

TWO UNITED FARMERS TRIUMPH IN MANITOBA AS ELECTORS OUST PREMIER NORRIS FROM OFFICE

**Agrarians Expected To Take Control of Administration At
An Early Date With Clear Majority Over All Opposi-
tion Groups in the New House—Personal Defeat of
George C. Chipman Believed To Weaken Prospects of
His Selection As Government Head.**

WINNIPEG, July 18.—(By Canadian Press.)—Manitoba is to have a government of United Farmers, following the precedent set just a year ago by the Province of Alberta. Today the Liberal government of Hon. T. C. Norris went to the voters for a vote of confidence and was rejected.

Premier Norris himself was returned in Lansdowne, his old constituency, and Hon. Robert Jacob, his new attorney-general, will get a place in Winnipeg, but three of his colleagues, Hon. Dr. Thornton, minister of education, Hon. John Williams, minister of agriculture, and Hon. C. D. McPherson, minister of public works, went down before the farmer onslaught.

Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, had intended to run in the deferred election in The Pas but, under the circumstances, it is thought that he will retire to private life.

Mr. Norris will find himself at the head of a group of about eight members, one of four opposition groups confronting a Farmer party, which is expected to have the support of a clear majority over all parties in the new house.

The United Farmers came to the city with 24 members. In Winnipeg, their allies, the Progressives failed to live up to their own expectations, and it appears that only one of their eight candidates, R. W. Craig, K.C., will be among the ten chosen, but he will give his support to the Farmers. Dr. J. H. Edmondson, elected in Brandon, as a "Fusion" candidate, is likely to support the controlling party, and it is considered that the Farmers have an excellent chance of electing their candidates in the three deferred elections.

Can Elect Speaker.
In a legislature of 55 members a government can elect a speaker and carry on with a total of 29 members, particularly when the opposition is divided, as it will be in this case, and there is no thought tonight that anything can prevent the United Farmers from entering into control of the administration at an early date.

Premier Norris undoubtedly will place his resignation in the hands of the lieutenant-governor. He will be asked to carry on until the Farmers have had a chance to organize, and they will be called together at an early date—elected and probably defeated candidates—to select a leader, who will become automatically premier of the province.

At this time it appears to be very doubtful if George C. Chipman will be elected in Winnipeg, and it is impossible to predict what effect his personal defeat will have on the prospect of his election to the leadership. Mr. Chipman has been considered in many quarters to be the favorite for the position in the event of a farmer victory.

Leaders Discussed.

He has been for years editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, and, therefore, associated closely with the economic and educational work of the organized farmers' movement in the Western Provinces. Other names have not been discussed very much in recent weeks.

The Liberals went into the fight with 21 members, with whom Mr. Norris had carried on the work of government for two years as a minority administration. They come back with probably eight. Conservatives find their group reduced by one, or at the best no greater than in the last house, where they had seven members.

The little group of independents of various degree, all of whom are not likely to be very decided in their opposition to a farmer party, is increased from four to eight.

Labor's representation is cut in two, from ten in the last house to five or six in the new.

A. E. Smith, labor member for Brandon in the last legislature, went down in Brandon before the fusion candidate, and Palmer in Dauphin and Stanbridge in Kildonan also met defeat. Labor, however, was gratified in a great measure by the tremendous vote given in Winnipeg to F. J. Dixon, its leader, who headed the poll again. In the same manner the Conservatives express much pleasure over the success of their leader, Major F. G. Taylor, over a minister of the crown in Portage La Prairie.

Five Women Candidates.

Five women were candidates, and one of them, Mrs. Arthur Rogers, on the Winnipeg Liberal ticket, may be counted in. She sat in the last house. The Farmer group contains only six men who were in the last legislature—Little of Beautiful Plains, Prefontaine of Carleton, Boivin of Itherville, Clubb of Morris, McKinnell of Rockwood, and Edmond of Swan River.

