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LONDON, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1907.

BETTER THAN FILTRATION.

Advocates of the Maury water
 scheme are wont to tell us that what-
 ever or not London adopts that plan
 at the present time, the city must
 sooner or later come to river water
 and filtration. Their attention should
 be directed to the city of Philadelphia,
 which is compelled to use water from
 the Schuylkill River. It is stated that
 the water of the Schuylkill contains
 2,500,000 bacilli to twenty drops, and
 to render it pure, or as nearly so as
 possible, it is proposed to burn the
 germs by the introduction of a natural
 purifying agent, ozone. The quantity
 of this in the atmosphere is limited,
 but it is greatest after a thunder-
 storm, or in high altitudes, where the
 air is most charged with electricity.

A plant which is now being in-
 stalled at Philadelphia contemplates
 the application of ozone in a most in-
 genious way, and one which it is be-
 lieved will prove most effective. The
 modus operandi is thus described:
 Electric discharges are passed through
 air confined in tubes, changing the
 oxygen, a less powerful purifying
 agent, into ozone. The air is then
 driven into a column of water at its
 base. As it rises through the stand-
 pipe containing the water, the ozone
 seizes upon bacteria and other organic
 matter, uniting to form carbonic acid
 gas, which bubbles to the top and
 escapes. The process is exactly simi-
 lar to burning coal, except that the
 combustion is perfect, and there is no
 ash. Foul water enters at the top of
 the standpipe, and a steady stream of
 pure water, clear as crystal, flows
 from the base.

The ozone process is superior to
 boiling, inasmuch as the latter expels
 the air and leaves the water flat, as
 well as tainted by the boiled bacilli,
 which, though dead, remain to spoil
 the taste. It is also better than fil-
 tration, because the best filter cannot re-
 move all impurities, and filters re-
 quire constant cleaning. The cost of
 the process is another important ad-
 vantage, the figure being only \$3.50
 per 1,000,000 gallons. After passing
 through the ozone process, the 2,500-
 600 bacilli in twenty drops of water
 are reduced to 25 or less, as only one
 in 100,000 escapes. The method is a
 rapid one, being capable of supplying
 75,000,000 gallons a day without diffi-
 culty. When the plant has been com-
 pleted Philadelphia will have one of
 the best water supplies in the world.

What is being done by Philadelphia
 is of importance to London, inasmuch
 as it serves to remove the strongest
 argument advanced by filtrationists,
 and to show that finally should we be
 compelled to use river water for
 drinking purposes, there is at least one
 more thorough and evidently cheaper
 method of purifying it than by filtra-
 tion. Meanwhile our position is far
 better than that of Philadelphia, inas-
 much as we are not compelled to
 take our drinking water from a river,
 nor shall we be for many years to
 come, if the ratepayers are wise, and
 adopt the independent high-pressure
 system. Should we eventually be
 forced to go to the river, science may
 by that time have discovered a way of
 purifying better even than the ozone
 method.

THE NORTHWEST'S COAL SUPPLY.

While the tightness of money is de-
 laying the moving to market 100,000-
 600 bushels of grain in Minnesota and
 the Dakotas, word comes from Pitts-
 burg that the problem of supplying the
 people of the Northwest with coal for
 the approaching winter promises to be
 a perplexing one. The difficulty in the
 latter case, however, is not a question
 of money, but of transportation. Two
 million tons more are needed in the
 Northwest this season than last, but
 unless the railroads are able to get a
 larger supply of all-rail routes to that
 field than now seems possible, there
 will be a shortage of 1,000,000 tons in
 the amount held to be actually neces-
 sary to prevent suffering in that coun-
 try. Coal operators say they have
 shipped as heavily as the supply of
 cars and boats have permitted them,
 but that with the best railroads and
 the vessels for the Northwest
 could do the supply is seriously short.

