

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
Limited, Publishers,
121-123 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms 104 and 105
Job Printing Department 175

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: \$5.00
One year \$50.00
One week \$1.00
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City: \$5.50
One year \$55.00
One month \$5.00
Daily, by Mail, Outside City: \$2.00
One year \$20.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
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LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

PUGSLEYPHOBIA.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley, minister of public works, seems to be the bete noir of the Toronto News and other Conservative papers. Articles and paragraphs of various degrees of virulence are constantly appearing, in which he is attacked for his sins, real or imagined. It may be a question whether these diatribes are to be taken as evidences of our contemporaries' love of public virtue, or as compliments to the minister, on the assumption that the man most feared is the target for the heaviest volleys of abuse.

There are two especial grounds of abuse. The first is based on the falsely dated affidavit of a disappointed contractor. Every day or two a paragraph appears to the effect that "McAvity has still got the money," or "The Government still delays the demands on McAvity for that money." Why should the Government try to get this man's money? The so-called "revelations," sprung in an election campaign, when "filtered," amount to this: A man named Mayes wanted a Government contract, but he did not have the money to finance the business, if he got it; he went to his solicitor, Mr. Pugsley, who was not then in the Dominion Parliament; Mr. Pugsley recommended him to a friend, Mr. McAvity, who happened to be a Liberal; this friend agreed to help him in carrying out the contract, and for this help was to get \$35,000. Now, whether or not this was an exorbitant interest charged, is a matter between the two men, with which neither the Government nor Mr. Pugsley has any concern. The only connection Mr. Pugsley seems to have had with the contractor afterward was that when he became minister of public works, he refused to pay this same contractor the high price he asked for a dredge, for which the latter tried to be revenged by springing his "revelation." If there are any improper proceedings other than these, they have not yet appeared.

The other charge made against Mr. Pugsley is in connection with the building of a railroad in New Brunswick, in regard to which a local commission reported that he and others had either misappropriated or non-accounted for some of the money granted by the province in aid of the enterprise. Mr. Pugsley's explanation was considered by his friends satisfactory; and the Premier refused to expel him from the cabinet without better proof of wrong-doing than had been offered. Now, it is not necessary at present to discuss the truth or falsity of these charges, because Mr. Pugsley has taken the only course possible to secure an investigation; he has brought suit against the officers and directors of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company for an accounting of all subsidies and grants received from Dominion or Provincial Governments, as well as proceeds of all sales of bonds, debentures, etc. And this suit, it is expected, will soon come to trial.

Would not a fair-minded and honest person say that this was the proper course to pursue, and that censure should be withheld until the proposed legal inquiry took place? Does it not look as though the critics of the Opposition are afraid that Mr. Pugsley will be exonerated by the court, and that they want to throw all the mud possible before the verdict is given?

Mr. Pugsley has but lately come into public life in the Dominion; he is a "stranger" to the people of Ontario. He is certainly an able man; whether he is a good or a bad man is in dispute between his political friends and enemies. In his own home, where he is best known, the charges against him did not seem to lessen public confidence in him. Why should strangers accept them as true, when his neighbors do not appear to believe them? And now that the only serious charges are to be investigated in a court, is it not only common justice to say nothing of British fair play—for us to wait patiently a few weeks for the verdict, and not try to administer political lynch law?

THE COLONIES AND NAVAL DEFENSE—AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Discussing the approaching Colonial Conference and the attitude of the various colonies on the question of naval defense, a writer in the Manchester Guardian says:

