

London Advertiser

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The London Advertiser Printing Co.,
Limited.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 17.
BELGIUM.

The revolt of the workers in little Belgium is likely to prove very interesting. Both sides are organized to a fine point, the Clericals in settled control of the Government, with labor units of their own and holding the peasants in line, the Radicals and Socialists holding the major bulk of the workmen and represented also in the parliamentary Opposition.

It does not exactly follow that because a general strike has failed in France and other countries it necessarily will in Belgium. While its success may be improbable, Belgium, with its seven and a half millions in 11,000 square miles, is almost rather a city than a country, the only city in the world larger than Greater London. City workers outnumber the farmers by ten to one; the farmers are largely suburban, market gardeners, dairy and poultry men. Everything there is very concentrated.

Belgium's life rests in her foreign trade, which is one-half that of the United States, though her population is but one-thirtieth. France and Sweden, where general strikes have been tried, are great agricultural regions; a stoppage of manufacturing and trade for any considerable time in Belgium will be a different matter.

Formerly the battleground of France, Austria, Holland, and Spain, blighted by centuries of the foreigner's rule, Belgium, famous in older times for the arts of both peace and war, had grown dull and spiritless. The evil days had their culmination in the campaign of Waterloo, when the Belgian contingent fled to their disgrace from Wellington's side. But since 1815 it has been another story. Unbroken peace has reigned over the scarred land, except for a little tumult in 1830, when it separated from Holland and under the guarantee of Great Britain entered upon its modern course as an independent kingdom.

Independence, representative government and peace have immensely prospered the people as a whole, though the mass of individuals fail to get their fair share of the wealth, Belgian capital has investments the world over. Physically, also, the race does not seem to have declined. A Belgian eight wrested the Henley honors from England for more than one season.

Belgium may well, like Canada and the United States, celebrate the centenary of 1815. To the campaign of the Hundred Days have succeeded the Hundred Years of peace. We should like to take in Belgium with us in the rejoicing; it was at Ghent that our peace was made. If the present difficulties can be smoothed away by some reasonable concessions on the Belgian Government's part, 1915 should be a red letter year for the modern city-state, at last democratic and free after a century of recuperation from a long era of decay.

WHAT ELSE?

Some of the Conservative papers are criticizing the Toronto Globe because it charged the Hon. W. T. White with being in favor of a contribution policy instead of a Canadian navy, overlooking the fact that in his speech he said, "Personally, I am opposed to any policy of regular and periodical contributions." But, despite his personal preferences, what else is he in favor of except a contribution policy? A man must be judged by what he does, not by what he says. Mr. White supports Mr. Borden's policy. What is that? There can be very little question. Mr. Borden says Canada cannot undertake anything like a national naval policy for a generation or more. In other words, the contribution policy must continue during the probable period of Mr. Borden's public life; for even 25 years will bring him to the age of 85. Mr. White himself will be an aged patriarch by that time. Few of the present generation of public men will be alive in 25 years; none of them in 50 years.

Mr. Borden has been careful, since 1909, not to commit himself to any definite policy except that of contribution. Some of his prominent supporters in the House have declared in favor of it. The Nationalist wing of his party will hear of nothing else. It is true that some Conservatives profess to believe that in the future some time conditions may be favorable for a Canadian navy. They say that when our wealth and population have doubled, or trebled, perhaps we may be able to build and man ships; and it will be time enough then to try the experiment of a Canadian navy. If we understand Mr. White he is disposed to think that way himself. But these people are inconsistent. One of the arguments against a Canadian naval policy is that it would be a "separatist" policy. Will it be any less "separatist" in 25 or 50 years than it

is now? If it is the truest imperialism today to have one imperial navy, will it be less so in the future? It matters little what the personal opinions of any man may be. If he supports the Borden contribution policy of today he commits himself to a permanent policy of that character. He may say he does not approve of it; that he is only supporting it till he can get something better. But if he wants something better he has the opportunity now. The policy upon which the Canadian Parliament was united in 1909 is as good today as it was then.

MR. HEARST TO THE RESCUE.