At the present time every mine in the
 Pittsburgh district is operating to its
 full capacity, unless held back by a
 lack of cars. With shipments, heavier
 than usual, companies are behind in
 their orders and prices are the highest
 known in some years. The lake sea-
 son terminates on Dec. 12, when in-
 surance ceases on steel hull vessels,
 and will be partially stopped on the
 25th inst., with the ceasing of wooden
 hull insurance. Just now the outlook
 for cars for lake coal is far from good,
 and operators are straining every

nerve to get out as much coal for the
 Northwest as is possible during the
 brief period intervening.

The demand is by no means con-
 fined to the Northwestern States, for
 the wants of the Canadian west have
 greatly increased during the past year,
 the tonnage that has been called for
 each season having nearly doubled it-
 self. It is estimated that during the
 summer an average of one thousand
 immigrants have daily passed through
 Winnipeg, bound for Canadian home-
 steads. Naturally, this enormous in-
 crease in population has been felt in
 the coal markets. With the termina-
 tion of the lake season will come an
 end for the winter to the rush at the
 mines in the Pittsburgh district. Mean-
 while orders for rail coal have been
 increasing, and some of the larger
 companies are preparing to make all-
 rail shipments to supplement the ves-
 sel tonnage.

The northwestern railroads mean-
 while have their hands full in moving
 the enormous grain crops and in car-
 rying back the coal on the docks at
 the upper end of the lakes. Nearly all
 the western grain elevators are filled
 to capacity awaiting cars, and in some
 cases money. Cars move too slowly
 to satisfy the impatient farmer, and
 the anxious householder, but so far as
 possible when grain is brought to the
 lakes for transshipment to boats, coal
 is carried back. But for the most part
 the cars are of the box kind for grain
 and the limited supply of these is far
 from sufficient to meet demands. Con-
 sequently the back haul of coal to the
 Northwest is most tedious, and the
 sudden advent of severe winter
 weather would make matters much
 worse.

Last year the inadequacy of
 freight cars and locomotives was
 sufficiently marked to induce the rail-
 roads to make extraordinary efforts to
 catch up with the prevailing prosper-
 ity, one road, the Northern Pacific,
 having, it is said, added 10,000 cars
 and 200 locomotives, to its rolling
 stock. Yet it seems the needs of the
 Northwest are by no means met. The
 problem would be hard enough for the
 railroads to solve under ordinary cir-
 cumstances, but in a time of general
 curtailment of credits, following a
 season of over-speculation, it is com-
 plicated by serious questions of ways
 and means.

THE KAISER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The quidnuncs profess to see great
 political significance in the Kaiser's
 visit to King Edward. The attitude of
 the British people toward Germany is
 still one of distrust and resentment,
 and there are fears that the Kaiser's
 reception by press and public will
 emphasize this feeling. The Times has
 already given him the cold shoulder.
 It says the visit is a calculated stroke
 of policy, with the object of lulling
 British suspicions, and if possible cul-
 tivating British goodwill until Ger-
 many can better afford to do without
 it. Just now Germany finds herself
 checked by British diplomacy, and
 hemmed in by a ring of treaties and
 conventions, which strengthen the
 friendship between Great Britain and
 other European nations. Germany
 alone among the great powers stands
 outside these combinations, and is
 credited with a desire to remedy this
 state of unfriendliness and isolation.
 The temper of the British people is,
 perhaps, reflected by the Times, and
 by such incidents as the contemptuous
 signal sent out Sir Percy Scott when
 ordered to repatriate British warships in
 honor of the Kaiser, and by Sir John
 Fisher's reference at the Guild Hall
 banquet to a possible German invasion.

Granting that motives of policy have
 prompted the Kaiser's visit, it is no
 reason why Great Britain should not
 accept the olive branch held out by
 the Berlin Government. The relations
 between nations are often determined
 by personal amenities, such, for in-
 stance, as King Edward's well-timed
 visit to Paris some years ago, which
 paved the way to the Anglo-French
 entente. An appearance of cordiality
 on the part of the British people at
 the time may find a response in Ger-
 many. It is altogether likely that the
 proverbial hospitality of Britons will
 triumph over other considerations.