Of 31 members of the old house who sought re-election in constituencies outside of Winnipeg, only 13 were elected. Mr. Norris' little group of four from the country has only one old member, Kistean of Fairford.

Hon. J. B. Baird, former speaker, who ran as a Liberal in Mountain, failed to be elected. Hon. Dr. Thornton, minister of education, was ill during the greater part of the campaign and his friends, including Mr. Norris, made valiant efforts in his behalf, but to no avail. Mr. Williams, minister of agriculture, has held office only a few weeks, but Dr. Thornton was a veteran of the Norris administration and among those who entered the cabinet which Mr. Norris formed seven years ago when he took over the reins of office from Sir Edmund Roblin.

GERMANY PASSES FORCED LOAN LAW

Berlin, July 18.—After a prolonged discussion, the bill providing for a compulsory loan of seventy billion marks was read for the third time in the Reichstag yesterday. The limit of a subscription was fixed at three million marks. The compulsory loan laws on legacies and income tax. The income tax and legacy tax bills were also read for the third time.

London's chief magistrate as a weapon to stimulate action.

The ideal for which these organizations are striving is to treat the child offenders of London, regardless of race or creed, in the same manner as a wise, competent and patient parent would treat his child under the same circumstances. The children brought before the criminal courts of London for petty offences are just the same as other children.

The boys are the boys that are caught. They loot the same loot, "twice" the same fruit, experiment with the first cigarette, play the game in the streets and run the same course that their fathers have run. That strange being designated the "born criminal" is an oddity in London.

It is the unsympathetic magistrate who, because a boy hailed before him maintains that impudent demeanor so characteristic of many of the world's greatest statesmen in their younger days, or refuses to tremble in his presence, makes criminals by condemning such youths to industrial schools where a portion of their unofficial training is the crime and vice learned from hardened inmates.

The city of London sends its quota of boys to the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico every year, their maintenance at that institution adding to the city's annual expense. The funds used in this manner alone would be sufficient to maintain a juvenile court in this city.

Are Not Bad Boys.

Aside from the expense, which is a minor point in the argument, there is the dreadful realization that many boys sent from London to the provincial reformatory were not bad boys in the real sense of the word, but on their return home their parents were horrified to find them confirmed crooks.

Responsibility for this state of affairs cannot be fastened onto any one person, but the whole system has to be blamed. Juvenile courts offer a solution to the problem, with only the confirmed youthful convict condemned to prison, and then when all other methods of reformation have failed.

Responsibility for a continuance of the above unenviable state of affairs can be fastened upon one body of men. Unless action is taken at once that responsibility will be fastened upon the shoulders of Mayor Cameron Wilson and the city council, and will overshadow all or any good works enacted, or claimed to have been enacted, by them during their term of office.

Some members of the city council have sponsored a juvenile court in an outspoken manner, but they are in the minority. There is no excuse for a continued shelving of a laudable enterprise which will put London with other progressive cities in the Dominion.

The only barrier to a juvenile court in London is the obstinate attitude assumed by Mayor Cameron Wilson which is making him no new friend and serving to irritate those who are already his opponents.

His Worship cannot hope to shelve the proposed juvenile court indefinitely because the people of London will not brook such a proceeding.

The time has come for a showdown.

London needs and wants a demand for a juvenile court. How about it, Dr. Wilson?

U. F. M. TO PICK LEADER FRIDAY

Continued From Page One.

and Progressives, seven or eight Liberals, six Conservatives, eight independents and five or six Labor. Deferred elections traditionally go with the government, and upon the three of them the farmers are relying with considerable confidence. In Roblin, the farmer, H. R. Richardson, is defeated by five votes by F. Y. Newton, Conservative, and a recount there is probable.

Without the support of a single independent, the Farmers will be in a much more secure position in the new legislature than were the Liberals with 21 members in the old. Incidentally the possibility of a working agreement between the Labor members and the Farmers, which would mean a cabinet post for F. J. Dixon, is not being overlooked in political circles.

