

46TH. YEAR. NO. 19652

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1909—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

PEACEFUL MAY DAY IN LONDON NO LABOR TROUBLES IN SIGHT

All Branches Report
Business To Be Most
Satisfactory.

PROSPECTS ARE
GROWING BRIGHTER

Demand From the West for Goods
Is Improving Conditions
in This City.

May Day this year will find things
moving satisfactorily in London, and
there is not the slightest indication of
strikes or labor troubles of any sort.

Manufacturers, merchants, bankers,
transportation officials, builders and
others interviewed by The Advertiser
today all tell of resumed activity, not
necessarily of the boom variety, but
a steady and increasingly noticeable
volume of business, which shows
every indication of continuing
throughout the season, and making
the year one of general prosperity.

All the varied interests throughout
the city and district tell the same
story in different terms, but it all
spells "Prosperity."

Railway earnings are daily gaining
in volume, for weeks have shown
substantial gains over those of the
same period a year ago.

Not a wholesale house in the city
but has more orders on its books and
has already done a much larger business
than it did a year ago.

Real estate men say business is
brisk, sales being good and land is
showing a steady increase in value.

City Going Ahead.

That the city is steadily growing is
shown by the large number of new
surveys being made, and the many
fine residences being built in
every district. Merchants say they
find orders improving and collections
are reported most satisfactory.

Bank clearings show up most
favorably when compared with those
of the preceding year.

Reports from the district around
London show that the farmers are
very busy, and are looking for a
splendid year. In many localities the
seedling is going on steadily, and will
soon be completed. In the northern
districts many of the farmers are
waiting for warmer weather before
they go on with the work, but all are
busy and look for as fine a crop as
they have ever had.

According to bankers and whole-
sale houses, the country merchants
are in splendid shape, and are not only
buying well, but are meeting all col-
lections promptly.

West Is Booming.

The influx of new settlers into the
Canadian west is rapidly making it
self felt in manufacturing lines, and
many of London's largest shops have
shipped practically all the stock they
have manufactured during the winter
months and are making preparations
to manufacture more as speedily as
possible. This is particularly true in
respect to such articles as stoves and
machinery, and many lines of farming
implements.

The banks report that funds are
available for all legitimate business
propositions, and it is one of the most
favorable features of the whole gen-
eral situation that the banks take such
a cheerful view of the prospects.

The Export Trade.

A noticeable feature in connection
with the export trade in butter, cheese,
eggs, and poultry, is that the home
consumption of these products, particu-
larly in the west, has grown to such
an extent that practically none
will go going to England or the European
markets.

This is an important and encourag-
ing feature as London is the centre
of one of the richest agricultural dis-
tricts in the Dominion, and a large
distributor to all parts of the country.

Following are the statements made
to The Advertiser by a few of those
interviewed:

McClary Manufacturing Company—"We
are very busy and are working
on our west, with only an hour at
noon. We are sending large ship-
ments of goods to the western mar-
kets, and trade in all parts of Domi-
on is improving. We expect a very
busy season."

Grand Trunk Freight Department—"Both
freight and passenger business
is good and we expect it to continue
so throughout the season."

Cook-Fitzgerald—"We are working
full time and have enough orders
ahead now to keep us busy for
months. We find business good in
all parts of the country, and especially
so in the west."

Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake
Company—"We have just completed
alterations by which our capacity is
doubled and find business very good.
Orders from the west are large, and
business conditions there are most
satisfactory."

Robinson, Little—"We find business
very good indeed. Merchants all
through the country are buying steady-
ly and fall orders are coming in
very good and expect business con-
ditions to continue prosperous through-
out the season."

John McNeen—"The somewhat un-
seasonable weather has had the effect
of delaying trade in our line. This is
noticeable in the western markets
particularly. We expect, however,
with the return of warm weather that
business will improve."

London Foundry Company—"We are
adding to our staff continually, and
are working full time. Business is
brisk, and we expect it to continue so."
Mr. A. E. Silverwood, manager of
Flavelles—"At the present time we
are handling eggs principally, and
Continued on Page Ten.

BILL MINER BOARDED AT WOODSTOCK HOUSE

And an Ottawa Report Says He's
Now Hiding Near
Capital.

Ottawa, April 27.—David McNab,
of 12 Redpath street, this city, who de-
clares that he is a relative of Bill
Miner, the notorious desperado, who
escaped from a British Columbia peni-
tentiary, says that the outlaw is now
in hiding close to the capital. He
says he knows the spot, and if assured
of the government reward will take
the police there. McNab declares that
Miner, greatly excited, called at his
place on April 17, but remained only a
few minutes. He appeared to have
plenty of money and was well dressed.
McNab says he knows how Miner
escaped and declares that it is quite
likely that he has been hiding in Ox-
ford County, near Woodstock.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Woodstock, April 28.—Bill
Miner, the escaped outlaw, spent sev-
eral days in Woodstock jail last fall,
stopping at a well-known boarding-
house, and afterwards spent a few
weeks at the home of a farmer near
Norwich. When he left the latter's
place he took along with him \$25 of
the farmer's money and has not been
heard of since.

A stranger went to the boarding-
house on Monday and wanted room and
board. He was particularly anxious to
get a room that opened outdoors, and
he was accommodated. He stayed sev-
eral days, remaining mostly by himself,
and then left suddenly, some of his
clothes being still at the house. He
appeared to have plenty of money. No
suspicions were entertained at the time
that he was the noted criminal, but
later his picture was published, and
good friends of the family were con-
fident that they had harbored Miner. Various
circumstances of his visit sustain-
ing them in this belief. Apparently dis-
tressed after leaving Woodstock, he hired
a farmer at Norwich. After working
a few days and getting into the
good graces of the family, Miner got
\$25, saying he desired it for new
clothes. He set out for the village
store and never returned. Miner, it is
said, has relatives in Oxford County.

Georgian Bay Canal
CAN'T BE BUILT NOW

Premier Says That the Govern-
ment Has Too Many Heavy
Undertakings on Hand.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Ottawa, April 28.—A delegation inter-
ested in the construction of the Georgian
Bay Canal which yesterday passed a
resolution favoring the construction of
the canal by the Government or by a
private company if the Government was
not willing to go on with the undertak-
ing, waited on the Premier, Mr. Wilfrid
Laurier, and presented their request. The
delegation was interviewed and a motion
in favor of Government aid to the
enterprise was made by Mr. H. B.
McGovern, and the question was
also made by Messrs. Peter White,
Ottawa; Gerald White, M. P., Pembroke,
and others.

In reply to the delegation, Sir Wilfrid
said his views in regard to the con-
struction of the canal were well known,
and he had frequently expressed them
in public.

He was in favor of the construction
of the canal by the Government. However,
the Government had heavy undertakings
on hand, and the financial demands on
the exchequer were heavy at the present
time. He could give assurance that the
Government would undertake this work
when it was satisfied that the financial
condition of the country warranted it.
When asked if the country warranted it,
he said the Government would undertake
this work when it was satisfied that the
financial condition of the country warranted
it.

RESERVE SHIPS USELESS.

Brest, April 28.—Rear-Admiral Adam
has declared to the special committee
of investigation that the reserve ships,
which cost enormous sums, are value-
less officers. He stated that the arsenal
was a both from the disease
deaths resulting from the disease
among the men attached to the arsenal
annually.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—RAIN.

FORECAST.

Toronto, April 28—8 a.m.
Edmonton—Moderate variable winds; fair
and cold.

Thursday.—Strong easterly winds;
cloudy, with rain before night.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. Today. Yesterday.

Victoria..... 41..... 38

London..... 41..... 38

Calgary..... 36..... 32

Edmonton..... 36..... 32

Port Arthur..... 36..... 32

Parry Sound..... 36..... 32

Ottawa..... 36..... 32

Montreal..... 36..... 32

Quebec..... 36..... 32

Father Point..... 36..... 32

Vanouso..... 36..... 32

Kamloops..... 36..... 32

Medicine Hat..... 36..... 32

Guests of The Advertiser.

Any or all of the contestants in The Advertiser's Free Trip
to Europe contest residing in the city are invited to be present
at the lecture to be delivered in the Grand Opera House Fri-
day and Saturday. Arrangements have been made with
Manager McLeish whereby some of the best seats in the house
have been reserved for the contestants, who will be The Ad-
vertiser's guests on this occasion. Mr. R. C. Knowles is one
of the most delightful lecturers that can well be imagined, and
those who miss the opportunity of listening to him will long
regret it. Especially should the contestants in the free trip
take advantage of the opportunity, as some of them will have
the opportunity of seeing many of the places that Mr. Knowles
describes so humorously, and this very fact will serve to in-
crease their appreciation of the places visited.

Remember, the city candidates are to be The Advertiser's
guests on this occasion.

ABDUL TAKEN TO SALONIKI

To Be Tried for Treason But Is
Not Likely to Lose His
Head.

SULTAN STARTS WELL

In Statement for the Public Declares
Himself in Favor of All Pro-
gressive Methods.

Constantinople, April 28.—Abdul
Hamid, the deposed sultan of Turkey,
left the capital last night for Saloniki.
He is accompanied by eleven women of
his harem.

He was conveyed quietly under the
cover of darkness from the Imperial
palace at Yildiz to the railroad station
in Istanbul. Shortly after he was in-
stalled on board the train pulled out
for the west.

Hamid's Head Safe.

London, April 28.—Halil Bey, the
representative of the Young Turks,
declared today that when Abdul Hamid
reached Saloniki he would have to
stand trial on the charges set forth
in the Fetva deposing him.

"A sentence of execution is not prob-
able," continued Halil Bey, "but he
will probably be imprisoned."

"Abdul Hamid, has, however, been
voluntarily imprisoned for some years,
so this will not go to his punishment."

"His property acquired illegally will
be confiscated by the state. I do not
anticipate serious trouble in the prov-
ince concerning the occurrence."