The probabilities are that President Wilson, in his efforts to reduce the tariff, and give the consumer a chance, will have to contend with the same kind of loyalty that the Liberals occasionally meet in Canada. There is a certain class of people who, whenever their pecuniary interests are in danger, wave the flag, and invoke the spirit of patriotism to fill their pockets. And they are almost as active in the United States as in Canada.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, a wealthy journalist, who controls a large number of papers, and has had political ambitions for a good many years, comes out with a full-page, double-leaded proclamation, calling upon the people of the United States to take notice of the impending dangers which threaten to engulf the republic through the pernicious ideas of the President. Here are some of the indications:

Instead of sending a long message to Congress, as has been customary of late years, Mr. Wilson met Congress personally, and gave the members a short address. In this Mr. Hearst sees the first clear evidence that the President is imbued with the theories and tendencies of that ancient political party called Federalist. Readers of United States history will remember that in the days of Washington, and the early presidents, the Federalists were supposed to be aristocratically inclined, and to have leanings toward the British system of government. President Jefferson was the most prominent of the early politicians who were opposed to the Federalists. Apparently he and his friends were great admirers of the doctrines (though not the practices) of the French revolution—liberty, equality and fraternity among white people; blacks not included. Presidents had been in the habit of meeting Congress with a speech. That was too much like England; so Mr. Jefferson introduced a new method—that of writing a long message—which has been followed ever since. It has been thought by many that the real reason for this new practice was that Mr. Jefferson was no speaker, while he was an adept at writing state papers. But that is immaterial. Mr. Wilson has gone back to the methods of the Federalists, with their English ideas; and here is the thin end of the wedge to overturn Republican institutions.

Here are more indications: Mr. Wilson gained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy by an essay which contended frantically in the face of fact that the English parliamentary form of government was superior to the American congressional system. "Mr. Wilson has unblushingly stated that he gets his information on world events from the columns of the London Weekly Times," Mr. Wilson is "an English free trader." No matter how he may try to disguise his views, he is fundamentally opposed to protection, and has adopted the political economy of a nation that is passing (England) and an age that is past.

All this shows the pro-British, and consequently anti-American ideas held by President Wilson. And a warning voice is raised by the disinterested Mr. Hearst against the tactics and principles of these modern Federalists who have failed in "the realization that this country (the United States) is the greatest country in the world, and in the appreciation of the causes which have made it the greatest country in the world."

Mr. Hearst's proclamation is both amusing and interesting; amusing on account of its spread-eagleism, but interesting as indicating the policy that may be pursued by the opponents of moderate tariff taxation in the United States. Mr. Wilson is to be held up to public reprobation as pro-British in his views; as an admirer of English customs and English policies; and consequently a disloyal and dangerous man. It is an old-time dodge, by no means peculiar to our neighbors. We have had some experience of it ourselves. And we shall follow with some interest the course of events, to see if the people in the Republic are as gullible as Mr. Hearst would seem to think they are. Perhaps he is right in his estimate of his fellow-citizens. But it is also possible that they are shrewd enough to detect the real forces and influences that are behind this frantic flag-waving.

Depositors and shareholders of the Farmers' Bank are doubtless writing to Hon. Mr. Crothers to ask when he is going to pay that money back. But don't hurry Santa Claus up.

Mr. Verville is only one member of Parliament, but he represents more than constituency. He represents and speaks boldly for a great party. He told Mr. Borden plainly what 171 labor organizations of Canada think of Russian rule.

Pius X. If not one of the great popes, is well-beloved. In this democratic age his humble origin, comparable to that of ex-President Fallières, his simple modesty and unassuming dignity, his immeasurable religious zeal and many-sided charity, all com-

bine to make him a most attractive as well as notable figure.

Things are not looking so well for the militants. By the way, Mr. Marriott Watson, the novelist, suggests that they should rather be called the "malignants." That was the Roundheads' name for the Cavaliers. The militants are about as wantonly destructive as Rupert's men. What drink did, hysterics can do. Many of the militants also are aristocrats, who have taken to fighting for want of another trade. But their attacks hurt women as much as men, friends often more than foes. Burning a man's house down hurts "his daughters and his sisters, his cousins and his aunts," almost as much as him or the house. What they say about it might be more printable than his remarks, but not less emphatic in their dialect. The militants are enraging women, who lose by their pranks, even more than men.

HELPING SOME.

[Yonkers Statesman.]
"And, Sam, do you do anything towards helping to get the wherewithal to support this family?"
"Well, I do, boss. Why, only last week I went down 'n' ordered a washin' machine for 'n' wife."

BIG LETTERS ON GREEN PAPER.

[Baltimore American.]
Griggs—Say, did your wife ever find any letters in your pocket and raise a row?
Briggs—She's found 'X's and 'V's there, but she always kept quiet about it.

"BILLINGS-GATE."

