

London Advertiser.

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It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

Boom the Western Fair!

Toronto newspapers have been making a strong appeal to the citizens to stand by the Toronto Industrial Fair, on the ground that it is a great advertisement to the city, conferring many direct and indirect benefits, and bringing to the Provincial Capital not a few visitors, who, getting into the habit, come again and again. Every word uttered in favor of the Toronto Exhibition applies with equal force as a stimulus to increasing friendliness on the part of the citizens of London in regard to our magnificent Western Fair, now in progress and open to the public.

The managers and directors are asking for a special manifestation of goodwill from the citizens of London in the shape of an especially large attendance on Monday next.

The Western Fair is one of the greatest yearly exhibitions on the continent. It is no small advantage and credit to London to be the seat of so splendid a display. As a matter of local pride, as well as of enlightened self-interest, The Advertiser would ask every citizen to take an enthusiastic interest in its success.

Railways, Electricity and Progress

Any number of articles have been written to show, and it would be taken for granted that railways have made wonderful progress during the past 50 years. So they have, in speed, comfort and safety. But how much less does it cost to go to Toronto today than it did nearly 50 years ago? Bills have been introduced into the Dominion House of Commons to make a two-cent rate compulsory. Mr. Maclean, the member for East York, has more than once introduced such a bill, but has not succeeded in securing its passage. It may be that out West, or in the thinly settled parts, such a law would be unfair; but does any such objection apply to the well-settled parts, such as old Ontario?

The State of New York has a two-cent rate, and the railways appear to flourish. If, therefore, the law could not fairly be applied to all Canada, why not apply it to such part as is in justice entitled to it?

Many of the arguments that could be urged against it at the time Mr. Maclean's bills were introduced, have ceased to have any force now. The introduction of electricity and the multiplication of electric railways have largely taken away the argument of the great original cost. The people of today ought not to be asked to pay a rate based on the cost of building a road 50 years ago.

Then, also, might it not be well to inquire, and this, too, in connection with the probability of electrical railways doing a considerable portion of the work, whether safety could not be as well secured as it is now, and the cars made quite as strong, but at less cost. Are our cars not too expensive? A man may want to go to Toronto, and still not feel like spending a week's wages to get there and back. We have prided ourselves on the superiority of our railway cars to those of England. Are we entirely right, or only partly so?

We do not wish to lose or lessen in any way the safety of railway travel, and discuss the question with the view of improvement. The roadbeds could be much improved in many places. The best we have is probably the old Great Western division of the Grand Trunk. In England, every tie has a fishplate fastened to it, and the rail placed on the plate. Their roads are smooth and solid. Their engines and cars are smaller, and apparently not so strong. They are nearer the ground. They do not often have accidents, but when they do they are disastrous, perhaps to a greater extent than with us.

Surveying the situation, would it be unfair to ask the railways, at least in the well settled parts of Canada, to introduce a two-cent fare until they can make it less; to make their roadbeds smoother, and in some parts straighter and safer; not to lessen the safety, but to consider whether a somewhat smaller car, strongly built, would not add them to accomplish this; whether both electricity and steam should not be used on roads on which steam is now only used, because electric cars carry passengers apparently with profit at less than two cents a mile on suburban roads; and some trains, such as ordinary accommodation trains could be run by electricity, and steam used on all others, until the time comes when electricity shall have demonstrated its right to be exclusively used.

We make these suggestions because, while progress has been made in other directions, the cost of railway travel appears to be stationary, and because it appears to us that by utilizing elec-

tricity, and perhaps lessening the size of the cars, every precaution for safety can be maintained, and progress made in the matter of reduction in passenger rates, as well as in all others.

The Term Canadian.

Many have been the comments during the past on the monopolistic or exclusive use of the term "American" by the people of the United States. It is difficult to find a word applicable to the people of the neighboring republic that contains euphony and convenience of pronunciation. There is no apparent reason, however, why a word pertaining to a double continent should be limited in its application to a single country. We admit that very little can be done by way of rescuing the appellation "American" from the exclusive use of the people of the United States; much can be done, though, by the Canadian press by ceasing to cater to their vanity.

