

**London Advertiser.**  
FOUNDED IN 1863.  
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.  
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.  
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.  
Limited, Publishers.  
101-103 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

**PHONE NUMBERS:**  
Business Department.....107  
Editorial Rooms.....104 and 105  
Job Printing Department.....105

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City: One year.....\$5.00  
One week.....\$1.00  
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City: One year.....\$5.50  
One week.....\$1.10  
Daily, by Mail, Outside City: One year.....\$4.00  
One month.....\$0.35  
One year.....\$2.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:  
Buffalo, N. Y.—R. J. Seldeneburg, Elliott Square News Stand.  
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 10 Madison street.  
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.  
Montreal, Que.—Peter Murphy, Post Office News Stand.  
Toronto—Toronto Hotel News Stand.  
Toronto—Rosen House News Stand.  
Windsor—V. E. Marentette & Sons.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 21.

#### CANADA AND THE NAVY.

The Montreal Star, the Toronto Mail and Empire, the Winnipeg Telegram and some other Canadian newspapers not so prominent as these, are frankly in favor of a policy of centralization in the matter of imperial naval defense. They profess to have no faith in local naval development. A Canadian fleet, they argue, would be necessarily small and an easy prey for a powerful enemy. The decisive battle would in all probability be fought in European waters where the British fleet should be concentrated instead of being composed of scattered units, each of which could be separately attacked.

These arguments would be more effective as regards Canada if there were no possibility of a Canadian squadron acting in concert with the Home fleet. The conclusion of the Imperial Defence Conference have not yet been announced, but it may be safely assumed that any scheme it has formulated contemplates a Canadian fleet as an integral part of the British navy, ready to defend the Empire wherever the heaviest blow is struck. The only alternative to a distinctly Canadian naval establishment is a regular payment of money to the British admiralty, a policy which does not harmonize with principles of self-government, and which would defeat its own object, because it would make no appeal to the pride or enthusiasm of the Canadian people. Their interest in Imperial defence and in the development of the British navy can be stimulated only by doing something for themselves, and by contemplating their own achievements. This is the idea to which the Canadian Parliament unanimously subscribed, and we are greatly mistaken if the efforts of some enemies of the Dominion Government to make party capital of this question will succeed. They are more likely to embarrass the Ottawa Opposition, which has formally assented to the course of the administration.

#### CANADA AS THE BRITISH CAPITALIST SEES IT.

Some statistics furnished by Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne at the annual meeting of the British Empire Trust are of interest. During that concern's financial year there was raised in London by public issue approximately \$930,000,000. Of the \$787,500,000 invested outside the United Kingdom \$455,000,000 was sent to foreign countries, including \$85,000,000 to the United States, and only \$330,000,000 was invested in the whole British Empire. Of this latter amount Canada received \$152,500,000, more than half of which, or \$80,000,000, was raised directly by the Dominion Government largely for the purpose of paying off maturing loans, which have carried a higher rate of interest than that now paid. A further \$75,000,000 was raised by the governments of the provinces of Canada, and \$15,500,000 by the principal cities, and the remaining \$14,500,000 by steam and electric railways and various industrial undertakings.

The sum of \$152,500,000 in one year seems a lot of money for a young country to make itself responsible for, but Mr. Horne-Payne points out that it is not so large when we consider that in that same year this young country's mineral production exceeded \$25,000,000, its fisheries produced about \$5,000,000, its exports of lumber yielded over \$10,000,000, and its 27,500,000 acres of field crops contributed a harvest which, computed at average local market prices, was worth \$420,000,000; in other words, the country which dared to raise \$152,500,000 of capital produced from its natural resources something over \$550,000,000.

Like all well-informed English financial men Mr. Horne-Payne recognizes that Canada has scarcely begun to exploit her natural wealth, and he predicts that she will this year have a record crop exceeding in value \$500,000,000. "Whether," he says, "you look at the coal fields of Nova Scotia, the great asbestos fields of Quebec, the iron, silver and nickel of Northern Ontario, the petroleum and coal of Alberta, the gold, silver and copper of British Columbia, the agriculture, lumber, fisheries or fruit of the whole country, the industries are but beginning, and it is no prophecy, but a matter of absolute certainty, to foretell that they will all double in every decade of this century."