"The conference will find Australia strongly and Canada mildly interested in the formation of navies of their own. New Zealand committed on imperfect knowledge of the facts and without consultation of parliament to a huge subsidy, and South Africa with no desire to possess a navy of her own and no power to increase her subsidy to the imperial navy. The New Zealand precedent, though most generous, is not on the lines of true progress, and so far from encouraging other colonies to follow it, we ought at the conference to give New Zealand every opportunity of transforming her offer into something of more permanent value. The ideal to aim at, alike for military and for political reasons, is that each colony should make itself capable of defending itself at sea as on land—for military reasons, because the whole tendency of the time is towards localizing naval defense and towards greater concentration of fleets; and for political reasons, because it is impossible to accept colonial contributions to the imperial fleet on any considerable scale without also giving the colonies a voice in imperial policy. It is a common belief that our fleet is larger than it need be because we have to defend the colonies as well as our own shores, and that if the colonies did their share in naval defense, ours would be much less; but there is little evidence in support of it. The naval defense of Canada can hardly be said to cost us anything, for she is already protected against attack from any European power by the Monroe Doctrine, and the United States navy is left out of our calculations of naval competition. We keep a small squadron in Australian waters, of which Australia pays about five-twelfths of the cost, but if she kept four battleships there it would make not the smallest difference in our requirements in home waters. The defense of our colonies, then, has nothing to do with the size of our naval budgets."

The Guardian writer doubts even that estimates would be less if the colonies gave Dreadnoughts and made no conditions about where they should be stationed, and says, the reason no one has suggested that one Dreadnought should be knocked off the British programme, because of New Zealand's offer, is because every "gift" creates a corresponding obligation. In the Guardian's opinion no number of Dreadnoughts in the North Sea would dispense with the need of local defence in the South Seas on the outbreak of war, and whatever New Zealand had added to Britain's naval strength would then have to be given back; otherwise the colony would have a just grievance. Britain's naval position would be rather weaker, while the political risks would be very serious. "A party in the colonies," says this English writer, "would raise the cry that they are being taxed without control, but no representation could be given without increasing the responsibilities of the navy, at least to the extent of the colonial contributions, and impairing the independence of its action in war." His belief is that the true permanent policy is for the colonies to develop their own resources and to relieve the fleet of all responsibilities outside of European waters; and that if, when they have done that, they have the disposition to do more, then their gifts will be gifts in effect as well as intention.

The writer does not think the coming conference should attempt much more than the drawing up of schemes for the education and training of colonial naval officers, which would be a most useful work. The first object, he says, should be to put the colonies, as regards their naval defence, in the same position as in their land defence. The colonies can perfect their fixed defences, and they can develop in time fleets capable of keeping their own seas free from stray marauders detached from their own theatre of war. The service rendered in this way, he says, will have much greater and more permanent value than occasional gifts of Dreadnoughts to the imperial navy, gratifying as the spirit which dictates these is. He concludes that there need be no fear that local navies thus created would not be placed at the disposal of the mother country in time of serious war.

"SAY WHAT THEY THINK."

[Montreal Herald.]

Winston Churchill is glad to see that newspaper writers now say what they think rather than what they think their readers think. It isn't nice of Winston to be giving away the secrets of the profession like that.

HERE'S A MYSTERY.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The Canadian Associated Press tells a waiting word that "the lord chief justice of Canada visited the royal courts of justice today (Saturday). After being shown round the buildings he listened for a while to a case in the court of appeal." We do not know who the lord chief justice of Canada may be. The chief justice of Canada we do know; and we also know that he is at present in the neighborhood of Quebec, and not in London at all. Who can the impostor be?

WOMEN'S HATS.

[Toronto News.]

Have clergymen solemnly considered the proposal that women should remove their hats in the churches? It sounds heroic, and suggests a sympathetic consideration for the male sex. But is it practicable? Do the churches intend to provide cloak rooms and hat rooms, with mirrors and the other necessary furnishings? All this will be needed unless women are to change their whole style of head-dressing in order to accommodate men and the clergy. If ministers will look seriously at the question they will see that to remodel the churches as they become necessary will interfere seriously with the revenues of the layman's missionary movement.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL MIGHT.

[Hamilton Times.]

The imperial press conference delegates were on Saturday treated to a great naval exhibition illustrating how an invading fleet could be driven from British shores. Let us hope that the great naval review off Spithead will have the effect of quieting the nerves of any of the Canadian delegates to the conference who had been bitten by the German terror germ. Unwarranted apprehension is always an obstacle to clear reasoning.

AVOID AVIATORIC HYSTERICS.

[Washington Post.]

