Herald.]

Of course, it may be a sign of lack of
"Kultur" on our part, but the way
we Americans cannot help feeling that
this business of the German levies upon the
helpless little cities and towns of Bel-
gium smacks mightily of the days of
Genghis Khan.

EXPLODING A FALLACY.
[Pittsburg Gazette-Times.]

One good result of the present war
may be elimination of the "dead line
50," which some shortsighted employers
are said to have adopted. In Great
Britain, at least, many of the alleged
old fellows are responding in a manner
that ought to make even Dr. Oetzer sit
up and take notice.

A PORTENT.
[New York World.]

"When the British Parliament ad-
journs with Irish Home-rulers, Scotch
and Welsh Liberals and English Rad-
icals embracing the old crusade for
peace and the wearing in the excess of
their emotion, the demonstration has
a meaning which soon or late will be
revealed on the battlefields of the
continent."

WATCHFUL WAITING.
[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

The situation in the North Sea im-
poses exceedingly onerous conditions
upon the British fleet, for the German
vessels are under the shelter of their
land fortifications and they possess
every advantage of position and oppor-
tunity for the successful sortie. If
the German fleet could be drawn into
the open the advantage would be with
the British, but as long as the German
ships keep out of range, the British
fleet would know the folly of sending
untrained men into the field against
such a machine as the Kaiser's. The
English clerk, rushing to the colors, is
getting at Aldershot a taste of the
cruelty which made the Sirdar master of
Egypt.

HANDS OFF TO THE VERY END.
[Buffalo Courier.]

The people of this country should
protect against having their President
or any United States governmental
agency take part in any movement in-
volving an agreement among European
powers. Hands off to the very end,
and let our American policy. Any
other policy would be a violation of
the wise precepts of our great states-
men from the days of Washington to
the days of Wilson.

SOUND BRITISH POLICY.
[Detroit Free Press.]

The war has demonstrated to Great
Britain that her plan for the handling
of overseas possessions has been essen-
tially sound, and that, despite minor
discontent, the policy of sending
of considerable stress on the fun-
damental loyalty of her dominions and
dependencies, some of which seem to
moment more quickly than the mother
country itself.

Flooded Country.
Unlike Termonde, Louvain, Dinant,
and other places, Malines has, how-
ever, so far escaped the vandals'
retributionary fire. None of it
has been buried under a village out-
raged by the place. One shell I could
see had smashed into the corner be-
tween the giant buttresses, but the
builders of the belfry had built well,
and that shot, which on a weaker
structure would have been fatal,
spent itself uselessly. The roof was
pierced again and again, and the
millions of two windows have been
broken into pieces, but the building
stood, and the needs of the
moment more quickly than the mother
country itself.

RELIEF AT ONCE
CURE CERTAIN

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's
Ointment Cures Itching Piles.

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N.S.,
writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment
for itching piles, and found that the
first application gave relief. After
using a few boxes of the ointment I
was completely cured, and can recom-
mend it highly to all sufferers from
this disease. You have my permis-
sion to use this letter for the benefit of
others."

James M. Douglass, Superior
Judge, Ont., writes: "For about six
years I suffered from piles, and often
could not work for two or three days
from pain, and I tried many treat-
ments before I came across Dr. Chase's
Ointment. Not so a number of boxes of
Ointment cured me, and for several
months I have had no return of this
annoying ailment."

There can be no doubt that Dr.
Chase's Ointment is the most effective
treatment obtainable for every form of
piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or
Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, To-
ronto.

high belfry, one of the most

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Open Every
Saturday Night

CHAPMAN'S

Raincoats for Women, Misses and Children

Helps For Week-End Shopping

Unless you study out each item you will not know how great are the money-saving opportunities we offer you today.

Thanksgiving Day

Before the holiday many will want a new
Coat, Suit or Dress. We invite you to visit
our ready-to-wear department on the second
floor and see the Thanksgiving specials in
outer garments.

Coats, prices \$5.00 to \$25.00

Suits, upwards to \$30.00

Dresses, upwards from \$4.95

Out-of-Town Customers

The refunding of railway fares by this
store to visitors on special holiday occasions
has met with much favor with our out-of-
town customers. Thanksgiving visitors will
have their round trip fares refunded on the
same scale as usual.

THANKSGIVING SALE OF LINENS

A full list of prices was given in a previous advertisement, so we will just briefly repeat
the bargains offered—don't miss them if you are in need of Tablecloths, Tabling, Table
Napkins, Towels or Toweling.

Pure Linen Bleached Tabling, regular

75c yard. Sale price, per yard 60c

Full Bleached Table Damask, warranted

pure linen. Regular \$1.25. Sale price, per

yard 98c

Very Fine \$1.00 Tabling at, yard 89c

Tablecloths, 2x3 yards. Sale price, \$3.50

Tablecloths, 2x2½ yds. Sale price, \$2.00

Seconds in extra large size Tablecloths.

Sale prices \$5.50 to \$12.50

Old Bleach Huck Toweling, 23 inches

wide, regular 50c. Sale price, per yard, 35c

Pure Linen Huck Guest Toweling. Sale

prices per yard 17c and 26c

Kitchen Toweling 11 yards for \$1

Pure Linen Table Napkins, \$2.00, for,

per dozen \$1.69

Mercerized Table Napkins, per dozen \$1.19