#### PREMIER SCOTT ON THE WEST.

Premier Walter Scott of Saskatchewan writes of the West with western optimism in the current issue of Collier's. He expresses the opinion that there is no more important factor in the development of the Canadian prairie country than the so-called American invasion. If the American farmers require cheap and fertile lands for themselves or their sons, they will be compelled to cross the 49th parallel of latitude to obtain it. It is almost a case of Hobson's choice. The American farmer brings with him an invaluable prairie experience, which prevents him from getting discouraged by the initial difficulties and drawbacks inseparable from a new country. He brings also a great amount of actual wealth realized from the sale of his old farm and stock and implements and general effects; and not least, American courage, enterprise, snap, and up-to-date knowledge. The Canadian West, Mr. Scott contends, will be in a comparatively few years the only stretch of country in the world where millions of acres of cheap, rich virgin land, easily available for tillage, can be found. The influx of population may be checked from time to time, but it will never be stopped until every acre of the millions now lying idle is privately owned. The proportion of water, waterless areas, rocky wastes, and mountain lands is smaller in Saskatchewan than in any similar area in the world, and he predicts that in 50 years' time there will not be a farmer more than nine miles from a railroad, a stage which Southern Manitoba has already reached. He estimates that the population of the province 50 years hence at 8,000,000, and the whole Canadian West at 20,000,000. Illimitable fields of coal; an abundance of natural gas and petroleum; mineral and forest wealth, and fisheries—these will make a country of diversified interests. It will not be agricultural and pastoral exclusively, having just sufficient urban facilities to supply rural needs, but will have a great industrial development.

#### BRITISH INTEREST IN CANADA.

In his capacity of British trade commissioner to Canada Mr. Richard Grigg is in a favored position to watch the growth of interest in the Dominion among British manufacturers and capitalists. He declares that this interest has become keener and more healthful than ever before. He tells us that large numbers of British manufacturers and traders visit his office in Montreal for advice and assistance in procuring accurate and full information as to the conditions under which they may undertake business in Canada. Such information is freely given by Mr. Grigg, and officials at branch offices established in a number of other Canadian cities. In addition reports on every conceivable economic question are regularly made to the British board of trade, under whose direction Mr. Grigg acts. In cases where the report is considered suitable for such use it is printed in the board of trade journal, a weekly Government publication. Other reports are privately circulated among firms whose business might be affected by the matter dealt with. In the carrying out of the important work of fostering trade relations between Canada and the mother country the commissioner will visit England from time to time and confer with officials of the various departments of the Government as well as with manufacturers and merchants. He serves as a source of information of a nature hitherto unknown to British businessmen, and there is reason to hope that his efforts will have the effect of promoting a better and more sympathetic understanding between trade bodies and individual business houses in the two countries.

Elsewhere in this issue is a full report of the now famous speech delivered by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer at Limehouse, London. It threw the dukes and land monopolists into a rage, and evoked corresponding enthusiasm among the Radicals and land reformers. No political deliverance in recent years created so much sensation, and it should be read by those who wish to follow British public affairs.

#### A QUESTION.

[United Presbyterian.]  
Uncle Joe—"Yes, Teddy, it is quite possible that there are people in the moon."

Little Teddy—"Well, what becomes of them when there isn't any moon?"

#### MEANT FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

[Judge.]  
Artist—"Yes, I keep pecking away. Sometimes I get discouraged and say to myself, 'What's the use?'"

Friend—"Don't give up, old man. You can't do worse than you've done, you know."

#### A WASTED EVENING.

[Judge.]  
First Music Critic—"I wasted a whole evening by going to that new pianist's concert last night!"

Second Music Critic—"Why?"

First Music Critic—"His playing was above criticism!"

#### A PIRATE.

[Chicago Daily News.]  
"What do you think of Miss Callhope's voice?" inquired the tall girl with the mountainous pompadour.

"She sings like a pirate," growled the rude man in the starchy vest.

"Like a pirate? Gracious! And what is the resemblance?"

"She's rough on the high C's."

#### WHAT BRITISH LIBERALISM IMPLIES.

[Premier Asquith.]  
"As regards the Empire, to secure real unity by allowing the freest diversity and the fullest liberty of self-development in all its members; as regards property, to make it secure by diverting it of injustice; as regards political authority, to

make it stable by resting it upon the broadest possible basis of popular responsibility; as regards religion, to remove from it the odium of an alliance with political disabilities; as regards trade, to make it world-wide by opening our own markets here to everybody; and, finally, as regards the liberty of the individual citizen, to make it a reality instead of a sham by universal education and by an ever-raising standard of humane conditions both in the factory and in the home."

