

The Free Press is angry at the ex-
posure of its method of selection from
Sir George Ross' utterances on trade.
His articles of last September were
directed against a treaty, not against
an agreement, as indeed the Free
Press practically admits by quoting
today his own words:

"Should we TAKE THE RISK of a
treaty, by no means urgent, which
is liable to be misinterpreted, as
the Washington treaty was, and so
disturb the friendly feeling now
happily existing between Canada
and the United States?"

The capitals belong to the Free
Press, and it is amusing that it does
not capitalize "of a treaty."

Our local contemporary quotes only
the negative side of Sir George's pro-
nouncement. We quoted yesterday and
now quote again his positive con-
clusion, though our contemporary
charges us, rather absurdly in view of
yesterday's article which was almost
nothing but quotation, being strong
in that, with being afraid to quote
him. Here are Sir George's words,
more important certainly, and more
pertinent as his positive advice than
his warnings against a binding treaty:

"Their (the Americans') is the first
move on the commercial chessboard.
We gave Great Britain a preference
without any return, even negotia-
tions; why should we treat the Ameri-
cans with greater formality. At the
same time, let us receive their repre-
sentatives with the utmost courtesy.
They have proposals to make, we want
to know what they are. They should
be made as openly as if they were sub-
mitted to Parliament. Public opinion
should be heard upon them, and there
the matter should rest until the United
States Congress had given its sanction
and approval to the action of its
representatives. It would then be the
duty of the Parliament to take similar
action in the public interest so to do.
Only in this way can we preserve free
trade from the possible en-
tanglements of a treaty which, no mat-
ter how carefully drafted, is liable to be
misunderstood and misinterpreted."
"An adjustment of the trade rela-
tions between the two countries by the
independent legislation of both coun-
tries, than by treaty is the only safe course,
as it affords publicity in the first in-
stance and admits of perfect freedom
of action thereafter."

Note particularly the last part, from
"only in this way," i. e., by an agree-
ment and joint or "similar" legisla-
tion.

To repeat the line of this advice has
been exactly followed by the Laurier
Government, and consequently not a
word of criticism has come from Sir
George Ross on the pact which Messrs.
Fielding and Patterson concluded.
We defy the Free Press to quote this
language and prove that the course of
the Laurier Government has been other
than that suggested by Sir George.

The Free Press is angry that the
Advertiser has published what it con-
sidered. The epithet of "Munchausen"
would have come indeed with better
grace from almost any paper in Can-
ada than the one which falsified and
has refused to correct the lumber
schedules, misrepresented the relation
of the pact and of the two parties to
the tariff on agricultural implements,
published the shameful car shops can-
cer, and the other day gave false
figures on the fruit duties which fruit
men called upon it to correct, but
which it refused to do.

The Free Press has no conscience
about all these black untruths, but yet
it is not in mere impudence that it
throws a stone from its crystal abode.
It is really angry. It has sucked away
at that Ross candystick day after day
as happy as a 10-year-old. Such hap-
piness was hardly worth disturbing,
but now that The Advertiser considers
that Buster has had enough for his
good and takes away the comfort-
er, the little fellow sets up a howl of
childish fury, kicks up a dust in his
tantrums and calls his kind correc-
tor names. Any name, however ludic-
rously inappropriate, serves. But
Munchausen! from the Free Press!

A LAND BOOM COMING.

One of the results that are bound
to come from reciprocity is an in-
crease of farm land values. In Wayne
County, Mich., within two or three
miles of the city of Detroit, farm land
is worth \$200 an acre. In Essex
County, even nearer to the wholesale
houses of Detroit, farm land is worth
only \$50 to \$60 an acre. Why? Be-
cause the Essex farmer has not the
larger market which reciprocity is
going to give him.

An Indiana syndicate has been buy-
ing up farms in Essex and Kent Coun-

ties, because of their cheapness. The
Indiana farmer has the "Larger Mar-
kets" and farm land there is dear.
Buying in Essex and Kent, which will
soon get at those "Larger Markets," is
a good speculation for the Americans.
Reciprocity means a great boom for
land values in Essex, Kent, Lambton,
Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Ox-
ford and all these Western Ontario
counties. That will be a good thing
for London. What will it not mean
to the splendid rural population of the
garden of Ontario?

