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LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.
THE LOCAL CANARD FACTORY.

The life time of an election campaign is an evening in the Free Press. Or at the most it may stretch out to an evening and a morning. There was the bluff about agricultural implements, which The Advertiser called at once, showing that the reduction of duties by the pact was but slight, and satisfactory indeed to the manufacturers, while the Conservative party had been making a dead end on the farm implements tariff. Then came the dressed lumber announcement, the Free Press declaring that the pact would make this item duty-free. The Advertiser has been chasing its inventive contemporary from pillar to post in an endeavor to extract a retraction, but without success. In its issue of Aug. 30, under the heading "A Challenge," the Free Press shouted bravely in capital letters:

"WE CHALLENGE THE LONDON ADVERTISER TO PRINT THE PRESENT AND PROPOSED SCHEDULES RELATING TO PARTLY FINISHED AND FINISHED LUMBER."

Well The Advertiser responded to the challenge and printed the lumber schedules taken directly from Hansard—the official record. Beyond a facile charge that Hansard was "sometimes imperfect," there has not been a syllable from the Free Press on the subject since.

Would it not do the Free Press good to lift some of the load off its mind? An open confession is good for the soul. It should, in common honesty, inform its readers without further delay that the pact does not touch the duty on dressed lumber. Another cry was raised on the one night stand that numbers of men would be laid off at the Grand Trunk carshops. This stupid fabrication was blown up at once by a dispatch to The Advertiser from Grand Trunk headquarters.

The other day the Free Press announced that Canadian plums were being sold in Canada at 25 cents for an 8-pound basket, as contrasted with the lower price in the United States. Lumbermen fruit dealers pointed out that the Canadian price was 25 cents for a 17-pound basket, and asked for a correction. The request was refused.

In its misreport of Hon. Mackenzie King's meeting at Sarnia on Tuesday night the Free Press stated that 125 railwaymen left the room. This also has been called a falsehood by Mr. Cowley, a Grand Trunk conductor at Sarnia.

Such are the fancies that steam out of our contemporary's presses, fit for like moths of an evening, bump their wings into the flame of Verity's lamp, so get their quills even before their brief span would be run, and are heard of no more by readers of the Free Press.

MINNESOTA MAD.

Mr. Fieg, chairman of the Minnesota delegation (Page 182 Senate Committee Report), reported the following resolution adopted by a mass meeting of farmers held in Minnesota on April 11:

"That this trade agreement, this proposed trade agreement with Canada, would be of incalculable damage and injury to the people of our section of the country, and to all the agricultural interests, whatever they may be in this country."

HAULTAIN HEDGES.

In appearing on Mr. Lake's platform, Mr. Haultain, the Conservative leader in Saskatchewan, who last spring endorsed the reciprocity agreement, put himself in accord with the candidate by taking the position that reciprocity does not go far enough. Except for Mr. Herron, who broke over the traces because everybody in his riding insisted, this is the view professed by all prairie Conservatives.

Mr. Haultain complains that Liberal speakers and writers have been quoting only what he said last March in favor of the pact, and not what he urged against it. He pretends that after some months he has come to see that even as "half a loaf" it is not better than none. The disadvantages which last March he saw outweighed by the advantages, now seem to him to depress the scale the other way. But at that time after over a month's study of the pact he decided in its

favor in a very emphatic manner. Every business proposition can be criticized. Objections may be urged, especially by faint-hearts, against any conceivable project. But Mr. Haultain decided for reciprocity last March. Why should he object to reciprocity advocates quoting rather his positive arguments for decision than the misgivings which his better judgment overruled?

The machine has at last squeezed Mr. Haultain in. But even now it is mainly because the agreement "does not go far enough," does not "go to the hilt" with an axe, that Mr. Haultain lines up with such mates as Major Beattie, who wishes a general tariff advance of 20 per cent, Mr. Borden's omnium gatharum holds all sorts of fish, from whales to skates, pike to gudgeons.

AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS OPPOSED.

Mr. C. E. Bassett, secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, said at Washington (Page 295 Senate Committee Report):

"During the last fourteen years I have been the secretary of the State Horticultural Society, and since the time of the World's Fair in St. Louis, I have been the secretary of the National Federation of Horticultural Societies, which have made it necessary for me to visit many of the States, as well as Canada, in investigations along the lines of horticulture."

"In the meeting at Toronto two years ago the question was discussed, and a gentleman spoke nearly the whole evening there before the fruit growers, and the whole sum and substance of his talk was, 'The thing we need is markets, markets. We can produce the fruit, but the question is to get rid of it.' And now we do not propose that they shall have our markets. We do not wish that it should be so, and that is why the fruit-growers, not only of Michigan, whom I have the power to represent, but the fruit growers of the State of New York, the fruit growers of the State of Ohio, and the fruit growers of other states, do not desire any such condition, and do not desire to give to them the markets which we have helped to build up."