What Reschad Said.

Berlin, April 28.—In an interview
with the chief of the German press,
the Lokai Anzeiger, Mohammed Reschad,
is quoted as saying:

"I like the press, whose task it is to
spread knowledge and information
among the nations, and lead them to-
ward happiness. You may say that I
have always lived for the constitution
and the rights of the people. I have al-
ways been a true servant of the consti-
tution. It is the state and the people's
salvation."

"I am a friend of the powers," con-
tinued the prince, "and I can only
hope that Turkey will have relations
of friendship with all, but more
especially with our old friend and
well-wisher, Germany."

What Abdul Said.

A dispatch to the Tageblatt says that
Abdul Hamid, when told of his deposi-
tion, said: "Since the sultan of the
Ottoman constitution I have never
departed from it. I leave the investigators
of this tragedy to God's justice. My
innocence concerning the occurrence
is proved by the fact that no shot has
been fired from the Yildiz during my
reign. We won the Greek war, and I
have led my land in several crises. If
my abdication is desired, let God's will
be done."

Rule Must Be Strict.

London, April 28.—Abdul Hamid's
disastrous reign, which opened with
Bulgarian atrocities, closes in a most
dramatic fashion, with the massacre of
Armenians in Anatolia. His disap-
pearance as sultan appears to cause
but few regrets here and abroad, but
the course of Turkish affairs will still
be watched with great anxiety.

The Young Turks acted boldly and
swiftly, but not without the sanction
of the Sultan. Hence it may be in-
ferred that they have not inflamed
the country's religious susceptibilities.
The orthodox of the Young Turks,
however, is regarded with considerable
suspicion by large sections of the strict
Mohammedans; therefore it is too early
to prophesy a quiet reign for Mehmed.

According to the Morning Post's cor-
respondent 65 per cent of the popula-
tion of the city were in favor of the
recent reactionary mutiny. It is re-
garded as certain that the Young
Turks must for some time rule by a
military dictatorship, and the London
newspapers editorially express appre-
hension that the parliamentary regime
can be safely established or serious
racial and religious outbreaks may oc-
cur.

A dispatch to the Times says that
it was stated to the Chamber that Ab-
dul Hamid would probably be sent to
Saloniki.

A dispatch to the Exchange Tele-
graph Company says that the commit-
tee seized all the former sultan's ef-
fects, including his jewels, as well as
his vast personal fortune.

A Belgrade dispatch to the Tele-
graph says that according to news from
Macedonia the ominous movement of
the Albanians is increasing in the
district around Monastir. The Alban-
ians demand the enforcement of the
Sheriat.

Ninety Years of Age.

An old lady, named Mrs. Shields,
of the House of Refuge, Strathroy,
died in Victoria Hospital last night
after a brief illness. Mrs. Shields was
90 years old. The funeral arrangements
have not yet been completed.

Mr. Cullis Injured.

Mr. R. H. Cullis, the Wellington
street grocer, was thrown from his
wagon on Grey street, near Waterloo,
on Monday afternoon when the vehicle
was run into by a butcher boy. Mr.
Cullis' hip was badly injured in the
fall. The driver of the butcher rig
was slightly hurt.

NO EXCUSE NOW TO RAISE THE PRICE

The Corner in Wheat Has Been
Broken and Bread Will
Not Likely Advance.

Now that the corner in wheat in the
Chicago market has been broken, the
price of flour will doubtless return to
the normal again, and the bakers will
have no excuse for increasing the
price of bread. There will be one thing
at least that the long-suffering house-
keeper will not have to pay extra for.

An increase has been under consid-
eration for some time, but no agree-
ment has been arrived at, and now, un-
fortunately for the bakers, and for-
tunately for the consumers, the excuse for
such action has been removed.

Manual Training.

Mr. Leake was called upon to give
his opinion of the effect of manual
training on the public school curriculum.
He stated that it was altogether
beneficial. Wherever it had been test-
ed, the results were highly satisfactory,
and the pupils were benefited greatly
by it. In some cities, the pupils were
transferred to a certain centre, some-
times a distance of two miles. This
caused a loss of time. The better way
was to have the teachers move around,
thereby saving the time of the pupils.
In Ottawa there were 12 centres for
manual training, and the reports from
the teachers in that city were ex-
tremely good. The boys were much
brighter for the course. Manual train-
ing taught the boys arithmetic in a
practical manner, and gave them also
some idea of nature study. The boys
who takes manual training does not
lose in academic training, and gains
in practical work. In Ottawa there are
four teachers for the thirteen centres,
and they do highly satisfactory work.
The three centres in London should
cost about \$1,500. The Government
pays this back in five years, and also
gives \$850 annually to each centre in
addition, providing 20 per cent of the
teachers' salary over \$600. The run-
ning expenses were about 30 cents
per annum a boy, not very expensive.

Twenty Lessons a Week.

Mr. Leake pointed out that one
term could give 20 lessons a week.
There was difficulty in getting good
teachers at the present time.

The Government had insisted that
the manual training should be as well
qualified as the other teachers, but
there had been some difficulty in ob-
taining teachers with these qualifica-
tions. It was necessary to have a
teaching manual training even if their
educational qualifications were not the
highest.

In answer to a question as to the
cost of technical schools in On-
tario, Mr. Leake said that the cost
was about \$12,000 a year.

Continued on Page Twelve.

ASK GOVT. TO TAKE
OVER ELEVATORS

Ten Thousand Manitoba Farm-
ers Petition the Dominion
Government.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Ottawa, April 28.—A domi-
nion-wide petition, signed by 10,000 Mani-
toba farmers, asking the Government to
take over all the terminal and transfer
elevators between Port Arthur and the
Atlantic coast. A similar petition from
the Saskatchewan farmers is being for-
warded to the Government.

The petition discussed with Sir Richard
Squires, Minister of Agriculture, and
present regulations respecting the ship-
ment of grain and the grain and the
matter will be further discussed on Mon-
day next when representatives of the
Manitoba Farmers' Association will also
be present.

SUB-COMMITTEE GETS
THE INSURANCE BILL

A Great Effort Will Be Made to
Pass the Measure This
Session.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Ottawa, April 28.—The Commons
committee on banking and commerce
referred to a sub-committee the Gov-
ernment's Insurance Bill. This sub-
committee will report if amendments
should be made in the bill, as the re-
sult of the representations of insur-
ance men and others. The sub-com-
mittee consists of Messrs. Miller, Nes-
bitt, Monk, Barker, Harris, Henderson,
Warburton, Perley, Wilson, McKeighan
and Fleming. The measure must be
passed by the end of the session, and
proceeded with expedition if it is to
pass this session, as it has still to be
submitted for debate in both the
Commons and Senate.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

April 27.—At New York—Prinz Friedrich
Wilhelm, from Bremen; Kaiser Wilhelm
II, from Bremen; Kaiser Wilhelm II,
from Bremen; Kaiser Wilhelm II, from
Queenstown—Campania, from New
York.

At London—Minnaham, from New
York.

At Antwerp—Kronland, from New
York.

At Cherbourg—Kronland, from New
York.

At Gibraltar—Roma, from New York;
Romana, from Boston; Slavonia, from
New York.

At Genoa—Antonio Lopez, from New
York.

At Halifax—Irthington, from Cadiz.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES SWING THE AXE

Music Master and the Relieving
Principal May Be Disposed
With

THE KINDERGARTEN, TOO

Move Made to Require the Teachers to
Work in the Morning as Well as
in the Afternoon.

The campaign for retrenchment on
the part of the board of education
commenced last evening, and although
nothing definite was done, some radical
changes in the school system, which
should result in the saving of consid-
erable money to the citizens.

Incidentally, the session was a very
busy one, several sharp fights, during
two shifts, thereby cutting the staff in
half, and the removal of all dead-
wood from the teaching staff.

Manual Training.

Mr. Leake was called upon to give
his opinion of the effect of manual
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In answer to a question as to the
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was about \$12,000 a year.

Continued on Page Twelve.

DOGS ARE BLAMED FOR
KILLING WOOL BUSINESS

Trade Has Dropped Off In Lon-
don Market to a Remark-
able Extent.

Dealers are beginning to lament the
fact that Middlesex is a lost county
as far as the wool trade is concerned.
There is now only a bare fraction of
the trade that was formerly done on
the local market.

In former years
there used to be upwards of 300,000
pounds of wool sold on the market in
one season, while now 20,000 pounds
would be considered a record.

The reason given for the decline of
sheep-raising is that the dogs became
such a nuisance and worried the sheep
that once they had been worried
they seemed to be wholly demoralized
and were of little further value.

This year little wool has been offered,
and this has been all unwashed.
The cold weather continuing will
make it impossible to wash the sheep
till nearly the first of June, which will
make the season about a month later.
It has a tendency, too, to injure the
quality of the wool, as the spring
growth will be mixed with the winter
wool, and the quality will not be the
same as though it were all the winter
 fleece.

SUNDAY CAR QUESTION
IS LOST SIGHT OF

The Census Will Likely Not Be
Taken Until September
Next.

The Sunday car question has been
lost in the discussion on Niagara
power.

Nothing has been heard of this
matter for some time, and no arrange-
ments have been made for a census
to be taken.

It was expected that something
would be done at the last meeting of
the council but there was no discus-
sion on it.

It is probable that the census will
be taken in September, in order that
it will come out before the Decem-
ber, whether the city has 40,000 popu-
lation.

The money was left in the estimates
for the purpose, and all that remains
is for the vote to be taken, at the
direction of the council.

THREE COMPANIES HAVE RIGHT TO SELL POWER IN LONDON

MANY CHILDREN ARE
PLACED IN GOOD HOMES

Meeting of the Ladies' Committee
of the Children's Aid Society
on Tuesday.

