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LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 27.

MR. PERLEY'S PREDICAMENT.

As one of the evidences that Canada will prosper by reciprocity, Hon. Mr. Pugsley mentioned the other night that the Riddon Paper Company would make \$90,000 a year more. Of this company Mr. Perley, the Opposition whip, is vice-president. He professed great indignation that the report of a letter from the company to the Minister of Finance had been thus revealed, and stung by the laughter of the Liberal members at the incongruity between the business support of his company to the pact and his own antagonism to it as a party man, he charged Mr. Pugsley with being unable to understand any principle above the promptings of his pocket. But Mr. Perley should reflect that in this reciprocity question the gain of any one man or company is an element of the situation.

And Mr. Perley or his company does not stand alone. Mr. Flavell, as president of the Davies Packing Company, has been depicting the future of that concern in the rosiest hues, while as a politician he has prophesied blue ruin. It is the same thing with Mr. Foster and Mr. German. As directors of a great Ontario fruit company, they have been advertising in Great Britain its unrivalled prospects, while as politicians at Ottawa they warring their hands over its impending destruction by the reciprocity pact. Not long ago Hon. Mr. Hanna spoke at Sarnia on the great developments bound to come in the canning industry, without considering for a moment the setback which as a politician he professes to fear, should the agreement become law.

Rumors of war send even British consuls down to low record marks these days, but do rumors of reciprocity affect adversely the subscriptions to Canadian stocks and allotments, the prospectuses of Messrs. Foster, Flavell, etc., or the price of C. P. R.? Quite the contrary, all goes well in our stock markets, and as business men our anti-reciprocity politicians are all looking for increasing profits. Mr. Perley as a politician rather sinks below their rises above his pocket. Through each business unit seek gain ahead, he has a strange nightmare that the sum of these units, the country's business at large, is going to suffer loss. Would any one put such an arithmetician into power?

THE HALSBURY DINNER.

The Halsbury dinner was perhaps robbed of some eclat by the publication of Mr. Balfour's letter, declaring his intention to stand or fall by Lord Lansdowne in the policy of moderation. The no-surrender men showed themselves anxious at any rate not to break through each business unit seek gain ahead, he has a strange nightmare that the sum of these units, the country's business at large, is going to suffer loss. Would any one put such an arithmetician into power?

It is curious that the hie-bound patriots find themselves allied with the tariff reform leaders of the House of Commons. The backwoodsmen look to the Brummagem men for support and comfort. Messrs. Austin Chamberlain and F. E. Smith, who have premisses aspirations and chafe under the warring guidance of Mr. Balfour, find an outlet for their energies in patronizing the revolt of the extremist lords. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the high priest or saint of the tariff reform cult, sent his blessing to the banquet. For a time Joseph did represent his people in Pharaoh's court, but he has gone over to the Egyptians altogether since his final retreat to the shrine at Birmingham.

Goldwin Smith once spoke, with a reference to Disraeli of "the stupid party" that has always welcomed as its leader "an adventurer with brains." The dictum is amply illustrated in Great Britain today. Not only do the last-ditchers throng with a touching confidence to Messrs. Chamberlain and Smith for encouragement, but among themselves they put the plebeian Earl of Halsbury upon the pedestal of honor.

Hardinge Stanley Giffard, who was born in 1825 in the old corn-law days, is the son of a once well-known newspaper man. He worked his way to the bar in 1850, and to an Oxford degree in 1855 at the mature age of 30. He rose to be solicitor-general in 1875-1880, and from 1877 to 1885 was a member of the House of Commons. In 1885 he was created Baron Halsbury, and in 1898 Earl of Halsbury. From 1895 to 1896 he was Lord Chancellor. Such, in brief, is the career of the

man whom the insurgents follow as their condottiere. The man from the ranks commonly is the greatest stickler for privilege once he has attained to it, and the hereditarians make use of his superstitious brains and energy.

However, it is not even a forlorn hope which Halsbury leads and out of which Messrs. Austin Chamberlain and F. E. Smith seek to make capital. The insurgent movement is simply a spectacular assertion of principle to no purpose and also at no sacrifice to the assertors. As the Times editorially remind them, they have no power of any kind except the power to damage if not to break the party to which they belong.

Whether they will yet largely back down is a question. The Government seeks guarantees from Lord Lansdowne that the veto bill will be passed, intending, if they are not forth-coming, to forestall a defeat and a coming to an immediate cessation of peers sufficient in number to beat the extremists no matter what they do.