A good suggestion has been thrown out by a contemporary, namely, to emphasize the word "Canadian." Not enough stress has been laid upon the significance of that word, which has so many desirable and so few undesirable qualities. "Canadian" products, whether natural or manufactured, carry with them a purity and hardness of quality which recommend them to consumers the world over. "Made in Canada" should be stamped plainly on all packages of Canadian products wherever practicable.

Ald. Campbell's Suggestion.

The proposal of Ald. C. T. Campbell, that the City Council should appoint three park overseers, was referred back to committee for certain changes. We trust that no changes will be made such as would destroy the intention of Ald. Campbell's proposal. London's parks and trees are among the city's most valuable and interesting assets. It implies no lack of confidence in the members of the Council, nor in any official, to say that neither parks nor trees can ever be properly looked after by yearly processions of changing aldermen. What is wanted is continuity, and the working out of large, well-considered plans. This can only be had by the appointment of park overseers, along the lines suggested by Ald. Campbell.

Arbitration in New Zealand.

With what avidity did the opponents of compulsory arbitration seize upon the statement cabled from Sydney, New South Wales, the other day, to the effect that Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, had admitted that the arbitration law of that country is a failure, and had declared its abandonment to be "imperatively demanded in the interests of industrial peace."

As we expected, it turns out that Premier Seddon made no such statement, and that the whole telegram was a "fake" worthy of the Montreal fabricator of sensations for Opposition Journals. The fact that the news was sent from New South Wales, instead of from New Zealand, ought to have put those tempted to place faith in it on their guard, and should have restrained them from penning homilies on the supposed utter failure of the New Zealand experiment.

It is true that the New Zealand Premier has been speaking on the subject of compulsory arbitration, but the truth is exactly the opposite to the statement fabricated by the Sydney correspondent. At the time the cablegram was sent, Mr. Seddon was pushing a bill to extend, strengthen and improve the law. He was quoted in the false statement as declaring that arbitration, instead of preventing strikes, had provoked them, and had caused the workmen to grow more discontented and contentious. But in the official report of the debates in the New Zealand Parliament, for July 11, we find that Mr. Seddon, in direct reference to the Arbitration Act, said: "There has never been a better feeling between employer and employee than at the present moment. I say it advisedly. * * * I should know as Minister of Labor if there was any antagonistic feeling between the two. Taken on the whole, I say there is no reason to complain of what has been done by the Legislature." Instead of demanding the abolition of the law, as falsely reported, Mr. Seddon said: "What we want to do is to make the law as perfect as we can." For the information of those who had been asserting that injury had been done to industry by the labor legislation of New Zealand, Mr. Seddon declared that during the time of this legislation—during the last eight years—the number of employees in the factories of the colony was doubled.

The opponents of arbitration, as a means of settling labor difficulties, will have to look somewhere else than New Zealand for evidence to support their views. The New Zealand Premier gives them no comfort.

London's Good Example.

In most cities in Canada, where ministerial associations or alliances exist, all the Protestant denominations are not always found in complete alliance. In this city, it is satisfactory to be able to say, the larger form of alliance has been successfully inaugurated, with the following officers: Rev. Dr. Johnston (Presbyterian), president; Vice-presidents, Rev. Rev. Dean Innes (Anglican), and Rev. George Jackson (Methodist); secretary-treasurer, Rev. C. C. Owen (Anglican); corresponding secretary, Rev. W. H. A. Claris (Congregationalist).

The "Funk" of the New Century.

A Toronto dispatch recalls the fact that the commission of judges appointed to inquire into the workings of "the machine" in the parliamentary elections in West Huron and Brockville is still nominally in existence. The public will recall the fact that the Laurier government, which named the commission, also prevented its doing its work; and the public will also have its opinion as to the reason why.—Montreal Gazette.