An enthusiastic meeting of the ladies'
shelter home committee in connection
with the Children's Aid Society was
held in the board room of the shelter
home yesterday. There were 21 ladies
in attendance, which large number is
significant of the interest taken in the
society's affairs. Committees were
struck for the carrying on of the so-
ciety's work during the year, and of
these Mrs. Talbot Macbeth and Mrs.
Daniel Rozan were appointed con-
veners. The number of children in the
shelter have decreased appreciably in
the past week, because of the number
who have

ANOTHER THURSDAY TREAT FOR YOU AT Woods' J. M. THOMPSON'S Woods' Fair

Our receiving department reports immense daily arrivals of unequalled values in goods you need, and amongst these new arrivals is a special purchase of

6 Doz. Ladies' Cotton Nightgowns

In two styles—Slipover and Hubbard—with lace or embroidery trimming. Regular value 50c and 60c each.

Remember,
six dozen
only,
Thursday.



Remember,
six dozen
only,
Thursday.

We have laid our plans, that we may please you. And to those who were unable to secure their share of our wonderful

Lace Curtains 19c Per Pair

We offer yet another chance on Thursday. Come early. On sale in wall paper department, second floor.

We recently picked up

A Bargain in Boys' Braces

And give you the benefit Thursday. 400 pairs, regular 10c line, good webbing, leather ends. Just the thing for your boys. We have no time to talk about these. COME AND SEE.

OUT THEY GO THURSDAY 15c Pair OUT THEY GO THURSDAY

SEE THE GREAT BASEMENT BARGAINS.
A visit will repay you.

Woods' J. M. THOMPSON'S Woods' Fair

HALF MILLION A YEAR TO ADVERTISE CANADA

The Organization of the Publicity Service of the Canadian Pacific and Its Ramifications in All Parts of the World.

[Montreal La Patrie.]

Canada, in spite of what is said by certain few people, who do not like the country because they have never seen it, is a land the progress of which in the twentieth century will be the wonder of the whole world. Our land is no longer unknown and no longer hear people tell us that Canada is lost in the north of America and thus ignored. It is easy to know Canada when one is travelling because there is much question of our country outside of America, and it is just to say that the Canadian Pacific has been the most important contributor to the spread of knowledge about it.

In the magnificent Windsor street building there is a small office in which some ten employees are at work under Messrs. W. T. Robson, Geo. H. Ham and Thos. Bell. This office has a budget of half a million dollars. It is there that a literature of most truly Canadian character is sent throughout the whole world, spreading knowledge of our grand and beautiful country, its resources, its advantages, its magnificent distances and its bright future. It is there that pamphlets are drawn up that are read in Yokohama as well as in London, and which go to prove to the Europeans that Canada is one of the finest countries in the world. Millions of these pamphlets are spread broadcast, additional millions are published each year and they are written in this little office.

The publicity bureau of the Canadian Pacific is a marvel of organization as are all the departments of this powerful company. Let us say at the start that all the expenses of the C. P. R. for publicity as well as for other purposes, is controlled by the president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. He is all powerful. One of the officers of the company recently compared the organization of the C. P. R. to that of the Catholic hierarchy. The comparison was well taken because the president occupies in the company a position closely resembling that of his holiness Pope Pius the Tenth. Surrounded by his vice-presidents (which we could compare to the cardinals of the Holy College) he directs the company. He asks for their advice, but in fact takes no notice thereof. It is he who controls the expenses and the appropriations made for publicity purposes.

STORY WAS ABSURD SAYS MILITIA MINISTER

Sir Frederick Borden Explains Source of the Newfoundland Story.

Ottawa, April 27.—The Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden, has made the following statement in respect to the story published in a Montreal paper to the effect that Sir Robert Bond, ex-premier of Newfoundland, had, through a certain Harry J. Crowe, been negotiating with him (Sir Frederick), with the object of bringing Newfoundland into the Canadian federation.

"Mr. Crowe, who comes from Bridgetown, N. S., is an old friend of

lished covering cities interesting to the travelling public. Quebec is known throughout the entire world. Even the Chinese in Hong Kong have the advantage of reading pamphlets about Quebec just as the inhabitants of Quebec can learn all about the capital of China by reading literature concerning that country which the C. P. R. also publishes each year. Montreal also gets its share of the limelight for the company by reading literature about the metropolis of the province. These \$500,000 spent for publicity pay only the expenses of the office of which Mr. Robson is the manager. There are hundreds and thousands of dollars spent by the company in other quarters for the same purpose. Thus there is a publicity bureau at London, Chicago, New York, Boston, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Yokohama, Japan, and Hong Kong, China. The most important of the foreign agencies is certainly the one in London. Moreover the company has a multitude of smaller European agents, all controlled by the London office. An observant traveler may in every city of Europe get in touch with the C. P. R. and so attain to knowledge of Canada.

The principal pamphlets now being prepared by the C. P. R. deal first with those cities of Canada which are apt to attract tourists. Then others expatiate upon the great riches of the Canadian west. It is not too much to say that a literature of most truly Canadian character is sent throughout the whole world, spreading knowledge of our grand and beautiful country, its resources, its advantages, its magnificent distances and its bright future. It is there that pamphlets are drawn up that are read in Yokohama as well as in London, and which go to prove to the Europeans that Canada is one of the finest countries in the world. Millions of these pamphlets are spread broadcast, additional millions are published each year and they are written in this little office.

The publicity bureau of the Canadian Pacific is a marvel of organization as are all the departments of this powerful company. Let us say at the start that all the expenses of the C. P. R. for publicity as well as for other purposes, is controlled by the president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. He is all powerful. One of the officers of the company recently compared the organization of the C. P. R. to that of the Catholic hierarchy. The comparison was well taken because the president occupies in the company a position closely resembling that of his holiness Pope Pius the Tenth. Surrounded by his vice-presidents (which we could compare to the cardinals of the Holy College) he directs the company. He asks for their advice, but in fact takes no notice thereof. It is he who controls the expenses and the appropriations made for publicity purposes.

STORY WAS ABSURD SAYS MILITIA MINISTER

Sir Frederick Borden Explains Source of the Newfoundland Story.

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"Mr. Crowe, who comes from Bridgetown, N. S., is an old friend of

BISHOP FARTHING TO LONDON AUDIENCE

His Lordship of Montreal Speaks in the Behalf of a New Mission Church.

A very large attendance greeted Bishop Farthing, of the Diocese of Montreal, when he spoke last night in the Church of St. John the Evangelist on behalf of the new mission of the church, which has been opened at the corner of Grosvenor and Adelaide streets.

Choosing as his text Ephesians iv., 27, "We are members one of another," his lordship opened his remarks by a discussion of the unique personality of Christ. Never has there been one like him, and never will there be again. In him the perfect godhead dwells, and it is only through him that we can come into perfect relationship with God. We who are sharing his manhood may come into union with God through his Son. We are all baptized into union with the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and, therefore, everyone who has been baptized has a part in that life. We need to realize that this is more than a mere doctrine, it is a fact of experience.

The creed is of value to us only when we interpret it in our lives. If it does not prove its efficiency in life, then it will soon lose its hold upon men. Men are trying in these days to live a life that is divorced from religion, and this is the cause of the indifference that we notice. Our creed will be condemned unless we live the life for which that creed stands. We are not only individuals, but we are also members of a corporate life. Not only are we members of Christ, we are also members one of another.

If Jesus is in our life we will live before men as he would have lived, exemplifying the unselfish life that was his. God has no place for the idler and the person who ceases to be useful soon loses his power in that direction. We must care for congregations as well as individuals, that we may not become self-centered. Let the congregation understand that it is their privilege to help the weak.

The collection taken at the service will be in aid of the new mission, which already has a regular attendance of 50. At present it is in charge of Harry Ashley, of Huron College.

TOO MUCH CHARTERING

Senator Davis to Introduce Important Measure in the Upper House.

Ottawa, April 27.—Senator T. O. Davis will introduce in the Senate this week an important bill designed to prevent further wholesale trafficking in railway charters, which are obtained almost by secret means in Parliament each session, but of which only a very small percentage ever eventuate in actual construction of the lines authorized. Senator Davis proposes to do away altogether with the railway committees of the Commons and Senate and place the power of chartering as now obtains in the case of industrial companies seeking federal charters. His bill provides that any company seeking a railway charter must obtain one through the Secretary of State's department, but the company applying must first submit the railway commission as to its bona fides and the need of the undertaking. It is getting a charter must advertise for six weeks in the newspapers covering the district through which the proposed railway route is to be built, and submit to the commission a detailed plan of the line, and must raise the full cash capital to buy the right-of-way and pay the cost of all expropriation proceedings. If the railway commission, after careful examination, is satisfied with the plans and bona fides of the company a certificate will be forwarded to the Secretary of State's department and then the charter will be granted in the regular course. The bill also provides that a deposit shall be made with the Government sufficient to cover the cost of the right of way and all expropriation proceedings, and if the road is not gone on with within a specified time, one per cent of this deposit shall revert to the state. Another provision is that all moneys received from the sale of stock, bonds, etc., must go to the railway or else be considered as a fine and go to the public treasury.

BIG FIRE AT PEABODY.

Peabody, Mass., April 28.—Fire early today destroyed one of the large buildings connected with the leather manufacturing plant of the A. B. Clark Company. Initially burned and other, and caused much damage to surrounding property, entailing an estimated total loss of about \$125,000. A torrential rain fell on the combined forces of the fire departments of Peabody, Salem and Beverly, preventing a much greater loss. Buildings of the National Leather Company were also damaged. About 175 persons were thrown out of employment by the fire.

How to Cure Fretting of Infants

MRS. EMMA E. PERCIVAL GIVES ADVICE THAT IS VERY VALUABLE.

When young children and babies continually fret and cry you can be sure in nine cases out of ten there is pain caused either by wind or acidity of the stomach.

