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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

RECIPROcity RE-ADOPTED.

The House of Representatives has re-adopted the reciprocity agreement by a vote of 285 to 89. The situation reveals some anomalies of the American system of government which stand out more sharply than usual just now. The legislation has been passed upon Congress by a Republican executive; it is opposed by a majority of the Republican members of the House, and is carried by the Democrats. Of the affirmative votes 157 were Democratic and 67 Republican; of the negative, 11 Democratic and 78 Republican. The Democrats have proved the sincerity of their tariff professions by coming to the support of a Republican Administration. The majority of the Republican congressmen are still stand-patters, though it is significant that a very large minority followed the President's lead in a virtual assault on the citadel of high protection.

The bill now goes to the Senate where it will meet with sterner opposition. The Representatives are elected by the people and are fresh from the country, which declared itself unmistakably against the Payne-Aldrich tariff law; but the Senate usually stands high and dry above the waves of public opinion. The tidal wave of last November barely touched it. It is still Republican, and still largely owned by the "interests," which will make it a hard fight in that chamber. The Democratic senators will not give the bill so nearly united a support as the Democratic representatives. A Democratic senate frustrated the will of a Democratic President and a Democratic House nearly 20 years ago. Just after the country had declared overwhelmingly against the McKinley bill. Today as then the beneficiaries of the tariff have their creatures in both parties. In the Senate, Senator Bailey, of Texas, a Democrat, and a headman of the trusts, is one of the leaders in the fight against reciprocity. Another is Senator Cummins, of Iowa, an insurgent Republican, who at the first test has shown that his agitation against the Payne-Aldrich tariff was wholly insincere. As the majority of the regular Republican senators are stand-patters it will require the exercise of all the President's powers of persuasion on his own party, and an unwelcome display of virtue in the other, to insure the adoption of the agreement. Its fate will be uncertain until the vote is taken.

A CANARD EXPLODED.

Mr. Foster, who has been a dispenser of gloom all his life, made a speech in Hamilton some weeks ago, in which he predicted the speedy withdrawal of all the American branch industries in that city, following the adoption of the reciprocity agreement. A partisan city council was not above giving its own community a black eye by endorsing Mr. Foster's prophecy. Now the sequel.

There is a demand for the dredging of the Hamilton harbor in the vicinity of two of these plants—the International Harvester Company's and the Oliver Chilled Plow Company's. The Minister of Public Works told the House of Commons there had been some delay owing to rumors that those concerns would close up if reciprocity were enacted. He had written to both firms for information on the subject, as he did not care to proceed with public work which might not be needed. The replies from both disposed of the anti-reciprocity canards. "Instead of retrenchment," said Mr. Punsley, "the Oliver Company wrote that they would, under the operation of the reciprocity arrangement, enlarge their plant at Hamilton to a capacity of one thousand plows per day, while both expected, as a further result of the pact, to transfer considerable of their export trade from the United States to Canada."

The city council of Hamilton should be ashamed of its lack of civic patriotism. The same partisan tactics have been followed elsewhere with no more excuse than in Hamilton.

AN EMBARGO ON KNOWLEDGE.

A bill of importance to the reading public is now before the British House of Commons. It aims to radically amend the copyright laws. At present an author has 42 years' enjoyment, or until seven years after his death, whichever period is longer. The bill proposes to extend the copyright for a period of 50 years after the author's death, in place of the seven years hitherto allowed. Authors and publishers are pressing for the change. Undoubtedly an author whose works are

expected to have a sale long after his death would receive more from the publishers for his books if the copyright were lengthened, but there is another side to the case. If the new bill had been law in the nineteenth century, copyright upon Tennyson, Ruskin, Darwin, Dickens, Browning, in fact, upon all the later Victorian giants would have, in many cases, years and years to run. Copyright in the case of Tennyson has been enforced with ruthless strictness, and the prices of Ruskin fell to a mere fraction of what they had been when the copyrights expired. The bill contains no provision that extracts shall be available for poets, for children's school books nor is there any safeguard against the practice of cornering popular hymns. In England the cheapest complete edition of Tennyson costs 5s. 6d. not because copyright is still in force. The bill would maintain this price for 10 years longer or thereabouts and during the whole of this period quotations would be made even in children's reading books at peril of enormous penalties. The price of a Tennyson is nearly six times the shilling for which an equally nicely printed and bound edition could be obtained if the copyright ran out.

