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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

MR. BORDEN MEETS THE GRAIN GROWERS.

The graingrowers met the Conservative Lochinvar yesterday at Brandon, and got a very decided "no" to their demand for his support to the reciprocity agreement. That this answer and all the argumentation used to give it a color of reason could not satisfy the grangers will be made abundantly clear to Mr. Borden in the further progress of his tour. The grangers will keep meeting him, leaping out spectre-like from behind every butte and poplar clump along the march, and thrusting towards him the same old paper with the same old questions. For his part, no doubt, he will keep on laying the bogey with his little spell of fiscal autonomy and tariff commission, only to hear again and again the ominous question "Will you support reciprocity and increased British preference?" It will be with him at Philippi.

At Brandon the farmers insisted on the absolute necessity of reciprocity, and Mr. Borden said that he was "absolutely opposed." There is not much common ground here between the Opposition leader and the western electorate. If they cheered him, as anti-reciprocity journals say, they cheered him as a bold enemy. In the address and resolutions prepared and read by prominent Conservatives there were biting comments on the motives which have seemed to actuate the opposition to the pact, the selfishness of certain interests, their desire to control both the selling and the buying ends of the farmers' occupation. To the requests for Government operation of the Hudson Bay Railway and of terminal elevators, and for state aid to the chilled meat industry, Mr. Borden was ready enough with a favorable reply, but he stood pat on the tariff in a way that could leave no doubts or hopes in the minds of his hearers. To those western supporters of his who wanted him to go at the tariff with an axe, and hoped that western air might improve his vision and enlarge his ideas, he must be a heavy disappointment. He and his party are revealed as provincial, as eastern, and as reactionary; where the Laurier policy of the pact is national, redressing the grievances of the west, and preserving all the progress of the east.

Far from happy was Mr. Borden's conjunction at Brandon with Hon. Hugh John Macdonald. When a candidate once for Brandon, this politician came out openly for abolition of all duties on agricultural implements, in opposition to his party's policy. It was a mere bribe, as there was not the slightest chance of the abolition being carried out, whichever side won in the election. If this had been recalled yesterday, some piquancy would have been imparted to the proceedings.

The Brandon meeting marks the first of a series of engagements in which the Opposition leader must clash with the grain-growers. Before he is through, they will make him feel the edge of the western temper. They may just tire of him and let him alone.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Imperial Conference has practically closed, with all parties, British and colonial, within and without the conference, well satisfied, except a few people actuated by party motives, who were determined beforehand to find cause for complaint. Everything has gone off with a general accord of the British and colonial statesmen. The best of feeling has prevailed throughout among the members of the conference. Their deliberations have done much to pave the way for closer co-operation, and a better mutual understanding among the component parts of the Empire. The Royal Commission on Trade, proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and acclaimed by all, is among the fruitful achievements of the conference of 1911. Only a few journals of a certain stripe in Britain and Canada keep up an angry and indeed senseless clatter because the conference has not played into the hands of the Unionist party in Great Britain.

Papers like the Toronto News and the London Standard keep hallooing to each other across the Atlantic that Laurier has been a stumbling-block to every plan of Imperial unity. The Times' statement, "that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's view of imperial relations does not in practice differ much from that of the other prime ministers," may be intended to damn with faint praise. But that it is an understatement appears from today's dispatch on the last important meeting of the conference. It is there made plain that Sir Wilfrid is in hearty accord with the other statesmen on the subject of imperial consultation. Sir Andrew Fisher's motion that the ministers of the United Kingdom and the dominions exchange views between conferences was "heartily seconded by Sir Wilfrid Laurier." And in the closing moments Sir Wilfrid "declared that this was the first time that the British Government had taken the overseas dominions in its complete confidence on questions of defence and foreign politics. The over-seas dominions were thoroughly gratified, he said.

