

London Advertiser

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LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 3.

OPPOSED TO PROTECTION.

That free trade is the sheet-anchor of Britain's commerce is the conviction of a large number of bankers, merchants and others in London, irrespective of party, and to combat the teachings of Protectionists and to maintain the commercial system which has so powerfully contributed to the prosperity of the British capital and of the Empire, as a whole, these far-seeing businessmen have formed a free trade association, with Lord Avebury as chairman, and a large number of other prominent Unionists, as well as Liberals, included in the membership.

In a statement recently issued by the association, the declaration is made that no case has been made out for a reversal of the policy of free trade. To the claim of protectionists that Britain's foreign trade is declining—that she is becoming impoverished as a nation, and that her industries are being ruined by the competition of her rivals—the association replies that since the adoption of free trade Britain's foreign commerce has progressed as it never did before; that her exports—which amounted in 1850 to \$300,000,000, reached a total last year of \$1,885,000,000, far exceeding the exports of the great protected states; that so far from Britain being excluded from protected markets, even high tariffs cannot and do not keep out British goods, while in neutral markets free trade gives the British advantages such as no protected country can secure. So that, instead of becoming impoverished, Britain has steadily and rapidly increased in prosperity and wealth, and the development of her industries as a whole has made immense progress since she cast aside the shackles of protection. "When we consider," says the manifesto, "that of all nations now adopting a protective system there are but two or three whose prosperity is at all comparable with our own, it becomes obvious that protection cannot be the dominating factor in this result."

The association rejects as contrary to experience and common sense the contention that the foreigner would pay the duties imposed under a protective tariff, and it declares there is no evidence that any country which possesses a so-called scientific tariff has ever been able to throw on foreign merchants or producers the burden of its import duties. Moreover, judging from Britain's own experience, and from that of other nations, the association is more than doubtful whether any tariff can be used effectively against other countries for purposes of bargain or retaliation. The first result of tariff reform, the association declares, would be the loss by Britain of the advantages of minimum treatment of British goods in all the principal countries of the world.

The association deprecates the idea of seeking to unite the mother country and her colonies by fiscal manipulations which would have as their starting point the taxation of the people's goods, and it regards with grave misgivings the possibility of the imperial idea ever becoming associated in the minds of the people with the irritation which such taxes, especially at seasons of scarcity, would cause.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

That there is no foundation for the impression that sentiments of dislike and distrust towards Germany prevail in England, is the conviction of Mr. Oscar T. Schweriner, a prominent Berlin journalist, after having made an extended tour of the latter country. The purpose of his visit was to ascertain the feelings with which Germany is really regarded by Englishmen; and though he tried hard to discover traces of anti-German sentiment in John Bull's land, he is forced to admit failure. It is true that in some of the third-rate theatres and variety halls attempts have been made to arouse so-called patriotic enthusiasm by the singing of jingo songs, but instead little more than jeers has been provoked. In the course of his visit the German editor conversed with many Englishmen, who did not hesitate to express their admiration for Germany.

Mr. Schweriner would have the

English and German people know and understand each other, and for that purpose suggests an interchange of children during their school years. This, he thinks, could be accomplished by an organization extending all over both countries, properly centralized and controlled, and absolutely trustworthy, so far as the protection and proper placing of the children should be concerned. By such means, he thinks, there might be an exchange of many thousands.

But a far greater factor in assuring a reciprocal understanding of each other, this German writer believes, would be the press, which has the power to let Englishmen and Germans know the truth about one another. He contends that newspapers which cannot be prevailed upon to do their country this good turn should at least remain silent, and avoid misrepresentation. According to Mr. Schweriner, attacks on other nations are never made in the German press—not even in fly-leaves, pamphlets, or "ever so miserable a publication." Should such an attack appear, he says, the German public itself would cry for the censor and the attorney-general, and he is hopeful that the day is not far distant when the English public will do likewise.

A NEW ZEALAND SCHEME.

The Legislature of New Zealand will at its coming session consider Sir Joseph Ward's annuities bill, which provides for state insurance as well as annuities, and is described as the most far-reaching measure of the kind ever framed in any country. It is a contributory thrift scheme, supplementary to the old age pensions act, and provides an annuity at the age of 60 years, varying from \$2.50 to \$10 a week, according to the rate of contribution. The receipt of this will not deprive an annuitant of his right to an old age pension. It also provides against sickness and accident, and in case of death, for the widow and orphan.