The Quebec Opposition journalist is a veritable Rip Van Winkle! Where has he been hiding all these months? It is indeed a very long time now since the Dominion Government, in accordance with a promise to parliament, appointed Sir John A. Boyd, chancellor of Ontario; Chief Justice Falconbridge and Judge McTavish, of Ottawa, as a commission, not only to hear evidence in regard to the West Huron and Brockville elections, but in regard to any other election which any person might be ready to question.

The commissioners met, Sir John Boyd presiding, and published far and wide that they were ready to hear evidence of irregularities in conducting any or all of the elections.

No one responded. The commissioners met again, and yet again, each time ready and willing to hear complaints.

Where was Mr. Borden, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Clarke Wallace, the Toronto Mail and Empire editor, the Gazette editor, and their associates in the declaration that there was widespread corruption on the part of the Government and its supporters in recent elections?

Were they honest when they made these declarations? If they were, why did they funk when asked before an independent tribunal to produce their proof, to call their witnesses?

It seems to us that the outcry cannot have been well founded, or these men would have been only too glad to produce, under oath, the evidence they have, again and again asserted was in their possession. Having failed to do so, they surely are debarré from cavilling should the royal commissioners hand back their commission with the statement that having repeatedly held sittings to hear evidence, and having advertised far and wide that they were ready to hear testimony, no one responded to their appeal.

It is a humiliating dilemma that these Opposition leaders have put themselves in. They have acted the part of common calumniators, and now they berate those who supplied them with the opportunity they professed to be longing to have presented and bewail the fact that the commission did not hear the evidence that they failed to produce! Were ever men placed in a more foolish position?

Great Scotch Preacher in America

The Scottish American refers to the coming of a distinguished preacher from Edinburgh, Rev. Hugh Black. He belongs to St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, and preached his first sermon in America last Sunday in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

He first preached in Paisley, where he was very successful; then went to Edinburgh, and for six years he has been associated with Rev. Dr. Whyte, in St. George's in Edinburgh. In the City Temple in London he is almost as welcome as Dr. Joseph Parker himself.

His coming to America is creating a stir in Presbyterian circles in New York, as he is one of Scotland's greatest men. He is described as tall and spare, with a smooth face, a wealth of hair and large eyes. He was born and educated in Scotland; is fond of unusual texts, and is more clerical in appearance, dress and bearing than most Presbyterian ministers. We hope he will come to Canada, and that Londoners may have a chance to hear him.

Two Sides of Socialism.

There are two sides to the socialistic problem, as there are to almost anything that comes within the domain of discussion. The Socialist seeks for the establishment of industrial democracy through the agency of the State. The strength of Socialism, taken in a broad sense, consists in its plea for the scientific organization of the productive forces of society and a just distribution of annual social income. Socialism is necessarily opposed to competition. It is co-operative. In an ideal social democracy, if such were possible, there would be in a sense great economy in the means of production and distribution. Under the competitive system two railways are sometimes built where one would be sufficient. Two trains run parallel between two towns where one would serve the public just as well. The waste of human force incident to increasing business enterprise would be obviated. These are some of the sources of strength of socialism. Much also is made out of the justice plea, namely that it cannot be claimed that each one's income is at present in exact proportion to his services to humanity.

The popularity of socialistic theories is due largely to the fact that it is easier to promise than to execute. There are many evils that are perfectly palpable, but for which it is quite another thing to find the proper remedy. The one thing needful and the object that has not yet been attained is a theory that will work in actual life. Socialism seeks satisfaction. Were it not for discontent, doubtless with good reasons, political theories would be far fewer than at present. Human nature is such that man cannot be thoroughly satisfied with his surroundings. Prof. Richard T. Ely, a noted economist, offers the following solution to the problem of socializing public utilities.

"Now, what is wanted is a co-ordination of the two principles—the principle of public business and that of private business. It is desirable that some should serve the public in an official capacity—some are specially adapted to that work—but it is equally desirable that an ample field should be left for those who prefer private initiative and activity. It seems to the author that this only will our civilization be rendered rich and full."

