

GRAFTON & CO., Ltd.

CANADA'S LEADING
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

We Repeat Friday, Saturday and Monday

OUR GREAT THREE DAYS' SALE

Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the past week hundreds of our city and suburban customers could not avail themselves of the wonderful opportunity afforded in our great three-days' sale, and we have decided to repeat the same wonderful sale again this week.

Grafton & Co. do business for the advantage of the store's customers, so for this limited time we repeat it, and we advise every man or boy that missed it before, and even those that shared in it before, to hurry in and take advantage of these wonderful savings.

Mothers!

Don't Be Misled!

Don't misjudge our Boys' Suits and Overcoats by these low prices, for Quality comes first, last and foremost with us at all times. Our low prices are due to our tremendous buying power, and to the fact that we make our own clothing, and in this great three days' sale are content to reduce our stocks by selling you Suits and Overcoats at cost and less than cost.

Yes, we reduce the PRICE, but not the QUALITY.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

KIDDIES' SUITS

Ages 2½ to 8 years, splendid tweeds, neat patterns and styles. All sizes in the lot, but not every size in each line. Slashed to giveaway prices.

\$4.98 **\$6.98**
Worth up to \$8.00 Worth up to \$12.00

\$5.98 **\$7.98**
Worth up to \$10.00 Worth up to \$14.00

BOYS' SUITS

Ages 9 to 16 years. Extra good Canadian tweeds and worsteds.

\$4.98 **\$6.98**
Worth up to \$9.00 Worth up to \$12.00

\$5.98 **\$7.98**
Worth up to \$10.00 Worth up to \$14.00

MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS

Seems almost too good to be true, but it is a fact. These Suits and Overcoats are standard Grafton qualities, guaranteed for wear, guaranteed for perfection of tailoring.

Men's and Young Men's Suits
\$9.98 **\$12.98** **\$14.98**
Regular \$18.00 Regular \$20.00 Regular \$22.00
\$17.75 **\$19.75** **\$22.50**
Regular \$25.00 Regular \$28.50 Regular \$30.00

Men's Raincoats and Topcoats
\$7.98 **\$9.98** **\$12.98**
Regular \$12.00 Regular \$16.00 Regular \$18.00
\$17.75 **\$22.50** **\$24.50**
Regular \$25.00 Regular \$30.00 Regular \$32.50

MEN'S OVERALLS AND SMOCKS.

Regular \$2.00 Cotton-ade Pants Overall for **\$1.68**
Reg. \$2.00 Black and Colored Stripe Overalls **\$1.68**
Reg. \$2.50 Black and Blue Stripe Overalls **\$1.98**
Reg. \$2.75 Plain Black Bib Overalls **\$2.18**
Reg. \$3.25 Black, Blue and Blue Stripe **\$2.48**

MARVELOUS SAVINGS FOR THE WORKING MAN

Wonderful opportunity to secure an extra pair of two of Trousers at a worth while saving.

Men's Trousers, worth \$3.00, for **\$1.98**
Men's Trousers, worth \$3.50, for **\$2.48**
Men's Trousers, worth \$5.50, for **\$3.98**
Men's Trousers, worth \$6.50, for **\$4.98**

GRAFTON & CO., Ltd.

158 DUNDAS STREET. JOS. F. HICKEY, Manager.

DECLARES FARMERS MUST TAKE BROADER VIEW OF QUESTIONS

Rural Problems Discussed At Largely-Attended Meeting in Thorndale—Electricity Needed On Farms For Lighting Rather Than For More Radial Railways.

THORNDALE, March 9.—At an open meeting of the Farmers' Club held in Harding's Hall, the principal speaker of the evening was Dr. L. Wood of the Western University of London, who selected as the subject of his address "The New Era in Agriculture."

Prof. Wood, in his introductory remarks, expressed the pleasure it gave him to address a Thorndale audience, and stated that he had often heard his father-in-law, who was at one time M. P. for East Middlesex, refer to the appreciative audience he always found in Thorndale.

The speaker dealt with some phases of the tariff question by outlining its history from the adoption of the national policy about 30 years ago up to the present time, showing how large industrial centres had grown up, and this had decreased the population of rural districts and increased the population of cities and towns, and hence caused congestion, which is not a good thing for the country. One of the causes of the great war was congestion in Europe.