This matter interests the people of Canada as few English classics are printed in this country, the bulk of this class of book being imported from Great Britain. It is believed a combination of Liberal and Labor members will force the withdrawal of a measure which puts an embargo upon knowledge.

CANADA'S FISCAL FREEDOM.

A clever cartoonist represents Canada's fiscal freedom, debating whether he shall pawn them at the shop where Tarr, Knox & Co. do business under the sign of the three balls. The artist is merely giving pictorial form to a stock phrase of the opponents of reciprocity. What do they mean? The reciprocity agreement is an assertion by Canada of her fiscal liberty, not a surrender of it. Those who would fetter this liberty are those, both in Great Britain and Canada, who take the position that the agreement ought not to have been entered into because it is in conflict with the policy of a British political party. Certainly the Liberal party of this country has not committed itself, and will not be committed, to any course of policy which would prevent Canada from seeking new markets. If she had not been free to reap the boon of an open American market for her farm products, a very grave problem would have been created, as the new colonial secretary, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, intimated in a recent speech. Canada was at liberty to make a business deal with the United States, and she is at liberty to end it. To talk of the sacrifice of fiscal freedom is merely empty rhetoric. Why don't the opponents of reciprocity discuss the agreement for what it is, and not what it isn't?

The Senate at Washington is the Ottawa Opposition's last hope. We still rely on Buller.

The spring poet had better not affront the man who is putting coats in his cellar when he wants to take out the bulbs.

Last week, says the Farmers' Sun, the top price for horses in Toronto was \$240, and in Chicago \$350. Mr. David Marshall, M. P., didn't put that into his circular.

Two Liberals won by-elections in Great Britain this week. The refusal of the electors to become excited over the anti-vevo bill is most depressing to the peers and the tunkies.

The stand-patters will now make their last stand in the American Senate. The "interests" rely on Mr. Dooley's maxim, "them that the tariff takes care of will take care of the tariff."

If reciprocity is to be fatal to the Laurier Government, why are its opponents in this country looking wistfully to the United States Senate to defeat the agreement?

The exports of Great Britain have risen by £13,361,000 in the first three months of this year, and the imports by £12,115,000. The old country is a great disappointment to some alleged economists.

Mr. Beck told a Lincoln audience yesterday that the denigration of western grain-growers who asked for reciprocity were largely Americans. The Toronto News says the western reciprocity agitators are largely British radicals. No two opponents of the agreement tell the same story.

SONG AND SURGERY.

A singer and a surgeon, I say, betray not a distant relation. For one yearns for grand opera. And one for a grand operation.

EPIDEMIC.

[Life.]
 She—How's your wife?
 He—Her head troubles her a great deal.

HIS YARD OF PORK.

[Toronto Telegram.]
 Rev. Griffith Jones was standing in the door of a store when he conducted in his home town, when he was approached by a resident, who, knowing his fondness for a joke, asked: "Can you sell me a yard of pork to-day?"

"Yes, sir," promptly answered Jones. "How much is it?"

"Just sixpence."

Bent on carrying the joke to its end.

the man paid over his sixpence.
 The pastor-storekeeper went to the inside of the store and soon returned with three pig's feet. "There's one foot, and there's two feet, and there's three feet," he counted, "and anybody knows that three feet make a yard!"
 The customer got more than his sixpence worth telling the joke to his friends.

FOR REPAIRS.

[Exchange.]
 Expert: Your trainer called me a hopeless donkey? What would you advise me to do?
 Kid: Look—See a veterinary.

HARD ON GOTTHAM.

[Chicago Record Herald.]
 King George of England has decided that divorced people shall not be received at court. That appears to have been the case.

A COMPARISON.

[Winifred Tennant, in Westminster Gazette.]
 "I have heard them say,
 The saddest thing of all,
 Is when two lovers hear the first glad cry
 Of love, and yet are apart."

And each with sorrowing heart
 Must face a separate way,
 Learning all desolation in a day.
 Ah, happier they to part, the greater pain.

When yet again
 Two meet who once did love,
 For now, alas! the glory that was theirs
 Has faded unawares.

And all the splendid things
 That let them know God's promises
 Have long since taken wings
 Not having them bereft
 Of all that life has left.

The solemn of Love that hates and yet must kiss.

WINE WAS FOR WEALTHY.

