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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
LAURIER'S CHALLENGE TO BIG-
OTRY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at
Sorel was, for the most part, a practical, business-like record of some of the great achievements of his Government. It opened and closed with eloquent and significant passages, in which he referred to the unholy alliance between the Castors and the Conservatives. He showed that he is ready to fight again the forces of bigotry in his own province. The Castors in Quebec are out of touch with the spirit of today and belong logically to the regime of Louis the Fourteenth. They are more French than was the grand monarch and more Catholic than is the Pope. While Sir Wilfrid's enemies in Ontario make the school clauses of the autonomy bill a pretext for stirring up Protestant bigotry against him, the Castors denounce the same legislation as a betrayal of the Catholic Church. During most of his public life Sir Wilfrid has been between these two fires. The race cry adds to his complications. In Ontario his French ancestry is urged against him at cross-roads meetings and in the still hush of the canvass. At the last general election, for instance, Colonel Sam Hughes flooded the riding of Victoria and Haliburton with circulars in which the Grand Trunk Pacific project was described as a design of Laurier's to "run a French-Canadian backbone" through the hinterland of Ontario. This is only a sample of the tactics employed all over the Province to excite prejudice against the Premier on grounds of race. In Quebec he is stigmatized by the Castors, the Nationalists and the other reactionaries who make up the larger section of the Conservative party, as a traitor to his own people. The nature of their campaign is shown in this passage from the Conservative organ of Quebec City, L'Evenement, quoted by the Premier in his address:

"We have always said that in a country like ours, where the majority is Protestant and English, it is a misfortune for our race that the Prime Minister should be a Frenchman. An English Prime Minister, who would need the French group to keep himself in power, would always respect our rights more and defend our privileges more vigorously than a French Prime Minister could do who must necessarily count upon the goodwill of the English to keep himself in power."

Thus the enemies of Laurier in Quebec and Ontario attack him from different sides, but they are fighting under the same party banner. Moderate men should rally to his support against this equivocal warfare.

BACK TO THE LAND.
The English small holdings act has been in operation six months, and while in many districts the authorities have been either holding back through indolence or deliberately putting obstacles in the way, in others the act is working most successfully. It is therefore to be expected that means will be taken to persuade or compel the more backward local authorities to get into line.

According to the report of the commissioners for small holdings, over 15,000 applications have been made in six months for 300,000 acres of land, and as this is taken as covering only one-third of the country and hardly any of the large towns, the result is encouraging. Of seventeen schemes thus far submitted, thirteen have been approved. Already the county councils have taken up 2,000 acres—420 by purchase, and the remainder on leases. Besides this they have acted as intermediaries for the direct, letting of 1,000 acres by landlords to small tenants. Except that the councils must always retain the right to raise money by rates or by loans on rates, the organization of machinery is wisely permitted to be elastic, and councils may delegate all powers to subcommittees of their own body, and may even appoint on these committees outsiders who are experts or professionals.

While Kent set the best example in having secured earlier than any other council a full list of applications in April and in appointing a body of seven expert land agents to examine the land proposed to be leased or purchased, Little Radnorshire is the only county which can claim to have set the act going inside of six months, as on June 30 it announced that an estate of about 280 acres was already in the occupation of fourteen small holders. Some counties have set aside large sums for improvement and adaptation. In Cambridgeshire, where the complete organization is

well advanced, some idea is given of the scale on which the act will be worked. Applications have already been received from 865 persons for 8,203 acres, of which the sub-committees have approved 673 applications for 3,080 acres.

The capital possessed by many of these applicants is a matter of surprise to the commissioners. In Cheshire, for instance, there are 180 applicants possessing over £26,000, and in Dorsetshire 206 applicants with £14,000 in cash, besides stock and implements.

The object of the act is to offer access to the land to as large a number of people as possible, and if that is accomplished and the new class of proprietors and tenants succeed in holding their own, a new era will have dawned for English agriculture, similar to the results of the Irish land legislation.

