

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT SIMCOE

(Continued From Page Two)

that have been employed in the carrying of the proposed measure. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress or the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

Mr. Knox's Answer.
Here is the answer of Mr. Knox. It is addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson:

"Gentlemen—I take great pleasure in replying to your statement of the proposed arrangement. It is entirely in accord with my understanding of it." (Applause.)

So you see that our policy is forward and there is nothing in the contention that we have fettered ourselves with regard to our standing with the mother country.

Now let me pass another objection. You are told that the Government bound themselves when there was no necessity for the Government to take any such action. The Democrats are coming into power and they will reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side.

Sir, I admit the Democrats are probably coming into power. I admit their policy is a policy of reduction of tariff. But I know from the experience of the United States, and the experience of other countries, how difficult it is to reduce a tariff. The Democrats tried it in 1892 and they failed. It was tried by the Republicans in 1910 and they failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but it is not certain. This agreement that we have is certain. It is here in black and white, and we cannot change it. We have this bird in the hand, the other is in the bush. We will not change a bird in the hand for a bird in the bush.

There is also another consideration. If the Democrats come into power and carry in their policy, there shall be given a reduction of tariff, not only to Canada, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the competition of the world. I do not know how it will be affected, but I know one thing with the present agreement the reduction is not given to all the world. It is given to Canada and Canada alone. Which is best, do you think, that we should have the policy of the Democrats, with the possible competition of the whole world, or the policy of President Taft, which applies to Canada alone?

For my part I say I prefer this bird in the hand than the other in the bush. Walls and Lamentations.
But in connection with this you have seen told, I have heard it on the floor of the House of Commons, the wall and lamentation coming from the Conservative side in taking away duties on natural products in favor of the Americans have opened the door to the world.

Let me give you a little explanation upon this point, and let me ask you what this means. I will explain to you what it means. They say you will have competition from the world. If this agreement is passed, and that they can send you their wheat and oats and cattle and hogs and sheep on account of some old treaty that was passed by Britain in the ancient days, what we would call the ancient agreement, which is now being taken advantage of by certain countries, and the most favored nation treaty. There are certain countries in which it is stipulated in the treaty that if Great Britain or her dominions give an advantage to one country, all these other countries shall have the benefit of it, and they say this applies to the whole world, and that the whole world is entitled to this benefit. Now the whole world is reduced to twelve countries. What are these countries which are present shall be entitled. If this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as we give to the Americans?

About Bolivia.
The first is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I do not think that this strikes terror into your breasts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia, I ask him to raise his hand. (Laughter.) Nobody knows anything about Bolivia. We never bought one dollar's worth from Bolivia, and never sold one dollar's worth to Bolivia.

Then there is another country, the Republic of Colombia. Who knows anything about Colombia more than about Bolivia? But I must be honest in all these things. We have a trade with Colombia. We have bought from Colombia, and what do we buy? We bought twenty thousand dollars' worth of produce, not agricultural produce. I think it was wood of a certain kind. Then there is the Republic of Argentina. We have a larger trade with Argentina. Last year we bought \$2,181,654 worth. What were the things that we bought? Was it wheat or barley, or butter or any of these things which are mentioned in the agreement? No: we bought wool (which is free), hides and cocoa. I do not think you will care very much after all, if we bought cocoa from Argentina, or that it will strike terror in your breasts. Then there is Austria-Hungary. We bought \$1,440 worth. What was it? Wheat, barley and oats and natural products? No: it was lace, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. I do not think that would scare you very much. Then there is Denmark. We bought \$80,000 worth from Denmark—not agricultural products. We have a trade with Japan. We bought \$2,401,309 worth from Japan. Well, I must say there were some agricultural products in what we bought from Japan. These things must be discussed frankly. We bought from Japan some agricultural products—it was rice. Do you say that you care very much for rice? It was rice. Then there was Norway. We bought \$168,000 worth from Norway, chiefly preserved fish. From Russia we bought \$34,000 worth, chiefly hides. From Spain we bought \$1,000,000 worth of fruit, almonds and wine. I do not think that would scare anybody. From Sweden we bought \$207,000 worth. From Switzerland, \$2,000,000 worth, chiefly lace, and wearing apparel for ladies; and lastly, we bought from Venezuela \$53,000 worth, chiefly rice.

Well, gentlemen, this is the competition which you have to fear from these nations. It is simply ridiculous, and an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger in the competition of these countries.