Under the provisions of the bill a contribution of 30 cents a week, begun by a man at the age of 25 years, who afterwards marries and has, say, four children, will secure for him a pension of \$2.50 a week at the age of 60 years, for the rest of his life; an allowance of \$7.50 a week during any period of incapacity—that is, an allowance of about \$1.87 for each child dependent upon him, or he will have the right at any time to obtain a refund of all contributions, less any benefits he may have received from the fund. If the contributor dies leaving children under the age of 14 years, a sum of \$1.87 a week for each child will be paid to the widow so long as she has dependent upon her any child under this age.

The chief benefits, it will be observed, will be given to parents supporting children. As explained by one of the scheme, those who are bearing all the burdens of parenthood are given greater consideration from the state than a single man or woman with no responsibilities. It is also expected to encourage thrift and the moral benefits involved in thrift, and to brighten life by removing the fear of poverty-stricken old age or of want in the home, while the bread-winner dies or lies sick or disabled—in fact, to help those who are prepared to help themselves.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

[Saskatoon Phenix.]
A very notable characteristic of Western Canada is the active spirit of the towns. Every town is making the most of its opportunity, and all in good spirit. They want publicity, and they want settlers and business, but yet they recognize the rights and the place for the next town.

KITCHENER'S COMING POSITION.

[London Standard.]
According to the news that we publish in another column, there is good reason to believe that the services of Lord Kitchener, when he gives up the command in India in September next, will be utilized in connection with the scheme outlined a short time ago by Mr. Haldane for the formation of an Imperial army. The Overseas States have all accepted in principle the plan for the creation of an Imperial general staff, which would undertake the task of evolving and putting into execution a common system of organization and training for the whole of the land forces of the Empire. It is said that a new post entitled "Chief of the Imperial General Staff" is to be created and offered to Lord Kitchener, and it will be generally admitted that no better man could be selected for the position.

MAIL PARTISANSHIP.

[Halifax Chronicle.]
When Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King was deputy minister of Labor, Opposition organs were so impressed with the efficiency of his work and the value of his services to the country that they repeatedly urged that he be taken into the Government. In due course Mr. King was elected to the House of Commons and elected to a seat in the Cabinet for which he had been nominated by his Conservative opponents. Witness the change! From that day they repeatedly urged that he be taken into the Government. In due course Mr. King was elected to the House of Commons and elected to a seat in the Cabinet for which he had been nominated by his Conservative opponents.

THE LATE JOHN DRYDEN.

[Toronto News (Con.)]
As Minister of Agriculture for fifteen years Hon. John Dryden endeared him-

self to the farmers of this Province. He served them well. His enthusiasm as a practical scientific agriculturist was contagious. In the breeding of cattle and sheep he showed the way. To his personal efforts, allied with those of Mr. C. C. James and Dr. Miller, was due the high place of usefulness attained by the Agricultural College at Guelph under his administration. His selection by the Imperial Government as one of a commission to investigate the condition of rural Ireland constituted a recognition of his standing as an expert agriculturist. Mr. Dryden's kindly disposition and gentle manner won him a host of friends. In the Legislature he was always well informed regarding his department. His efforts to throw out of his relations with members of the Opposition. His natural dignity of bearing was an ornament to the House.

IT'S DIFFERENT NOW.

[St. John Telegram.]
The tariff terms we sought fifteen years ago from the United States we would not accept today under any conceivable circumstances. We are sending them a great deal of our raw material, and they will get more when they want it badly enough to lower the tariff. Meantime Canadians are more and more determined to turn their raw material into manufactured products in Canadian workshops and to trade with the Old Country.

WHERE CANADA GAINS.

[Halifax Chronicle.]
In one particular at least the new Franco-Canadian trade convention gives Canada a distinct advantage over the United States. In the French market, and it is this which is causing the trade experts at Washington so much uneasiness. Under the new arrangement, Canadian manufacturers will have a substantial advantage over their American competitors in the market for harvesting machines, in which the trade is large. Out of \$1,000 of such machines imported into France in 1907 there were 58,000 of American make and 11,000 of Canadian. In the new situation made by the Canadian agreement, Canadian makers will have an advantage of \$3.35 on a mower, \$4.82 on a reaper, \$8.20 on a binder and \$1.93 on a hay-rake. One probable effect of this preference to Canada may be that American manufacturers will be induced to build new plants in this country or to add to existing ones, but in any event, Canada stands to profit from the new arrangement.

