

London Advertiser.
FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING EDITIONS.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
Limited, Publishers.
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department..... 107
Editorial Department..... 134 and 135
Job Printing Department..... 115

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.....\$6.00
One week.....\$1.20

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
Buffalo, N. Y.—R. J. Seidenberg, 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—Hoskins Hotel News Stand.
Toronto—Ross House News Stand.
Windsor—V. E. Marquette & Sons.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.
A QUESTION OF HONOR.

Perhaps the majority of the Conservative members of the House of Commons were misrepresented on the French treaty question the other day by Messrs. Monk and Foster, who professed to speak for the Opposition during the absence of Mr. Borden. A portion of the Conservative press is plainly chagrined, and has let Messrs. Monk and Foster know that their "looking to Washington" attitude is repugnant to public sentiment.

The American maximum tariff becomes operative on March 31 against those countries which "unfairly" discriminate against the United States. What constitutes "unfair" discrimination is left to the decision of President Taft, who will be governed by the report of a commission of inquiry. Mr. Monk, Mr. Foster and other Opposition members took the ground that the treaty with France should not be ratified until the policy of the United States had been ascertained.

The view of the Government, as voiced by Hon. Mr. Fielding, is that Canada has no need to be governed in her commercial policy by that of the United States. We must play our own part fairly, open and above-board. After having entered into negotiations with France, after having persuaded the French Government to accept this treaty after having become in honor bound to present it to the Canadian Parliament, the Government of Canada cannot with self-respect wait until April next in order to find out whether it will be acceptable to our neighbors to the south.

There is no reason to assume that the United States Government will approach the matter in an unfriendly spirit. On the contrary, Mr. Fielding says we have every reason to believe that it will be the desire of that Government to interpret the tariff favorably toward Canada, Canada wants no tariff war with the United States, but cannot betray a commercially friendly country like France out of fear of reprisals from Washington.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE BILL.

The question how life assurance directors shall be appointed is one of the most important still left to be settled. The objections to the manner in which they are to be elected by the bill as it has been sent to the Senate, are real, not imaginary. The bill provides that in stock companies three-fifths shall be elected by the stockholders, and two-fifths by the policyholders. The number shall not be more than sixteen, or less than ten. A policyholder cannot be a shareholder, director, or a shareholder a policyholder's director.

The principal objections may be shortly stated as follows:

1. The capital invested in stock companies was so invested under the terms of the charters as granted by Parliament. The proposal violates the terms of these charters.

2. Policyholders do not take any part in the management of a company. They do not need to do so. They have the protection of the contract supported by the reserve, the capital stock, and the supervision of the department of insurance.

3. Policyholders resemble depositors in a bank to a large extent, and if the proposal of the bill to compel companies to lend 95 per cent of the reserve to the policyholder becomes law, they will resemble depositors to a greater extent than ever. Some companies consider it unsound in principle to lend to their own policyholders. The proposal in the bill goes too far. It is here the value of a large paid-up capital becomes apparent. If the law demands that 95 per cent of the reserve shall be available, the necessity for a large paid-up capital becomes greater. In times of stress, borrowing will increase, and the greater the paid-up capital the better able will the company be to meet these extraordinary demands. It will be readily admitted that a depositor should not be given representation on the board of directors in a bank. In view of these facts has a policyholder a greater claim? If the 95 per cent clause stands, the safe company of the future will be the company possessing the largest paid-up capital stock in proportion to the amount of insurance carried.

4. It weakens the safety of the company. The only one in touch with the policyholders is the manager. The manager could elect all the policyholders' directors, and instead of being subject to the control of the directors he could make and unmake them at will. This is not in the interest of the

policyholders.
5. The director should have the power. He has the responsibilities. The shareholders and the directors elected in a stock company all have a direct interest in the management. The policyholder takes no part in the management. All experience shows this.

6. The proposal turns upside down the boards of directors of companies operated under their charters without objection from any source for many years. All interests have been perfectly satisfied.

7. Under the proposed law a purely mutual company could not be organized. It would be very difficult to organize a stock company.
8. If differences of opinion exist, let those having faith in each view be free to work out the way they believe to be right. No policyholder would be prejudiced by this course because he can select either a purely mutual, a stock or a mixed company, or, if none of these, fraternal insurance.