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC EXTREMES MEET.

At St. Andre Avellan, on Monday, Mr. Bourassa again spoke against reciprocity, as no doubt his deal with Mr. Borden now compels him to do. As a matter of fact, however, he has never been much of a Liberal; fanatics are seldom Liberals even by mistake. His following is much like himself, the difference between Nationalist and Conservative being simply that of a new and an old name for the same thing. Even the anti-British sentiment of the Nationalists is very little different, if analyzed, from the spirit of those Conservative leaders who opposed and still oppose the British preference; and Mr. Borden easily accommodates himself to his part of the deal by which he renounces all aid to the mother country by navy or by contribution.

Mr. Bourassa again expressed his anti-British feeling at St. Andre Avellan, as the following passages show:

"I predicted in 1899 that the policy of Laurier (in sending troops to South Africa) would be dangerous, and today is the time to smother the chicken in the egg. 'I say that we are obliged to take part in England's wars in this country, but not elsewhere, because England does not consult us in the just or unjust wars which she wages. . . . One is not a bad citizen because he wishes to keep his money. Let each colony defend itself, and the empire will be safe, that is the Nationalist doctrine which I have preached and defended against all.'"

Does this need comment? When will Great Britain be waging wars "in this country," that we should aid her? And how can we effectively face a European or Asiatic attack without coast defenses, including ships? This is the sort of rot that Mr. Borden stands for; be a good citizen but keep your money.

At Buckingham, Mr. Bourassa complained of the English "judging the Nationalist group by what certain of their fanatical (English) journals say of it." Our quotations are from his own paper and himself. What more is needed? As for "fanatics," the Tablet, chief Roman Catholic organ of the English-speaking world, calls Mr. Bourassa a fanatic, and Le Devoir wonders what the Tablet can be thinking of, surely not his denial of the original autonomy bill of 1905, for recognition of French language along side of English in the western provinces, and for the prohibition of non-French immigration? Take the beam out of your eye, Mr. Bourassa. Help him, Mr. Borden.

In the Borden-Bourassa alliance there is in fact a meeting of extremes, the Orange fanaticism of Ontario joining with the Franco-Catholic fanaticism of the Nationalist group, against the policy of moderation and conciliation steadily and consistently pursued by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Canada will continue to see the wisdom of the golden mean, the virtue that proceeds as a highway between the ditches of hatred and fanaticism on either hand.

BRITISH STATESMEN APPROVE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

While Canadian partisans fill the air with their mischievous and insincere cries of disloyalty and treason, the statesmen who control the destinies of the Mother Country look on the reciprocity agreement with a serene approval. Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, in a speech in the House of Commons on Feb. 9, 1911, defended the action of Canada in making the reciprocity agreement and said on that occasion:

"When she had an offer from the United States to lower the wall and open the door, was she to continue in her own interest or in the interest of this country or in any supposed interest of the British Empire, to refuse to her manufacturers the natural outlet for their products and the natural inlet for the things they need?"

He added that the negotiations between Canada and the United States had been most carefully watched by Ambassador Bryce, and went on to say:

"The Government could not regret any fiscal arrangement which tended to break down the tariff wall of any particular country, and under which, in this particular case, the trade of Canada and the special interests of British trade, they were always most ready to accept and anticipate, or if not to anticipate, at any rate to consider, if not to accede to, his suggestions."

Mr. Sidney Buxton, president of the British Board of Trade, another member of the cabinet, in discussing the matter, said:

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On April 18, the Canadian reciprocity agreement was discussed in the House of Lords, and on that occasion Lord Haldane, secretary of state for war, spoke in these unmistakable terms:

"The policy of the Government is to give every facility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Canada to do the best they can for themselves, to enter into this agreement, and as they think and we believe, to take thereby the best step they can for the development of Canada. (Hear, hear.) We hold that it is not a disadvantage for us that Canada should develop by the growth of trade relations with the United States. We hold that an enlarged Canada—a Canada with a great trade of this kind—cannot fail to be a more prosperous Canada, a Canada which will be a better market for our goods, and which will do more trade with ourselves. Therefore, from every point of view, we look upon the step which Canada has taken as being probably a very good step in our own interests, as well as in the interests of Canada."

Lord Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking of the reciprocity agreement, in the House of Commons, on Feb. 15, said:

"I rejoice that it has been negotiated, and heartily trust it will carry to a successful conclusion. I regard it as a great triumph of common sense, and an immense stride in the cause of the English-speaking family."

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Store
Opens at
8 a. m.

CHAPMAN'S
NEW FALL STOCKS COMPLETE.