[London Daily News.]
The lord mayor recently paid an early morning visit to Billingsgate Market. He did not go in his mayoral robes, but wore a bowler hat, so that he should not be recognized. During the whole time he was there he never heard a profane word. Everywhere, too, he was met with a "By your leave, sir." He came to the conclusion that the good temper displayed in the carrying out of their arduous labor would have been a credit to any body of men.

CALLS US MEAN.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]
The London Free Press recently delivered itself of this emphatic declaration:
"It is sheer dishonesty for The Advertiser and its free trade contemporaries to talk of Dreadnought-building in Canada."

Whereupon the London Advertiser was mean enough to quote this statement from the Free Press under date of Oct. 15, 1909:

"Patriotism will gather closer about battleships built in Canada than battleships built in England. It may cost more to build the ships in this country, where the facilities are not yet complete, but it will probably prove to be money well spent."

MEXICAN PULQUE.

[Minneapolis Journal.]
Pulque is said to be the cause of over half of the trouble in Mexico. Pulque is something like five-cent American blue-barrel whiskey with duffins ironed in it.

HABITS HARD TO BREAK.

[Atlantic Globe.]
Chronic bragging is as hard to overcome as chronic drinking.

BEWARE.

[Washington Star.]
"An umbrella with a gold handle, studded with diamonds!" exclaimed the admiring friend. "Yes," replied the man with a fierce look in his eye. "If somebody picks this one up it's going to be a charge of grand larceny."

SORRY FOR HIM.

[Atlanta Constitution.]
"Had a queer experience recently," said the Billville poet. "Robber held me up on the highway. Didn't have a cent in my pockets—only a poem which I was taking to the editor."

"Didn't take the poem, did he?" "No. Read three lines of it, handed it back to me and said: 'Friend, here's \$2. You need it worse than I do.'"

NECESSITIES OF WAR.

[Washington Herald.]
"Can you hold that redoubt another two minutes?"
"General, it is impossible."
"Boys, you must hold it. The moving picture people have got to have two minutes to change the film."

FINANCIAL NOTE.

[Washington Star.]
"You have never suffered from financial reverses?"
"No," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "Finance is like dancing. When the market turns around and goes the other way you must reverse with it."

AN OLD NOTION DYING OUT.

[Toronto Star.]
Anyhow, the old notion of a hard and fast line between the young and the middle-aged, and between the middle-aged and the old, is false, and the new idea of companionship is sound. The basis of the home and of family life is the meeting of both sexes and of all ages upon common ground. The children should have their play. There are differences in taste and capacity, of course, but the more companionship the better.

THE SOLUTION.

[Detroit Free Press.]
"Ma has solved the servant girl problem."

"That so? How?"
"She's decided to do the work herself."

THE PARTING.

[Washington Star.]
"I told him I would not see him again," said the fair girl.
"He evidently thinks you meant what you said."
"Well, that's no reason why he shouldn't call me up by phone."

PAW KNOWS EVERYTHING.

[Chicago Enquirer.]
Willie—Paw, what is dollar diplomacy?
Paw—Marking an article 98 cents, my son.

WHERE INDEED.

[Toronto News.]
Where is the man
On sea or land
Who does not find
Superbly grand
A Porterhouse
Well grilled and stout
With pungent onions
All about?

An Age of Encyclopedias

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

If I remember correctly, the encyclopedists of France, with Diderot at their head, were largely responsible for setting into play those intellectual forces which resulted at last in the grand flare-up of the French Revolution. From that day to this the making of encyclopedias has never quite vanished from the earth. Today however, he has waxed great and mighty, and the product of his patient hand and statistical brain is going out into the furthest corners of the habitable globe. We are simply reeling in encyclopedias in these days—religious, financial, literary, industrial, general, from \$150 ones down to those issued at the small cost of a shilling. I think I have already referred in this column to the new Everyman Encyclopedia that is just being put on the market; it is undoubtedly a marvel of the age for size, comprehensiveness, and cheapness. But the original firm to go into the shilling encyclopedia business was not that of Everyman Dent, but T. Nelson & Son, of London. They have not only issued a general encyclopedia at one shilling per volume, but are now following it up by what they call an "Encyclopedic Library." In this library there are included 500-paged shilling volumes, such as "Handbook of Music and Musicians," "A Dictionary of Dates," "A Bible Concordance," "An Encyclopedia of Ships and Shipping," "An Encyclopedic Year Book for 1912-13," etc. And more will follow in the course of time.