Writing on this subject from her home in Bedford, Mrs. Percival says: "As a nurse of many years' experience I can say that nothing I know of will give such splendid results as Nerviline in four-drop doses in hot sweetened water. I once had a case with a baby that cried continually, suffered as if in convulsions—Nerviline relieved at once. I have also used Nerviline with great effect for cramps, stomach gas, indigestion and stomach disorders. For general household use, to cure the many internal ills which afflict babies, I can recommend no preparation as honest, reliable and economical as Nerviline."

Nurses, physicians, laymen—thousands that use Nerviline every day, all say its pain-subduing, health-giving, and many other virtues are beyond question. Refuse any substitute for NERVILINE, which is sold in large 25-cent bottles for all dealers.

WEDNESDAY PROBS:

Fair; Cooler.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

RICHMOND AND
DUNDAS STREETS

Tomorrow at Linen Counter 350 Yards Roller Towelling, 7 1/2c Yard

Much larger quantities have been sold in a day at this counter, and as extra values add to the speed of the sale, these should go in less time. They are in assorted red borders, 17 1/2 inches wide, and guaranteed all pure linen. Anything further which might be said about this lot would give you no more intelligent idea of the value without a personal examination of the Towelling which will be placed on Linen Counter for your inspection tomorrow at 8 a.m. 7 1/2 cents a yard, or 13 1/2 yards for \$1.00.



A Bewildering Assortment of Pretty Parasols

Many are being selected, and wisely, for styles that are now showing, in most cases are not duplicated. Cold and backward as the weather has been, these are selling every day, and if you have not selected, do so now. Even if you have the coloring and design you want laid aside for a time, for the first few warm days, which are not far away, will make great havoc with this assortment, of which there are scarcely two alike, pick your summer parasol now while the assortment is best.

AT \$1.50—We have pretty plain colors, in olive, reseda, navy, tan, black with white, and white with black stripes; also Tub Parasols, with insertion trimming. Values are excellent. Each \$1.50

\$2.00 Styles

A very large selection at this price, and the coverings are all Silk, with neat gilt paragon frames. Navy, cadet, grey and black silk tops, with white striped border, also white with black stripe border; pongee silk and linen embroidered tops, also plain colors in navy, olive, reseda, tan and black. Each \$2.00

\$3.00 Styles

Choice styles in this assortment. Newest colorings and designs with eight ribs also the "HARUKO," 16-rib frame, in plain navy, tan, olive, grey, sky, champagne, pink, purple, white and black. Also pretty stripes in all new colors, black chiffon trimmed parasols and linen embroidered effects, neatly trimmed. Your choice for, each \$3.00

Haruko Frames, 16 Ribs, \$2.50

These are in grey stripes and plain, navy, olive, tan and reseda, also eight-ribbed, gilt frames, with fancy white striped tops and navy, olive, paeon, tan, pongee and grey striped effects; also Linen Parasols trimmed with embroidery. Your choice, each \$3.00

Many other choice and exclusive styles at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 to \$9.00
Children's Parasols, in plain and frilled effects, all colors at, each 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00
SEE PARASOL DISPLAY—OPPOSITE ELEVATOR—MAIN AISLE.

ENGLAND ANXIOUS TO SEE BUDGET

Impatiently Waits to Get the Financial Plan of the Government.

London, April 27.—Considerable as was the excitement a year ago prior to the introduction of the budget in the House of Commons, it is nothing to the existing tension in the city now that it has been announced that the budget proposals will be unfolded next Thursday. That it will contain some surprises, and those of no very pleasant character, is considered a foregone conclusion. The speculation at Lloyd's becomes keener every day, and the rates covering the various risks that are held to be involved daily grow higher and higher.

Work is kept secret. Of course all this is being done on the quiet and in the dark, for the days have gone by when inside information could be obtained from which a kind of forecast, and often reliable enough, could be formed.

Perhaps the most interest centres around what are said to be the intentions of the chancellor of the exchequer respecting the coal trade, because it has become known that the Government officials have been making inquiries in the coal districts as to what effect a tax on the output would have on the industry.

Difficulties of Position. It is recognized that the chancellor cannot very well go back on Mr. Asquith's abolition of a levy on the exportation, and rumor now credits him with the intention of placing an impost on the quantity raised annually. This amounts to about 240,000,000 on the average, and a tax of 1 penny a ton would produce £1,000,000 while 3 pence would bring in more than the export duty levied by the last unionist administration. Naturally, however, any such proposal, if carried into effect, would be sure to cause a good deal of trouble, because most of the coal to be shipped this year has already been bought. As a matter of fact, not only would the coal

owners and merchants be involved, but the miners would similarly be affected, and with the difficulties to be faced in connection with the eight-hour act, which comes into operation in July, it is hard to say what might result.

The report is also current that the mining royalties may also be taxed, and in anticipation it is also said that the various organizations interested in the coal trade are already preparing for a fight.

CORRECT DRESS ON SHOW

Outfitting Firms of United Kingdom Make Display at London.

London, April 27.—To know how to dress well and fashionably is a problem difficult for many people, men as well as women. A visit to the Agricultural Hall this week helps in a way to solve the problem.

There the most eminent clothing and outfitting firms of the United Kingdom are exhibiting the latest fashions in wearing apparel of all kinds. The exhibition is designed principally to bring continental buyers into touch with British manufacturers, of whom more than two hundred are represented.

The main portion of the hall is devoted to a display of men's clothing. Straw hats occupy more space, in proportion, than anything else. They are of all shapes and styles, but fashion experts decree that the perfect straw for men this year must conform to the following measurements: Brim, 1 1/2 to 2 inches broad; crown, 3 inches high; band, 2 1/2 inches deep. Moreover, it must have rolled edges. Jagged edges are old-fashioned.

One straw hat is something of a novelty. By manipulating a cord under the band, which can easily be unfasted, the hat can be adjusted to fit the head perfectly. Tighten the cord and the hat grips the head so that a cyclone fails to remove it.

Some of the fashions show the possibilities of the revival of old English style. Dress shirts with gorgeous ruffled fronts, and cuffs and satin vests in pastel shades for evening wear may perhaps attain popularity, but another firm which is endeavoring to get smart society men to wear an evening suit of purple silk with knee breeches and white stockings is scarcely likely to experience a brisk demand—at least for the present.

No. 88

April 28, 1909

VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote is Cast For

(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No.
of The London Advertiser European Trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

NEW COTTON LAND IN THE SAHARA

American Capitalists Will Attempt to Use the Oases for Growing.

London, April 27.—To discover fresh lands for cotton growing, which they believe are to be found in the fertile oases of the Sahara Desert, Allison V. York and Jordan L. Mott, of New York, are headed now for the heart of Africa with one of the largest and best equipped expeditions that even entered the black continent.

Messrs. Armour and Mott completed fitting out the expedition before they left London ten days ago. The last consignments of tents, supplies, arms and ammunition were dispatched today to Genoa, to be loaded on a ship for Tripoli.

Nearly 200 white men, including many European soldiers of fortune, have been engaged to command the army of blacks with whose aid the two Americans hope to fight their way through the Touaregs and the wild, cruel, nomadic tribes whose country is still almost the least known territory in Africa.

Armour and Mott, it is understood, decided on this dangerous undertaking after hearing of the success of Isidore Morse, John McFadden, "the English cotton king," and of several others interested in cotton, on getting from the Italian Government enormous concessions of land in Erythraea, south-eastern Egypt, where is some of the finest cotton growing land in the world.

Control Vast Area. The land obtained by Morse, McFadden and their associates covers millions of acres, extending from the Red Sea west to a line drawn through Kassala, parallel with the Red Sea coast line. The acreage is as large as that of the original grant obtained by the chartering company in Rhodesia.

So well have Morse and McFadden guarded the secret of their tremendous grant that even now it has not reached the ears of many persons outside of the Italian Government. Morse left London five days ago for Rome to settle further details in connection with his concession; his plans are progressing to put the cotton-raising scheme in active operation.

The German Emperor, whom he has often entertained aboard his yacht, is a close friend of Allison V. Armour, and formerly was his classmate at Heidelberg. The Emperor is deeply interested in the outcome of the undertaking.

Plans for Expedition. The expedition to present plans, will strike inland with the object of reaching Ghat, the chief city of the Touaregs, 500 miles south by west from Tripoli. As 150 miles of the northern part of the Sahara must be traversed to reach Ghat, the expedition will be transported by camels from a point 100 miles east of Tammassoult. From Ghat the great caravan will go southwards, keeping well to the southwest side of the Tamsa Mountain range, toward Lake Tchad, in which the Touaregs are some of the most fertile oases in the whole vast desert.

South of Lake Tchad the expedition will enter the domain of the Sultan of Bornu, on whose good offices Armour and Mott count. They expect the sultan to provide them with a military escort.

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AIDS SPOUSE'S PARTY BY SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Lady Granard, Formerly Beatrice Mills, Active in English Politics.

London, April 27.—Having returned from the Riviera, Lady Granard (who was Beatrice Mills, of New York), is renewing her social activities in behalf of her husband's political party. She opened a liberal bazaar yesterday at Hornsey, a London suburb, and made a little speech commending the local Liberal candidate for Parliament to the electors. She spoke with self-possession and in clear, well-modulated voice so every one could hear her. She made expensive purchases at the bazaar, and was photographed standing between the candidate and his wife.

Lady Granard looks stronger since her rest in Southern France and seemingly she intends to eclipse all her rivals as a Liberal hostess. She has arranged for a series of dinners and a little speech commending the local Liberal party for Parliament to the electors. She spoke with self-possession and in clear, well-modulated voice so every one could hear her. She made expensive purchases at the bazaar, and was photographed standing between the candidate and his wife.

The Liberals would lack political hostesses were it not for American heiresses, of whom two others are Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, J. Pierpont Morgan's niece, and Mrs. Frederick Guest (née Philippe). The Tories, being the aristocratic party, have had the better of their political opponents socially here, but this year they lack wealthy hostesses.