[Ottawa Free Press.]
 It is worth recalling that ten years after the flag was to be endangered and the constitution upset by Canada's naval freedom, commercial treaties Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. G. E. Foster went to Paris and negotiated a commercial treaty under which almost all duties on Canadian goods were reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Foster is now opposed to the admission of wholesome natural products when they come from the United States.

A PROPHECY.

[The Times, 1894.]
 A day will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be amazed that such a thing could ever have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, will be extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their industries, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, people the desert, improving creation under the eye of the Creator and uniting, for the good of all, these two irrepressible and infinite powers, the fraternity of men and the power of God.

A GIDDY GIRL.

[Baltimore American.]
 "Is your daughter of a practical turn of mind?"
 "No, she is very frivolous. Wants to take cooking lessons instead of perfecting her game of bridge."

A HARD JOB.

[Exchange.]
 A man who was on trial for murder before a tribunal on the jury, for \$100 to work for a verdict of manslaughter. The verdict was so returned. At the last opportunity, the prisoner thanked the juror and asked: "Well, did you have a very hard time of it?"

"Sure and odd did too," replied Pat. "The other eleven wanted to acquit."

APPOINTMENT HAS NOW BEEN GAZETTED

Mr. J. H. Marshall Succeeds Late Registrar Waters in Middlesex.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
 Toronto, April 22.—The appointment of Joseph Henry Marshall, of the Township of London, County of Middlesex, to be registrar of deeds for Middlesex, north and east ridings, vice John Waters, deceased, is gazetted to-day.

Samuel K. Peck is gazetted a license commissioner for the license district of Windsor, vice George E. White.

REDMOND READY TO HELP OTHERS

Says Nationalists Will Fight for Scotch and Welsh Home Rule.

London, April 21.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in Parliament, and Ellis Griffith, chairman of the Welsh party, spoke on the same platform at Holyhead tonight, voicing complete harmony and co-operation for securing Irish home rule and disestablishment of the Church of Wales.

Mr. Redmond also promises Irish assistance for whatever measure of self-government the Welsh and Scotch peoples desired for themselves.

A STEADY TONE TO LONDON'S BUSINESS

Retailers Report a Better Movement Than Earlier in the Month.

London reports to Bradstreet say a good steady tone is noted to general business here. Retailers report a better movement than they have had earlier in the month and local factories are mostly working up to capacity. Wholesale reports good prospects for general lines and excellent prospects for later business. Little complaint is now heard regarding collections.

FIRST SOCCER MATCH

McClarys and Rolling Mills Play This Afternoon.

The opening soccer match of the local season will be played this afternoon at Carling's Heights. McClarys and the Rolling Mills teams being the opposing crews. The lineup of McClarys team follows: Goal, McGregor; back line, Collins, Potter; halfbacks, Smith, Penn, McLeish; forward line, Walker, Wyse, Morley, Ball, McKinnon, capt. in.

THE SUM OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE MADE ACCESSIBLE

THE function of the (New Eleventh) Edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

is to enable a reader to learn, quickly, as much about any subject as anyone, except a specialist need know. If his need, at the moment, is for a general view of any branch of knowledge, he will find clear and comprehensive outlines under the headings to which he will instinctively turn.

If his need is for particulars about a definite place, a machine, a substance, a process, a man or a theory, he will find the details he desires in a concise article that deals with that one item of information only.

The amount of service the volumes can render is limited only by the extent of the reader's recognition of the usefulness of knowledge and his ability to assimilate it.

The limit of the time he can spare does not determine the value of that service, because a single fact, acquired by glancing at one page, may be of inestimable importance.

Needs of the Day
 THE new Encyclopedia Britannica is designed to meet the requirements of the present day. And it is quite as accurate to describe the present day as a period of general ignorance as to repeat the popular formula that heralds it as a period of general knowledge. A modern school-boy possesses information that was beyond the reach of the most learned men of the past, but there is now so much to know that the best-informed man considers himself ignorant, because his knowledge can cover no more than a fraction of the mass of available learning. The extent of his ignorance (or the percentage of knowable facts that he does not know) is always being brought to his attention and always causing him inconvenience.

The Limits of Individual Knowledge
 NO one can know all that there is to know, all that specialists know, about his own body, about the language he speaks, the food he eats, the laws he tries to obey, about the air he breathes, about the mechanical devices his house contains or about the education his children need.