A BRYANISM.
No plank in the platform of Mr. Bryan has come in for a greater amount of adverse criticism than that declaring for Government guarantee of bank deposits. Some of his newspaper supporters decline to follow him on this issue, while the independent press generally is opposed to such a change in the banking law.

The proposal is strongly denounced by Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate, who points out as the fundamental objection to the guaranteeing of deposits in national banks that it would put a premium on and be an inducement to reckless banking. Relieved of the responsibility to and the fear of the depositors, the tendency would be to induce exploitation, manipulation and the use of assets of banks in a speculative way. It would promote speculation at the expense of fellow-bankers, which ultimately means at the expense of the depositors, and the sound banks would suffer for the rascality of the wildcat institutions, forcing sound and well-conducted banks to pay for the mistakes and crimes of men unfit to be in the banking business.

A Denver paper hits the point by this analogy. Suppose a law should be passed compelling every farmer to go security for every other farmer in the United States, every prosperous farmer guaranteeing that every shiftless farmer would meet his notes at the bank, pay his bills at the store, and make good the losses in his speculations. Would there not be a vigorous protest from every honest man to whom the law might apply? At once a law of that kind would be recognized as foolish in the extreme, as well as unjust. No sane man would seriously propose such an enactment, for it would be nothing less than confiscation to take the property of one man to pay the debts of another against his will. Yet this is precisely the principle which Mr. Bryan proposes to apply to the banks. His proposition is simply a scheme to make every bank go security for every other bank, and he does not disguise the fact that he hopes to capture votes by this device, because the number of depositors in the banks is greater than the number of bankers.

That Mr. Bryan's scheme will be endorsed by the sober-minded, commonsense people of the United States, is, however, hardly likely.

Sir Wilfrid's speech at Sorel didn't sound like his own song.

Mr. Stanfield's offer to resign his seat for Colchester, if it could be proved that it had been won corruptly, required no great courage, seeing that a general election is a few weeks off.

Mr. Borden opened his campaign yesterday. It is not his fault that he sounds like a penny whistle when Laurier's voice is being heard in the land at the same time.

Hon. Sidney Fisher has been handling Mr. Foster according to his deserts. Any public man less brazen than Mr. Foster would have taken to the tall timbers after the Foresters' exposure.

Messrs. Bennett and Blain, M. P.s. are doing team work on Conservative platforms. Birds of a feather, etc. Unless it be Foster and Fowler, no parliamentary pair can be so abusive and bad-mannered.

dated the report by reinstating the discharged telegrapher and agreeing to pay him in full for all the time he has been out of work.

Those who are disposed to belittle and find fault with the Lemieux act because it failed to prevent the strike of the C. P. R. machinists should not forget this case of the telegraphers and the for other cases where the act has been successful in ending disputes promptly and averting industrial war.

An act which, in forty odd cases, has done what it was designed to do, but which has failed in two or three cases, cannot fairly be said to have proved a failure. If the percentage of successes in favor of every law on the statute book were as great as the percentage in favor of the Lemieux act, this would be a law-abiding country indeed.

YOUNGEST SON HAS MOST BRAINS.
[Tit-Bits.]
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was the youngest son of the family and the most distinguished. How often has this not proved to be the case? Coleridge and Washington Irving were the youngest of eleven children; Benjamin Franklin the last born of seventeen; Johann Christian, the eleventh and youngest of Johann Sebastian Bach's children, was also the greatest of them; Wagner, Mozart and Rubens were each the last of seven, as was also Daniel Webster; Rembrandt was the baby in a family of six, Schumann in one of five, George Eliot in one of four, and Charles Lamb the youngest of three. The full list of famous youngest sons is a formidable one.