The biggest thing about airship is the quantity of superheated air that inflates it, and much of the talk of the day about airships is of the same stuff. The mighty, dirigible, invulnerable, lightning-proof and wind-defiant, loaded with its mortars and paraffin bombs for raining down death-dealing bombs is still a rainbow which all the world can see, but may never reach. Perhaps it will some day become a practical means of transportation; without doubt it may be used as a spy, a lookout to give notice of the approach of an enemy; doubtless, as well, it may be used as a messenger to carry a few men from camp to camp or from ship to shore. But it is not going to accomplish all the horrors now being claimed for it.

A DIET THAT TELLS.

[Montreal Herald.]

Winston Churchill need not be amazed over the serenity of visiting journalists under the shadow of an impending Armageddon. People raised on a diet of Sir Charles Tupper's and Sir James Whitney's speeches can keep cool in any circumstances.

SASKATCHEWAN'S 'PHONES.

[Regina Leader.]

Following the announcement of a few months ago that the Scott Government had purchased the entire Bell Telephone system in this province, there is now made public the gratifying news—that the Government has secured by purchase the only other large independent system in the province, namely, the Saskatchewan Telephone Company, which has its headquarters at Moose Jaw. By this step the Government obtains absolute control of the long distance telephone business in the province, and with a few exceptions, ownership of the local exchanges. The Scott Government is also showing commendable enterprise and energy in building new long distance lines throughout the province. The new Government line is operating between Forget and the Manitoba boundary along the Arcola line and the work of construction is being pushed forward, so that at no distant date complete connection will be made with Regina. Another line is being built along the Estevan branch between Estevan and Gainsborough, and this line is being looped up with the Arcola line by a cross line between Alameda and Carlyle.

IMPERIAL CABLE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

The existence of a huge empire such as that of Great Britain with its outlying members, Canada and Australia, is certainly an incentive to the establishment by the Government of its own cable lines. To some extent considerations of security suggest this, but to a much greater extent it is favored by the desire to bring all parts of the empire into steady, easy and cheap communication. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the Imperial Press Congress, now in session in London, discussing enthusiastically such a project, nor to find the British Postmaster-General assuring the delegates of the sympathy of the Government. One delegate expressed the belief that through the establishment of such lines Canada and England could cable each other at a cost not to exceed 5 cents a word. What a huge advantage such a rate would give to all parties able to use the service is clear.

HAD GOOD TRAINING.

[Victoria Colonist.]

We all knew that Mr. Fielding, Mr. Templeman and Mr. Oliver were newspapermen, but not many of us were aware that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Brodeur, Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Graham have worked actively in newspaper life. With seven members of the profession in one ministry, the wonder is that the millennium hesitates about arriving.

"DRY" CAMPS.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

Striking proof of the determination of the militia department to enforce the order against the sale of liquor in the militia camps this summer comes from London, where the secretary of the Canadian Temperance League declares that the order is being strictly lived up to. The militia department have evidently made it plain that there is not only a law, but that this law must be obeyed. A similar policy will be pursued at all the other camps this year.

CONSUMPTION'S RAVAGES.

[Montreal Gazette.]

Lady Aberdeen is the reputed author of the statement that consumption carries off 12,000 victims a year in Ireland, and that the disease has its grip on 120,000 of the Irish people. These are large figures, but they are within the mark. If they are the

Was Troubled With Weak Back For Years.

Could Not Perform Household Duties. Doctors Attended Without Avail.

Mrs. Arch. Schnare, Black Point, N.B., writes: "For years I was troubled with weak back. Oftentimes I have lain in bed for days, being scarcely able to turn myself, and I have also been a great sufferer while trying to perform my household duties. I had doctors attending me without avail and tried liniments and plasters, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was about to give up in despair when my husband induced me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after using two boxes I am now well and able to do my work. I am positive Doan's Kidney Pills are all that you claim for them, and I would advise all kidney sufferers to give them a fair trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a purely vegetable medicine, realizing quick, permanent relief, without any after ill effects. A medicine that will absolutely cure Backache and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Disease.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to extract the poisons from the blood and prevent the chief cause of Rheumatism.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's"

Island suffers from a worse drain than immigration and an over supply of combative politics can cause.