It is taken for granted everywhere that the Farmers will form a government without undue delay. The alternative would seem to be another general election, which would not be a popular feature.

The checking of Winnipeg's vote under "P. R." is proceeding today.

KITCHENER CITIZEN DIES FROM FALL TO PAVEMENT

KITCHENER, July 18.—E. Berwick, an employee of the street railway, while working on a high ladder repairing overhead wiring at the corner of King and Francis streets Monday afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock, slipped and fell to the pavement, striking his head on the concrete.

He was rushed to the hospital where he died a few minutes after being admitted. The man was about 32 years old and came to this city from England. He had no relatives in this city. He was a veteran of the great war, having served through the entire five years without a wound.

An inquest will be held.

HYDRO SHOWS BIG REDUCTION

**Commission Issues Official
Figures Relating to Elec-
tric Business of City.**

**Lighting Cost Reduced From
9 Cents to 1.9 Cents Per
Kilowatt Hour.**

Toronto, July 18.—Some official figures relating to the hydro-electric business of London, Ont., and four local systems served from London were issued today by the provincial commission.

Pre-hydro service in London cost 9c per kilowatt hour, with a meter charge of 25c per month. The first rate schedule put in force by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario gave an average price to London 4.5c for domestic lighting, and 3c for commercial. That rate remained until 1915, when it was reduced to 3.3c for domestic lighting. From that time there were reductions to consumers every year. In 1921 the rate for domestic lighting averaged 1.9c per kilowatt hour; for commercial lighting, 1.5c.

The industrial energy had fluctuated according to the demand from \$29 to \$25. The price charged by the provincial commission for delivered energy has dropped in ten years from \$28 to \$20, mainly because the load has increased from 2,100 horsepower to 12,365 horsepower. The increased cost of generating at Niagara has not been reflected in either the delivery rate or the rates to consumers.

The operating report for 1921 showed revenue of \$589,889.22. Ordinary expenditures were \$530,484.19, and \$58,898.95 was applied to plant renewal reserve, leaving a net surplus of \$506.48. The balance sheet, taken on December 31 last, showed assets of \$2,071,186.97. The liabilities were \$1,087,906.60—52 per cent of the assets. The reserves and surplus funds taken together are \$983,280.37.

Had there been no rate reductions in London since 1915, the accumulated surplus would exceed the outstanding obligations. London has a population of about 60,000.

Saving in Strathroy.

Strathroy, 150 miles from Niagara Falls, and with 2,756 population, had average rates last year of 3.8 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic lighting, 4.4 cents for commercial lighting, and \$21.75 per horsepower for industrial energy. In 1915 the average "Hydro" rates were 9.3 cents. Before that time the rate under private ownership was 12 cents, with a monthly meter rental of 25 cents. By reason of the rate reductions, authorized by the provincial commission, the consumers have saved \$66,684.21.

The load has increased from 115.2 horsepower to 394.7 horsepower, and the price for delivered energy has declined from \$44 to \$37. The revenue in 1921 was \$29,922.58; the total expenditure, including \$2,500 for plant renewal, was \$26,046.22, leaving a net surplus of \$3,876.36. Assets are \$36,641.66; reserves and surplus make a total of \$48,326.30.

Ailsa Craig's Position.

Ailsa Craig, with a population of about 600, and situated 152 miles from Niagara Falls, began to take hydro-electric energy in 1916, the load being only 13.6 h.p., and the average rates being 9.2 and 11.2c per kilowatt hour for domestic and commercial lighting respectively. Today the load is 127.9 h.p., and the rates average 6.8c and 9.5c respectively. The industrial power rate has been variable, ranging between \$31 and \$46. The present rate is \$42.71. Last year the revenue was \$2,298.26; the expenditure, including \$479 to plant renewal reserve, was \$6,885.90, leaving a surplus of \$1,412.36. This surplus was equivalent to \$11.04 per horse-power on the amount purchased from the commission. The assets are \$15,394.84; the liabilities, \$6,789.59, leaving in reserves and surplus accounts \$8,605.05.