GERMAN COMFORT.
[London Nation.]
The German of the middle and lower-middle classes gets more for his money than the Englishman of the same standing. He gets a better education, his health is more scientifically watched, and he gets goose more often for dinner. When he can keep alive no more his relatives and friends express their lamentations by an advertisement in the local paper, half a column long.

NO WEDDING BELLS FOR HIM.
"Miss Potts" trembled the youth, as he parted from her at the door. "There is something I must say to you," "Proceed," she urged him, with an encouraging smile.

"Though I am now only a poor inventor," he stammered, "yet my airship is nearer perfection than ever. I have but two ideas in life—you and my airship. Will you—will you marry me?"

"Ah, you hesitate!" he said. "But 'tis well. Take time to think it over. I will come again for my answer. May I?"

"Yes," she answered coyly, "you may come again—upon one condition."

"Which is?" asked the gallantly lover breathlessly.

"That you come in your airship," she murmured.

FORCE OF HABIT.
[Philadelphia Inquirer.]
"Fine day, sir!" said the barber. "No reply."

"Looks a little like snow," he said, as he stropped his razor.

"Got a tender face?" he went on, as he made a sweep with the razor. "Don't shave close, do you?"

Profound silence.

Give the Children Plenty of Fruit
IT HELPS THEM TO KEEP WELL.

In a growing, active child the cells of which the body is composed are being worn out—and replaced—very rapidly. This dead tissue must be eaten, and the eliminating organs—the bowels, kidneys and skin—must not do their work well enough. Then the blood becomes poisoned, and the child does not thrive.

Nothing has such an invigorating effect on these organs as ripe fruit juices. Apple juice increases the action of the kidneys; other fruit juices stimulate the liver to secrete more bile, and bile produces easy and regular movements of the bowels; others stir up the glands of the skin to throw off more waste matter.

The difficulty is that to get these effects a great deal of fruit must be eaten, and the excess of pulp and woody matter may upset the digestion. The better way is to give the children "Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with valuable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-tives" have the combined effect of the different fruit juices, helping all the eliminating organs to work properly, curing constipation, tuning up the system, and keeping the children plump and rosy. Twenty-five cents for a trial box. Fifty cents for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DOCTORS FIX UP DAMAGE CLAIMS
Toronto Street Railway Company Adopts Plan of Conciliation Act.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—The principle of the conciliation board has won new converts in the persons of Toronto Railway Company officials. The street railway is a source of frequent mishaps; some due to the recklessness of passengers, others to the negligence of the company and its servants.

When the passenger is to blame, he gets nothing, when the railway admits its liability, there is still the question of "How much money?" to be considered. This is where the board of arbitrators is utilized.

The railway company has hit on the plan of referring the matter of damages to medical men, and it is said useless litigation is avoided in this way. Doctors of extensive practice are familiarized in various ways with the value of human life and limb.

So in many cases the citizen who is injured by a street car is asked to name a doctor to act with one appointed by the street railway in the assessment of damages. If the doctor attending the patient is a man of wide experience in his profession, he is readily accepted by the company. The two doctors get together, and if they cannot agree, they call a third; generally they agree.

Of course, it is not every case that is treated thus. Oftentimes the company refuses to admit liability for any amount, and the matter has to be fought out in the courts. On other occasions the injured party is himself able to agree on a suitable sum. In the last event, and before one cent of money is paid out, the matter is carefully weighed by Manager R. J. Fleming. Some roads set aside as high as 4, 5, 6, and 6 per cent of their earnings for damage payments, but the percentage which comes out of the Toronto Railway Company coffers is not nearly so large as that.

It is said that about 80 per cent of the claimants for reparation are women.

NOT AGREED ON BRYAN
Several Organizations Refuse to Follow Gompers' Advice.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—While Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is touring the country urging the election of Bryan, it is becoming evident that all is not harmony in the ranks of organized labor on the policy advocated by the leader. It has been brought to the attention of the Republican managers at the national headquarters that several labor organizations have refused to follow Gompers in his support of Bryan.