WHY NOT REDRESS THE BALANCE?

There is an American cry also of "let well enough alone." In regard to American-Canadian trade, the American exports to Canada are nearly treble the imports, and both keep growing. In the American fiscal year ending June 30 last, United States sales to Canada were \$270,000,000, and Canadian sales to the United States \$100,000,000, according to American official returns. Why then conclude an arrangement which would disturb things and especially this American preponderance? In answer the New York Sun says:

"This view is narrow and indefensible. The currents of commerce have been checked by obstacles for whose removal Congress has now done what it can. If the Canadians agree to the removal of those impediments, as in all probability they will, the natural forces of trade will come into operation as they have not hitherto. It is particularly to be hoped that with freer play of these forces the controversy now in the mind of merchandise will be considerably enlarged."

Of course, as the Sun says, this increase of Canadian exports southward is just what frightens the American enemies of the pact, who will now be intriguing and lobbying in Canada. But it ought to induce every Canadian to induce every Canadian to lobby for reciprocity. We need the great United States market to bring about a more even balance of trade. The Sun observes that the whole surplus products of Canadian farms and waters, valued at about \$150,000,000, would not be enough to feed those who are yearly added to the American population so much for the capacity of the American market. Access to it will develop this country at a rate never yet dreamed of.

The Sun thinks that the increase of Canadian exports to the United States will continue the increase of our imports from the United States. "The United States can increase its purchases from Canada by \$50,000,000 with material nations here, and to its industries, and interests, and by such increase so add to the purchasing power of the Canadians that they will be able to buy from an economic standpoint the Canadian opposition to the agreement is as short-sighted as the opposition on this side of the line."

"The issue of an election, says the Sun, 'will probably end in Canadian approval of the agreement. Meanwhile we shall continue to sell the Canadians some \$25,000,000 worth of merchandise every month and buy from them about \$10,000,000 worth. Is it for the Canadians to decide whether these purchases shall be appreciably increased?'"

Why not call it the Disunionist party? Outside of Toronto, who can name half a dozen prominent Liberals opposed to reciprocity?

The international trust has become familiar, but the international lobbyist is quite a new development. General Garcia promises grapes fruit at five cents apiece under reciprocity with Cuba. Hurrah for reciprocity with Cuba!

Mr. Monk assails Sir Wilfrid in the House for "lending himself to the development of closer imperial ties." Jingo jingo please copy.

"Let Laurier finish his work," and then follow the hearse with the "white plume" to a cemetery of national obscurity. Stratford Herald.

The Toronto News calls the rowdiness in the British House of Commons "determined firmness." The News has lately become unique in its subject lunacy.

Pte. Clifford deserves the honor in store for him. It is not necessary to know the winner of the King's prize at Biele to know that he has taken care of himself. A steady nerve and unsteady habits do not go together.

Mr. Bristol, M. P., Toronto, says reciprocity is not the policy of decent Liberals. Perhaps Mr. Bristol thinks the only decent Liberals are the eighteen Toronto plutocrats who signed the anti-reciprocity manifesto.

The Winnipeg Telegram, the Conservative organ there, sees in reciprocity merely a dodge to head off the agitation for lower duties on manufactured goods. The eastern opponents of the pact say it is the first step toward handing the Canadian market over to the United States manufacturers. Even the falsehood behind the opposition to the pact is two-faced.

A QUERY FOR MR. SIFTON.

(Hamilton Times.)  
Mr. Clifford Sifton has just come back from England, and Sifton might inform the country why he permitted the use of his frank for mailing, at the cost of the country, the reciprocity literature of the Canadian National League in his absence, thus enabling it to cheat the postoffice.

RAISING THE RENT.

(Elginburg Blatter.)  
Wife—Did you refuse to give that man the room?  
Husband—He looked so ill-tempered I was afraid I should never sum up courage enough to raise his rent later on.

THE MICROBE DOESN'T TELL.

(Washington Star.)  
"There are microbes in a kiss," said the scientist.  
"I don't care," replied the summer resort beau. "A microbe can't be a witness in a breach of promise case."

OVERSIGHT REMEDIED.

(Washington Herald.)  
"You forgot something," called his wife from the window.  
He came back.  
"What did I forget?"  
"You forgot to slam the door."

HOT-WEATHER LESSONS.