GIBRALTAR'S SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY.

[Popular Mechanics.]
For ships to pass around Gibraltar, England's and the world's greatest fortress, without being observed even at night is a practical impossibility, owing to the great battery of searchlights arranged along the bottom of the rock. At night the light from the rock, which is fixed on a moving beam of light that follows her until the lookout officers are satisfied as to her intentions.

LIST OF THE PASSES IN NORMAL ENTRANCE.

Pupils Who Have Passed Examinations in Western Ontario Counties.
Toronto, Aug. 2.—Below will be found the list of pupils who have passed examinations for entrance in Normal School.
Applications must be made not later than September 7.

BRUCE.

D. Allison, E. Bell (honors), F. R. Bolton, E. M. Brown, E. T. Campbell (honors), L. Campbell (honors), W. H. Cunningham, J. Cameron, M. H. Downey, N. Fowler (honors), L. C. Galbraith, W. J. Galt, J. H. Galt, R. F. Howie, H. A. Johnston, G. L. Kelle, A. L. Lillico, M. L. Lamont (honors), J. H. Moore, A. S. MacDonald, H. McIntyre, W. M. MacKenzie, W. L. MacArthur, C. S. Douglass (honors), I. MacLennan, A. McKinnon (honors), M. R. Morris, K. L. Mark, P. M. MacLeod, N. G. Moffatt, N. I. Moore, T. R. Moore, T. E. Oswald, E. Rush (honors), E. Robb, A. R. Rankin, C. I. Robertson, F. E. Rhodes (honors), E. Scott, (honors), S. E. Smith, W. E. Smythe, L. Schumacher, E. L. Smith, D. M. White, M. A. Wilson, D. M. Wilson, J. R. White, S. H. Zinn.

ELGIN.

L. M. Baker, F. J. Boughner (honors), P. L. Ball (honors), L. M. Bartlett (honors), F. Q. Clunas, E. L. Davey (honors), A. M. Deshau (honors), J. N. Fletcher, M. Gliddon (honors), A. P. Haight (honors), G. R. Kirk, V. L. Lang, C. M. MacKenzie (honors), C. Moseley, L. MacLennan, S. C. McKellar, M. Lennan, A. M. McKeeney (honors), F. L. Miller, E. L. McKinnon, A. Nesbitt (honors), M. Paddon, D. Paund (honors), N. J. Penwarden, C. Sparling, N. J. Scott, E. M. Stinson, G. Sheppard (honors), J. Sutherland, C. Treadwell, E. M. Wilson, G. L. Wilson (honors).

ESSEX.

L. E. Anselme (honors), A. M. Bolton, F. Belcourt, G. E. Cumfirth (honors), E. Campeau, J. W. Campbell (honors), M. Dutoit, A. A. Dewar (honors), A. M. Foster, H. M. Hutchinson (honors), F. F. Hawkins (honors), E. G. James, B. I. Jeffries, F. A. Ludlam, W. McLean (honors), P. R. Lewis, A. L. McIntyre, L. J. Malloux, D. A. Marchand, E. O. Neville, G. E. Perdue, S. Puiford, C. O. Packard, J. A. Renaud, J. E. Shepley (honors), C. Selkirk, E. Stobbs, G. E. Smily, A. E. Tillman.

MIDDLESEX.

I. M. Armistage, L. S. M. Borden, M. E. Bragg, A. Brown (honors), G. C. Benson (honors), F. Bloomfield, R. A. Bolton (honors), B. Coulthard (honors), M. D. Coulthard, D. G. Crawford (honors), D. Carlisle (honors), L. Charlton, E. N. Campbell, E. Collins, A. Driscoll, J. Egan, A. C. Fisher, W. J. Ford (honors), I. Ferguson, A. J. Graham, N. Gleeson, J. I. Gilbert, L. S. Godwin (honors), B. Gray, H. M. Gibb, J. Harvey (honors), M. E. Ingham, E. W. Jewett, E. M. Jones (honors), K. M. Johnson (honors), N. A. Jackson, E. M. Long, J. Loughlin, G. Lockwood, S. H. McCusig (honors), E. M. McLean,

THE HOME PHYSICIAN

Some Hints To Keep People Well.

Ninety-nine per cent of the ordinary sicknesses are caused by the bowels, the kidneys or the skin.