Progress in Lucan.

Lucan, with fewer than 700 people, and situated 142 miles from Niagara Falls, had average rates last year of 3.3c per kilowatt hour for domestic lighting, 4.8c for commercial, and \$34.50 for industrial power. Five years ago the kilowatt hour rates averaged 9.3c and 10.2c. At that time the load was 28.9 h.p. It is now 194.3 h.p.

In 1921 the revenue was \$11,763.01; the expenditure, including plant renewal contribution was \$9,267.21, leaving a net surplus of \$2,495.80. The assets are \$23,899.22; the liabilities \$9,135.01. Reserves and surplus funds make a total of \$14,764.21.

Reductions in Exeter.

Exeter, with a population of about 1,500, is 155 miles from Niagara Falls. Before the town began taking hydro-electric energy in 1917 the local electric rate was 10c per kilowatt hour, with a meter rental of 25c a month. The first "Hydro" rate averaged 7.9c domestic, 8.4c commercial, and \$25.69 per horsepower for industrial energy. The present rate averages 4.7c, 6.4c, and \$27.01. Because the load has in-

creased from 28.9 h.p. to 178.4 h.p., it has been possible to reduce slightly the cost for delivered energy, despite the increased generating cost at Niagara.

Last year the revenue was \$14,487.44; the expenditure, \$12,745.91, leaving a surplus of \$1,741.53. The assets are \$33,489.04; the liabilities \$18,270.65; and the sum of the reserves and surplus accounts is \$15,218.41.

CANADA ON VERGE OF RAILWAY STRIKE

Continued From Page One.

act, and that although definite assurance of rehearings was generally received as a concession to the union men, this was not to be interpreted as weakening the stand the board has taken from the outset.

Senator Cummings' announcement that he would hold hearings on the transportation act to ascertain how the law may be amended so that the living wage principle would be made clear, was received as favorable to peace, both by rail heads and strike leaders.

This has been the outstanding question in wage disputes brought before the railroad labor board.

With the wage question thus eliminated from the dispute, certain rules affecting overtime pay of the shopmen, and the question of the restoration of seniority rights to men now on strike were left as about the only issues.

The railroad labor board was expected to give immediate attention to the petition of maintenance-of-way men on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for a revision of wage scales.

President Grable of the maintenance-of-way brotherhood, was back in Detroit preparing for the meeting of the grand lodge of the brotherhood on Friday.

Only isolated instances of disorders marked the strike yesterday.

TO HOLD MASS MEETING.

Determined not to accept the wage cut which came into effect on all railroads in the Dominion Sunday last, and which the Canadian Railways Association will attempt to enforce, between 700 and 800 maintenance-of-way men employed on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways in this city will hold a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, July 23, and will in all probability draw up a formal refusal to the cut, which ranges from 1 to 6 cents an hour.

When the notification of the proposed reduction was received by the Canadian Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, after a consultation of union officials, it was decided to ask for a postponement of three months before the reduction would be enforced in order to give the matter time for discussion.

At the refusal of the Canadian Railways Association to grant this concession, the ire of the Canadian employees was roused, and the declaration was made that a reduction of any amount would only be met with an indignant refusal.

The reduction as it affects the different classes of maintenance-of-way men is as follows:

Extra gang and assistant extra gang foreman and bridge and building foremen, 8 cents an hour.

Sectional and assistant sectional foremen and snowplow foremen, 3 cents an hour.

Blockmen and signalmen at interlock crossings, \$10.25 per month.

Carpenters, bridgemen, painters and plumbers, 4 cents an hour.

Bridge and building laborers, 5 cents an hour.

Track and bridge watchmen, 5 cents an hour.

Signalmen and repair men, 4 cents an hour.

Mechanics' helpers, 1 cent an hour.

Sectionmen, 3 cents an hour.