AMPLE PRECAUTIONS.

[Cardiff Times.]

Nervous Old Lady (on seventh floor of
 hotel)—Do you know what precautions the
 proprietor of the hotel has taken against
 fire?

Porter—Yes, mum; he has the place in-
 sured for twice what it's worth.

THE BIGGER MAN.

[Hamilton Herald.]

It looks as if Wilfrid Laurier is still a
 very much bigger man in Quebec than
 Henri Bourassa.

THE HORSESHOE.

[Kansas City Times.]

Dar's lunk to you
 In de ol' horse-shoe,
 An' lunk dat kin neber fail,
 If de shoe's been toe'
 From de foot of a horse
 An' hit holds a rusty nail;
 But it kin't be a new
 Ez a boughten shoe.
 No, hit mus' be one dat's foun'
 An' it kin't keep de lunk
 If it ain't hung up
 Wid de points turned upside down.

BUNGALOW HOUSES.

[Boston Transcript.]

The bungalow, the camp, or whatever
 one's retreat in the wilderness or by the
 shore is called, is said to be influencing
 architecturally the building of an occa-
 sional all-the-year-round house in sub-
 urban and nearby country places. One

big living room running the length and
 nearly the breadth of the house, with a
 small kitchen tucked away in an out-
 of-the-way corner, three or four sleeping
 rooms overhead, and a porch suitably
 screened to allow outdoor sleeping quar-
 ters, make up the ideal residence.

MODERN ANNOYANCES.

[Literary Digest.]

The following advertisement is published
 in the Kreisblatt, a newspaper published at
 Hoechst, near Wiesbaden: "Can anyone
 favor me with the names of the ballroom
 dancers, who, when passing over the village
 of Ried last Thursday evening, dropped a
 bag of ballast down my chimney and com-
 pletely ruined a fruit tart which I was
 cooking?" Julia Schmidt, 14 Britzengasse,
 Ried."

A MIXED BLESSING.

[Telegraph.]

"Your husband will be all right now,"
 said an English doctor to a woman whose
 husband was dangerously ill.
 "What do you mean?" demanded the
 wife. "You told me he couldn't live a
 fortnight."

"Well, I am going to cure him, after
 all," said the doctor. "Surely you are
 glad."

The woman winked her brows.
 "Put me in a bit of a 'ole," she said.
 "I've bin an' sold all his clothes to pay for
 his funeral."

A LAW THAT WORKS.

[Ottawa Journal.]

The Lord's Day Act has cut the volume
 of Sunday labor in Canada in two within
 eight months. It has made good.

A CAVITY.

[London Public Opinion.]

Cholly—The dentist told me I had a large
 cavity that needed filling.
 Babel—Did he recommend any special
 course of study?

NEW AIDS TO BEAUTY.

[Punch.]

Professor Harvey W. Wiley, chemist-in-
 chief of the United States Department of
 Agriculture, in recommending cookery as
 an exercise, declares that it is as health-
 ful as rowing or golf, and descants upon
 the beauty of the bluish that comes from
 bending over the stove.

Toil no more with cleeks and brassies,
 Wasty lassies;
 Toil no more,
 Oh, my sisters,
 Raising blisters.

As you ply the painful oar,
 Leave the racket bring to rest,
 Leave the motor in the shed,
 Leave the rein and leave the bride—
 Take to cookery instead.

Trust me, you will find the kitchen
 Passing rich in
 Health and grace;
 Roasting, broiling,
 Toasting, boiling,
 Bring the color to your face.

Sunshine mars the best complexion
 With a coarse and frothy tan;
 Would you blush in full perfection?
 Try, oh, try the frying pan.

Should you grieve to find your figure
 Growing bigger
 Than it ought;
 Blouses spitting,
 Nothing fitting,
 Hooks refusing to be caught,
 Cookly exercise will cure you,
 Setting every fault to rights,
 Cooks, I earnestly need assure you,
 Are invariably sprits.