As you know, these organs are the great purifiers of the human system. They filter impurities from the blood, and pass them from the body. If the kidneys, bowels or skin weaken or get tired out or fall to do their regular work—then the blood becomes laden with impurities and poisoned. If it is the fault of the kidneys, then the kidneys are strained by overwork and there is constant pain in the back, dizziness, neuralgia, headaches and rheumatism. If it be the fault of the bowels the blood is poisoned, the skin and kidneys weakened, the stomach upset—and there may be a rash or eczema of the skin. If it is the fault of the skin, then the kidneys are strained by overwork and there is constant pain in the back, dizziness, neuralgia, headaches and rheumatism. If it be the fault of the bowels the blood is poisoned, the skin and kidneys weakened, the stomach upset—and there may be a rash or eczema of the skin. If it is the fault of the skin, then the kidneys are strained by overwork and there is constant pain in the back, dizziness, neuralgia, headaches and rheumatism.

Ladies' Hosiery

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, either embroidered or in lace effects. Regular 35c a yard, at 25c
Girls' and Boys' Fine Black Cashmere Stockings, plain or ribbed. Sizes 5½ to 9. Regular prices, 35c to 50c. On sale at, per pair 25c

Oddments of Limoges China

Pink pattern (black stamp) Limoges China.
Breakfast Plates, 40c, for 25c
Soup Coupes, 40c, for 25c
Vegetable Dishes, \$2.50, for \$1.75

Souvenir Plates

Large size Souvenir Plates, with coat-of-arms, on sale at, each 25c

Excursions

Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12
Round Trip Rates from London to
OLD ORCHARD, ME \$18.60
KENNEBUNKPORT, ME \$18.95
PORTLAND, ME \$18.35
ST. JOHN, N. B. \$26.95
MONTREAL, N. B. \$26.95
MURRAY BAY, QUE. \$26.95
HALIFAX, N. S. \$26.95
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I. \$26.95
PICTOU, N. S. \$30.95
Proportionate rates from all stations in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine and Prince Edward Island.

RETURN LIMIT, AUG. 30, 1909.

Full information, tickets, etc., from E. DE LA HOUE, city agent, E. RUSE, depot agent.

WADASH

Special Low-Rate Excursions to Pacific Coast Points

Tickets on sale daily until Sept. 30, good to return any time until Oct. 31, 1909. Tickets are good going and returning via all direct routes, with stop-over privileges.

FATAL OVERDOSE.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Arthur Neville, a laborer, aged 60, and recently arrived from England died at York Mills late this evening as a result of an overdose of laudanum.

Michigan Central

"The Niagara Falls Route"

The Short and Direct Route to

New York and Boston

Finest equipped through sleeping cars from St. Thomas to Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston and New York, which make connections for all points in Eastern States.

Passengers for New York have opportunity of travelling by boat down the historic Hudson River, Albany to New York. An all-day trip and the grandest in America, with no extra charge.

Tickets and full information at city office, 405 Richmond street, Phone 256.

THOS. EVANS, C.P.A.; S. H. PALMER, D.P.A.; St. Thomas; O. W. RUGGLES, C.P.A., Chicago.

UPPER LAKE STEAMERS

Five Sailings a Week

BETWEEN OWEN SOUND, SAULT STE. MARIE AND FORT WILLIAM.

Leave London at 7:45 a.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Return rates, service and cuisine unequalled.

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TRACTION CO.

REDUCED RATES.

50c PT. STANLEY

AND RETURN CHILDREN 30c DAILY

50c St. Thomas and Return every Wednesday and Saturday.

CARS LEAVE EVERY HOUR.

W. M. Arnold, J. F. Fisher, J. Austin, K. R. Carson, G. I. Charities, E. E. Cross, W. H. Cross, G. E. Cross, B. B. Cole, A. Dunne, L. A. Dillon, M. B. Daniels, A. Gibb, G. Gibb, P. Classford, D. S. Grenier, W. F. Hadley (honors).

Chapman's

CLEAN SWEEP OF LEFT-OVERS AND REMNANTS OF SUMMER GOODS

Cool, Sanitary Floor Coverings, Mattings

18 rolls Japanese Cotton Warp Matting for verandahs, bed-rooms, halls, etc. Nice floral patterns. Full yard wide. Regular 25c and 35c values at, yard, 19c

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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