Need Broader View.
"The National Policy no doubt had served a purpose," he said, "but we are now at the dawn of a new era, and the time has come for the farmer to get a broader view of the question. It is not a question of raw materials, but of a country which is a source of wealth in its natural resources, products of the farm, the mine, the forest and the lake. The chief exports of Canada are raw materials and Canada always will be a country of raw materials and hence the supplying of markets and means of transportation for that must receive greater attention. In regard to the tariff, why consider the manufacturer above everyone else? The farmer has been handed a few cents, such as free binder twine, free cream separators, and a few other commodities, but he is still paying 1½ per cent on some farm machinery, and 1½ per cent on mowers and binders."

By the lifting of the embargo on cattle the farmers, principally the Western ones, could ship their lean cattle to Great Britain to be finished

there, which would be a great benefit to them.

"The improvements of the highways is an important step in the new era. It is intended to give the farmer the shortest or concession the same road on which to transport his goods to market, and also tends to make his life more tolerable."

Work Both Ways.
In reference to the work of the hydro-electric commission, there has been some discussion concerning the electrifying of railways, but electric railways, as well as bringing people to the country will also take them away to the cities, and hence in the long run might tend to decrease the population of rural districts more than ever. There are too many railways in the country now, and the majority of farmers have automobiles. What the farmer requires is more electric power for illuminating purposes and to run his machinery. What has been done by the hydro-electric commission for the rural districts? This was formed in 1909 to develop the Niagara power and also the power from other waters of Ontario for illumination purposes and to run machinery. Up to the present time 99½ per cent of the power has been furnished to urban centres and one-half per cent to rural districts, whereas the farmer should enjoy the benefits of this as well as the town or city residents. The beautiful Niagara Falls exist for rich and poor, farmer and manufacturer, and Dr. Wood's slogan is within ten years 50,000 homes of Western Ontario with electric power for illuminating purposes and for running machinery in the home and on the farm. To secure this, farmers must keep on demanding it.

Rural Education.
Rural education is destined to a great change in the near future. More attention will be devoted to scientific agriculture, and the boy will begin to realize the great opportunity of the calling which may be his. A high school and university education is necessary for a farmer as well as any other class, and he can use his brains on the farm along with his hands. The young Canadian youth should be taught to think. Too many are spoiled and lack initiative. They should be taught to express their own thoughts and not imitate, like the bluejay, which imitates the songs of many other birds, but seldom sings its own song.

Advocate Survey.
Dr. Wood advocated a survey of Western Ontario to discover the natural resources, and the conservation of them. By the study of what various soils are best adapted for, and the natural conditions many poor districts might be greatly improved, and the production of the country increased. Also the farmers of those districts would be more progressive.

The study of the conservation of natural resources would be beneficial to the province.

The farmers' club, as a farm organization, can do a great deal in securing demands.

Mr. Hudson, of the department of employment of Toronto, gave a brief address, in which he outlined the efforts made by that department to secure farm help.

Mr. Spencer, representative of the department of employment for London district, also addressed the club, in outlining some of the difficulties encountered he stated that the farms are receiving permanent immigrants from the British Isles who are not the experienced farmers of those countries, but inhabitants of the cities that know nothing of farm work or farm life, and soon become dissatisfied, and also do not prove satisfactory to the farmer. In order to secure a better type of farm help, he thought it would be necessary to pay nearly as high a wage as the man could receive in a city, and what he considers the better method would be to induce boys who had left the farms to return to them, as they are experienced and of much more value to the farmer.

Another Difficulty.
Another difficulty is the lack of amusement. The farm club meetings should prove a great factor in solving that difficulty.

Addresses were also given by the resident ministers, Rev. A. Cummer, Rev. W. R. Osborne, Rev. Mr. Osborne congratulated the club on their success, and considered it furnished a splendid opportunity for the debating and discussing of public questions. He would like to hear such questions as the tariff discussed, so he could become more familiar with it himself.

Co-operation should be a great benefit to the farmer and a much better policy than competition.

Rev. A. Cummer complimented the

INDIAN STORY BARES OLD LOVE TRAGEDY

Her Brave's Heart Pierced, Maid Joins Him in Death.

GREENVILLE, Mich., March 7.—Love, pathos, intrigue and bloodshed all figure in the early history of Greenville, where once lived a mighty tribe of Wabasis Indians. From their councils in Greenville came the law that ruled over central Michigan before the advent of the white man.

Along the banks of Manoka Lake, which once was known as Fatal Lake, they pitched their tents, raised their children and held councils of war. One of the most pitiful tragedies of their history is told in a legend, issued by C. C. Merritt, just before his death some months ago. It concerns On-na-da-go, the chief of the tribe; Manoka, his daughter, and Wa-na-dah, who came from a neighboring tribe to gain Manoka's hand.