Would you see your hands grow milky,
 Soft and silky,
 Soft and silky,
 Or a kettle;
 Rub the metal
 With your soda strong and hot,
 Would you have your fingers feeling
 Sleek as velvet, pray begin
 Instantly potato peeling—
 It is matchless for the skin.

IDENTIFYING FATHER.

[Lippincott.]

"Where is your father?" asked the caller.
 "Down in the pigeon," answered the
 son of the house. "He has a flat on."

GIRLS' NAMES.

[London Chronicle.]

In the eighteenth century girls were
 christened Sophia and Caroline; in the
 early nineteenth, Emma and Jane; a little
 later, Laura and Clara; then came a crop
 of Dorothys and Marjories, who are now
 all calling their own babies in a reaction
 against the "quaint" Elizabeth. The
 names of men suffer no such emphatic
 fashions; and yet it is a pleasure to note
 that there are certainly no more young
 men called Alf and Gus, as were the young
 men who walked with the crinoline in the
 days of Leech. Good is the sound of John,
 through all changes.

AS SEEN IN EUROPE.

[Magendortler Blatter.]

Friend (to a count newly married to an
 American millionaire)—I wonder how you
 managed to fix it up so quickly, as you
 cannot speak a word of English, nor she
 of German.

Count—Simplest thing in the world! I
 showed her my pedigree, and she showed
 me her checkbook.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Courtesy is becoming so rare that the
 man who gives up his seat in a street car
 feels as if he were playing to the grand
 stand.

HIS DREAM DISPELLED.

[Exchange.]

Robertson (slightly deaf)—Darling, how
 your heart beats tonight. Is it because
 I have proposed?

Isabella—What you hear, sweetest, is the
 cistern filling with water.

THE FOUNT OF YOUTH.

[Pleigenda Blatter.]

Extracts from Miss Evergreen's diary:
 "This is my eighth birthday. A new
 brother came. His name will be Fritz."
 (Twenty years later.) "Fritz is twenty
 years old today, just a year younger than
 I. People always take us for twins."

(Ten years later.) "Fritz will be thirty
 years old tomorrow, his wedding day. How
 the time does fly! Of course he is eight
 years my senior, and used to carry me
 about when I was a baby; still, it seems
 strange to think of the boy getting mar-
 ried."

BETTER UNSAID.

[Minneapolis Journal.]

"Looks like rain today," said the milk-
 man, as he poured the customary quart
 from the can to the plover.
 "It always does," replied the housewife,
 compressing her lips with cold signifi-
 cance.

Sitting an oath, he took up his liquid
 burden and departed heavily.

PATHOS WASTED.

[Christian Advocate.]

"Professor," said a senior, trying to be
 pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you
 for all I know."

"Pez, don't mention such a trifle," was
 the reply.

COUNT BOWED IN GRIEF

Noble Finds Affaired Bride Killed
Herself in Chicago.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10. — Count
 Leonid Kazansky has returned from
 America, heartbroken over the discov-
 ery that his betrothed, the beautiful
 Vera Centonova Cherny, who
 strangely vanished on the eve of the
 day set for their wedding, had com-
 mitted suicide in Chicago.

She was a revolutionist and took her
 life in the belief that she could never
 honorably marry the count and there-
 by possibly compromise him politically
 in account of his loyalty to the Gov-
 ernment.

Count Kazansky, who had spent a
 large sum before locating his fiancée
 in America only to find she was dead,
 said she was the greatest and hard-
 est woman he ever saw.

To satisfy himself of her identity
 he had her grave opened. He found in
 her coffin the golden cross and ring of
 rubies that he gave her the night she
 vanished from St. Petersburg.

The count opened an iron box and
 showed the cross and ring and also a
 bone of the finger of one hand. He
 shook with emotion as he displayed his
 sacred relic, became excited and
 walked up and down, covering his face
 with his hands.