(Canadian Collier.)  
A fortnight ago the great and good Province of Ontario suffered four weeks of one and a half day of blistering weather. The glass read one hundred, and in some places a hundred and nine. The observatory people said it was a record. The oldest Canadian had not the nerve to be about forgotten summers in the face of the official figures. The sun, for certain high purposes of his own, seemed bent on letting the province be satisfied of the North Temperate Zone know just what Sahara was like. The oldest Canadian had not the nerve to be about forgotten summers in the face of the official figures. The sun, for certain high purposes of his own, seemed bent on letting the province be satisfied of the North Temperate Zone know just what Sahara was like.

STRATEGY.

(New York Sun.)  
Miss Higgins—But it is time for the guests to leave.  
Hostess—Yes, that's why I want you to sing.

THE QUESTION OF TODAY.

(Judge.)  
First Man (dejectedly)—I haven't taken a drop in a year.  
Second Man (Es—acceptant or prohibitions?)

CERTAINLY NOT.

(Washington Star.)  
Of course, an enormous amount of attention J. Pierpont Morgan secures in Europe is in no wise influenced by the fact that he is a wealthy American.

HIS MODERATE AMBITION.

(New York Sun.)  
Knicker—Would you like to walk back to the office?  
Baker—If I'm happy enough if my wife let me take her in the kitchen.

THE INTERNATIONAL LOBBYIST.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.)  
There was one development in Washington after the passage of the reciprocity bill, a witness, and a most attractive wide public interest, but which is still of considerable importance. The army of lobbyists which has spent recent months in Washington fighting reciprocity on behalf of various large business interests, packed up as so many of the Senate vote was announced, and headed north for Ottawa. It will probably be heard from at the Canadian capital in the weeks to come.

The lobbyist was put through Congress in the face of the opposition of many private interests. Those most familiar with the lobbyist's character and the lobbyist's character, and his remarkable skill upon the Canadian people, have little doubt that eventually the same result will be attained. The lobbyist's character, and his remarkable skill upon the Canadian people, have little doubt that eventually the same result will be attained.

A WINNING BATTLE CRY.

(Toronto Globe.)  
Laurier and larger markets.

FOR A RAINY DAY.

(Washington Star.)  
"We should have something for a rainy day," said the prudent woman.  
"I try to," replied Miss Cayenne. "But I must confess that I find silk hosiery expensive."

NEVER.

(Punch.)  
Mr. Willis: But why don't you take your bank book to the bank?  
Mrs. Willis: I don't want that snooty-looking clerk to know how much I've got in there.

FORETHOUGHT.

(Harpers' Bazaar.)  
Mrs. Cleverant—I have engaged two cooks, my dear.  
Mr. Cleverant—Yes, one will come tomorrow and the other a week hence.

THE DOG.

(London Chronicle.)  
Handwriting expert, concerning whom some hard things were said by counsel in the Plymouth society libel case, occasionally have an unpleasant time in the courtroom. At leading brief, handwriting expert by name, and counsel by name, asked, "Where is the dog?" counsel replied, "The dog which the judge at the last assizes said he would not hang on your evidence."

UNRELIABLE.

(Punch.)  
Sunday School Teacher—Why, Willie, I'm surprised; what part of the Bible is it that you don't believe in?  
Willie—That part of the middle where they keep the family axes.

THE USUAL WAY.

"The barber told me a very interesting story as he shaved me."  
"Indeed?"  
"Yes," and also illustrated it with cuts."

RAILROADS OF FRANCE BOTHERED WITH LAWLESS

Authorities Unable to Arrest Numerous Criminals.

Paris, July 25.—There is no question of the attempt being made to evade all established authority. All over the country soldiers are receiving circulars involving them to the discipline. So serious is the information which M. Jean Cruppi, the minister of justice, has received that the Government has at last decided to open an inquiry on this subject as well as on the acts of sabotage committed almost daily.

It is a singular thing that of all the acts of sabotage committed on the railroads during the last few weeks the authorities have not been able to arrest any of the criminals. This system of wrecking has reached such a stage that unless some drastic action is taken many people will cease to use the railroads. The recent attempt made to derail the Havre express shows to what lengths lawbreakers will go.

The saboteurs are apparently obdurate. For the fourth time within the last three months the Havre express has been cut off near Breteuil. Obviously the criminals are men familiar with the business. They are perfectly organized and receive their instructions from some central body. In their revenge on the railroad companies they do not hesitate to sacrifice the lives of the people with whom they have no quarrel.