Chapman's
SIX O'CLOCK IS THE CLOSING HOUR. SATURDAYS, TEN O'CLOCK.
"Special Purchases" in Housefurnishings
With the following remarkable "Special Purchases" in Housefurnishings, we can engage the attention of the housekeepers of London right now. We have been making "Special Purchases" and holding them in reserve for this sale which we are ready to start tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. Such special value giving means early selecting if you would save.
Tapestry Carpet
A special purchase of All-wool English Tapestry Carpet that sells in the regular way for 50c yard. Procured to sell at 35c yard. We will not sell this line to dealers.
A special purchase of English Tapestry Carpet that sells in the regular way for 85c yard. One of the "plums" of the sale. Made and laid at
Window Shades
Slightly damaged by water. 40c values for, each 29¢
J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

part to make any recommendation to our members as to how they should vote in the coming general election, but quite naturally and properly we might say that every man interested in the labor movement, independent of his affiliation with organization, candidates, and their records and stand by our friends and help elect them, as well as oppose our enemies and help defeat them."

"That is one example," concluded Mr. Rosewater, "of the refusal of laboring men to follow Mr. Gompers in his present political policy."

Bennett's Vaudeville Theatre reopened for the season yesterday, and afternoon and night there were very large audiences. Especially was this the case at night, when S. R. O. was hung out at an early hour. This fact must have been very gratifying to the management, because it showed that the people of London want vaudeville, and they like the way Bennett's do business. Manager George P. Driscoll, in his own words, "has a splendid orchestra, and a splendid house staff backed up Manager Driscoll. Mr. Ed. Efner, the popular treasurer, was back in his place in the box office."

The bill was one which won the approval of the audience. Like all other vaudeville bills, there was something in it here and there which did not please everybody, but on the whole it was highly entertaining and satisfactory. It gave the people their money's worth.

The king bee attraction was the sketch of Ward and Curran, known as "The Terrible Judge." It is a hilarious burlesque of a police court, and should prove highly entertaining to Judge Love and Chief Williams, who will no doubt further its vagaries. Ward is the judge, and he's a bunch of fun. Curran takes several character roles well and sings admirably. Throughout the sketch there is a running fire of humorous hits which must be heard to be appreciated.

Mack and Williams have a dancing and singing act second to none on the stage today. Mack's imitations on the floor are wonderful, and he manages to inject into ordinary dance steps a delectable comedy which makes a tremendous hit. The work of Miss Williams is splendid.

The juggling act of the Zennetos should not be overlooked. It is marvellously clever and is staged away above the average. There are three people in this act—and also another person who doesn't do anything but look pretty, and does her work well, and it made an instantaneous hit with the audience.

Gives Out Labor Statement.
"That the position of the different labor organizations and different labor leaders is by no means in harmony with that of Samuel Gompers, who is trying to execute a contract to deliver the labor vote to the democratic ticket, is shown by the official statement made by P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen," said Mr. Rosewater. "In his latest circular and instructions issued to all lodges and members under date of Cleveland, Aug. 26, Mr. Morrissey says: 'National legislative representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and other brotherhoods presented to the Republican national convention at Chicago in June a proposed anti-injunction plank as representing the views of these organizations and requested that it be placed in the platform of the convention. The convention declined to accept this proposal.'"

"Then the same plank was presented to the Democrats and they declined to accept it."

Simple—Quick—Easy
To clean your shoes—rub on a very little of Day & Martin's "JUST OUT" Polish—let it dry for a minute or two—and a few rubs bring on a shine like patent leather. "JUST OUT" is made by the oldest and largest manufacturers of shoe polishes in the world. Ask your dealer for it. Take no substitute.
CHAS. GYDE, 22 St. Frs. Xavier St. - MONTREAL.
Agent for Canada.

the audiences yesterday. Holden's Manikins are almost human, and provide a splendid twenty minutes' amusement.