Blocked Competition.
But, sir, there is more than this. It is not prohibitive that we shall

have at this moment any competition from these countries; but it is possible that these countries, in the course of time, may perhaps come in competition in our markets, if we make this agreement with the United States. The question was before the last Imperial Conference which I attended in the months of May and June last, and I brought the attention of the conference to these treaties. I pointed out to the Imperial Parliament that these old treaties might some day be an obstacle to us, and I expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would exempt us from the operation of these treaties; and I moved at the conference that his Majesty's Government be requested to open negotiations with the several foreign governments having treaties that apply to overseas dominions, and that if the colonies desire to withdraw from the operation of the treaties, they may do so without impairing the treaty rights of the rest of the empire. The resolution was accepted by his Majesty's Government. It was approved of by the conference—it was passed unanimously. If we have to complain at any time of undue competition of these nations, then the British Government, upon complaint, are ready to enter into negotiations with these nations in order to remove the application of these treaties from us.

Sir, I must say, that for this action which I took on that matter I have been denounced as a traitor, as a separatist, as having the ultimate object of removing this country from the British allegiance. Sir, let me discuss that with you simply in the light of common sense. At the present time the British Government never negotiates a treaty with any nation without putting in a stipulation that that treaty shall not apply to Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand, or South Africa—to any of those self-governing dominions unless they agree to become party to it.

Treaty With Japan.
This summer his Majesty has passed a treaty with Japan, a commercial treaty, and we have refused to be bound by that treaty, because if it suited the British people it does not suit us commercially, and our freedom has been respected to that extent; by doing so we are not separatists, we are not traitors, we have no sinister motive, and if we apply to the old treaty the same doctrine which applies to the new treaty, there are any number of things that are more separatist and more traitorous than was before.

Sir, I do not parade my loyalty very often; but I was born under British institutions, my people have four or five hundred years of loyalty to the British crown, and I stand by it; but it is not because I appeal to my fellow-countrymen on a question of political economy that I fear that the common sense of my fellow-countrymen shall be turned from the policy which I represent. I have laid before you all the objections which are raised against this agreement. These objections, you will agree with me, do not stand discussion, they disappear in the mist of the morning disappears before the rays of the rising sun. The more they are discussed the more solid and tridling they seem to be. It is obvious that they need no discussion. But there is more. This agreement which we laid before you for ratification is a bond of peace, harmony and friendship between two friendly nations. Between whom, more than any other two nations, there should be a bond of mutual respect and affection. (Applause.) We share with our neighbors this northern hemisphere. We are their neighbors over a longer frontier than is to be found between any other two nations. We spring practically from the same stock—England, Scotland, Ireland, France, to certain extent Germany. We have practically the same institutions, and there is peace, harmony and concord between us and our neighbors. It was not always so. The day is not far distant—many of you may remember it; I remember it myself very well. The day is not very far removed from us when between Great Britain and Great Britain's dominions on the one hand and the American Republic on the other there was a feeling of deep hostility. The American press every day was suffused with the denunciation of what was termed "British arrogance." The British press and the Canadian press responded with what they called "Yankee trickery"; but, thank heaven, such expressions are no longer more. We have seen the dawn of a new era. The better angels of our nature have instilled in us on our side and the other side of the line better and nobler sentiments. We have learned, in spite of ourselves, that blood is thicker than water. In 1898, during the war with Spain, when Admiral Dewey engaged in battle with the Spanish fleet, the admiral of the German navy who happened to be in those waters was so moved to interfere, but the commander of the British squadron which was also in those waters, stated that he would see that there was fair play, and if there was not fair play he would lay his ships by the side of the ships of Admiral Dewey. That was the voice of blood which was thicker than water. That voice it was that did not speak in vain. It was only last week that a treaty was signed between his Majesty King George V. and President Taft of the United States which makes it absolutely impossible that there shall be war between Great Britain and the United States. (Applause.) It has been given to us to see that day. But, sir, far-reaching as this agreement is, it is to be supposed that this is the last final and supreme expression of the friendship between the countries? No! For my part, I harbor in my heart the belief that that treaty may some day be supplemented with another which shall be the means of one country taking up the cause of the other, and which shall endeavor to undo as far as it can be undone, the mischief which was done in the eighteenth century by the violent separation of mother and child. Sir, this agreement I propose to you today is an incentive and a contribution to that ideal. This agreement which I propose to you today will not only be a powerful factor for our prosperity, but it is an advance towards that higher civilization which at one time we thought was unattainable, but which recent evidence shows us to be within range at no distant day in practical politics. Sir, this agreement is before you today, and it is in accordance with the best interests of Canada that Mr. William Charlton should be the standard-bearer of this policy, and that old Norfolk should be the pioneer county to carry it to victory. (Great applause.)