#### NEED OF INTERVENTION.

[Goldwin Smith.]

Whether it is the intention or not, it is the manifest tendency of the present Government of Ontario to aggress upon what has hitherto been deemed the rights of all under British Government. This, after showing itself in the Cobalt case and the now celebrated "validating" statute, is showing itself in the treatment of the farmers of this province through the hydro-electric commission, on which a very important article has appeared in the Hamilton Times.

The Bystander does not himself pretend to give judgment on a legal point, but he sees clearly enough that there is urgent need of intervention. It is to be hoped that the vicious and worse than vicious, plea of promoting the interests of the public at the expense of the rights of individuals or special interests will not be allowed to lead the people of this province astray on questions of public right. It is unfortunately easy to get up a belief that the Government, when it plunders or oppresses a private interest, is fighting for the public and against a private claim. Bad things have passed muster on that plea. But nothing can be more shallow or false than such a notion. Public rights and liberties are the aggregate of private rights and liberties, and the blow of oppression, though aimed at a particular person or interest, strikes all. The idea that investors will not hear of these things, or will take no notice of them, is surely a dream.

#### A SUGGESTION.

[Cleveland Plain-Dealer.]  
Mr. Simple—"I see that this here piano-playin' Paderewski has got the rheumatism in his hand so he can't play."

Mrs. Simple—"Then why don't he use one of these mechanical pianos?"

#### AN IMPRESSION OF CANADA.

[Financial Editor N. Y. American.]  
"I have never seen such wheat. For days we travelled through magnificent agricultural country, where the grain was growing so fast that the general prosperity to ensue is almost incalculable. Alberta is a vast coal field and granary. The Canadian Pacific crosses a territory of boundless possibilities; the Canadian Northern is reaching out to the north and west, and every foot of the

country is productive. I must say that the millions of unoccupied Canadian lands offer the strongest and safest attractions; that the railroads and business interests generally have all certain- ties contained in the rapid development, and more to follow." And so say all of us.

#### IT SURE AIN'T.

[Washington Star.]  
"Money may make the mare go," said Uncle Eben, "but I don't see as it's much of a guaranty agin kickin'."

#### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

[London World.]  
Ashley—"Do you have much variety in your boarding-house?"

Sevier—"Well, we have three different names for the meals."

#### WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

[Chicago Tribune.]  
Gladys—"So you've sent Herbert about his business, have you?"

Maybelle—"Yes, but I have since used the—er—recall on him."

#### MILITARY GOSSIP.

"He who fights and runs away will live to draw a pension."

As a result of the course of instruction held recently at Wolseley Barracks, the following teachers have qualified as cadet instructors and are now eligible for appointment as lieutenants in the corps of cadet school instruction: John Macdonald, W. J. Blackstone, H. D. Hedley, R. Hartley, M. Shurtleff and W. A. Adams.

Drill Sergeant A. W. Black, R. C. R. of Wolseley Barracks, has been appointed as one of the five instructors for the fall course at the Canadian School of Musketry, Rockliffe, where he will report on the 31st instant.

Sergeant is a graduate of the school of musketry, Hythe, England, and one of the best shots in the district. His appointment is a well deserved one.

The ordnance stores will be closed from the 22nd instant until the 15th of next month.

The Twenty-first Regiment, Windsor, spent last Wednesday as the guests of the town of Leamington.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, of Fort William, has gone the Ogilvie Flour Company, of Montreal, one better in the matter of encouraging its employees to serve in the militia. This company has granted to all its employees who are militiamen, two weeks' holidays to attend camp, and an additional two weeks, with full pay for the whole period. A few more companies like these would go a long way in solving the question of universal military training in this country.

Captain (to recruit who has failed to hit the target): "Where on earth are your shots going?"

Members of the Spanish nobility are

said to be enlisting in considerable numbers for service in the war against the Moors. They very likely think their chances are better with the British than with the revolutionists of their own country.

Lord Kitchener, who has recently been promoted to the rank of field marshal, is fifty-nine years of age, and is said to be the youngest field marshal in the history of the British army.

It is reported that as a result of the imperial conference on naval and military defence of the empire, there is to be one great homogeneous imperial army, uniformly trained and equipped, to consist of 46 divisions, equal to 23 army corps or the strength of the present German army. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will furnish its share.