Ethardo, the contortionist, is a very clever and handsome young woman, and she certainly is a wonder in her line. Her equilibrium specialty is in a class by herself and will carry her through on any bill.

Sailor Bill and James and Lucy Cooper should also be mentioned. The sailor sings well, but hasn't sufficient variety in his songs which savor of concert work. The Cooper's have a line of talk which won thunderous applause and so must have pleased many other people much more than they did The Advertiser critic. But the act is a good one, and the line would prove a greater roar than in Canada, where the slapstick isn't very often drawn from the scabbard.

There will be a matinee and evening performance at Bennett's every day this week.

The theatrical season of 1908-1909 of the Grand Opera House opened last night when the well-known comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," was presented by Mr. Robert Ganthony and supporting company.

The Grand Opera House has been put in excellent shape during the holidays, and is one of the finest playhouses in Ontario. Manager McLeish has done his utmost to make the theatre as attractive as possible and has succeeded admirably.

As for the play itself, it is well-known to Londoners, and was presented here some years ago by Mr. H. Reeves-Smith. It is founded on domestic life and is a delightful satire on that type of femininity which weeps on all and sundry occasions. This failing on the part of the wife of course proves most embarrassing to her husband, in fact it has him on the verge of distraction all the time. The leading role is in the hands of Mr. Robert Ganthony, an actor of standing and ability. His portrayal of the husband was well-done, and he created a most favorable impression. He is a fine character actor, and will make a distinct hit with the play.

The supporting company is good. Miss Ella B. Cross as Mrs. Parbury the woman who weeps showed marked ability, and never overdid her part. She was a distinct favorite with the house.

Miss Helen Stanmore as Miss Woodward, was also excellent.

"A Pair of Country Kids."

Among the many popular priced attractions booked at the Grand for the coming season, none gives better promise of being a distinct novelty than "A Pair of Country Kids," that will appear on Friday evening. This new rural comedy-drama has been built on entirely new lines. You can expect to spend one jolly night in the country, and laugh and romp with the kids and their merry company. During the action of the play several specialties and musical numbers are introduced.

The Great American Play, "Paid in Full."

Away from the beaten path, worn hard by the constant travel of the author who believes in conventional themes, did Eugene Walter stray in his search for a story which might appeal to the great mass of theatregoers in America, and "Paid in Full," which will be given on the stage of the Grand on Saturday, matinee and night, he has found a novel story. It is neither a play of the east nor the west, but of all America, and he has created strong characters, participating in strong scenes. Their dialogue is such as men and women of the world of today use. The play is in four acts, all of the scenes being placed in New York, but easily applicable to any city in the land.

GIVEN UP BY DOCTOR—NOW IN PINK OF HEALTH
No word of ours could be more convincing of Psychine's power to make the sick well than those of John A. Galbraith, a well-to-do farmer of Plympton, Ont. He says: "I did not seem able to gain any strength after the attack of pneumonia. One doctor after another told me I could not recover, and advised me to settle all my affairs as quickly as possible. This was the condition I was in when my neighbor, Rev. C. E. Burrell, of the Baptist Church, advised me to try PSYCHINE, and procured for me a trial bottle. This was in May, 1906, and at that time I was reduced in weight to 120 pounds. The PSYCHINE did good from the start. I gained in weight at the rate of a pound a day until I went up to 150 pounds, steadily regaining my strength and feeling better. I actually had to have my clothes enlarged, not through any corpulence, but owing to a putting on of good flesh all over. I have resumed my work and have gone through a severe and sickly winter with nothing worse than an attack of grip, which my system was able to throw off without any serious results. "I give this statement for the purpose of showing how PSYCHINE has probably saved my life, and in hope that others may be likewise benefited by its use."

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We want every family to know the merits of Psychine and will send every householder a trial bottle free. Cut out coupon and mail to Dr. T. A. Sloman, Limited, Toronto.
Please send me a free sample of Psychine as per our special offer.
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