Count Kazansky announces his inten-
 tion of entering a monastery and be-
 coming a monk. He had laid the plus
 project before the Czar, he said, and
 had obtained the imperial approval. In
 a religious life, the count hopes in time
 to calm his mind and lessen his poignant
 grief over the loss of Vera. He
 has about determined to enter the
 Solovetsky monastery, which is en-
 tirely isolated from the excitements of
 society and the intrigues of politics.

His large estates and mines in Siberia,
 he says, he will present to the mon-
 astery, after serving for three years as
 a servant and taking the final vows.

IS THIS A HINT?

Mikado Talks of "Emergencies" to
Subjects in Hawaii.

New York, Nov. 11.—A special from
 Honolulu says: Should emergency
 arise, offer yourself courageously to
 your beloved country, and thus guard
 and maintain the prosperity of our
 imperial throne. These are the words
 which the Emperor of Japan, in his
 birthday message, saluted his 110-
 000 subjects in the Hawaiian Isles.
 They have caused no little commotion
 throughout the islands, and Ameri-
 cans are asking what the Mikado
 refers to when he speaks of an emer-
 gency.

The position of a great body of Ja-
 panese in the islands, a population
 which is rapidly increasing, is regar-
 ded here as a source of danger in case
 of war between the United States and
 Japan, and the address of the Emperor
 has not added to the feeling of securi-
 ty. The fact that many who have
 been during the last two years are
 veterans of the Russo-Japanese war,
 and assist in instilling a spirit of
 loyalty among the older members of
 the Japanese colony, does much to
 make the presence of Japanese here a
 growing menace.

The reading of the Mikado's procla-
 mation from a thousand platforms has
 been the signal for the greatest dis-
 play of fireworks in the history of
 Hawaii. Americans have never be-
 fore seen the Japanese show such en-
 thusiasm and excitement.

PRAISE LLOYD GEORGE

FOR HALTING STRIKE

[London, Nov. 10.]

Lloyd George is receiving congratula-
 tions from all quarters for averting a great railroad
 strike.

The directors have not recognized the
 Amalgamated Society of Railway
 Servants, and so have scored one point,
 but on the other hand, by agreeing to
 the establishment of a section and
 central boards of arbitration on which
 the men are to be equally represented
 with the directors, they have given the
 men as much, if not more, than they
 expected.

The action of the conciliation board
 is strictly limited to hours and wages,
 and this is a matter to which the di-
 rectors professed to attach great im-
 portance. They were afraid that if
 they recognized the Amalgamated So-
 ciety it would interfere with the dis-
 cipline of service and insist, for in-
 stance, that only union men should be
 employed, or that particular men be
 sent to certain work. All risk of
 this has been avoided, for it is only a
 question of hours and wages that can
 be referred to the conciliation board.

The growing merit of settlement in
 that it not only disposes of the present
 dispute, but provides a method of dealing
 with any differences that may arise in
 the future.

The men will not get all demands
 that were put forward in all grades in
 their programme, but they will un-
 questionably, before any arbitrator or
 board of arbitration, obtain a good deal
 of what they have asked.

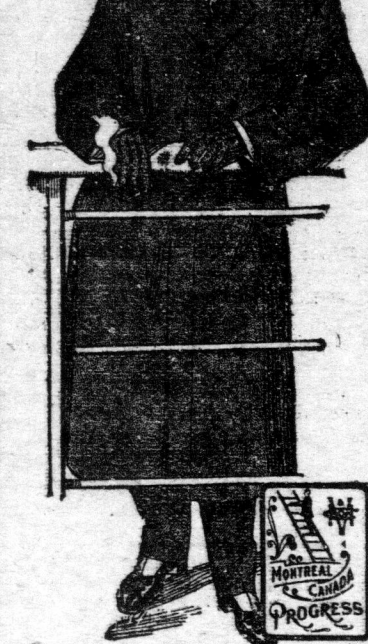
It has been remarked that if there
 was a general increase in wages of
 railway servants the public would have
 to bear at least a part of the cost.
 That this will be so is already becom-
 ing apparent. The dispute has drawn
 all railways more closely together, and
 they will, in the future, co-operate
 with a view to preventing costly com-
 petition. Fewer trains will be run and
 those which are run will be more closely
 filled. The cutting of rates will be
 avoided and consequently the public
 may expect to have to pay a good deal
 of what is given to the railway serv-
 ants in the way of increased wages. In
 some cases fares have already been
 raised, and wherever this is possible it
 will be done.