Mon. George P. Graham.
Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, was in a happy mood when

he arose, and for several minutes kept the crowd in excellent humor with his anecdotes. He then went directly into the discussion of reciprocity, attacking the Conservatives for the attitude towards this question, since they took the ground that it would be foolish for Canadians to avail themselves of the American markets for fear they might lose them some time in the future.

Tribute to Charlton.
Mr. Graham paid a great tribute to Hon. W. A. Charlton, a former colleague of his in the Ontario House, and he expressed the hope that he would be returned as member in the Dominion House for the historic county of Norfolk.

Reciprocity was part of the National Policy brought down by Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. R. L. Borden was the only leader of the Conservative party who had not subscribed to the doctrine of free intercourse in natural products. "I advise any of the Conservatives here, and there are many, to obey the last will and testament of Sir John A. Macdonald," said Mr. Graham. "In his last speech from the House he advocated that which we have now secured. Sir John's great speech, 'A British subject will die,' was made when discussing this very question we are discussing, and which he favored."

Borden's Manifesto.
Mr. Graham paid some attention to Mr. Borden's latest manifesto, pointing out that the majority of the planks in that platform had been adopted by the Liberal Government, and were enacted by law.

"The arguments for reciprocity may be summed up in this simple proposition," said Mr. Graham in conclusion. "You can have the bigger market. Do you want it?"

"Yes," shouted the audience in unison.

Minister of Marine.
Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux followed, and was greeted most cordially, declaring that Quebec was as much alive to reciprocity as Ontario. He was glad to announce that in spite of the decrease in the rates of parcel post, the extension of the rural free mail delivery and other matters, the postoffice department would show a surplus of \$1,100,000, a record of which the Government was proud.

Mr. Lemieux was optimistic as to the future of Canada under reciprocity. The farmer was prosperous now, but he would be more so when this pact became a fact. "Excelsior" was the motto alike of the Liberal party and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and there was no question in his mind that another long step in the progress of the country had been taken.

The Minister of Marine sharply criticized the tactics of the Conservative party. In Ontario they say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in league with the United States, and was going to deliver Canada over to the Americans. In Quebec, Monk and Bourassa are telling the habitants that Laurier was a Jingo, playing into the hands of the British jingoes.

"But the habitants is no fool," said Mr. Lemieux. "In 1896 he was told that it would be a mortal sin to vote for Laurier, but he voted for Laurier, and eternal salvation awaits him."

"This Laurier is a wonderful man. With his hand he gives Canada to the United States, and with the other he hands the country to the jingoes of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is neither an annexationist nor a Jingo, but a true Canadian right up to the hilt."

The Navy Cry.
The Conservatives were using the cry against the navy in Quebec. The habitant was told that conscription would follow, and that Canada would soon be in the vortex of European militarism. If conscription does not exist in England, it would not exist in Canada. All service must be free and voluntary.

"We have no two policies," said Mr. Lemieux. "We do not use two languages, one for Ontario and one for Quebec. We have the same policy, and the same language all over the Dominion."

"Let them use the annexation cry and the Jingo cry, but we will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Quebec, the same number of seats as we gave him three years ago." (Cheers.)

Mr. Lemieux defended the establishment of a navy, declaring it to be essential to the progress of the Dominion. We will have a navy, reciprocity and a Grit Government for many years," declared Mr. Lemieux in conclusion.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King followed, and spoke briefly. The reciprocity would be good for Canada. The farmer would get better prices for his goods, and the profits of the middlemen would be reduced.

The great rally broke up with tumultuous cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the King.

The Premier and his party left at 5 o'clock for the east.

RESULTS OF HONOR

MATRICULATION EXAMS

Scholarship Candidates To Be

Notified of Standing by

Registrars.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—The Department of Education yesterday gave out the results of honor junior matriculation and the following statement bearing thereon: The standing obtained in each subject is indicated after a candidate's name, I. indicating first-class honors, II. second-class honors, and III. third-class honors, respectively.

The statements of standing of all candidates have been mailed to the principals or inspectors. In the case of those writing at the University of Toronto, these statements have been sent to the registrar of that institution. Candidates should apply to these parties, and not to the Department of Education, for further information. The marks obtained by scholarship candidates have been reported direct to the universities concerned. Scholarship candidates will be informed of their standing by the registrars of those universities. The results are:

Elgin.
A. L. Gustin, history I., English I., French I., German I., Latin I., Greek I.; E. M. Wilson, English I., mathematics III., French III., German III.

Essex.
J. G. Leckie, history II., English II., mathematics III., Latin I., French I.; J. C. McTaggart, French III., T. F. Rance, English III., mathematics III.

Kent.
H. C. Budd, chemistry III.; J. D. Stone, mathematics III., French III.

Lambton.
J. M. Prendergast, English II., mathematics III., Latin I.