This Is One of the 40,366

Testimonials received in two years:
"For two years I suffered greatly from nervous prostration, and in six months lost 28 pounds in weight. Naturally my spirits became depressed, so that I lost all hope of ever being well again, having tried many medicines without any good results.

"A neighbor who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with the most perfect success advised me to give it a trial. I did so, and so decided was the improvement that when I had taken three bottles my health was restored. I was soon able to sleep soundly, to rise in the morning and face the day's work with a light heart. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine."—Capt. J. McGlade, Kingston, Ont.
Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the utmost remedial values of more than twenty different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by the peculiar combination.
Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today. 100 Doses One Dollar.

CYNTHIA WAKEHAM'S MONEY

BY ANNA K. GREEN.

"Then he must have destroyed them all," declared their visitor. "Some people do not keep letters. Yet they were full of information. I assure you, full, for it was upon the ever delightful subject of chemistry we corresponded, and the letters I wrote him sometimes cost me a week's effort to write."

Emma, who had never met a man like this before, looked at him with wide-open eyes. Had Hermione not been there she would have liked to have played with his eccentricities, and asked him numberless questions. But with her sister shrinking in the doorway, she dared not encourage him to pursue a theme which she perceived to be fraught with the keener suffering from showing the district which she really felt, and motioning the old man to sit down, asked quietly, "And was it for these letters you came?" If so, I am sorry that none such have been found.

"No, no," cried Huckins, with stammering eagerness, as he marked the sister's suspicious eyes and unencouraging behavior. "It was not to get them back that I ventured to call upon you, but for the pleasure of seeing the house where he lived, and did so much wonderful work, and the laboratory, if you will be so good. Why has your sister departed?" he suddenly inquired, in fretful surprise, pointing to the door where Hermione had stood a moment before.

"She probably has duties," observed Emma, in a troubled voice. "And she probably was surprised to hear a stranger ask to see a room no one but the members of his family have entered since our father's death."

"But I am not a stranger," artfully pursued the cringing Huckins, making himself look as benevolent as he could. "I am an admirer of a devoted admirer of your remarkable parent, and I come to show you papers—but he never did—of writing in that parent's hand, in which he describes the long, narrow room, with its shelves full of volumes and crucibles, and the table where he used to work, with the mystic signs above it, which some venture to call characters taken from cabalistic books, but which he informed me were the new signs he wished to introduce into chemistry, as being more comprehensive, and less liable to misinterpretation than those now in use."

"You do seem to know something about the room," she murmured softly, too innocent to realize that the knowledge he showed was such as he could have gleaned from any of Mr. Cavanagh's intimate friends.

"But I want to see it with my own eyes. I want to stand in the spot where he stood, and drink in the inspiration of his surroundings, before I go back to my own great labor."

"Have you a laboratory? Are you a chemist?" asked Emma, interested in spite of her dislike his wheedling ways and hypocritical air naturally induced.

"Yes, yes, I have a laboratory," he said; "but there is no romance about mine; it is just the plain working-room of a hardworking man, while his—"

Emma, who had paled at his words almost as much as her sister had done at his first speech about her father, recoiled with a look in which wonderment was strangely allied to fear.

"I cannot show you the room," said she. "You exaggerate your desire to see it, as you exaggerate the attainments and the discoveries of my father. I must ask you to excuse me," she continued, with a slight acknowledgment that the disclaimer could be readily plainly. "I am very busy, and the morning is rapidly flying. If you could come again, I would be glad to show you."

But here Hermione's full deep tones broke from the open doorway: "If he wishes to see the place where his father worked, let him come; there is no reason why we should hide it from one who professes such sympathy with our father's pursuits."

Huckins, chuckling, looked at Emma and then at her sister, and moved rapidly towards the doors. Emma, who had been taken greatly by surprise by her sister's words, followed slowly, showing more and more astonishment as Hermione spoke of this place, or the spot where her father's books were kept, or his chemicals stored, till they came to the little twisted staircase at the top, when she became suddenly silent.

It was now Emma's turn to say: "This is the entrance to the laboratory. You see it is just as you have described it."

"What does he want?" thought she, looking anxiously towards her sister. "You have a very pleasant home," he now remarked, pausing at the head of those narrow stairs and peering into the door of which stood the open room, the nest of Hermione's sister, the door of which stood invitingly open.

"Is that why you never leave it?" he unexpectedly asked, looking with his fox eyes from her sister to her. "I do not think it is necessary for us to answer you," said Emma, while Hermione, with a flash in her eye, motioned him to follow her, saying as she slowly followed him.

"Our friends do not consider it wise to touch upon that topic; how much more should a stranger hesitate before doing so?"

And he, covering beneath her commanding look and angry presence, seemed to think she was right in this, and ventured no more, though his restless eyes were never still, and he appeared to count the minutes as they passed, his hand slid down the railing, and he took in every word that showed himself in the carpet over which his

ADVERTISER PATTERNS

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



ONE-PIECE DRESSING SACK IN KIMONA STYLE FOR MISS OR SMALL CHILDREN—8412.

Pink flowered crepe de chene, or Dresden figured taffeta, will develop this design most charmingly. A trimming of velvet or satin ribbon is effective. The design is cut with body and sleeve in one, the front is slashed at the sides. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 14, 16, and 18 years, and is arranged for high or V-neck opening.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurements: Bust

Age (if child's or miss's pattern)

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 22, 24, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss's or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "Inches" or "Years". Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is ten cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Fat is Dangerous

It is unattractive, uncomfortable, spoils the figure, causes wrinkles, haggardness and loss of vigor. Let me send you my **PROOF** Treatment absolutely **FREE**; you can safely reduce your fat a pound a day.



Note what my treatment has done for others:

Mrs. E. M. Bennett, Box 114, Lehigh, Western Co., Iowa, writes: "I have been troubled with fatness for many years. I have tried many treatments, but none have done me any good. I have lost 15 pounds in the last 10 days. I feel much better and my figure is much improved. I can now wear the dress I have long wanted. I am very grateful to you for what you have done for me. I will be glad to recommend you to all my friends."

Mrs. J. M. Smith, Box 114, Lehigh, Western Co., Iowa, writes: "I have been troubled with fatness for many years. I have tried many treatments, but none have done me any good. I have lost 15 pounds in the last 10 days. I feel much better and my figure is much improved. I can now wear the dress I have long wanted. I am very grateful to you for what you have done for me. I will be glad to recommend you to all my friends."

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JUDGE IS VICTIM OF ROYALISTS' JOKE

Society Gets Revenge by Sending 322 Carts With Goods to His Home.

Paris, April 27.—M. Hamelin, a police court judge, has been the victim of a singular joke perpetrated by the "Camelots du Roy," a society composed of young royalists, who were recently dealt with on account of the disturbances they created.

The "Camelots du Roy" make it their business to protect the fair fame of Jean le Roi, and to annoy and even castigate those professors of history who do not share their views concerning the mald of Orleans. They were recently condemned by M. Hamelin, and by way of revenge they resolved to put the judge to considerable inconvenience and annoyance.

M. Hamelin resides in the Avenue Henri Martin. At dawn yesterday a cart of coal arrived for the judge. The cartage went to apprise the tenant of the joke. When she returned in charge of carts laden with all kinds of goods, which they declared had been ordered by M. Hamelin.

At 10 o'clock a well-dressed man appeared at the house. He announced himself as an embalmer. He was escorted to the judge's study, and proceeded far when an undertaker, a fruit merchant, two manicurists and half a dozen other men presented their cards. By this time the judge was tired of dismissing his callers and fled to the Palace of Justice. He left orders to his concierge to have any account to take in goods. When he left the house he continued to stop in front of the house. Five contained pianos, others were filled with live fish, mineral waters, hams and vegetables. Before the day expired 322 carts had stopped at the judge's house.

The drivers when informed that no goods had been ordered, were the first to break into laughter. The "Camelots du Roy" have had their joke and their revenge at the same time. All the same, it may be said, they have brought their offence against the law again.

It will then be the judge's turn to laugh.

WHY PATTEN "GOT OUT"

Urged by His Wife to Drop Corner in Order to Help the Poor.

New York, April 27.—The American says: The loosening of Jim Patten's grip on the wheat market, according to a story that Wall Street started yesterday, was due neither to fear that he could not hold it, nor satisfaction with the profits he had won. It was due to his wife.

It is well known in Chicago that the spectacular wheat king is intensely devoted to his wife. Both spend much of their time in church work. When the newspapers began to print stories showing that the size of bread loaves had been reduced because of the poor were suffering, Mrs. Patten, who has been deeply involved in charitable work, begged her husband to let go some of the wheat he held.

"Get out of it, Jim," she is said to have asked him. And she prayed, too, that when he released the power of grain he held the prices might drop, and the poor might be relieved of their distress.

"All right, I'll get out," Patten is said to have replied, after several days of prayer and urgings. And therefore he sold a million bushels of wheat, as a starter, to Shearson, Hammett & Co. at \$1.25. Then he sold four millions more at \$1.24, retaining only his "cash wheat."

Patten easily could have squeezed purchasers and kept the price of wheat up as high as \$1.50, even if he had sold the wheat to the highest bidder. He wanted to do it, but he was urged by his wife to do otherwise. "Something made him get out, and as likely as not, it was his wife's persuasion and prayers."

ROOSEVELT BAGS GAZELLE.

Nairobi, British East Africa, April 27.—Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit had sufficiently recovered today from the fatigue connected with the recent shooting trips and their journey from Kapi to the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease to go out shooting this morning. They were successful in securing a Grants gazelle, which was a fine specimen of the Roosevelt party's busy to-day sorting out their baggage and making it up into loads for the mules, preparing to start on more extended hunting expeditions.