9. The law that is freest is best. The proposal is unjust to stock companies and should not be forced on them.

MISS PANKHURST AND HER VOICE.

The Toronto newspapers agree that Mrs. Pankhurst is master, or mistress, of the art of elocution. They are quite enthusiastic on the subject. She is a slender woman, but her voice is wonderful. It is powerful and musical; it "falls upon the ear in clear, well-modulated accents."

Mrs. Pankhurst has had years of training in public speaking; but her accomplishment is not at all rare among English women. As a rule, they are gifted by nature with good voices. No doubt this is in part the effect of peculiar climatic conditions, like the nasal twang of their American sisters, but among the educated classes more attention is paid to voice cultivation than in the United States or Canada.

A great deal of the public speaking in Great Britain is in the open-air, which is good exercise for the vocal organs. Women like Mrs. Pankhurst who are interested themselves in politics and public affairs frequently harangue thousands of people out-of-doors. In London alone there are hundreds of demonstrations yearly at Hyde Park or Trafalgar Square, in which women address vast crowds.

An English newspaper recently expressed the opinion that no person who had not a voice for open-air speaking could hope to be elected to the British House of Commons. In the Bermuda by-election a few weeks ago as many as 50 meetings were held out-of-doors in one day. Lung power is a poor test of a candidate's fitness, but he has to take conditions as he finds them. These conditions certainly make for powerful speaking in one sense. Mrs. Pankhurst has probably had as much experience in this line as any public man in the land.

"Tin-pot," "tin-can," "baby" and "dinky" are some of the epithets hurled at the proposed Canadian navy. Some day it will shame its detractors.

The Ontario Legislature will revise the assessment act. Strange to say, every interest is asking for a decrease of taxation.

The Detroit Free Press thinks Canada should be punished if she ratifies the French treaty. But the American tariff has already done its worst to Canada. It holds no more terrors.

Germany and Britain will co-operate to put matters right in the Congo. Why not put matters right between Germany and Great Britain at the same time? It holds no more terrors.

Mr. P. M. Coates, head of the world-wide thread trust, says the British budget is a disgrace. He will get no sympathy from the average housewife on either side of the Atlantic. The price of thread has soared in recent years, and so has the dividend of the thread trust.

Some contemporaries are trying to straddle the fence on the naval question by advocating a gift of one or two Dreadnoughts to Great Britain at once, and the building of a Canadian navy at the same time. A Dreadnought costs more than \$12,000,000, which would lay the foundation of a Canadian naval service. There is no crisis to justify such an expenditure by this country at the outset of its career as a naval power. To say that British naval supremacy will be menaced in the near future by Germany is to ignore the facts. Germany is not accelerating her programme and is a long way behind.

RATHER PARTIAL.

The Paris Gaulois has been asking its readers to name the 25 greatest writers in the world up to the present day. The list which resulted from the votes given by 11,247 readers runs: Victor Hugo, Shakespeare, Racine, Corneille, Virgil, Moliere, Homer, Dante, Goethe, Boswell, La Fontaine, Lamartine, "Chateaubriand, Voltaire, Cicero, Pascal, Musset, Balzac, Sophocles, Horace, Schiller, Plato, Cervantes, J. J. Rousseau and Milton. Votes were given for 42 other authors.

It will be noticed that the list contains the name of no living writer, and that 14 of the 25 are French, 3 Latin, 2 Greek, 2 English, 2 German, 1 Italian and 1 Spanish.

HE MAY KEEP RIGHT ON.

A young fellow who makes his mark in the laboratories of Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg may pursue his inquiries as far as he pleases in Oxford or Cambridge, Edinburgh or London, without changing his flag. There he will be not simply free but welcome to receive the guidance of as good teachers as the world can show, of as good explorers as ever added new pages to the book of life.

NO COLDS IN ANTARCTIC REGION

Lieut. Shackleton tells of a curious phenomenon of life in the Antarctic regions. The daily journey is, of course, taken under atmospheric conditions involving the extreme cold. The danger of what is called "catching cold" is increased by the fact that the toll of dragging sledges over miles of snow and broken ice lands

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD.