To single out one of these excellent books, let me mention "An Encyclopedia of Industrialism" as a candidate for special honor. If anything in the way of a modern encyclopedia can be said to be "up to the minute," surely it is this light, little, wine-colored 540-paged volume packed with bursting information on the varied phases of the complex and constantly changing industrial world in which we live. The first topic in the book is "Capital," and under the heading is discussed the scope and meaning of the terms, the functions and origin of capital, and the amount in use. At the close of a 47-page discussion, the writer gives an admirable list of books and essays which will guide the reader to more literature on the subject. I note that the author of this long article is Prof. Ashley, of the University of Birmingham, once professor of political economy in the University of London. He has stated that all the writers in this encyclopedia are authorities in the subjects of which they treat.

The second article in this encyclopedia is entitled "Industrial Combinations." In this section we can get all the facts in the disreputable history of trusts, from "The Billion Dollar Trust" down to the humblest monopoly or if our sympathies are in the opposite direction, we can read all about factory law, health insurance, women and children and the labor market, mode of production, strikes, labor and politics, new labor movements and immigration; and at the end of each full treatment of each special subject we find a splendid bibliography. Twenty years ago a volume written by such experts, and containing such carefully-written material, would have cost at least ten shillings, but in this new era of cheap books, you can secure quantities of these nothing, immaterial quantities of these books, most be sold to insure profits to the publishers, and I can imagine no form of popular education which is going to have a wider influence than just such encyclopedias as these of Nelson.

W. Bryce, of Wingham, Was Very Badly Shaken Up.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
Wingham, April 17.—Mr. W. Bryce, while repairing the roof of his barn, slipped as he was handling a piece of lumber and fell 25 feet to the ground. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition, and carried home. Beyond a very severe shaking up, it is not thought that he sustained any injuries. Albert Homuth had one of his fingers so badly lacerated while operating a buzz saw yesterday that it had to be amputated. Another was very badly torn. The accident was caused by a stick which Mr. Homuth was sawing slipping.

Rev. Dr. Rutledge and Rev. Mr. Bailey recently christened the following children: A son of Mr. and Mrs. Conitt, a son and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, sons of Messrs. Fields, Copeland, Davidson, Armour, Dineen and Gourney.

LABOR ASKS SLEMIN FOR RESIGNATION

Brantford, April 17.—The Trades and Labor Council last evening passed a resolution asking for the resignation of Chief of Police Slemin from the police commissioners, following on the Meredith case at Simcoe.

Aching Lumbago Backs Are Quickly Helped And Permanently Cured

Release, Yes, and a Cure For Lumbago Is Now Known.

YOU CAN EASILY PROVE THIS.

To cure lumbago—surely it's a good thing to know how. This information meant to Jno. E. Neave the difference between invalidism and robust health. We didn't use Nerviline, saying that they found use for it in their family almost every day. So quickly did Nerviline check the attack, and so grateful was the relief, that I was in a day on the high road to recovery. I have cured my tendency to Lumbago with Nerviline, and consider it the most powerful pain-subduing liniment ever made.

For curing colds, hoarseness, tight chest and winter influenza, Nerviline is a marvel; as for Lumbago, Sciatica and Rheumatism, Nerviline is considered to be without a peer. In the home it is especially valuable, because it cures cramps in half a minute, stops nausea, controls vomiting and upset stomach. For internal or external use, wherever there is pain, apply Nerviline. Get the 50c family size bottle; trial size 25c, at all drugstores and druggists, or The Catarrhoe Co., Kingston, Ont.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS START HUNGER STRIKE

Declare They Will Not Eat Jail Fare of the City of Denver.

[Canadian Press.]
Denver, Col., April 17.—Sixty Industrial Workers of the World, who yesterday began a "hunger strike" in the city jail here, refused to eat breakfast today. When a trusty was sent to their cells with a supply of bread and water, the menu furnished by the city to the hundred or more uninvited guests from the Pacific coast, the militant sixty steadfastly refused to touch the fare. They announce that they will refuse all food until the city furnishes a better variety or until they become so weak from exhaustion that they will have to be removed to a hospital.

Another Slam at Japanese

[Canadian Press.]
Sacramento, Cal., April 17.—The California assembly passed yesterday by an almost unanimous vote a second bill aimed at the Japanese in the state. This time the fishermen, not the farmers, are attacked. The bill provides for an annual tax of \$100 on market fishermen of a race ineligible to citizenship. Aliens of other races would be taxed \$20 a year and citizens \$10.