WOMAN'S BODY IN LAKE.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., April 26.—The body of a woman, with the head and arms missing, was picked up by some fishermen on the lake shore near the Four Mile Pond this morning. The body was entirely made with the exception of a black skull which was found. It has been in the water for some time, and bears evidence of having come over the Falls. It appears to be that of a person weighing about 135 pounds.

NOT FIGURING ON THE AMERICAN NAVY

Britain Does Not Consider United States in "Two Power" Principle.

London, April 27.—Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, whether it was the policy of the Government to take into consideration the American navy when estimating the number of ships necessary to maintain a fleet 10 per cent more powerful than the combined fleets of any other two powers, a formula known as the "two-power standard," Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, said this was an academic question as under the existing conditions, the navy of the United States for the practical purposes of the speech of Premier Asquith, would not enter into account.

Asked further if it was not a moot point whether America was not at the present moment the world's second strongest naval power, Mr. McKenna replied: "Under the two-power standard as defined by Mr. Asquith, the American navy is not to be so regarded."

Railway Commission

Several Decisions of Importance Made at Toronto Sitting.

Toronto, April 27.—Township of Raleigh, through Matthew Wilson, K. C., today asked for permission to construct a drainage ditch along the right of way of the G. T. R. near Chatham.

Chairman Mabee agreed with the railway representative that the plans as submitted by the township were satisfactory, and the application was refused, the township being given permission to make a fresh application.

During the sitting, Superintendent W. G. Brownlee, of the G. T. R., made an important statement.

"I think the time will soon come when we will have to have our tracks on the line between Hamilton and Niagara Falls," he said.

Mr. Brownlee's statement was made during his opposition to the application of fruit growers in the Jordan district for a new station one and three-quarter miles from Jordan station.

Chairman Mabee presided and was supported by Commissioners McLean and McEwen.

The commissioners have before them applications for permission to connect rural telephones with the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk Railway.

Freight offices in several places. Owing to several accidents having occurred because of three low bridges on the Grand Trunk and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway, the commissioners took up the matter of compelling the railways in question to make the bridges the standard height. The matter was allowed to stand until information was forthcoming to enable the commissioners to fix the responsibility on the proper parties.

ATTRACTIVE VALUES IN NEW SKIRTS

Skirt business has been enormous this spring. We have always aimed to give the best value we could find in Canada for the money, and we are glad to see how appreciation of our efforts grows from season to season. But this spring it has passed all records and already odd lines and sizes are beginning to crop up; we are replacing such and clearing out the balances. Opportunities to save on a new Skirt were never more in evidence than NOW. We cite only a few of the many.

A CLEARING LOT of 25 Skirts—Panamas, Venetians and Serges. Colors are navy, green, brown and black, and a few light shades. A decidedly superior lot. Some worth twice this price. While they last **\$2.95**

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS—All-Wool Panama, made in gored and pleated styles, trimmed with silk, satin and buttons. Some very pretty self-trimmed styles. Colors brown, navy, green, black. Very special **\$3.95**

LADIES' VOILE SKIRTS—Superior quality, gored style with silk trimmings and buttons. Colors, navy, brown, black and cream. Price **\$5.50**

New Spring Millinery

Our show-rooms were never so attractive as now; more so we think than at our opening, for we have received several shipments of new patterns since that date that are not quite as extreme either in style or price. If you want the stylish hat at the reasonable price, buy HERE and NOW.

THE MAY PATTERNS ARE NOW ON SALE AT THE PATTERN COUNTER.

GRAY & PARKER
PHONE 1182. 150 DUNDAS ST. and CARLING ST.

LOSSES AT THE FALLS

Estimated To Be in the Neighborhood of Half Million Dollars.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 27.—What is regarded as a conservative estimate places the damage caused by the ice jam at \$500,000, about \$200,000 of which will be business losses entailed by the Ontario Power Company, the Niagara Navigation Company and the gorge trolley road and other interests down the river. The Ontario Power Company is probably the heaviest loser. When the water poured into the company's plant in the gorge at the foot of the Canadian Falls it did about \$100,000 worth of damage and destroyed 100 barrels of oil. The transmission line, which crosses the river at the Devil's Hole, or a portion of it, is still up in flames.

The docks of the Niagara Navigation Company at Queenston, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Lewiston are gone. It will take nearly \$100,000 to replace these, it was stated by an official of the company. It is doubtful if the company will be able to resume operations by May 24, the usual opening day.

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To Friends of Candidates IN THE GREAT EUROPEAN FREE TRIP CONTEST

Now is the time to pay your subscription to The Advertiser and secure double the number of votes for the payment that will be given after Saturday, May 1.

Pay your subscription and give the votes for the same to your favorite candidate. She will appreciate them. Eight ladies to tour Europe. Eight to twelve ladies to see Old Quebec, going over the world-famous St. Lawrence route. All at The Advertiser's expense.

The arrangements call for first-class accommodations and no expense will be spared to make the trip pleasant and enjoyable.

The contest is becoming interesting. Only three weeks left in which the candidates can work. Help your friends along.

Remember the Consolation Trips

A few special (pink) ballots will turn the tables in any district. There are several ladies in the contest who could secure enough cash subscriptions to The Advertiser in two or three days to pass several of their competitors. Ten, twenty, or thirty of the big special value ballots would enable many of the candidates to reach first or second place. Bear in mind that the contest closes Saturday, May 15, at 10 p. m., and all coupons must be in The Advertiser office by that hour or they will not be counted.

Special contest for extra value ballots closes Saturday, May 1, at 10 o'clock p. m.

Now Is the Time to Do Your Good Work. Get All Your Promises Converted Into Actual Votes.

Here is the table showing value in votes of all money paid on subscriptions up to and including Saturday, May 1:

	PRICE	VOTES
Subscriptions to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, one year.....	\$5.00	2,000
Subscriptions to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, six months.....	2.50	1,000
Subscriptions to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, three months.....	1.25	500
Subscriptions to The Daily Advertiser, delivered in London, one month.....	.45	100
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside city London, delivered by carrier, one year.....	3.00	1,200
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside city London, delivered by carrier, six months.....	1.50	600

THIS EXTRA INDUCEMENT

Will positively end on May 1, so be sure to get all your money in The Advertiser Office before the closing date. JUST THINK OF IT—A \$5.00 subscription is worth 2,000 votes, if turned in before Saturday, May 1.

	PRICE	VOTES
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside city of London, delivered by carrier, one month.....	\$.25	60
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside city London, delivered by mail, one year.....	2.00	800
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside city London, delivered by mail, six months.....	1.00	400
Subscription to The Daily Advertiser, outside city London, delivered by mail, three months.....	.50	100
Subscription to The Weekly Advertiser, outside city of London, by mail, one year.....	.75	100

CHURCHILL ON NAVAL SCARE RIDICULES "NIGHTMARE MOODS"

Great Britain's Supremacy Absolutely Unchallenged—Men of Light and Leading Should Not Countenance Spirit of Distrust—Great Britain and Germany Necessary to Each Other—Jingoes Handled Without Gloves.

Mr. Winston Churchill, president of the British Board of Trade, has addressed to the leader of the Liberal party in his constituency of Dundee a letter defending the Government's naval policy and condemning the attempt to create a naval scare. He set himself to expose four cardinal errors of the alarmists.

1. Mr. Churchill protests against the attempt of the "Fear-all" school to measure the strength of navies in Dreadnoughts only. On a comparison of men and guns, and remembering the value given by the hazards of war to the number as well as the quality of all serviceable ships carrying a good gun, Mr. Churchill maintains that the British navy at this moment is more than twice as strong as the German navy, while the powers, actual and contingent, which the Government ask for make it certain that in 1912 an overwhelming superiority will rest with the British navy.

2. It is not possible for the German Government materially to accelerate their building programme in secret. 3. The two-power standard is a far-reaching in the past and may again have in the future, but which at present has no meaning, because no reasonably probable combination against this country of any two existing powers can be discerned. Nevertheless, the admiralty are prepared to prove that the British fleet is now and will be in 1912 effectively superior to the fleets of the two next strongest powers in Europe, without resort to the probability of their combination. It would be absurd for this country to build ships against the United States.

4. The most monstrous error of all, says Mr. Churchill in conclusion, is the idea that there is a profound antagonism of interests between the British and German nations which can only be resolved by a supreme trial of strength. It is not true. There is rivalry in commerce, no doubt, but there is also a substantial and growing interdependence. Germany is our best foreign customer, and we are hers. The following is the text of Mr. Churchill's letter.

Board of Trade, April 14, 1909.

KEEP YOUR HAIR

LUBY'S

Don't let it fall out. Don't let it get dry, dull and grey. Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer keeps it glossy and beautiful—and cures dandruff. All druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

R. J. Devins, Limited, agents, Montreal.

qualities of the latest type of battleship. Every battleship is or ought to be an improvement upon its predecessor. But where I quarrel with the Dreadnought Fear-all school is in their disingenuous refusal to assign due value amid the chances and hazards of war to a good gun. It is lucky the sailors do not believe them.

Britain's Present Supremacy.

By the light of these observations let us review the relative strength of Great Britain and Germany. The figures given by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons are undisputed. We have today, and shall still have in 1912, 40 first-class battleships under twenty years of age, to Germany's 20, and 35 first-class armored cruisers to 8. The aggregate displacement of British battleships is 555,000 tons to the 241,000 tons of the German battleships. The British battleships carry 650 guns to the Germans' 384. The aggregate displacement of the British armored cruisers is 415,000 tons, to the 75,000 tons of the German armored cruisers. The British cruisers carry 470 guns to 112. Our superiority is most marked in the heaviest type of guns. The British battleships carry 152 12-inch guns against 40 German 11-inch guns, and the British cruisers 68 2-inch guns against 6 German 9.4-inch guns. Surveying these figures and others more detailed which might be quoted, I believe it is no exaggeration to say that the British navy at this moment is more nearly three times as strong as the navy of Germany.

1912 and After.