After all, Canada is getting to be too big a boy to look to his mother for protection. We have been having it pretty easy in the past. It is now up to us to bear our share.

The Imperial war office apparently does not think that Kitchener will be far enough away as Inspector-general of the Mediterranean command, so they are sending him to Australia to work out the plans made by the imperial conference.

Capt. E. C. O'Brien, commanding No. 1 Company, C. A. S. C., was in the city this week on business.

After the slaughter of territorials last week by a motor van at the manoeuvres near Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, we have changed our opinion as to the uselessness of the motor car in warfare.

Guelph is coming into its own. Guelph is the royal city, not only in name but from a military point of view also, for according to its population, it is the best military city in Canada. Up to a year ago it was the only city in the Dominion which could boast of a brigade of artillery, not even the larger cities, such as Montreal and Toronto having more than one battery. In addition to the brigade of artillery it also turns out one of the best army service corps in the service, two companies of Canada's rural regiment of infantry, a flourishing cadet corps and three rifle associations. As a reward it will soon have the largest and best armory in the district, which is now rapidly nearing completion. It is very considerably larger than the London armories and has cost about \$165,000. And Guelph is certainly entitled to it, for although not more than one quarter the size of London, it is the best military town in this district.

Q. M. S. Instructor White, Color Sergeant Youngman, Sergeant Ludgate and Corporal Vereer, of Wolseley Barracks, leave on the 1st of next month for the Canadian School of Musketry, Ottawa, where they will undergo a six weeks' course of instruction.

The sergeants of Wolseley Barracks are entertaining their friends to a lawn and garden party this after-

# Children's Week Starts Monday at 9 a. m.

Ends Saturday at 10 p.m. Our specials next week will consist principally of Children's Wear. It will be a week of blithesome bargain-buying. Come!

**Children's Hosiery**  
"Canadian Girl" Black and Tan Ribbed Hose. All sizes. Prices.....20¢, 23¢ and 25¢  
Children's Black Fancy Lace Hose. Price for children's week.....25¢  
And Boys' Stockings, too. Buy your Hosiery here.

**Mail Orders**  
Let us prove how satisfactory this department is. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DELINEATOR AND BUTTERICK FASHIONS.

**Dress Goods**  
**50c All-Wool Cashmeres, 29c**  
For children's dresses, 40 and 44 inches wide, in cardinal, red, brown, grey, navy, myrtle, emerald and light blue. Children's week, special 29¢

**Boys' Waists and Shirts**  
All colors, some white, some pleated. All children's week, regular 75c, for.....50¢

**Hurry for These Umbrellas, \$1 for 75c**  
This is a twilled cloth, seven-ribbed Umbrella; has a patented self-opener and a very strong steel frame. Regular \$1.00. Sale.....75¢

**Boys' Ties**  
A fine range of patterns. Regular 25c. Sale.....2 for 25¢

**KINGSMILL'S**

DRY GOODS SPECIALISTS

## Wm. Trafford Furniture Company

# August Sale of Furniture

Last call on Verandah Chairs and Refrigerators to be cleared at less than factory prices. Only a very few of them left. Buy today.



**PARLOR PEDESTAL TABLES**  
Worth \$20.00 (mahogany), August price \$14.50  
Worth \$12.00, August price \$7.00  
Worth \$8.00, August price \$5.00

**CHIFFONIER**  
All in quarter-cut oak.  
Worth \$28.00, August price \$21.50  
Worth \$24.00, August price \$18.00  
Worth \$20.00, August price \$14.75

Secretaire and Secretaire Book-cases of all kinds, to suit any purse.

Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suits, Dining-Room Furnishings.

Crisbs, Beds, Mattresses and Springs. Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, Hall Racks, Etc.

Repairing, Refinishing and Upholstered Work a Specialty.

**TRAFFORD'S OLD STAND**

Open Saturday Nights. We are out of the Hight Rent District.

95-97 KING STREET BETWEEN TALBOT AND RIDOUT

noon and evening.

A proposal is under consideration in France to raise a negro army of 200,000 men in the French African possessions, also an Arab force of 100,000. France evidently has no Roosevelt.

The Inspector-general's report upon the 1908 training of the Canadian engineers is as follows:

"The field engineer companies, even more than the rest of the militia force, suffer from the short period available for training. It is impossible to make an efficient infantry or cavalry soldier in twelve days. It is still more hopeless to make an efficient field engineer, even when full allowance has been made for the excellence of the material which is so often available."