Great Britain All Right.

Sir C. H. Tupper used to tell the Dominion Parliament that Great Britain was going to the dogs—that her commerce was being fatally assailed by her rivals. Lord Strathcona is in a much better position to speak on this subject than was the champion long-speech-maker of Canada. His Lordship, as an intelligent Canadian, a man of large affairs, and a resident in the heart of the Empire, has no misgivings with regard to the position of the motherland and her prospects. "England," he said to a Montreal interviewer this week, "is all right. She is constantly progressing, and it is nonsense to talk about her decadence, or that she is losing her prestige either at home or abroad." This is the view of all fair investigators of the position of Great Britain. It is only those who have party ends to advance, or who are jealous of the splendid standing of the United Kingdom, who undertake to argue to the contrary.

Mr. Henry Watson, postmaster at Highgate, has quite a collection of interesting relics, one of the most interesting of which is a large petrified turnip.

The total import trade of Canada is \$380,000,000, or \$73 per head of her population; that of the United States is \$29 per head. After all, the strength and quality of a people should be judged by the capabilities of that people, and not altogether by their numbers.

Central Spain has been desolated with grasshoppers, which have been proof even against fire. In England, the potato bug has again caused a great scare. There are other countries than Canada that have bugs. The Hessian fly has done most damage here this year, but the hope is that from now onward his ravages will be lessened.

A noted French engineer asserts that the Nicaragua Canal, if built, will cost the United States at least \$500,000,000, and there will be no guarantee that the tremendous tropical storms, with their colossal downpours of rain, may not render the canal useless almost as soon as constructed. It may be just as well for Great Britain to raise no objection to the United States undertaking the job. If this French expert knows what he is talking about, the United States people would be very precarious.

Should Avoid Jewels.

[Max O'Rell.]

Ugly women should always avoid a glare of jewels. To pass unnoticed should be the aim of their lives. A pleasant expression is the great redeeming feature in their favor which they should try to engrave on their faces.

Teachers and Matrimony.

[Windsor Record.]

Matrimony is decimating the ranks of the teaching profession in Toronto. Out of ten resignations, nine were women, and they make no secret of the fact that they will soon change their names. One of the ladies who resigned has been on the staff for thirty-two years, and the board of trustees made no attempt to wring from this coy maiden why she resigned.

Men Out of the Church.

(The Congregationalist.)

Working men are outside of the Church for the same reason that rich men are outside of it. Both are living for what they can get, though they are pursuing it in different ways, and the rich man seems to have the advantage. But the Church can attract neither by offering them substitutes for what they possess, to aid them in their pursuit. What it has to offer is a different purpose in life, to give, instead of to get. Suppose it be admitted that the church has forgotten its mission, that as some working men say it does not teach the principle of Jesus.

Another Point of View.

[Rev. G. Campbell Morgan.]

I am sometimes asked if I believe in faith healing, and I always say absolutely "No." I believe in divine healing, which is a very different matter. I do not think there is any healing that is not divine. When I am ill I will get the best medical skill I can and thank God for it every time, perfectly sure that under certain conditions, and at certain points, for certain reasons, God can heal me without medical skill if he will do it. What I object to in the nonsense talk of today is that God must heal me if I want it, whether he wills or not.

Reason for Congratulation.

[The Outlook.]

There is, unfortunately, no accurate record of the amount of our yearly immigration from Canada, and there is fortunately—in the West at least—rarely any occasion to distinguish between the Canadian immigrants and the native-born population. The English and Scotch Canadians constitute a wholly homogeneous element in our population. It is in fact, almost the only important part of our present immigration which those who care for national homogeneity can regard with satisfaction. The figures of our immigration bureau for the year just ended show the following contrast with past conditions twenty years ago:

Per cent. Per cent.

1872. 1901.

Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia 65 21

Italy, Austria - Hungary, and Russia 10 69

The immigration through which our population is increasing so rapidly is now coming chiefly from the backward nations of Southern and Eastern Europe. Canadians may perhaps congratulate themselves that their population is not increasing so rapidly.

IT KEEPS THE MUSCLES PLIANT.—Men given to muscular sports and exercises and those who suffer muscular pains from bicycle riding, will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil something worth trying. As a lubricant it will keep the muscles pliable and free from pains which often follow constant use of them without softening or impairing their strength. For bruises, sprains and contusions it is without a peer.

Summer Complaint Weakens the System.

No drain upon the system can be more distressing or weakening than diarrhea; it reduces strong men to the weakness of children. The best remedy is Polson's Nerviline which cures in a few minutes. For more than a quarter of a century "Nerviline" has been highly prized as an invaluable specific for cramps, colic and sick stomach, and you cannot afford to be without it. All druggists sell Polson's Nerviline, large bottles 25c.

Polson's Nerviline.

TOMORROW IS BARGAIN DAY

... FRIDAY ...

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

THIS first Friday in September will be remembered by shoppers who attend Friday sales tomorrow. New fall goods are crowding in upon us, and many lines that are on hand—desirable goods—must go to make way for fall importations. We give a partial list below of what we are doing for Friday. Special sales in all departments.

DRESS GOODS, 20c	HOSIERY	GROCERIES
8 pieces Heavy Tweeds and Cheviot Dress Goods, new fall lines, 42-inch, special 20c	50c Cashmere Hose for 32c—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, feet seamless and spliced, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, regular 50c, special for 32c	21 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar, for \$1.00
DRESS GOODS, 25c	35c Cashmere Hose, 25c—Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, feet seamless and spliced, regular price 35c, special price, for 25c	22 pounds Bright Yellow Plum Sugar for \$1.00
10 pieces, Heavy 42-inch Cheviot, all new goods, in grays, browns, navy, green and heather, mixed goods, special 25c	12 1/2c Cotton Hose—Ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy weight, regular 12 1/2c, special 9c	10 1/2 pounds Bright Yellow Sugar for 50c
DRESS GOODS, 35c	25c Boys' Hose, 20c—Boys' extra heavy ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, regular price 25c, special 20c	1 pound of Our Imperial Blend Tea for 25c
10 pieces Cloth Dress Goods, smooth finish, heavy, 48-inch, in grays and all fall shades, special 35c	KID GLOVES, 59c	1 pound of Our Unequaled Cocoa for 25c
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS	Elite Kid Gloves, in all new fall shades, mode, tan, brown, red, gray, also white and black, extra special 59c	1 pound of Our Cook's Delight Baking Powder 25c
Men's Shaker Flannel Nightshirts, good line, all sizes 45c	HANDKERCHIEFS	1 bottle of Catsup and 1 bottle of Mixed Pickles 25c
Men's and Boys' Braces, good strong make, special, pair 10c	50 dozen Children's Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, worth 6c each, special, until sold, 2 for 5c	1 pound of Our Empire French-ground Coffee 25c
10 dozen Men's Soft and Stiff Hats, felt, all sizes, \$1.50 to \$2.50, to clear \$1.25	10 dozen Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with row of val. insertion, very daint patterns, a special bargain, each 25c	CROCKERY
Men's Overalls, with or without bib, 32 to 40, special 35c	3 dozen only, Ladies' Embroidered Collar Protectors, each 10c	\$4.50 Toilet Sets for \$3.25—Heavy Gilt Toilet Sets, in assorted decorations and designs, 10 pieces, regular \$4.50, Friday, for \$3.25
Men's Pants, good strong tweed, all sizes, \$2 to \$3, special \$1.25	All-Over Embroideries Friday at half-price.	\$7.00 Dinner Sets for \$5.85—Heavy Gilt Decorated Dinner Sets, 97 pieces, very pretty line, regular \$7.00, special \$5.85
Men's Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits, also navy and black serge, all sizes, regular \$30.00 and \$12.00, Friday and Saturday \$7.50	NOTE PAPER	10-only 8 piece Fancy Lemonade Sets, gilt decorations, per set \$1.23
STAPLES	2 dozen Paperettes contain 1 quire notepaper and 2 packages envelopes, regular 5c, Friday for 4c	BOOTS AND SHOES
8c Art Muslins, 5c.	SOAP	\$1.00 Shoe for 25c—Ladies' White Canvas Shoes, regular price \$1.00, for 25c
290 yards Art Muslins, in assorted shades, good cloth, neat patterns, regular price 8c, Friday and Saturday for 5c	Special lot Toilet Soap, regular price 5c per cake, Friday 4c	\$1.25 Oxford for 85c—Ladies' Gilt Oxford, regular price \$1.25, for 85c
25c Skirting, 15c.	SCRIBBLERS, 2 FOR 5c	\$2.00 Slippers for \$1.45—Ladies' Patent Leather Slippers, regular price \$2.00, for 1.45
120 yards Metallic Skirting, black, with green, gold and blue stripes, regular price 25c, Friday for 15c	Special Sale of Scribblers, Friday, 2 for 5c (For Friday only.)	\$3.00 Bala for \$2.25—Ladies' Chocho late Lace Boots, up-to-date, regular price \$3.00, per pair 2.25
45c Linen Tray Cloths, 28c		LADIES' BLOUSES
35 All-Linen Fine Damask Tray Cloths, fringed, regular price 45c, Friday 28c		50c for 39c.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 Dundas Street.