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

SMALL PILL. SMALL PRICE.

the workers at the end of the day in a condition of profuse perspiration. Nevertheless, during the whole of their stay in the Antarctic regions not a single one of the adventurers suffered from bodily infirmity ordinarily following on exposure of extreme cold. The peculiarity was the more marked in view of the fact that at the first port their vessel touched on the homeward voyage, nearly every man, including the commander, had catarrh.

DEATH'S NEW TERROR.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Stead's interview, he has at least added another terror to death. Interviews are often enough terrible on this terrestrial sphere, but if they are to follow us to the regions beyond, heaven help us!

WHERE WELSHMEN ARE WEL-COME.

Canada owes a good deal to Wales, and we are glad to learn of the efforts now being made to attract more Welshmen to the Dominion. The Canadian Government are getting a new handbook printed in Welsh for the benefit of the Welsh people.

A PARTY OF MANY VIEWS.

It must be conceded that the Opposition are looking at all sides of the navy question. If there is anything left unsaid after Mr. Borden, his speech and Mr. Monk are through it cannot be very much. Combined they are for Dreadnought contributions, no contributions, a Canadian navy and no navy. The combination cannot be exceeded for variety.

A DUTCH CHARACTERISTIC.

The Queen of Holland has invented an improved baby carriage. Over in Holland the best people continue to regard it as worth while to raise babies.

AND SHE WOULD BETTER NOT.

Only a very beautiful woman can afford to be sarcastic.

OBSERVATION.

The majority of men go through the world without cultivating the faculty of observation. How many of them, for instance, have ever taken the trouble to find out the number of buttons there are on the backs of waist worn by their wives?

FOR LUCK.

Boarding Mistress—Is there anything wrong with that egg, Mr. Fourpence? I see you according it a very critical examination.
Mr. Fourpence—Oh, not anything wrong with the egg, Mrs. Skimpem. I was just looking for the wishbone, that's all.

CONTINUED LESSON.

Mamma—I am delighted at the interest my boy is taking in his writing. He spends two hours a day at it.
Visitor—Really? How strange? How did you get him to do it?
Mamma—Oh, I told him to write me out a list of names of the saints for his birthday, and he's still at it.

CHEAP GAS IN TORONTO.

The interesting news is given out in a letter from the city auditor that during the coming year the price of gas in Toronto will probably be reduced another 5 cents.
The present price is 75 cents per thousand feet, a reduction having been made from 80 cents a little more than two years ago.

HER TASK.

Little Minna was saying her prayers. When she had finished her usual petitions her mother said:
"You have forgotten, dear, 'Make Minna a good girl, you know.'"
"Oh, mother," she answered, reproachfully, "don't let's bother God about that; that's your lookout."

THE REASON WHY.

"Ethel is not very handsome. Why do you call her a belle?"
"She's waiting for some man to ring her."

LIBERALISM MUST ADVANCE.

There is no such thing as old Liberalism; at least, there is no such thing as stationary Liberalism. Liberalism must keep pace with the progress of thought and the needs of humanity.

WILL THEY?

Owing to her refusal to don prison garb, the authorities are so profusely decorated. Winston Churchill is sitting sans petticoat, sans chemise, sans everything, in a cell, where she is said to be trying, with indifferent success, to "The Marcelline." Let us hope the prison authorities are gentlemanly enough to keep the steam turned on.

HOTEL LABELS ON TRUNKS.

There is a secret code hidden in the hotel labels with which travellers' trunks on the Continent are so profusely decorated. Globe-trotters are aware that in Switzerland and in other tourist countries porters or waiters stick bills or labels with the name of the hotel on the luggage when one leaves.

The trunks look very ugly at the end

Kingsmill's Underwear Savings

Quality Underwear at the Price of Inferior

Knit-fashioned---not stretched to shape---is one of the good points of our undergarments. This week the prices show real economy. Come.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR
Cream Wool Vests, guaranteed unshrinkable. Special, 65c
Cream Wool Vests and Drawers, very soft and warm. Special 75c
Ladies' Union Vests, in grey and white. Price 50c
Natural Wool Vests and Drawers. Price 1.00
Ladies' Tights, in union, with band or elastic top. Special 50c
Ladies' All-Wool Tights, band or elastic top. Special, 50c

Boys' Fleece-Lined Underwear at 25c a Garment
Another sale this week of Boys' Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers. Regular 40c. This week, per garment, 25c

SILK SALE NOW ON. GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Drygoods and Housefurnishings

Kingsmill's

ATTEND THE MILLINERY SALE THIS WEEK.