Now if this is the position today, how will it be altered in 1912? It will be altered by the addition of a new squadron of battleships to the fleets of either power. If these squadrons were equal in strength it is clear that an overwhelming superiority would still rest with the British fleet. But his majesty's Government do not propose that the addition should be equal; on the contrary, the powers, actual and contingent, we ask from Parliament make it absolutely certain that in 1912 the German navy shall have been strengthened by 13 Dreadnoughts, while the British navy will possess 16, and if the German navy shall have been strengthened by 17 ships, 20 new British ships will have been commissioned. Any battleships provided by the loyalty of the colonies will, of course, be additional to this. What is true of the relative strengths of the two navies in 1912 applies with greater force to any moment of the intervening period. In view of those tremendous margins of safety in the critical elements of the fleet which the air is filled contribute a good deal more to the safety of our nations than to the dignity of our own.

Further, it is not because a superiority in Dreadnoughts of three is sufficient in 1912 that we should be satisfied with such a margin in this class in 1913, and still less that it would suffice for 1914. As our fleet diminishes in power our horns must grow longer, and if in proportion as battleships of the Dreadnought type become a larger part of modern navies, so our superiority in them must be steadily increased. It would be a waste of national strength to build prematurely more ships than are necessary for the service of the year 1912. We must now begin to build ships that will be wanted in 1913 and the years that follow. Those ships will be

better built next year and the year after; they will be stronger ships, they will be newer ships, their effective lives will begin later and will last longer. What our nation does today, and what our nation does today, is steady building, not panic building.

The Bogy of Secret Building.

The second cardinal error now current on these matters is to suppose that secret building is a thing with which anybody knowing anything about them, so that as if by enchantment, without apparent effort or sacrifice of any kind, some huge, unexpected squadron might steam suddenly out of secrecy on to the sea. Such ideas are childish. For even a single battleship hundreds of workmen must be employed, thousands of tons of material must be collected, nearly two millions of money must be found. The rate and scale of construction of the German navy are fixed by the German navy law. The ships for each year and the instalments of money to be spent on each during the year are published. No doubt the German Government is not limited as strictly as we have been by the considerations of annual finance, and they enjoy within moderate limits a certain elasticity in the letting of contracts which we, perhaps, would do well to borrow—which, in fact, his majesty's Government have to some extent acquired in their contingent provisions for the current year. But it is not possible for Germany to accelerate the programme of her navy law to an extent which would appreciably affect the balance of naval strength without that acceleration becoming known and without more money having to be voted by the German Parliament.

Building Capacity.

I must further observe that it has not been proved and is not, in my judgment, true that Germany can build a single battleship, and still less that she can build a simultaneous squadron of battleships, as quickly as we can. The actual capacity of Great Britain for building warships is superior to that of Germany. Our potential capacity exhibits a superiority far greater still.

The Two-Power Standard.

The third fallacy to which I should refer in connection with the two-power standard of numbers; it is a standard of strength, and only, as the Prime Minister has stated, of strength available for aggressive purposes against this island. It is not a natural principle; it is a rule-of-thumb formula which sometimes has had a meaning in the past; it may have again in the future a very precise and definite meaning. At the present moment it has no meaning, and for this reason, that no reasonably probable combination against this country of any two existing naval powers can be discerned. That happy state of things may not continue, and it would be the duty of any British Government, not in the name of a formula but of national security to maintain an effective superiority over any reasonably probable combination of European powers, the probability of the combination rather than the number of the powers being the best.

Meanwhile, however, in point of fact the admiralty are prepared to prove that the British fleet is now and will be in 1912 effectively superior not only to any reasonably probable combination of two powers, but to the two next strongest powers in Europe without regard to the probability of their combination. But you will observe that I say European powers. It would be absurd for us to build ships against the United States. It may be true that ships built for European contingencies possess incidentally a universal protective power, but it is not the policy of his majesty's Government to take the navy of the United States into consideration when framing their naval estimates, because we do not believe that there is any "reasonably probable" nay, humanly conceivable combination against the peace and freedom of the British people which would include the navy of the United States.

The Most Monstrous Error.

I have said the most monstrous error to the last. It is this, that there is a profound antagonism of interests between the British and German nations which have in the past seen the world preme trial of strength towards which the tides of destiny are irresistibly bearing us. I should think it mis-set this down on paper, were it not that it has been affirmed by public men of the most diverse opinions and of unquestioned sincerity. No more fatal obsession could benumb the brain of a statesman; no more absolute repudiation of Libralism, but of the very structure of civilization could be demanded of us. It is not true; there is no natural antagonism between the interests of the British and German peoples. None of those racial, territorial, dynastic, or religious causes of quarrel which have in the past set the world on edge, or which in the present contribute to the instability of states, exist or have ever existed between Great Britain and Germany. We have got things to remember from the past and nothing to forget.

Anglo-German Interdependence.

There is rivalry in commerce, no doubt, but there is also a substantial and growing interdependence. No continental nation is commercially more necessary to us than Germany. She is our best foreign customer, and we are hers. In spite of the evil forces we see at work in every land, the foundations of European peace are laid more broadly and more deeply every year. The interlacing of interests, the complexity of modern life, the improvements in communication, the expansion of knowledge, of culture, and of comfort, the movement among individuals of every class—all point to the complexity of the future, and to larger and more obvious forms of common interest between every country and between few countries more than between Germany and ourselves.

If a serious antagonism is gradually created between the two peoples, it will not be because of the workings of any natural or impersonal forces, but through the vicious activity of a comparatively small number of individuals in both countries and the culpable credulity of the largest classes. It becomes the first duty of men of light and leading to resist these nightmare moods, to repel hateful and deluded acceptances, and to deny all countenance to that spirit of distrust which without any physical embodiment, has

already sensibly darkened the outlook of mankind—Your sincerely,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

JOHN D. IN DUAL LIFE SAYS IDA TARBELL

Ruthless as a Whirlwind.

New York, April 25.—"Rockefellerism is dead and Mr. Rockefeller writes its epitaph." That is the statement of Miss Ida Tarbell, Standard Oil biographer and associate editor of the American Magazine, apropos of Mr. Rockefeller's own book just published, "Random Reminiscences of Men and Events."

When Miss Tarbell was first asked about the book, which has been running in serial form for some months, she leaned back and laughed. "The 'Revelations' of tree planting and landscape gardening, for instance, which he makes in the 'Reminiscences' are hardly of the sort for even an iconoclast like me to attack," she said, and again Miss Tarbell laughed softly. "But"—voice and eyes were both earnestly serious now—"But that book is intensely significant in just this—is proof strong enough to convince even the twelfth juror, though he should be a man Standard Oil has crushed, that there is a dual Mr. Rockefeller."

Amiable in Private Life.

"That is the supreme psychological interest in this wonderful case of Standard Oil versus the people of the United States," she stated. "Mr. Rockefeller—and both are constantly before the public."

"Would you like to see them—him and I do? Listen. There is the Mr. Rockefeller of his autobiography, for whom I have a real, a great admiration. He is admirable—there is no other word—in his quietly wise discussions of the proper setting out of Japanese quinces and blue firs, of the arrangement of geraniums and roses. He is admirable in much that he has to say on charity. His demands for efficiency in giving—system, avoidance of

wasteful repetition, painstaking investigation—all this is excellent, granted the necessity of a philanthropic scheme of ethics at all. But of that later. However, under present conditions his advice is wise and timely.

"Oh, it is an admirable Mr. Rockefeller. Pardon me if I again repeat the word; it is a kindly, courteous, large hearted Mr. Rockefeller, a joy to his friends, a benefactor to the race, Gentleman par excellence—that might be his crest—or no noblesse oblige."

Ruthless as a Whirlwind. "And then there is the other Mr. Rockefeller. There is the man who says to himself and to the world: 'I am the king; no man may call me fool, though some do call me villain.' 'Utterly and almost as impersonally ruthless as a whirlwind or a torrent, he has swept through the country conquering for himself, regardless of all save winning for himself. He is not a Hun; the destructive force of him is too intelligent. He is more like Berserk, says supplies have practically been exhausted, and the settlement is in dire need. It is hoped to get relations by boat, German sailing boats, comes general, as the breaking of the ice gorge above the Soo will make it possible to send a boat up. The place has no railway connection with the outside world. A gold boom started last fall drew a large number of prospectors to that region."

OUT OF SUPPLIES.

Sault Ste. Marie, April 27.—A report from Michipicoten, a mining camp on the north shore of Lake Superior, says supplies have practically been exhausted, and the settlement is in dire need. It is hoped to get relations by boat, German sailing boats, comes general, as the breaking of the ice gorge above the Soo will make it possible to send a boat up. The place has no railway connection with the outside world. A gold boom started last fall drew a large number of prospectors to that region."

Colds Cause Headache.

LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes cause. Call for full name. Look for signature. E. W. GROVE, 25c.

This Tells How Female Ailments Are Best Treated and Cured

Ask any intelligent physician what causes nine-tenths of all female disease, even including anaemia, nervousness and consumption—Back comes the answer—Constipation.

There is scarcely a single female ailment that has not in its earlier stages symptoms of constipation. How much better off the system is without the poisonous accumulations caused by constipation. How much clearer the complexion, how much fresher the feelings when the system is pure and clean. Think it over yourself. Isn't it apparent that a bowel regularity and liver stimulant like Dr. Hamilton's Pills is sure to do you good? Gay through Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Better get a few boxes today: purely vegetable, free from injurious ingredients, healthful and antiseptic. Dr. Hamilton's Pills will assist you in a thousand ways.

As delay is always dangerous, your plain duty is to follow the example of Mrs. F. Rowe, who sent the following letter from Gravel, Port au Port, Newfoundland: "Four years ago I got kidney and bladder trouble. I thought it was female trouble and treated it accordingly. Even my doctor in St. John said it was so."