Shape-retaining.

When you step down, your foot sinks into the Resilia Centresole, away from the toe cap.

This makes the shoe a size larger inside, when your foot is widest, so the upper leather is never stretched out of shape over ball.

When you lift your foot, the insole expands from the outsole, thus taking up slack in the leather, preventing wrinkling and over running on sides.

The shoe thus retains shape and wears longer, because it is never over-stretched.

Goodyear welted—\$5.00 grade.

"The Slater Shoe"

The SLATER SHOE STORE

J. H. Brownlee, Manager, - 146 Dundas Street.

Questions Answered.

GLEN OAK.—Cattle, horses and pigs are running at large, contrary to by-law, and breaking into crops continuously. What redress have the sufferers? There is no pound convenient, and it is unpleasant for each individual to impound his neighbor's stock. Is the pathmaster obliged to keep the road clear on being notified? Ans.—It is not the duty of the pathmaster unless specially made so by the bylaw. The bylaw should provide a penalty on the owners of animals running at large. If it does not, the township clerk will on application furnish a copy of bylaw. The owners of the animals are liable to an action for damages done by their animals when running at large in any case.

LANDLORD.—A house is rented to a man with no visible means of support, who occupies it with his wife's parents. The mother-in-law owns the furniture. The house has been occupied since April last and the rent is paid till Aug. 17, but as it was to be in advance they are now one month in arrears. What steps can I take to secure my rent, or in the event of failure to do this, how can I have them ejected? Ans.—You can distrain for the month's rent due, but the tenant is entitled to notice to claim certain exemptions from distress if he delivers up possession. You either get your rent or possession by this means. If he does not move out all the goods on the premises are liable. The notice and seizure should be made at the same time, so that goods not exempt may be available for the rent due.

WYOMING.—A person who starts a fire to burn up brush and weeds, dry grass, etc., on his own premises, is liable to an action for any damage done to his neighbors. By the fire spreading and burning things or doing any other damage. Such person is also liable for damages if the neighbors have to turn out or hire help to fight the fire to prevent damage to them, starting the fire or not. A person has a right to set out a fire on his own premises at any time unless there is a local bylaw of the township regulating the time of year or the place is within a fire district established by government, where such fires cannot be set out between July 1 and Oct. 1. If a fire is started at a time contrary to bylaw the offender is liable to a fine. But if fire causes damages the person is liable to those injured whether the fire was set or within the time set apart by bylaw or not.