But just as each man's highly developed efficiency in his own occupation, under modern conditions, contrasts with his enforced ignorance of other specialized fields of knowledge, so his facilities for acquiring isolated items of information are in striking contrast with the impossibility of his learning all that there is to know.

The new Encyclopedia Britannica (which contains more than 40,000 words) enables him to select from the mass of information which specialists have accumulated, in connection with every field of inquiry, the one fact that at any moment will solve his difficulty. He need not waste time over generalizations. The page that gives him what he wants is the only page he looks at. The answer to his question comes as directly as if the expert who wrote the article was at hand to furnish in person the practical guidance demanded. Vast as is the scope of modern knowledge, the 40,000 articles in the new Eleventh Edition are numerous enough to divide it all into sub-divisions so minute that the seeker is never at a loss. Specialization in the arrangement of facts is carried so far that the reader's lack of special knowledge ceases to embarrass him.

The Uses of a Library
 THE new Encyclopedia Britannica is for convenience described as a library of reference, because no other phrase so clearly indicates its nature. The phrase is generally used to denote a collection of miscellaneous books of information such as very few persons can either possess or habitually use; some books on history, some on each of the sciences, and so on through the list of all subjects. The new Encyclopedia Britannica contains as much matter as five or six hundred volumes of the usual size, and the word library, therefore, gives a fair idea of the vastness of its contents as well as of the comprehensiveness of its scope.

Yet to call the new work a library is misleading, because it is not a substitute for other books, but something quite unlike other books, no matter how many of them might be collected in order to serve the purpose it serves. The possessor of the largest private library needs the new Encyclopedia Britannica just as much as does a man who has no books at all. This statement may seem perplexing. The contributors who wrote the articles are among the highest authorities in England, the British Empire, America, France, Germany, and Italy, and are the authors of books upon all subjects. The more recent of these must, it would seem, duplicate the articles; yet they do not. The explanation is very simple. The books written by these specialists presuppose, as a rule, a very thorough technical knowledge of the subject on the part of the reader. The articles they have written for the Encyclopedia Britannica, while satisfying the need of the expert, at the same time present their subjects so as to be intelligible to the ordinary reader.

Information in the One Form Useful to All
 THE distinguished specialists who wrote the articles in the new Encyclopedia Britannica give the general reader information in the one form in which it is of use to him. An hour after he has desired to know something about a bridge, he desires to know something about a city, a law, a disease, a picture, a machine, a battle, an animal or a plant. In every case the information must be where he can find it immediately, and must be so clear that he can understand it without having given previous study to the branch of knowledge with which it is connected.

The Newest Light on All Subjects
 THE last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica occupied 14 years in publication, so that many of the articles under A and B were quite out of date before those under Y or Z were printed. The whole of the new Encyclopedia Britannica, on the other hand, comes fresh from the hands of the contributors and editors, for all the volumes have been simultaneously prepared. Recent events and recent developments in every field of study and experiment are fully represented in every part of the work. In many cases distinguished specialists have made in their articles the first announcement of new discoveries and conclusions, which will be described in many books published during the next few years.

The description of the new Encyclopedia Britannica as a library must, therefore, for many reasons, be taken as indicating the comprehensiveness of the work, not as fairly suggesting the nature of its usefulness.

A Reservoir of Knowledge
 THE new Encyclopedia Britannica is one of the most valuable and original of modern achievements. The sum of human energy devoted to one purpose, the co-operation in the task of many of the foremost men in various parts of the world, and the incalculable usefulness of the result, combine to make the production of the work an event of the greatest international importance.

The dissemination of knowledge resembles the irrigation of a desert in that the creation of a vast reservoir, with an adequate system of ramifying channels, is exceedingly difficult. The lecture rooms of a university and the laboratories of an institution of research are fountain-heads inaccessible to all but a small minority; and although that minority includes students who will in turn become teachers, it is not possible that in every part of the English-speaking world education of more than the most rudimentary kind should be available to all who have the intelligence to assimilate it. Furthermore, the university and the laboratory are not the only sources of knowledge. Every great engineering, manufacturing, and commercial enterprise succeeds by the application of novel methods developed by the practical experts who apply them.

The only reservoir into which the essence of all kinds of knowledge can be gathered, and by which unimpeded distribution can be assured, is a great

library of reference. And the new Encyclopedia Britannica is the first library of reference upon the broadest lines that has been planned in any country during a long and fruitful period which has seen surprising changes in every department of endeavor.