Premier Fisher and Premier Botha indorsed Sir Wilfrid's assurances, the latter saying that the only way to make the Empire greater was through love, and the co-operation of the present conference unified that friendship which must lead in co-operation. Premier Asquith finally expressed his satisfaction with a conference which his own wonderful tact, courtesy and dignity have done much to make "a landmark in the development of imperial constitutional history," as he is reported to have expressed it.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

Taking advantage of the unpopularity of the reciprocity measure with the American farmers, the Democrats in the House of Representatives have been putting through the Underwood bill. This bill proposes to reduce very considerably the duties on raw wool and partly manufactured wool products, but would place on the free list a number of finished food products and other manufactured articles largely used by the American farmer. The intention is to outbid Taft with the cities and to completely upset his agricultural support. Look at this bill and at that, the Democratic campaigner will be saying to the farmers at the next presidential election, comparing the hated reciprocity pact with the benefits which the Democratic measure would confer.

Though passed by a vote of 221 to 100 in the House, 24 Republicans voting for it and only one Democrat against, the bill will certainly be killed by the Senate. Consequently, the onus of responsibility for its defeat will rest with the Republican majority there. The people, which elected a Democratic majority last fall to the Lower House, will be angry at its desire for tariff relief being thus overruled.

It is notable that this measure would give Canada, along with other countries, a number of advantages, without calling for any return. Canada would be indeed the greatest gainer, next to the United States herself, being in such close proximity to the Republic.

KNUTE NELSON: PROPHET OF WOE

(Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.)

The Honorable Knute Nelson, United States Senator from Minnesota, sat behind a stack of papers that almost hid him from the Speaker's eye. He gazed affectionately on the bundle, which contained the signatures of 35,000 Minnesota farmers praying for the rejection of Canadian reciprocity. Knute is a Scandinavian, who, like many of his countrymen, has made money and acquired other good things, including public office, in the northwestern states. It was with an air of proud importance that he watched two toiling pages carry the cord of petitions down the aisle and deposit it at the foot of the throne. Knute felt that he represented 35,000 grain-growers in his own person, and that his voice was the vox populi, so far as Minnesota was concerned.

* * *

It is impossible to convey in cold print an idea of the burning and devouring anger which reciprocity has kindled in the breasts of Knute and his brother-Senators from the western border states. They couldn't rage more furiously if the President had invited a plague of locusts to descend on Minnesota and the Dakotas from north of the boundary line. If one could credit their lurid word-pictures, not all the pests known to the entomologist could inflict more damage on the western farmers than the reciprocity pact. Canadian wheat, barley, oats, cattle, and sheep are to pour in a devastating flood over the land, if the breakwater of the tariff is removed. The Egypt of Joseph's time was cursed with famine, but Minnesota and the Dakotas are to be ruined by plenty.

* * *

In a three-hour speech in which he poured out the bitterness of his soul, Nelson produced an appalling array of statistics, for which he had rooted among the records of half a century. He described in detail the nature and operation of the reciprocity treaty of 1855-1866, showing that Canada's exports jumped from $12,000,000 to $46,000,000 in the 11 years of the treaty, while the sales of the United States to Canada actually fell from $18,000,000 to $16,000,000. Probably Knute hadn't heard Crothers, of Elgin, and other Canadian politicians wail over the disaster to Canadian trade during the same period. He might be interested also in reading Mr. Borden's speeches to the western grangers, in which they are threatened with the same woes that are to fall upon their brethren south of the line.

* * *

The Senator's address, whatever may be thought of its logic, exhibited a good deal of industry in its compilation of figures to support his case. It showed an intimate acquaintance with conditions in the Canadian Northwest, and with the state of the markets in both countries. He was able to show that the price of barley ranged from 20 cents to 40 cents a bushel higher in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg; that wheat averaged 10¾ cents higher in Minneapolis; oats 7 cents higher for most of the year, and flax 25 cents higher. He proved also that the tariff had killed the sale of Canadian barley in the United States, and that the American crop had increased from 87,000,000 bushels to 162,227,000 bushels since the tax was applied. While all this is true, it does not follow, as some of the Senators reminded him, that American prices will be depressed by the admission of Canadian products. Certainly it is no reason why Canadian farmers should reject the proffered boon.