David Lown, Well-Known Lambeth Farmer, Dies

David Lown, a well-known Lambeth farmer, died at his home Wednesday, April 16. He was born in Lambeth and resided there all his life. Mr. Lown was 72 years old at the time of his death and for many years was a member of the Methodist Church. He is survived by his widow. The funeral will be held on Friday at 3 o'clock at Lambeth Cemetery. The service will be held at the house at 2:30 conducted by Rev. R. G. Garbutt.

LONDON WOMEN BEAT PARTY OF MILITANTS

Boards Taken From Suffragettes Used in the Process.

London, April 17.—Suffragettes carrying sandwich boards advertising a militant meeting at Islington were attacked today by other women, who seized the boards and belabored the suffragettes with them. Hats were smashed and clothing torn. The suffragettes were being badly mauled when the police arrived and dispersed the women to a place of safety, followed by a jeering mob.

FELL 25 FEET

W. Bryce, of Wingham, Was Very Badly Shaken Up.

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SHILOH CURES COUGHS AND COLDS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

YOU CAN BE SAVED FROM ALL WASHDAY DRUGGERY

IF YOU USE THE I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER
Washes Anything and Everything from a Stove-Blacket and Overalls to the Finest Lace with No Injury
Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly
Not Only Washes But Rinses and Blazes
SENT UNDER A MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
London Advertiser COUPON
Cut out and mail coupon and your name and address with \$1.00 to Dominion Utilities Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 402 W. Beaver Street, Wm., and you will receive one I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid. Refund if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

Comfort Soap "It's All Right"

Fry's Cocoa Purest and Best Value

CHAPMAN'S ALTERATION SALE



What This Sale Means to You—
Money-Saving. Your Dollars Will
Go Farther Than Ever Before.

3-Days' Sale of Dress Goods at 69c Yard

The finest Broadcloth made to sell at \$1.25 a yard, in light and dark navy, gray, brown and old rose, 47 inches wide. For three days we will sell this beautiful suiting, together with several pieces of All-Wool Cheviot at 69c per yard. Come quickly for this bargain.

WASH GOODS—New Repps for dresses and suits, in navy, pink, tan, black and white. Special, yard..... 18c
Pongee Linen Suiting, in all wanted light shades. 25c
Per yard

Petticoats

10 dozen Black Regal Taffeta Petticoats, knife pleated flounce and pin tucking. Lengths 36 to 42 inches. Worth \$1.25. On sale at..... 98c

Tailored Suits

Ladies' Blue and Black Serge Suits, satin serge lining, shields, set-in pocket. The skirts are high-waisted and have panel back and front. Strictly tailored. On sale at each..... \$12.50

Special Sale of Women's Raincoats at \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8 and \$10.

Gloves

Special value in "Rubis" long French Kid Gloves, 16-button length, white and black. Sizes 5 3/4 to 7 1/4. Fitted and guaranteed. \$2
Per pair.....

Long "Kaysen" Chamoisette Gloves, 16-button length, very handsome appearance and these are washable. White and natural shade. Sizes 6 to 7. At per pair..... 75c

Shawls
All-Wool Knit Shawls, with fringe, size 1 1/4 yards square. In black, gray, red and white. To clear at..... 69c

Always Something Special in Hosiery

Women's Silk Lisle Hose, wide garter top, reinforced feet. We guarantee the wear. Our special 50c line is on sale this week only. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. At per pair..... 43c

45c Ingrain Carpet at 33c Yard
2 pieces yard-wide Reversible Ingrain Carpet, for bedrooms, etc., in red and green colorings. Reduced from 45c to, per yard..... 33c

Pure Linen Waisting

For those who want a pure linen for waists, we offer this special Irish Linen Waisting, 36 inches wide; launders beautifully. At yard..... 35c

Huck Towelling
23-inch fancy Huck Towelling, pure linen, At per yard..... 29c

Whitewear at Special Prices

Women's White Cambric Night Gowns, short sleeves, slipover style, prettily trimmed. \$1.00 85c
value at.....

Princess Slips, made of good quality cambric, lace and embroidery trimmed, cut on long slim lines. Special at..... \$1

Women's Cambric Drawers, full cut, finished with embroidery frill. Special price..... 33c
Three styles in Women's Fine Cotton Vests, pure white, pretty lace yokes, short sleeves and sleeveless. Special, 3 for 50c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.
239, 241 AND 243 DUNDAS STREET.