Children's Vests, in cream wool. Special prices, according to size 35c to 75c
Girls' Ribbed Wool Vests and Drawers. Special, 40c to 70c
Boys' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. Special prices, according to size 50c to 78c

Boys' Union Shirts and Drawers
This week we take 10 cents from the price of each garment.
37c Garments for 27c
50c Garments for 40c
The more you buy, the more you save.

Men's Warm Underwear
Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, all-wool; very soft and warm. Regular \$1.00. This week 75c
Penman's Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, all-wool; guaranteed not to shrink. Special 75c
Men's Fleece-Lined, excellent quality. Special 45c

Try Our Mail Order Department

ENOUGH STRYCHNINE TO KILL IN STOMACH

Continued From Page One.

boy sometimes walked about in his sleep knocking over the lamp which his mother left sitting on the floor. Witness affirmed that this was not possible as the room certainly did not originate in her room. Witness then told of assisting in the removal of the bodies, all of which he said were perfectly rigid, thus proving the cause of death to be the fire.

All signs pointed to strychnine poisoning. Bloody froth at mouth, position of arms, all tallied with such a theory and the dose was more than sufficient to cause death. The usual medicinal dose being one-sixteenth to one-fiftieth of a grain.

The Post-Mortem.
Dr. Shier's post-mortem examination was read by Col. Farewell. The hands, face, and upper arms of Mrs. McLachlan's body were burned, the flesh having come off the burning of the skin having come off the burning of the flesh.

The report, The main organs appeared to be normal, except for slight contractions in some of them. There was nothing in the heart to indicate that death came slowly and the marks of violence were visible. The cause of death was suffocation. There was no evidence of contributory cause, the report concludes.

In view of Prof. Ellis' report of the finding of a grain of strychnine, the appearance of the body in connection with that," asked the crown attorney.

"It was," said the doctor. "Had we known the presence of the poison we could not have found anything further in our examination."

"After strychnine poisoning I would expect the lungs to be exactly as found," he said, "and I would expect to find some congestion of the lungs which I found."

"What would be a dose sufficient to cause death to an adult?" asked Mr. Farewell.

"The authorities say one-half to a grain. I am told the poison purchased was sulphate of strychnine, a powerful poison."

"Could that be absorbed by the system?" "Yes."

"Or could it be given as a cough medicine?" "Yes. It could be dumped into a teaspoonful of medicine and given that way. I'm not surmising, however, how it was done."

"What taste has strychnine?" "Something like quinine in its bitter taste."

"And quinine is sometimes given for colds?" "Yes."

"Suppose a person has been given a grain of strychnine how soon after would death ensue?"

"From five minutes to half an hour. It depends on the form in which it is administered, according to its absorption into the system."

"As a medicine how much strychnine is usually given?" "From a sixteenth to a fifteenth of a grain."

"Was the woman in perfect health?" asked one of the jurymen. "That's what the post-mortem examination showed."

"After the post-mortem examination, what did you do with the stomach?" asked one jurymen. "It was placed in a box and left on a shelf in the post-mortem room at the undertaker's."

"Was the box sealed?" "No."

"I think it would be well for us to know that. No one could have tampered with it?" the jurymen inquired.

"Absolutely so. One had touched it outside of myself. Dr. McChinock, and the undertaker," said the doctor.

"After I removed it from the post-mortem room to my house, where I sealed it up. I examined the things on it and they were exactly the same."

"You said that the condition of the heart indicated a speedy death?" asked another jurymen. "That is correct."

"Would the amount of poison found have caused a speedy death?" "Yes."

"Did you notice whether she had prepared herself for sleep, or did she look as if she had been placed that way in bed when you broke into the room?" asked another jurymen. "All I can say is that she had her hair done up and was wearing what is usually called a rat."

Cross-examined by T. N. Phelan, Dr. Shier stated that when one grain of poison was found in the stomach he would judge that from a half to a grain of the poison had been absorbed into the system. Possibly as much as three grains might have been taken, he said.