Mr. Sifton made the singular as-
sertion that reciprocity would cause
a heavy drop in Canadian land values,
particularly in the West. What non-
sense! Anybody knows of the super-
ior fertility of Canadian prairie land,
best of all the farmers of exhausted
lands in Minnesota and Dakota
know it, and they are up in arms
against the pact. The Toronto Globe
prints today a facsimile of an an-
nouncement as it appeared on Aug. 29
in the window of the Canadian Pacific
Railway's land department in Seattle.
It reads:

RECIPROCITY
Will Increase Canada Lands
100 Per Cent.

Can. Pac. Ry.
Land Dept.

The C. P. R., which has been repre-
sented by anti-reciprocity journals as
fearing the pact, thus proposes to
make money by it on land sales, and
promises profits to others. Mr. Sifton
talked politics; with the C. P. R. busi-
ness is business. Both west and east,
farm land values will boom as a result
of the benefits from the operation of
reciprocity.

LOWELL KNEW THE TRIBE.

In Lowell's Bigelow Papers, written
over 60 years ago, there are many
well-known passages which have a
universal application to politics and
politicians of a certain stamp. Low-
ell's satire played for all time the
meanness, time-serving, and self-
serving which sully the politics of
democracy as well as of oligarchy or
tyranny, though in less degree. It is
almost unnecessary to name the Her-
sons, the Germans, the Armstrongs,
Fosters, Northrups, etc., to whom the
following lines apply no less than to
the immediate objects of Lowell's
sarcasm. Any of these gentry may be
easily imagined apart from the dia-
lect to say to you in confidence:

"A marvellous Providence fashioned us
holier,
O'porouse that we might our prin-
ciples swallow."

"I don't believe in principle,
but O, I do in interest."

"I do believe in him! This
Or that, as it may happen
One way or 'other handest is
To catch the action of its rep-
resentatives. It would then be the
duty of the Parliament to take similar
action in the public interest so to do.
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THE LONDON ADVERTISER
Northrup's Right-About-Face

The tribe of anti-liberal politi-
cians recently committed to reciprocity
increases daily. In each riding a
little research finds out some candi-
date or leader or editor who is now
contradicting and stultifying himself.

Scratch an anti-reciprocity spont-
eer and you will find a person who was
condemning the Liberal Government
because it did not act reciprocally in
natural products. Mr. Sifton, also,
the noble convert, is shown up by the
letter of Mr. Williams, of St. Paul,
as a convert. He spoke strongly in
1903 in favor of just such reciprocity
as the agreement proposes.

The year after that, Mr. Borden
made his now famous admission that
reciprocity with the United States
would not interfere with Canada's
self-government. In 1909 Dr. Sproule
condemned the government because it
had not secured what Sir John Mac-
donald and Sir Charles Tupper failed
to secure. Last December Mr. Foster
wrote in the University Magazine, his
article favoring an identical tariff
as a starter, and then something more
of free trade between Canada and
the United States, the very principle
of the pact Mr. Armstrong, of East
Lambton, was speaking at the same
time to his constituents in favor of
reciprocity. And so on.

It has been contended that Mr.
Northrup, of East Hastings, also
spoke in the House of Commons to the
same effect. The Toronto News con-
tends to the contrary, quoting from his
speech just as much as suits its view.
The following extracts show more
fully Mr. Northrup's position as he
developed it in his speech last Nov.
29.

"I have seen a great deal of dis-
cussion in the press, in the Reform
newspapers especially, on the sub-
ject of reciprocity, and I have heard
a great deal said about it in this
House. I naturally looked to the
speech from the throne expecting
that there would be in it some re-
ference to the subject of reciprocity,
but from the first word to the last
I challenge my right honorable
friend to find one sentence, one
word, or one syllable that refers to
reciprocity, or that in any way ap-
proaches to it. It is this very clause,
winning up with the statement: 'While no con-
clusions have been reached, and no
formal proposals made, the free trade
discussion of the subject that has taken
place encourages my government to
hope that at an early day, without
any further delay, the American
arrangement will be adopted, which
will admit many of the pro-
ducts of the Dominion into the
United States on satisfactory terms.'"
"Why, of course, we would hold
up both hands for that. But does
any one suppose for a moment that
our American friends, the shrewd-
est, keenest, business-like men in
the world, came to Canada merely to
discuss measures by which the pro-
ducts of Canada would be admitted
into the United States on satisfac-
tory terms to Canada? Did it ever
enter the minds of the right hon-
orable gentleman or his colleagues
that perhaps the Americans might
like some of their goods to enter
Canada on satisfactory terms to
them?"