* * * *

If the Nelsons and the McCumbers and the other anti-reciprocity Senators are serving no other good purpose just now, they are giving Canada a magnificent advertisement. They are painting it as a garden of Eden. How do the Canadian opponents of reciprocity like Senator Nelson's picture?

"Canada's new and virgin lands are in a high degree adapted to the producing of oats, flax, and the raising of cattle. . . Canada has a more liberal homestead law than ours for its Dominion lands, and large quantities of land, owned by the railroad companies, the Hudson Bay Company, and various land syndicates, can be purchased on liberal terms at a low price—much cheaper than lands of similar quality in our country.

"I may say that within the last five years over half a million of our people have gone across the border and settled on those Canadian lands. The opening of our markets free to the farmers of these provinces will greatly stimulate immigration from the United States, to their gain and our loss. Cheap and fertile lands have hitherto, in later years, proved a great inducement and stimulation for emigration to Canada, in spite of the tariff embargo which has hitherto existed. If this embargo is removed and the farms in these provinces are given free access to our markets, there will be a rush of our people to these provinces, and thus a double injury will be inflicted by the pending reciprocity plan—a loss in people and a loss in prices on our agricultural products and our agricultural lands."

* * * *

The Senator grew almost tearful at the vision conjured up by his own fears. "As for myself," he said, with a break in his voice, "my course seems clear in this matter. My youth and early manhood were spent in farm work, and I have ever since had a fondness for the farm. I know how hard the farmer's lot is; how he must work and struggle early and late, from dawn until dark. No eight-hour day for him. His life is so strenuous that the allurements of the large cities attract his children and make hired help scarce. . . . . I cannot see my way clear to desert the farmers of our state. My pulse beats with their pulse, my heart throbs with their hearts and their soul is mine. The words of Luther at the Diet of Worms come to me on this occasion:

"'Here I stand; I can do no otherwise, God help me.'"

And the Senate was polite enough not to giggle.

SHE WAS WILLING.

[Washington Herald.]

"Madam, I'm walking around the world on a wager."

"Well, I don't mind letting my bulldog pace you for a couple of miles. Here Tige."

NEVER SAID IT.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"I hear you have been saying you would take great delight in attending my funeral."

"I have never said anything of the kind."

"I think I should prefer to believe the man who told me."

"Very well; believe him, if you like; but I never said it. I should not think of permitting myself to be seen at your funeral."

WHY, OH, WHY?

[Judge.]

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud,
When mother, who poses as fate,
Gets out the old album and shows to the crowd
Your picture when you were just eight?

SIR WILLIAM'S BRAVE DEATH.

[London Times.]

"The inquest on the body of the late Sir W. S. Gilbert was held on Wednesday by Dr. Gordon Hogg, coroner for West Middlesex, at Sir William's residence, Grim's Dyke, Harrow Weald.

"The coroner said that the death occurred at 4:20 on May 29, and the information given to him was that Sir William was bathing with Miss Preece, of Burnside, Weldon Crescent, Harrow. The other lady was Miss Winifred Emery, of the same address. It appeared that one of the ladies got out of her depth and called to Sir William. Sir William, who was some distance away, swam very fast to her and told her not to splash and she would be all right. As he got to her she placed her hand on his shoulder and he then immediately sank. Assistance was called, and a boat was put out to them. When Sir William was brought to the bank it was found he was already dead. Dr. Wilson and Dr. Shackleton were called, but they were unable to be of assistance.

"Dr. Shackleton, of Bushey, said he was Sir William's usual medical attendant. Sir William's general condition of health for a man of his years was good, but he had signs of heart weakness, and the witness had warned him against bathing when it was too cold. Dr. Shackleton said he had not considered a post-mortem examination necessary, as in his opinion Sir William died from syncope, the result of excessive exertion. He had not died from drowning.

"The coroner, in addressing the jury, said the doctors were agreed that the cause of death was syncope, and the evidence made it quite clear that Sir William died in endeavoring to save a young lady in distress. It was a very honorable end to a great and distinguished career.