Conrad H. A. Conant, of Windsor,
 reports that the Ontario College of Phar-
 macy believes it has hit upon a solution
 of the difficulty in preventing persons
 from securing carbolic acid at drug stores
 for the purpose of self-destruction. A
 resolution was adopted asking the Gov-
 ernment to pass a law prohibiting the sale
 of carbolic acid in any stronger solution
 than 5 per cent, except it be with a pre-
 scription from a duly qualified prac-
 titioner.

J. H. Chapman & Co. Store Closes at 6 p.m. Today J. H. Chapman & Co.

The Clothes Question For Men

The Best Ready-to-Wear Clothing
 That Is Produced at the Lowest
 Prices for Which Such Clothing
 Can Be Sold.



The matter of Winter Suit and Overcoat must now be decided.
 Both calendar and thermometer agree on that.

You may be able to find clothing where the thorough and
 through quality standards are as high, but you will need to pay
 higher prices.

You will find clothing elsewhere at possibly even lower prices,
 but it lacks the elegance of finish, the perfection of style and the
 hand work at vital points which makes the celebrated Progress
 Brand Clothing so lasting in its good looks, so shapely, so enduring
 in its service.

What IS your price?

"TEN DOLLAR OVERCOATS"—Starting at this figure you
 get a swell winter Overcoat, 48 and 50 inches long, made of fine
 English beaver, graceful, full-hanging, broad-shouldered Coat,
 tailored with extreme care which easily is worth \$12.50 to \$15.00.

(Separate Clothing Department Second Floor.)

"FIFTEEN DOLLAR OVERCOATS"—By stepping up five
 dollars you get an imported Melton, Beaver or Kersey Cloth, etc.
 Built by the highest-skilled labor, gracefully moulded shoulders,
 collar and lapels. Customers tell us these Overcoats are remark-
 able value and we know it ourselves. An excellent business overcoat.

(Separate Clothing Department Second Floor.)

"THIRTY-NINE DOLLAR SPECIAL FUR-LINED OVERCOAT"—It's a dandy! Beaver
 shell, true full skin marmot lining, with German otter collar and lapels.

(Separate Clothing Department Second Floor.)

MEN'S \$12.00 BLACK AND BLUE WORSTED SUITS FOR \$10.00.—About one hundred
 and fifty Sack Suits, in all sizes, imported twilled worsted, carefully designed and hand tailored. A
 quick sale of these suits at \$10.00.

(Separate Clothing Department Second Floor.)

And Clothing For the Boy

The same excellence. The same broad variety. The same matchless values. See the Chap-
 man Special Suits and Overcoats at \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.50 up to \$6.50. Also higher prices if you wish.
 And remember every fabric carries our guarantee as to quality and serviceability.

(Separate Clothing Department Second Floor.)

Chapman's

MISSING CATTLE FOUND

C. P. R. Train Crew Had Gone Away
With Them.

Windsor, Nov. 11.—The mysterious
 disappearance of nine head of cattle
 from the pasture of Frederick Maran-
 tette, a Sandwich East farmer, has
 been explained.

Early in the week a shipper in To-
 ronto named Shourden consigned 100
 head of cattle to London, Ohio, and
 it was while the cars containing the
 cattle were opened in the stockyards
 of the railroad at Sandwich East
 that the mix-up occurred. The cat-
 tle were taken from the cars to be
 fed. In some manner one of the
 fences became loosened, and the cat-
 tle swarmed into Marantette's pas-
 ture. They were hastily rounded up
 by the train crew and placed back in
 the cars.