The board of conciliation, which was finally granted by the minister of labor, will have P. Campbell of Regina, as the representative of the

maintenance-of-way employees and will meet at the end of the week.

R. H. Hessel, assistant divisional treasurer of the maintenance-of-way men on the Grand Trunk Railway system, and who has been prominent in labor circles for the past few months, will probably be called to Montreal in the near future to attend further negotiations.

Mr. Hessel, in commenting on the report that the Pennsylvania system had negotiated an agreement with the shopmen, declared that Col. Atterbery, general manager of the railroad, had always been the "nigger in the wood pile," and was at the bottom of all the friction now existing between the railways in America and the maintenance-of-way and the shop employees.

REORGANIZE BAND OF OXFORD RIFLES

WOODSTOCK, July 18.—After being bereft for several months of band music other than that supplied by the Salvation Army Band, Woodstock is again in possession of a full-strength military band, as the result of the reorganization of the Oxford Rifles Band.

At the request of the regiment officers, the bandmen themselves took hold of the matter, and succeeded in effecting a complete reorganization and enrolling the services of a complete quota of musicians. The new bandmaster is H. A. Abell, an overseas veteran. H. McLean is the president, and H. White, secretary-treasurer.

TO SECRETARY-TREASURERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS:

RE TEACHERS WANTED

Most schools throughout Western Ontario find it necessary, at some period of the year, to seek a teacher. Frequently when teachers are required they are wanted in a hurry. Always it is essential that there is available a wide range of applications from which to make a selection.

It so happens that there is in Western Ontario one certain method of quickly reaching a large percentage of teachers. Reference is made to an advertisement in The London Advertiser. The classified columns of this paper constitute an employment agency for teachers which is efficient and inexpensive.

When you place your "Teachers Wanted" advertisement in The Advertiser, you are assured of its being immediately read by many of the teachers of Western Ontario who might be interested in the position you have to offer.

If you have not already taken advantage of this service offered by The Advertiser, we urge you, the next time a vacancy occurs on your staff, to make a test of the pulling power of our "Teachers Wanted" columns. We believe we can demonstrate by actual results that it is a most satisfactory method.

Just fill in the coupon below and your advertisement will be printed 6 days in The London Advertiser:

Kindly give the below advertisement six insertions. Send your bill by return, so we can take advantage of your discount of 33 1-3 per cent for payment in ten days.

S. S. No. _____ requires

(Name of School District) _____

Teacher holding _____

(Male or Female) (Professional or Non-Professional) _____

_____ class certificate.

Duties to commence _____

Salary _____

Apply, stating experience and giving references, to _____

(Name) _____ Secretary-Treasurer.

(Postoffice) _____ (Province) _____

The designs are exclusive with this shop—the prices range moderately from a dollar and a half to four dollars.

BARNARD'S

Unusual Cups and Saucers.

Diamonds and Jewellery.

299 Richmond St., London.

31 1/2%

per annum, payable half-yearly on savings deposits.

The half-century-old Huron & Erie will welcome your Savings Account.

Use Huron & Erie checks to pay household accounts and to withdraw cash. Deposit your spare funds where safety is assured instead of carrying them about your person or leaving them unprotected in your home.

LONDON BRANCHES:

Richmond Street, Opposite Postoffice.

Market Square.

Dundas Street, Opposite Rectory Street.

Wortley Road and Elmwood Avenue.

"Older than the Dominion of Canada."

Telephone 7000. Only the Best Electrically. Corner Dundas and Wellington Streets.

THE HYDRO SHOP

For this week only, the Hydro Shop is able to offer a specially low price on the famous "Hot Point Electric Range," made by the Canadian Edison Appliance Company, of Stratford, Ont.

Every day this week there will be demonstrations at the Hydro Shop, and you are cordially invited to be present.

Now is your chance to get a good Electric Range at a low price, and on terms that will meet with your approval. Pay only a small sum down and the Range will be installed in your kitchen wiring and all.

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