"The jury then found that Sir William died from heart failure as the result of overexertion whilst bathing."

WHEN YOUR BEST IS DONE.

[S. E. Kiser.]

When you've done your work as well as you can
And your past is clean and your conscience clear,
When you know that you haven't wronged any man,
When you've made no foe to be faced with fear,
The busy world may be still inclined
To deny rewards you have longed to claim,
But it cannot rob you of peace of mind
Or bring to your cheeks the blush of shame.
And the world, however it may connive
To keep you down and to hold you back;
Must respect the hopes that you keep alive,
Though its praise may be for the gifts you lack,
And the scorn on the lips of the richest man
Is not a thing you have cause to fear,
When you've done your work as well as you can
And your past is clean and your conscience clear.

A CHANGE.

[Baltimore American.]

"Your wife is rather dogmatic, isn't she?"

"She was, when Pomeranian pups were in fashion, but now she's automatic."

SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD.

[Baltimore American.]

"Your husband has no stamina, has he, Mrs. O'Brien?"

"No, sir, but he's got a life insurance."

HARD.

[Judge.]

Old Gent—'Pon my word, madam, I should hardly have known you, you have altered so much.

Lady—For the better or for the worse?

Old Gent—Ah, madam, you could only change for the better.

AN ANOMALY.

[Toronto Star.]

A British subject anywhere should certainly be a British subject everywhere. Men like Sir William Van Horne, though honored by the crown, are American subjects in Great Britain, because naturalized in Canada. It is not generally known that Sir William's title is only an honorary one, because he is a British subject only while in Canada.

CHARGED.

[Judge.]

Willis—He calls himself a human dynamo.

Gillis—No wonder; everything he has on is charged.

A COMBINED PICNIC AT SPRINGBANK PARK

Chelsea Green and Odell Schools Spent a Pleasant Day.

Odell's school and Chelsea Green school held a union picnic to Springbank. The children and parents, about two hundred in all, gathered at the schools and took the early cars to the park.

A game of baseball in the morning proved that the Green still holds the record for playing. After lunch races were the order, and the following were the winners of the Chelsea Green school:

Boys, 16 years and over—Alexander Strain, Bert Clark.

Girls—Marguerite Bourne, Myrtle Weston, Isabel Clayton.

Boys, 7 to 9 years—George Bourne, Jim Haynes, Graham Bruce.

Girls—Aldine Robinson, Ethel Clark, Maggie Chittick.

Boys, 10 to 12 years—Daniel Fleming, Norman Greenside, Geo. Haynes.

Girls—Vera Robinson, Rosie Bourne, Mabel Clayton.

Boys, 11 to 13 years—Gordon Haynes, Daniel Fleming, Norman Greenslides.

Girls — Mabel Clayton, Hannah Chambers, Florence Corby.

Boys, 13 years and over — Bert Haynes, B. Needham, Maurice Cox.

Girls — E. Clayton, M. Fleming, Olive Robinson.

Three-legged race—B. Haynes and B. Needham, Maurice Cox and G. Haynes.

Chums' race—Edna Clayton and Gladys Cornelious, Margaret Fleming and Adelene Chambers.

Peanut race, girls—Elsie Bowden, Gladys Cornelious, Carrie Pierson.

Jumping contest—Bert Haynes, H. Needham, Maurice Cox.

Blind pig race—J. McNoir, F. Simmons, H. Needham.

Young ladies' race—M. D. Porteous, M. Baker, F. Cleveland.

Ball-throwing—Miss D. Carswell, Mrs. Gartshore.

Married ladies' race—Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Cornelious.

After the games the pupils of both schools were given a ride on the merry-go-round.

After tea the picnickers returned, having spent a most enjoyable day.

The trustees kindly provided the treat of ice cream and prizes for the children's races.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY PICNIC AT SPRINGBANK

Inmates of Shelter Had Splendid Outing at Summer Park.