"Can you say from what you have seen in your practice whether death in this case was from strychnine or from suffocation?" asked Mr. Phelan.

"I have formed no other opinion than that death was caused by suffocation, due either to strychnine or the inhalation of gas, or to either of them."

"Would you venture an opinion as to which it was?"

"Not from my own examination."

"I agree, the condition of the person found, which do you think it was?"

"It may have been either or it may have been both."

"As a medical man do you form any opinion as to which it was, from anything you have seen or heard?"

"No."

"In strychnine poisoning there are always violent convulsions?" "Yes."

"Did the condition of the bed indicate such convulsions?" "I never thought of strychnine poison at that time."

"Did you examine the lungs for minute particles of charcoal or smoke dust?" "Yes."

"Did you find any?" "No."

"Should you have found any had death been caused by smoke?" "Not necessarily."

"Did you notice any stain as if from poison on her tongue?" "No."

"Would the appearance indicate that the woman had been dead before the fire took place?" asked the crown attorney.

"I did not think of that. At the time I thought she died of suffocation from smoke."

"Would you expect a person who was suffocating to lie there placidly?" asked the coroner. "Not at all."

E. D. Wilcox, the local G. N. W. telegraph agent, was at the fire and saw McLachlan in Mr. Chin's house about a clock in the morning. He was perfectly sane then and asked if he could send some telegrams to Sarnia and Wyoming. He began to write a telegram to Mrs. Watson, of Sarnia, when he put down the pencil and asked Dr. McChinock to finish it.

The telegram stated that Mrs. McLachlan and their children were burned to death.

"About what time was this?" asked a jurymen. "About an hour or more before the bodies were discovered," said Mr. Wilcox.

L. Barber, undertaker, Lowe's assistant, stated that no one interfered with the remains of Mrs. McLachlan while they were in the undertaker's room.

The inquest then adjourned for lunch.

Letters From Girls.

Miss Ruth Lott, an employee at Alexander & McPhail's, where McLachlan used to work, said that "like most men" he liked to talk to women.

"Especially when they are good-looking ones," supplemented the crown attorney.

"He used to talk mostly to the young grocery boys," said Miss Lott. "Oh, is that so?" said the crown attorney. "Why none of the jury would be better talking to young grocery boys when there were two good-looking girls around."

"We were pretty busy there," said the witness.

"You and he were pretty chummy," said the crown attorney. "I am told he showed you a letter of his from a certain girl."

"Yes, he did once."

"He made a confidant of you?" "Oh, no, he would show his letters to anyone."

"How did it begin?" "I don't remember."

"Well, how did it close, 'yours lovingly, 'yours adorably, or 'yours like macintosh'?" "I don't know now."

"I am told it was drawn out like the crack of doom, 15 pages in fact?" "I don't think it was that long."

"For the newspapers," broke in one of the jurymen.

"I have been listening to all the evidence," said H. J. Good, one of the jurymen, "and so far I haven't heard anything that causes me to know how this woman met her death."

"Some witnesses, whose names have been mentioned, have practically insisted on giving their evidence," said the crown attorney.

"But they have no legal status before the court," objected Mr. Phelan.

The crown attorney finally had his way, and the inquest was accordingly adjourned till Wednesday. There are one or two facts that may be brought out, he mentioned, and the coroner added that a coroner's court is principally a court of inquiry. To make the matter certain, however, a jury of hands was asked, and every jurymen voted in favor of adjourning.

The preliminary hearing was then gone on with.

McLachlan Arraigned.

Exbridge, Ont., Nov. 24.—Archie McLachlan was formally arraigned before Magistrate Hamilton yesterday for preliminary hearing in connection with the death of his wife on Oct. 22 at Sarnia.

McLachlan, who represents the crown attorney, was using too much levity.

"This is getting to be a divorce court," said Mr. Phelan.

"I agree, there is too much levity," said the coroner.

"All right, all right," said Mr. Farewell. "I will be more serious."

"Did you hear of him going out to Sunderland for a two-hour drive with this girl?" "Yes."

"Do you know if he received a letter from her telling him to cease his attentions?" "No."

"Was he in love with the girl?" "I don't know."