Unimpeachable Authority
 THE new work possesses, by virtue of the accumulated authority of its writers, the dignity of an international tribunal. Its summation of all controverted questions, and the considered opinions it formulates must be accepted as conclusive by the world of scholarship and science. No legislative body has ever brought to the enactment of statutes the deliberate thought of a body of men better entitled to general confidence than are the 1,500 authors of the work.

The articles in the new Encyclopedia Britannica are founded upon the fact of knowledge. Nothing in the volumes is mere hearsay or mechanical repetition from other books. The contributors were selected with a sole view to their commanding knowledge of the subjects upon which they were invited to write. On branches of knowledge where Germany, France, or Italy has taken the lead, the highest authorities in these countries were chosen in preference to English-speaking specialists. The reader cannot, in the most technical works in any language, find more recent or more trustworthy information.

Information Plainly Conveyed
 THE new Encyclopedia Britannica is unique in the direct and universal nature of its assured usefulness. Authoritative writings are often too difficult for the general public. Statutes must be interpreted by law courts, and the decisions of the courts in turn explained to the layman by the lawyer; text-books call for the comments of teachers; but the 40,000 articles in the new work are fitted, as they stand, for the use of every English-speaking person of ordinary intelligence and education.

The specialists who collaborated upon the new Encyclopedia Britannica show throughout their work a practical recognition of the requirements of the untechnical reader. When he has occasion for the first time to interest himself in any branch of science or to familiarize himself with a new machine or a new process, he finds no obstacles in his way. Brief "dictionary" headings define such words as might be unfamiliar to him. The free use of illustrations and diagrams facilitates the comprehension of such articles as deal with the most recent additions to knowledge. The relation between the general articles upon every science and the articles dealing with the special applications of that science is such that no one need be at a loss to trace the principles by which the newest results have been obtained.

Thin Volumes—Light in Weight and Easy to Hold and to Read—Legibly Printed on Opaque India Paper.

THE volumes of the 9th edition were 2½ inches in thickness. For most persons their size militated greatly against their usefulness. The old cumbersome volumes are now to be superseded by thin, flexible volumes 1 inch thick, printed on opaque and strong India paper. (The new edition is also being printed, for those who may prefer it, on ordinary book paper, similar to that used for the Ninth Edition.) In the India paper impression the volumes of the Eleventh Edition are as easy to hold as a novel or pamphlet. Bound in flexible leather cover, a volume may be doubled back, cover to cover, without injury, held in one hand, and so read in comfort.

Immediate Application Advisable
 Delivery of the New Encyclopedia Britannica to early subscribers has already begun in the case of Vols. I to XIV inclusive. The remaining volumes are expected to arrive shortly. Further shipments from England have been cabled for to meet the demand for the work in Canada, which has largely exceeded expectations.

Intending applicants are strongly advised to register their intention to subscribe at once, for owing to the magnitude of the task of printing and binding so large a work (29 vols. of 1,000 pages each) at one time, the supply cannot at present meet the demand, and a waiting list has become inevitable. All orders are being filled in order of receipt as fast as printers and binders can complete their work and the books can be shipped from England. No money need accompany advance subscriptions, nor will any payment fall due until the volumes have been delivered.

Advantage in Price
 To those who apply at once, in advance of publication, there is offered a great advantage in price, for such advance applications will be accepted at the rate of \$4.00 a volume (cloth), or \$4.25 a volume for India paper, instead of \$7.50, which will be the ultimate price of the new edition in its cheapest form, as it was the price at which the volumes of the 9th edition were originally sold. Leather bindings (full sheep, flexible, and full morocco, flexible) are correspondingly low in price.

This advance subscription offer will be withdrawn on May 31st. Illustrated prospectus (40 pp.), 56 specimen pages on India paper, four specimen plates, and form of application showing the special advance terms, will be sent by return of post if the reader will write name and address below, tear off this corner, and post to

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NOTE—Those who possess copies of the ninth edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA (now out of date) are requested to advise us of the fact (giving name of publisher and number of volume), and if they wish to purchase the new edition they will be informed how they can dispose of their old editions at a fair valuation.

The new Encyclopedia Britannica is sold direct to the Public. No Book Agents or Canvasers are employed.