"Under these circumstances, the engineers suffer from attempting to learn too much, and though it is difficult to determine what duties to omit, yet the situation should be faced, and only the absolutely essential duties practised."

"Engineer companies are naturally obliged to hold a large amount of special equipment, and much time is taken up in only unpacking and repacking it. It would be better that a large portion should be left at headquarters as mobilization equipment, and not taken into camp at all."

"The efficiency of companies is generally improving, and some are really good at special work. The field companies generally, if properly trained, should make ideal pioneer companies."

"The want of telegraph and telephone companies is a serious matter, and their organization should not be delayed a day longer than is necessary."

Strange to say, military district No. 1, one of Canada's largest and most important districts, does not possess a single company of engineers, and what force is complete without this most important arm of the service? The lack of trained engineers is one of the weak points of the district. The material for a number of companies is not lacking. Why have they not been organized? And when will their organization take place? It should not be put off longer.

The Inspector-general, in his report upon the training of the infantry during 1908, makes some most important and interesting remarks. They will be taken up in detail next week.

To say that the crack shots of this district are sore is to put it mildly. And their soreness is due to the distribution of the few long-barrel Ross rifles which have been issued to the militia. None of them have found their way into this district, while all the members of the Blesley team and a number of regiments in other districts have been served with them. And the riflemen of this district have to compete with their old Lee Enfields or Ross rifles against men from other districts armed with the new long-barrel Ross rifle. The only fair thing for the O. R. A. and D. R. A. executive to do is to bar the new rifle. It is an injustice to allow a few to use it when the great majority have been unable to get it through no fault of their own.

The transfer of the command of military district No. 1 from Col. Peters to Col. Hodgins will take place early next week. The transfer will be carried out by Brigadier-General Cotton, commanding the Western Ontario command, which military district No. 1 forms a part. Col. Peters will leave for his new command in British Columbia immediately thereafter.

The gun-layers of the Sixth Field Battery, C. F., left for Pelawawa Camp last Wednesday for a course of instruction preparatory to the gun practice of the battery, which commences next Wednesday. The balance of the battery detail leave next Tuesday.

A number of military men in a Washington hotel were giving an account of an incident in the American civil war.

A quiet man who stood by at last said: "Gentlemen, I happened to be there, and might be able to refresh your memory as to what took place in reference to the 'Seven' just narrated."

The hotelkeeper said to him: "Sir, what might have been your rank?"

"It was a private."

The next day the quiet man, as he was about to depart, asked for his bill.

"Not a cent, sir, not a cent," answered the proprietor. "You are the very first private I ever met."

Sergeant W. Foster, R. C. R., who has been employed for the past three years as caretaker of the Seventh Regiment quarters in the Armories, has taken his discharge from the service, and will leave next week for the west, where he intends to locate his South African land grant.

In losing Caretaker Foster, the Seventh Regiment loses a man whose place will be hard to fill.

The career of Major-General Mills, one of the famous surviving civil war commanders, is, in a way, even more remarkable than that of Major-General J. H. Wilson, the Union cavalry commander, which was described last week. General Mills, having been in command of the American regular army during the Spanish war and for five years thereafter, is apt to be classed by the public as one of the generals of the past decade only. But his fame rests more upon his record in the civil war. When this bloody struggle commenced, Mills was 22 years of age. He was not a West Pointer. He entered the Union army as a lieutenant in a Massachusetts volunteer regiment, and rose rapidly from one rank to another until he reached the rank of major-general and commanded a whole army corps at the extremely early age of 25 years. His part in the operations which crushed Lee's army and brought the war to a close made him one of the famous generals of the war, at the age of 28.

After the close of the war, he entered the regular army, distinguished himself as an Indian fighter, and eventually rose to the supreme command of all the American forces, with him one of the famous generals of the war, at the age of 28.

To have been a major-general, commanding a whole army corps is something of which only one in millions can boast.

C. B. DE FAULTER.

**London Life**  
**POLICIES**  
**"GOOD AS GOLD"**  
Larger Cash Guarantees  
You cannot pin a Company down and MAKE them pay you cash equal to their estimates. To avoid future disappointment look for larger CASH GUARANTEES. You'll find them in our Reserve Dividend Policies. Ask our agent for particulars.

GEORGE McNEIL, Inspector.  
J. F. WATTS, Supt. Industrial Branch.

W. A. WINTERSTEIN  
GEORGE F. EMERSON } District Agents.