Store
Closes at
6 o'clock

Free Trip to London for Fair Visitors

During the week of the London Fair we will refund railway fares to all visitors making stated purchases in this store. Two in a family buying twice the amount will have both fares refunded. Come to London and do your shopping at Chapman's, and the trip will not cost you anything. The following is the scale showing the amount you are required to buy according to the distance you come:

COMING 15 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$10.00
COMING 20 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$15.00
COMING 25 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$20.00
COMING 40 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$30.00

All refunds will be made at our office. You get both ways of your railway fare.

OUR SPECIAL SUIT \$15.00

LADIES' SUIT—An effective Tailor-Made Suit for fall and winter wear, made from all-wool venetian cloth, in black, navy and brown. The coat is semi-fitted back and front, with strictly tailored collar and lapels; lined with silk. Perfect hanging new model skirt. A thoroughly up-to-date suit that is remarkable value at \$15. We expect to have a great demand for this line all next week. Sizes are from 34 to 40 in colors, and 34 to 44 in black.

Ladies' Suit at \$20

This new suit of fine quality French Venetian Cloth, is one of the most attractive models shown for fall and winter. The coat is about 28 inches long and semi-fitted front and back, displaying a fashionable large collar, trimmed with braid. The coat is silk-lined. The skirt has a full length front gore and panel back. The colors are: Brown, navy and black. This becoming Suit at \$20.00.

MISSSES' SUITS—New fall models at \$10.50 and \$12.50

Ladies' Long Winter Coat New Model at \$12.50

LADIES' LONG COAT—The handsome full-length model may be had in excellent quality English Beaver, in navy, brown and black. It is semi-fitted front and back, closed with four large buttons, body and sleeves lined; the collar is high and close fitting military style with velvet and braid trimmings. A stylish model of splendid quality and workmanship. Sizes 34 to 38. Price \$12.50.

New Fall Hats

Chic Ready-to-Wear Felt Hats are all the fashion for early fall wear. Colors are white, red, navy, Paddy green and black. For the benefit of visitors in the city next week we will show the new Trimmed Hats. All are invited to this early exhibit of fall and winter millinery.

Let Us Send You a Copy of Our Catalogue

If you live out of town send us a postal card with your name and address, and we will send you a copy of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue.

For Fair Week Visitors

The new fall merchandise will be shown in all departments—Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

J.H. Chapman & Co. 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St., London

Without tax with the 30,000 people at his door, is obviously desirable, and doubt thousands of Conservative farmers will vote that way.

A TRADE EXTENSION.

The reciprocity agreement is merely a trade extension. It has, and can have, nothing to do with Canada's loyalty to the mother land or with her determination to buy what she wants from the old country if the old country will sell her what she wants.

MR. BORDEN'S POLICY.

"Great Britain now admits Canadian products free, but Mr. Borden objects to Canada lowering its duties in favor of Britain until Britain agrees to change its entire fiscal policy, impose a tariff against the world, and thus place a tax on the food of its own people. Yet this is what Mr. Borden calls a truly loyal and British policy."

THE BIG INTERESTS.

Some of the millionaires who are opposing reciprocity because they do not wish the farmer and the consumer to enjoy an extension of the free list.

INDUSTRIES STILL COME.

The National Cash Register people of Dayton, Ohio, are about to build a factory in Toronto. Another practical way of giving the lie to the anti-reciprocity campaigners.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The Ontario farmer is in a transition state, getting out of grain culture, in which he cannot compete with the West, and turning to dairying, fruit-growing, and other lines where the scarcity of farm labor is a severely felt, and on top of it, the exactions of the tariff. The free British market has been a godsend to him, but a free American market, the right to trade



Dear Miss—
The company
wants for
get off duty,
twice a week
for me?
A—He is
you or he
be with you,
a friendly
you so in the

Dear Miss—
are little
around them.
The half-moon
What can I do
will stop them

A—1. Maudie
and rub cold
skin about
in drugging the
nose, push the
base of the nose
will help her
sight. 2. Curious
nose, comfort
pod between the
to relieve the
and massaging.

To
Dear Miss
wants, and
wants?

A—Nurse
times with a
toothpick will
it is necessary
the acid mucus
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peroxide of hy
during the ear
usually cure it

Four W
C

Peach Puddi
large the pe
with Marshm
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fourth of a cu
three eggs and
When this is
mould. Lins a
put in the po
Beat the white
then add them
of cream whip
dinner. Cook t
ish of cherrie

Peach Shortc
has powder
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cutter into ro
three, and plac
on top. Bake
butter them, a
one with fresh
and sprinkled
Serve hot, sur
whipped cream,
ed with almond
chopped amend
fol

Peach and
Peach tips

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