FIGHTS FOR REMOVAL OF DUTIES ON PULP.

U.S. Senate Tariff Committee Told Free Admission Is a Necessity.

Washington, June 17.—Holding that wages in Canadian paper mills are higher than those paid in the United States, consequently protection on print paper is unnecessary for the American mills, and that the free admission of Canada's "inexhaustible" supply of wood pulp would save the American forests, Senator Brown today made a great fight for the removal of duties on these two commodities.

Going over to the part of the chamber in which Senators Aldrich, Hale, Frye, Lodge, Gallinger, Smoot and other leaders have their seats, the Nebraskan stood in the midst of the opposing force, and with good nature bandied his contention that came to him from all quarters as he delivered a telling speech on behalf of the cause he had espoused.

Showing familiarity with all available information on the wood pulp and paper schedule, Mr. Brown frequently quoted from various authorities to sustain his contention that wood pulp and print paper are produced in the United States with cheaper labor and cheaper materials, resulting in a cheaper product than can be obtained in the Dominion of Canada. Citing rates of wages in this country and Canada, he underlined the fact that the United States has an advantage in that respect. Turning to his Republican colleagues, he asked them how, in view of that fact, they could justify a duty on these products for the "protection of labor."

Without divulging the source of their information in any definite manner, Senators Aldrich and Hale flatly contradicted these attempts in reference to wages and cost of production. They insisted that the Mann committee of the House of Representatives, from which Mr. Brown quoted, was lacking in accurate testimony and a subsidy, omitting the call at San Francisco, in their reply to this invitation the company say that "an adequate monthly direct steamship

COSTLY CONFLAGRATION AT PRAIRIE CAPITAL.

Large Saddlery Concern Gutted at a Loss of \$75,000.

Winnipeg, Man., June 18.—Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning the \$75,000 factory of the Great West Saddlery Company was discovered to be on fire in the fourth story. The brigade turned out promptly, but before its arrival the flames burst through the roof, having a good hold. The blowing off of a hydrant cap also hindered the fire ladders from immediately getting the 240 pounds' force of the high pressure system into service. The building is a corner one, with several railway tracks in the rear, and in an isolated position, which greatly handicapped the brigade, as, with the roof gone, it was impossible to get to close quarters, without imperiling lives.

About 3 o'clock the fire seemed under control, but shortly after it was discovered that it had eaten from the two top stories downward, and the fight was transferred to the lower stories, the fire being finally gotten under at about 5 a.m.

President E. F. Hutchings stated that the firm had \$70,000 stock, and it and the building were insured at about 50 per cent of their value. The stock is virtually destroyed. Little was untouched by fire, and the rest was injured by water and smoke. The three upper stories of the building were gutted, but the lower floor and basement were not materially injured.

THE BISLEY TEAM.

Montreal, June 17.—The Bisley team, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bertram and Major Mercer, arrived here today, with the exception of a few members, who will join the team at Rimouski. This year's team is considered an exceptionally good one, but regret is expressed that Capt. Blair was

SATURDAY SPECIALS

CHAPMAN'S

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Ladies' Wash Suits

\$6.00

Some of them are new, the others are the remainder of the stock of the big sale last week. Nothing like these ever before at such a price. Think of it—\$6.00. It would not more than pay for the work on them. You'll find these handsome Wash Suits in the following colors: Blue and white, pink and white and brown and white stripes, also plain linen. Choice \$6.00

Another lot of Ladies' Wash Suits of striped linen, 36-inch, double-breasted coat, and 11-gore flare skirt. Special value at \$7.50

Men's Suit Reduction

\$18.00 and \$20.00 are the regular prices of a group of twenty-five Men's Suits we will offer Saturday at \$14.95, for choice of splendid dark worsteds and grays. All "Progress" Suits, and worth inspecting. Saturday, only \$14.95

Curtain Madras and Muslin

Just received—New Curtain Madras and Muslin; beautiful goods:

- 27-inch Cream Madras, at yard 12½¢
- 36-inch White Curtain Muslin, at yard 15¢
- 36-inch White Curtain Madras, at yard 20¢
- 46-inch Cream Madras, at yard 25¢
- Frisled Bobbinets at yard, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35¢

For Men

Vice-President Suspenders at Per Pair, 33c

The Vice-President Suspenders are equal in style and quality to the President, only much cheaper in price to the wearer. On sale now at, a pair 33¢

Trimmed Hats

Saturday we want to repeat our Millinery Sale of a week ago, with another special lot of pretty trimmed hats for summer wear, worth from \$4.00 to \$6.00 in the leading styles of the season. All colors to choose from. The price for Saturday only is \$2.98

Muslins, 15c

All White and Colored Muslins for hot weather, choice of many beautiful colorings in flowers, checks, spots and polka dots. Worth 20c a yard. See these dainty and inexpensive muslins Saturday.

Don't Wear Mud Hookers

Some men think they must wear "mud hookers" for comfort.

The first thing you see when they loom up on the horizon is "feet."

And until they're out of sight—you're impressed with feet—

Their feet predominate everything—they stick out—get in the road like the small boy's hands when he's in company.

Now, it helps a man all round the board if his feet are well and neatly shod. Some keen observers judge a man by the shoes he wears.

And it is possible to have your feet neatly shod and yet be comfortable. If you'll let us, we'll tell you how to do it.

Wear the Hartt Shoe—that's our recipe.

The Hartt Shoe

Hartt Shoes, for they more than any other shoe made in Canada conform to the anatomy of the foot, more closely—more surely—and are therefore more comfortable.

And they keep this foot conformation more permanently for the reason that the shape is built in each Hartt shoe—not merely simulated as in other and ordinary shoes.

We use only select materials in making Hartt Shoes. All our leather is sound, clear, closely textured, pliable, tough and thoroughly seasoned.

Its the most costly leather in the world.

Our shoemakers are all expert—cobblers for generations.

And every stitch they take—every peg they drive—insures the shape in each Hartt Shoe permanently.

If you have "big understandings," wear Hartt Shoes—because they fit the foot more closely and comfortably—they make your foot look smaller.

Cut out the "mud hookers" if you want real foot-comfort, and wear the Hartt Shoe.

"CANADA'S BEST SHOEMAKERS"

THE HARTT BOOT AND SHOE CO. LIMITED, FREDERICTON, N.B.

HER PHYSICIAN ADVISED

Telling Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Columbus, Ohio.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life. My doctor told me it was good, and since taking it I feel so much better that I can do all my work again. I think Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a fine remedy for all women's troubles, and I never forget to tell my friends what it has done for me."

Mrs. E. HANSON, 304 East Long St., Columbus, Ohio.

Another Woman Helped.

Granville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health and strength, and proved worth mountains of gold to me. For the sake of other suffering women I am willing you should publish my letter."

Mrs. CHARLES BARCLAY, R.F.D., Granville, Vt.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

service between Canada and New Zealand cannot be permanently maintained for a subsidy less than \$500,000, which neither Canada nor New Zealand would be either justified or likely to pay, as there is practically no commercial movement, at present, other than lumber, between the two countries."

DUFFERIN PARK TO CLOSE

But Intimate That Application for New Charter Will Be Made.

Toronto, June 18.—President Peter Cullen, of the York Driving Club, now operating at Dufferin Park, stated yesterday that the present meet would not extend over until Monday. The wishes of the Government to close Saturday would be respected, and Monday's card would be run under the auspices of the Dufferin Park Driving Club, which runs trotting meets weekly throughout the year.

While the York Club is not anxious to enter the courts for a protracted legal struggle to maintain their present charter, they will, according to Mr. Cullen, make application for a new charter which will allow them to hold race meetings at Dufferin Park or elsewhere.

Mr. Cullen said that he had every reason to feel confident that this new charter would be granted. If it is not then he looks for an attempt on the part of the authorities to suppress racing in Canada entirely.

MATHESON'S LOAN.

Toronto, June 17.—Up to the pres-