Leeds.
J. Barnard, English III., mathematics III., French III.; A. P. Birks, Latin I., French II., German II.; A. M. Birks,

Change of Ownership in the New Semi-ready Store



With the Reasons for a Quick Clean-Up of 120 Suits at "Lonely" Prices

I have bought the Semi-ready Store, and have secured the sole selling rights for this tailoring system for London.

Naturally, I find a number of patterns which do not quite suit my fancy. A man's best enthusiasm comes only when he is mighty sure and certain. Where he has the slightest doubt he had better clear it up.

Now, you may fancy these Suits, and be quite as enthusiastic as the man who selected the patterns. I am going to give 120 chances to 120 men to take these Suits away at less than cost.

Here are a few brief particulars, with the assurance that there is the exact size and physique type for every man:

8 Suits, with \$15 label, for \$9.00

30 Suits, with \$18 label, for \$13.50

20 Suits, with \$15 label, for \$11.00

20 Suits, with \$20 label, for \$15.00

And a lot of new patterns in \$22.50, \$25 and \$28 values at corresponding reductions.

Aside from the matter of clearing up these Suits and getting ready for my fall and winter styles. I want to meet you. I want to feel that I am in London and of London, and mighty proud of the fact.

TOM L. HAYGARTH

The Semi-ready Store

182 Dundas Street

Store Reopens on Thursday Morning

SECRETARY OF STATE RUSSELL'S SELECTION

Liberals Tender Mr. Murphy the Nomination Unanimously.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state, was again tendered the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of Russell County at the party convention held at Vars this afternoon.

The many lurid stories that have been going the rounds of the Opposition press of late, to the effect that the Secretary of State could not again secure the nomination, were completely set at naught by the absolute harmony and unity of the 200 delegates at the convention.

The only other name put in nomination was that of Mr. Geo. McLaurin, of Ottawa, who has a considerable following in the constituency, and on whose behalf the party vote the Conservatives relied for any hope of winning. Mr. McLaurin promptly withdrew, declaring that on the reciprocity issue no Liberal would willingly do anything that might help to defeat the Government.

Hon. Mr. Murphy was then tendered the enthusiastic nomination of the convention. In accepting it he dwelt at some length on the reciprocity agreement, with particular reference to the benefits which the farmers of Russell County would enjoy through the free entry of their horses and cattle into the United States market. He declared that the opponents of the agreement were for the most part moved by selfish interests, citing, as an instance, Mr. J. W. Plaville, whose company made anywhere from \$9 to 120 per cent profit annually through its undue control of the market in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Murphy's re-election by a majority of upwards of one thousand is assured.

POSTPONE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.
Buffalo, Aug. 15.—Grand circuit races had to be postponed today at Fort Erie were put until tomorrow on account of rain. Today's programme will be run off tomorrow.

THE WESTERN HARVESTING

Gathering of Biggest Crop on Record Begins in Few Days.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—The Canadian Northern Crop states that harvesting will be general throughout Western Canada within another week. The weekly crop report issued today is most optimistic, predicting in some areas a yield in wheat of from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Generally speaking, the report forecasts general cutting earlier than other reliable sources. It claims that the yield, while not uniformly abnormal, is better than last year in all districts. Special press reports in the western fields today that it will be between two and three weeks before cutting is general in Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is estimated today that 15,000 harvesters have arrived and been placed since the first of the month.

KING VICTIM OF SON

Haskon Gets Splashed While Rowing With Little Prince.

Christiana, Aug. 15.—Rowing on the lake on the grounds of the royal summer residence, which is the most recent version of the Prince of Wales, Prince Olaf. It is a brand new field of mischief, and he thinks it great fun.

Of course he is never permitted to enter a boat alone, but he seldom fails to accompany his father, King Haskon, when he goes for his daily row in a dragon boat, fashioned after the Viking craft of the ninth century.

He has a clever way of splashing his royal companion at times, which would be flagrant "jeu-majeste" if done by anyone else. Of course his apologies are most profuse, but even his father seems to suspect that he is not so much a prankster as he is a trained hard for the prat and roars hears his apologies between times.

The prince continues a lovable child,

BURNED BY BOLT

Barns Near Belmont Destroyed by Monday Morning's Storm.

St. Thomas, Aug. 15.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, struck the city and vicinity at an early hour this morning. The rain did an immense lot of good to both corn and root crops. Lightning struck the flagstaff on the courthouse and shattered it to pieces, and a bolt also struck the chimney of the waterworks plant. Other places were struck by lightning bolts during the storm, but no serious damage is reported. The barns of John Black, a farmer, living two miles west of Belmont, with all the season's crop, were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000.

Kidneys Wrong?

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's "Indian Root Pills"