The children in the Children's Aid Society Shelter, South London, held their annual picnic to Springbank on Tuesday afternoon.

The youngsters were taken to the park in autos supplied by Messrs. H. E. Gates, F. H. Brewster, Norman Howden, and S. Stevely.

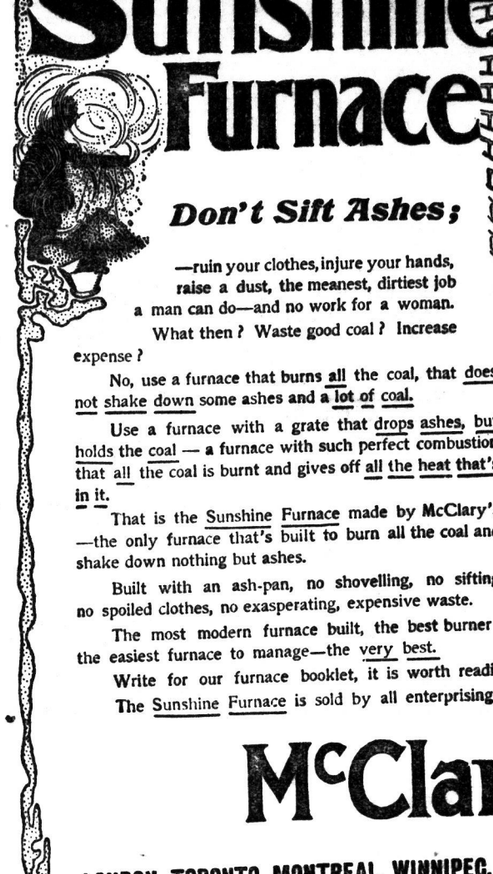
On their arrival a number of games and races were run off, every child winning a prize.

When the games were finished the children were given a treat of ice cream, candy, cake, etc.

A committee of the society, composed of Mesdames Edge, Regan, J. I. A. Hunt, F. E. Leonard, Mulkern, Patterson, J. W. Jones, S. Screaton, F. P. Drake, Ross and Miss Bullen, took charge of the arrangements and looked after the welfare of the children.

Inspector Sanders was more than delighted with the success of the picnic, and desires to express his thanks to the owners of the automobiles and the ladies who assisted in the picnic.

Sunshine Furnace



Don't Sift Ashes;

—ruin your clothes, injure your hands, raise a dust, the meanest, dirtiest job a man can do—and no work for a woman. What then? Waste good coal? Increase expense?

No, use a furnace that burns all the coal, that does not shake down some ashes and a lot of coal.

Use a furnace with a grate that drops ashes, but holds the coal — a furnace with such perfect combustion that all the coal is burnt and gives off all the heat that's in it.

That is the Sunshine Furnace made by McClary's —the only furnace that's built to burn all the coal and shake down nothing but ashes.

Built with an ash-pan, no shovelling, no sifting, no dust, no spoiled clothes, no exasperating, expensive waste.

The most modern furnace built, the best burner and best heater—the easiest furnace to manage—the very best.

Write for our furnace booklet, it is worth reading.

The Sunshine Furnace is sold by all enterprising dealers.

McClary's

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FOR SALE BY J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 TALBOT STREET.
J. A. PAGE, 807 DUNDAS STREET.

MR. M'CALLUM IS AFTER THE DOGS

Tags for 1,066 Have Been Issued Up to Date.

Inspector McCallum has registered to date 1,066 dogs, and expects to have at least 1,000 more before the books are closed.

The revenue turned into City Treasurer Bell's hands amounts to about $2,200. The inspector hopes to hand over $3,500.

Summonses are being issued for delinquents, and Mr. McCallum will have 25 cases for Police Magistrate Judd to handle during the coming week.

"The money is not coming in quite fast enough," he stated today. "There are about 1,000 more dogs for which we must collect the tax, and in order to get it we will issue summonses for all dog owners who have not paid up."

THE CAMORRA TRIAL

Police Official Tells How He Secured Evidence Against Band.