In the attempt to wreck the express train, the saboteurs are following up a clue which, it is hoped, will result in the arrest of the would-be wreckers. If they are caught they will be smartly dealt with. Meanwhile the anti-militarist chief, M. Gustave Hervé, is the object of another charge. This man, with a curious mental twist, is spending his time in prison by writing for his paper, Guerre Sociale, violent articles against the army. Two of his latest articles have brought him within the law. It looks as if this martyr in the cause of anarchy is in for a further term of imprisonment.

FIRE INSPECTOR HURT AT CHATHAM

George A. Low Injured by an Explosion of Chemicals—George W. Kipp Dead.

Chatham, July 26.—While making an inspection of the Chatham Wheel Works, George A. Low, of Toronto, inspector for the Canadian fire department, was injured by the explosion of chemicals, his arm being broken in three places. Mr. Low is now in the hospital.

Word has been received here of the death of George W. Kipp, of Toronto, president of the Chatham wheel works, who was killed by the explosion of chemicals, his arm being broken in three places. Mr. Kipp was the leader of the American capitalists who had come to Chatham to establish a wheel works.

STRIKING LAWYERS RETURN TO WORK

Counsel for Camorristi Will Endeavor to Keep the Peace. [Canadian Press.]

Vancouver, July 25.—The striking attorneys for the defence returned to court today, and the trial of the Camorristi did not resume. The trial had been interrupted when the lawyers, who had been on strike since the 10th, returned to work. The trial of the Camorristi did not resume.

DEUEL TO THE DEATH

Sacramento, Cal. July 26.—In one of the most desperate pistol battles ever seen here C. N. Emery was killed today by the police after he had shot and wounded several men.

LIBRARIES OF THE NORTH

First Annual Meeting of Northern Association Held at North Bay.

North Bay, July 26.—The first annual meeting of the northern district library institute, under the direction of Ontario Libraries Association and the Ontario Library Association, met at the normal school, this city, Tuesday, delegates being present from Sault Ste. Marie, Orono Bay, New Liskeard, Littleton, North Bay, and other places.

THE PEACE PACTS.

Washington, July 26.—It is believed here that both the Anglo-American and Franco-American general arbitration treaties can be made ready for signatures by Saturday or Sunday.

THE TRADE FIGURES

A Total Increase of Nearly Ten Millions for First Quarter.

Ottawa, July 26.—For the past quarter of the present fiscal year Canada's total trade was \$18,880,000, an increase of \$2,065,738, as compared with April, May and June of last year. The increase was entirely in imports, which totalled \$12,333,344, or nearly twelve million more than for the corresponding period of last year.

UNRELIABLE.

(Punch.)  
Sunday School Teacher—Why, Willie, I'm surprised; what part of the Bible is it that you don't believe in?  
Willie—That part of the middle where they keep the family axes.

THE USUAL WAY.

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Closing Days of July Sale

CROWDING BARGAIN SALES INTO THE LAST DAYS OF THE JULY SALE. THE RUMMAGE SALE WILL BE CONTINUED FRIDAY.

One Day Sale of Men's Suits

Men's and Young Men's Suits, made of English tweed, in dark and light patterns. Single-breasted, 3-button sack style, well lined and trimmed. These Suits are correct in style and thoroughly tailored. It's a great chance to buy an every-day Suit at a remarkably small cost—\$3.95. Sizes 33 to 42. This sale is positively for Friday only.

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS—Of strong dark-colored tweed; coat and knickers lined throughout; sizes 6 to 12 years. Just 20 of these Suits, and we call it a snap for the first twenty boys to come Friday morning. Price, only \$1.39.

Another Lot of Petticoats

To those who were not early enough at our last sale, this will be glad news. Hour of this sale is 10 o'clock Friday morning. These Petticoats are fully as good as last week's lot. Black saten only. Sizes 38 to 42. Remember the hour—10 o'clock Friday morning—39c.

Items From Linen Counter

24 only Patterned Linen Table Cloths, fully bleached, with border all round and fret work border. Size 60x66. Useful size for breakfast table or summer cottage use. These 95c. 58-inch Semi-Bleached Table Linen, Special 25c. 60-inch Semi-Bleached Table Linen, heavy weave. 48c. Regular 60c. Friday, a yard.

Lustres 25c Yard

400 yards Lustre Dress Goods, all wool, silk finished; splendid qualities in green, brown and gray shades. 40 and 42 inches wide. Regular 50c, 65c and 75c. Friday, at a yard, 25c.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

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