"In reading about Dr. Hamilton's Pills I noticed symptoms like mine and I bought six boxes. These pills went right to work on my sick condition and helped me from the first. My supposed female trouble, which was bladder disease, was cured. My weight increased eight pounds and never before was I as well as today. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills 25c per box or five boxes for \$1.00.

CONSTANTINOPLE IS GLAD

Twice in his reign he had pretended to accept the idea of constitutional government. Once in the days of Mid-

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cannot be suspected of moderate tendencies; "Two days of anarchy in Paris would mean twenty years of dictatorship for France."

ing. The bodies have not yet been found, but Hugh's coat came ashore, leading to the belief that he swam towards land, but perished in the surf.

passage, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase

An aged couple named Knight are

President. Managing Director.

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T. H. PURDOM, K. C., NATHANIEL MILLS,
President. Managing Director.

Movement—Miss Ethel Greenway.
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The excellent assortment of bright new papers makes it an easy matter for you to choose.

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You Need a New Broom

Now don't forget that we have the best brooms in the city, bought before broom corn went to such a big price, and we are selling at the old popular prices. 25c, 30c, 35c.

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THREE POPULAR STORES.

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Kryptoric Invisible Bifocals

OLD INVISIBLE

Double vision glasses, having no visible line of division.
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London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution.
274 Dundas street, F. Linforth Willgoose, Mus. B., A. R. C. O., principal. Unsurpassed advantages for complete musical education. Thorough equipment. Efficient staff. Over 200 students. Faculty and pupils recitals a feature of the institution. Spring term began Feb. 1, 1909. Pupils may enroll any time during the term. Write for syllabus. Miss Lottie Armstrong, secretary.

HARDWARE
Come and see the UNIVERSAL BALL-BEARING LAWN MOWER, HAM & KNOTT'S CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, complete with hinges, \$1.00 to \$2.00. LAMINATED PAINT, 100 PER CENT PURE.

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THE MOST MODERN GAS RANGE MADE

Will cook or roast with least inconvenience, and at the least possible expense. Don't buy until you see the new features in the Gurney Oxford Range. Let us show you the real facts.

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BENGER'S Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

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THORO
FRANK C. HOOPER,
NEXT THE ADVERTISER.
NEW SHIRTS
A very choice collection for you to choose from.
\$1.00 and Higher

HEAMAN
Wants people who are getting POOR COAL to try a ton of their
Celebrated Coal
and they will be surprised at the difference and find they are MONEY in pocket.

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AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR
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Eight-Fifty Entree Dish

This Entree, or double dish, at Eight-Fifty, is full size, with bead trimmings, and of the best quality of silver-plate, made by one of the oldest manufacturers in Sheffield, England.

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French Cherries
Per bottle 35c
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Watches

We are in a position to show you the best-grade watches that can be purchased. If you wish a cheap-grade, we have the Ingersoll Watch for \$1. Better grade watches at \$3, 10, 25 up to \$100.

C. H. Ward & Co.
374 RICHMOND STREET.

BELTZ FIRE SALE
Furs on sale every day at cost and less.
\$3 and \$4 Hats at \$1.50
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Gloves half and quarter off.
COME TODAY.

99.2% Pure
Recent Government analysis of the Cream of Tartar used in the manufacture of

"Purity" Baking Powder
Shows it to be absolutely pure.
Inland revenue report, No. 143, table III, page 22, sample No. 30418.
"Purity" Baking Powder never fails to make light, wholesome, delicious tea biscuits and cake.
20c Per Pound
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
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Now Is the Time to Enjoy Luscious, Ripe Pineapples

Our stores have another choice lot of thoroughly ripened Cuban Pineapples this week.
Special prices in preserving quantities.

T. A. ROWAT & CO.
Dundas Street 1866 and 317.

KINGSTON MAN WEDS A LONDON YOUNG LADY

Marriage of Miss Maud Regan to Mr. James W. Rigney, in St. Peter's Cathedral.

A quiet wedding was solemnized yesterday morning at St. Peter's Cathedral, when Miss Maud, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Regan, president of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, to the city, was united in marriage to James William Rigney, of Kingston.

W. C. T. U. BADLY IN NEED OF HOME OF THEIR OWN

Matter Was Again Referred to at the Regular Session Held Tuesday.

The following report of the meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is furnished The Advertiser by Miss M. H. Coyne, press superintendent of the W. C. T. U. at Ashtaburgh.

The president spoke of the many difficulties the union had to contend with for want of a proper home of their own. The library had been very kind, but its patience may have a limit.

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SCHOOL TRUSTEES

(Continued from Page One.)

nearest approach to a technical school was the one being erected in Toronto. Toronto's technical school was not worthy of the name. The Soc expected to have one in a short time.

The Curriculium.
Then there was a battle over the question of the revision of the public school curriculum. Trustee Weekes moved that the question be referred to No. 1 committee and the inspector to report. Trustee Graham seconded the motion.

Trustee Strong objected to this, and stated that the present had been called to deal with the question, and they might as well deal with it. There was no need of another meeting.

Trustee Strong called this meeting to discuss certain things, and we want to have some data," said Dr. Teasdale. "It is not necessary to have the motion. We simply want a discussion."

Chairman Westervelt ruled the motion in order, and stated that it would open up the discussion.

Trustee Strong then started to explain to Dr. Teasdale what had happened at the last meeting of the board, when Dr. Teasdale interrupted him.

Hot Shot.
"I suppose you stayed away to strike the vote on manual training," Trustee Strong shot back.

"I made no insinuations at all," answered Dr. Teasdale. "I think you are crazy."

"Well, I did not diagnose a case of amox as chickenpox," retorted Mr. Strong.

Then there was a battle. However, they were quieted down. The board then started to discuss the question of manual training, hygiene and music could be reduced, or cut out altogether, to make room for manual training in the curriculum.

Piece of Extravagance.
"The teaching of music is a piece of extravagance," said Trustee Strong. "There is not enough time devoted to the subject to make it worth while teaching it, and we can well afford to dispense with the services of the teacher. That would save the city over \$1,000 a year."

Mr. Strong stated that there were complaints that the present teacher of music had not visited some of the schools for three months.

Dr. Teasdale wanted Mr. Strong to name the schools where such was the case, but Mr. Strong refused.

"If what you state is true, I will move at the next meeting of the board that his services be dispensed with," said Dr. Teasdale.

They quibbled some time as to the source of Mr. Strong's information, and he and Dr. Teasdale had a merry battle.

Dispense With Services.
It was decided to allow Inspector Edwards to investigate.

"I am ready now to make a motion to dispense with the services of the music teacher," said Trustee Strong. "I am also prepared to do away with the office of relieving principal. It is not a success. We have a good teacher in that position now, and we can place him to good advantage in one of our schools. If we do away with these two offices we can save at least \$2,000 a year, and the efficiency of the schools will not be affected."

"We should have no deadwood on the staff," Mr. Strong continued. "We have a relieving principal, and Inspector Edwards and Principal McCutcheon, and we should get rid of all those not as efficient as they are supposed to be. I am ready to send the primary classes home at recess."

Inspector Edwards pointed out that this was the custom.

Send It to No. 1.
Chairman Westervelt thought it better to send the question to No. 1 committee to report at the next meeting.

"If you want to save it all well and good," said Trustee Strong. "Something should be done. The school rates have doubled in ten years and it is time for re-arrangement."

Trustee Graham said that the relieving principal had proved efficient, but manual training there was no doubt his services were not needed.

Trustee Graham pointed out that there would be no difficulty in arranging a time table for manual training. It was a matter of arrangement with the principals and the inspector.

It was necessary to give notice one month to dispense with the services of a teacher prior to June 1, it was necessary to act immediately.

No. 1 committee will bring in the report.

The Kindergarten.
The readjustment of the kindergarten was next taken up. Trustee Graham brought the matter up, and pointed out that in every city in Ontario, and most in the United States had but one staff of kindergarten teachers, and they worked two sessions. The kindergarten was costing London more than any city in America. The three-hour session was too long, and it would be better to teach the youngsters two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. The primary rooms of the city had 180 pupils, while the kindergarten cost \$29.65, altogether two months.

The kindergarten teachers worked two hours and a half a day for \$190 a year, and were given a maximum salary of \$700. The question was simply a matter of business. The kindergarten was costing too much money, and it was necessary to cut it down.

He moved that the matter be referred to No. 1 committee to bring in a recommendation to the board for the reorganization of the kindergarten on the basis of two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, the one staff to do the work.

Mr. Gammage Agrees.
Trustee Gammage seconded the motion, and agreed with all that Mr. Graham had said. The kindergarten cost 60 per cent more than the primary grades, and that was too much. He doubted if the kindergarten was worked as hard as the primary teachers.

Miss Laidlaw, supervisor of kindergartens, and Trustee Teasdale upheld the present system, and stated that it was physically impossible for the teachers to teach two sessions a day," said Dr. Teasdale.

"They do in other places," said Mr. Graham.

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Imported English, American, French and German Papers, including the new Fabric Papers which have enjoyed such popularity during the present season.

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HOMEFURNISHERS AND DECORATORS.

..The Satisfactory Hardware..

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR STOCK THAT MAKES THE BOYS AND GIRLS HAPPY?

Velocipedes \$2.75 to \$3.50
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Toy Carts 25c
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ENTRANCES—124 DUNDAS and 123 CARLING STREET
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FAVORS SUNDAY CONCERTS

That is the Opinion of Magistrate Daly of Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, April 27.—The Lord's Day Alliance instituted a prosecution against the Rev. J. H. Gammage, of this city, for giving concerts in the Walker Theatre on Sunday evenings, as has been the custom for many years. No admission was charged, but the band always took up collections, the net proceeds of which were donated to charity, and during the short series they raised \$500 for this alone. The concerts became very popular, and, as they were held on Sunday, they were considered as a violation of the law. Magistrate Daly dismissed the case, saying that the law did not interfere in any way with worship.

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