[Canadian Press.]

Viterbo, June 21.—At the continuation of the Camorrists' trial today, Catalano, a police official, described how he had discovered the first evidence connecting the defendants with the murder of Genarro Cuocolo and his wife. Later, the witness said he abandoned the supposed proofs because of the intervention of the priest Vitozzi, who represented that he had learned in the confessional that others than those suspected were the assassins. The witness declared that the prisoners were not only members of the Camorra but known criminals.

This statement aroused a demonstration on the part of the accused, who cried out that the police had joined the carabineers in an attempt to ruin them. Heretofore it has been charged that the Camorrists were hand in glove with many of the police, and that their conviction could only be secured, if at all, through the operations of the carabineers.

DIAZ AT PARIS.

Paris, June 21.—General Porfirio Diaz arrived here at midnight from Havre and was greeted at the St. Lazare station by a large and distinguished company of Mexicans and many personal friends from other countries.

M. Fouquieres, of the foreign office, representing M. Cruppi, minister of foreign affairs, welcomed General Diaz in behalf of the French Government.

Subsequently General Diaz went to the home of Eustache D'Escandon, an intimate personal friend, where he will probably remain for a fortnight.

An Opportunity for Those Going West.

On Tuesday, June 27, a through tourist Pullman sleeping car will leave Toronto, 11:00 p.m. for Winnipeg and points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton. Car will run via Grand Trunk Railway System to Chicago, thence connecting lines in connection with "Homeseekers'" excursions. The rates to Western Canada are very low: Winnipeg and return, $33 00; Edmonton and return, $41 00. Tickets good for 60 days. Proportionate rates to other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tourist car will be fully equipped with bedding, etc., and porter in charge. Berths may be secured at a low rate.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk agent, or address A. E. Duff, district passenger agent, Toronto, Ont. 22-n

CARLING'S CANADA CLUB LAGER IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE FINEST AND MOST WHOLESOME BOTTLED BEER ON THE MARKET. IT IS CANADA'S RECOGNIZED STANDARD. EVERY DEALER. EVERYWHERE. 20g-vzz

Every Householder in London

Who has electric current, should investigate the merits and many superior qualities of the famous "Millar" Electric Irons and Toasters, made in Chicago, Illinois.

"Millar" Irons fill a long-felt want, up to the present unsatisfied, i.e., a double-pointed Iron, efficient, economical and within the reach of all. The "Millar" Electric Iron has all these qualities, and others too numerous to mention.

"Millar" Electric Toasters are also leaders in their line, and after once using, you will never want any other.

If your dealer does not carry our line, we will ship Irons and Toasters to any address in Canada, freight and duty paid, at the following prices:

"Millar" Standard Electric (6 lbs.) Iron, complete with standard attachments.....$5.00
"Millar" Electric Toaster, complete with Toast Rack and Standard attachments.....$4.50

Address all orders or inquiries for further information to

The Congress Electric Company
CANADIAN BRANCH, SARNIA, CANADA.

CORONATION DAY—WE CLOSE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

HAY FORK ROPE

Pure Manilla, per pound.....14¢

BINDER TWINE

Gilt Edge, highest grade on the market. "The best is the cheapest."

SCREEN DOORS

All sizes, from.....95¢ to $2.25
Bring the measurements of your doors and windows and we will do the rest.

HAMMOCKS

The celebrated "Palmer"; many designs and colors to choose from. Prices from.....$2.00 to $7.00

LAWN MOWERS AT REDUCED PRICES.

WESTMAN'S HARDWARE
121 DUNDAS STREET. MARKET SQUARE.

HEALTH IN PURE SUGAR

Sugar is one of the best, and most widely used foods. Would you risk your health for the sake of a few cents on a hundred pounds of sugar? Buy only

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

Its Purity and Quality cannot be questioned. Compare it with any other and note the difference in color.

PARIS LUMPS

When buying *Loaf* Sugar ask for *Redpath Paris Lumps* sold in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.
Established in 1854 by John Redpath