The thought of his only daughter becoming the wife of a member of a rival tribe constantly revolved before On-na-da-go and made him sullen and bitter. He warned Manoka several times that he would not tolerate her meeting Wa-na-dah, but his warnings fell on deaf ears.

Her tryst with Wa-na-dah continued and one day they were started by On-na-da-go's appearance. On-na-da-go threatened to take Wa-na-dah's life, but was persuaded by Manoka to let him take to his canoe. While Wa-na-dah was paddling, On-na-da-go fired an arrow at him, which pierced his heart. Manoka, outraged, made off for another canoe to join her wounded lover. When she had reached his canoe, he had succumbed, and lifting a shout to the heavens, she plunged into the water to follow to the great beyond.

For years after, the lake was called Fatal Lake and was said to have no bottom.

Don't throw your old carpets away; they make new Velveteen Rugs. Send for Velveteen pamphlet. Canada Rug Company, London.

'WORST IS OVER,' IS FORD'S VIEW

False Prosperity Brought by War, Shows Need For Peace.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

DETROIT, March 9.—In the opinion of Henry Ford, the business depression that has kept the world of trade in the doldrums for many months, has about passed over and a new era of optimism is or should be the keynote.

In an interview this afternoon Mr. Ford declared that "Business is picking up in this part of the country and the rest of the United States ought to be falling in line very soon."

Worst Is Over.
"The worst is over," said Mr. Ford, "with the country getting back to work and people beginning to buy. It will not take long for the situation to better. Of course, it will be different from conditions before the war. There will be more measures of economy in every way, but the volume of business will continually grow."

Questioned as to possibility of quick reabsorption of the large army of workers who were in Ford factories before recent shut-down, Mr. Ford declared that the demand would have all to do with it, and that he believed that the business of the country would grow naturally to absorb all unemployed in every line of business.

"I understand many men are leaving Detroit," he said. "And evidently they are going to where there are jobs. The publication of statistics as to number of unemployed in every county is one of the most misleading, for many of the men so listed are often considerably situated. They are waiting for their old jobs. The resulting big figure of the unemployed has a depressing effect on all lines of business and sets both buyer and seller waiting for something to happen that will start things along again."

All Must Bear Loss.
"Under present conditions every man out of a job ought to take any work he can get. He will feel better and will help get business moving again. When there is a demand for him again in his old place his record is known and then he can get back if he wants to."

"Everyone should make up his mind that he must take a loss for a while, employer as well as worker. It is the only way to get business back where it belongs. And if it brings the result it can hardly be called a loss."

The condition which is just passing now ought to do more for world peace

and disarmament than all the writing and speech-making and parading in the world. The war brought in a false prosperity, which followed the war has proved it was false."

MAJORITY FAVOR EMBARGO REPEAL

Guidhall Conference Resolution Asks Free Entry of Canadian Cattle.

LONDON, March 9.—(By Canadian Associated Press).—The national conference summoned by the corporation of the city of London to discuss the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain was held at the Guildhall here today, and was attended by representatives of many county and city authorities and of agricultural societies. Sir George Perley, Canadian high commissioner, wrote that Canada had always been free from pleuro-pneumonia, saying: "Indeed, we had less trouble over this than you people in Britain."

Ballie Walker of Glasgow moved a resolution in favor of the removal of restrictions, and declared that the landed and some agricultural interests were behind the embargo. This motion was seconded by a delegate from Birmingham.

An amendment, moving that the time was inopportune for the removal of the embargo, was seconded by the Marquis of Crewe, who said: "This is no question either of free trade or of protection." Therefore some of the audience retorted: "It is both!"

Colonel Pettyman, M.P., supported the motion, and said it would be fatal if the matter became merely an election cry.

An amendment, moved by the Farmers' Union, against any attempt to repeal the embargo, was also heavily defeated, and the original resolution for removal of the embargo was carried by a large majority.

REVIVE CURFEW TO SAVE GIRLS

Too Many On Streets At Nights, Declares the Magistrate.

ST. THOMAS, March 9.—Some of the local women organizations may appeal to the council to revive the ringing of the curfew bell as a factor towards keeping young people off the streets. A warning was given to parents today by Magistrate Maxwell, when hearing the details of a family quarrel, that for the sake of the good name and safe conduct of many young girls from sixteen to eighteen years old they should be compelled to be within doors at a reasonable hour.

Parents allow young people, said the magistrate, to stay away from home and wander the streets apparently without restraint at all hours of the night, and through this indifference as to the whereabouts of their girls many of them are ruined. The magistrate thought it was time some interference was made to save these thoughtless young people.