"Everybody will hold up both
hands for any arrangement to en-
able us to sell our goods on satisfac-
tory terms to us in the United
States, but whether or not we shall
agree to let in their goods in here is
another story. PERHAPS I AM
NOT ALTOGETHER IN ACCORD
WITH SOME OF MY FRIENDS
ON MY OWN SIDE WITH RE-
GARD TO THESE RECIPROCITY
NEGOTIATIONS, but I quite agree
with the honorable gentleman (Mr.
McEvoy) in the address I delivered
in reply to the speech from the
throne, that if the Americans wish
to make us propositions, IT WOULD
BE THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT
TO CONSIDER THEM."

but not an agreement by the two-
thirds clause? If the Free Press can-
not answer that question it might ask
Mr. McEvoy, who knows something
about constitutional history as well
as economics.

The Conservative party sweats
blood. It loses some of the best blood
in the country in the deserts of
National Policy farmers, cattle men,
and fruit-growers every day. They
are still Conservative, but they will
not stay with the party machine in
its insane policy. It will take the
party a long time to get over the cup-
ping which Mr. Borden is administer-
ing.

The United States sold us last
year more than twice what we sold
them. The balance in their favor was
\$165,722,000. The Mail and Empire
says that the balance against us un-
der the pact will be "at least \$250,000-
000 a year, because of the influx of
American natural products." It would
be interesting to know how the Mail
and Empire figures that out. Let it
compare notes and tables with the agri-
cultural journals in the United
States, which figure out that things
will be going just the opposite way, all
in our favor.

BY WEIGHT.

Poet—"Yes, I write poetry and you
raise hay; we are both producers."
Farmer—"And I reckon we both get
about fifteen dollars a ton."

UMBRELLA LOST OWNER.

An umbrella was found in the stom-
ach of a shark caught in Delaware Bay
a few days ago. Search was made for
the owner, but no trace of him was dis-
covered.

A MATTE OF PARTY.

Reciprocity, some hold, will hand
the British Columbia fruit grower a
law at the point in his mouth which
the ribs cease to be a protection. Free
apples is the punch in the solar plexus
that he is supposed to shrink from.

ANY PROPOSITIONS THEY
MAKE. I THINK THE GOVERN-
MENT WOULD DESERVE TO BE
REPRIMANDED BY THE PEOPLE
OF CANADA. IF PROPOSITIONS
HAVING BEEN MADE BY THE
UNITED STATES FOR IMPROVED
TRADE RELATIONS, THE CANA-
DIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD
DECLINE TO CONSIDER THEM.
But is it not fair that we should be
informed of what is the basis on
which these negotiations shall be
carried on? We on this side of the
House are a little anxious as to the
attitude in which the Premier and
his colleagues shall approach the
American representatives. IT MAY
BE THAT HE IS PREPARED TO
ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS
WITH THE AMERICANS in regard
to the tariff on manufactured
goods, but they would call them THE BASIS
BEING COMMERCIAL UNION.
UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY
OF FREE TRADE. The speaker
then went on to another topic.

In denying that Mr. Northrup had
spoken favorably to reciprocity, the
Toronto News printed that part of
the foregoing remarks from "Why,
of course, we would hold up both hands"
to "perhaps the Americans might like
some of their goods to enter Canada
on satisfactory terms to them." But
when the whole passage is considered,
it is plain that Mr. Northrup was in
favor of free trade in natural pro-
ducts alone, which, however, he did
not dream that Laurier would be able
to obtain, but feared or thought it
good politics to fear, Canadian con-
cessions in the tariff on manufactured
articles. Notice that in the very pas-
sage which the News excerpted, Mr.
Northrup does not say "The Ameri-
cans would like some of their products
to enter Canada," but "some of their
goods," and a moment later, he again
prefers this word "goods." He spoke,
as a Conservative of the Macdonald-
Tupper school.

Particularly at the close of his
above remarks on trade, he shows very
clearly that he would welcome a pure-
ly reciprocal arrangement in natural
products, but fears or pretends to fear
a much more sweeping proposition, a
"basis" of "arrangement" too wide if
he does not declare himself here in
favor of the pact later concluded, what
meaning is there at all in his talk of
favoring some "arrangement" that
would admit Canadian farm products
into the United States on satisfactory
terms? He and his crowd now de-
nounce what the American
arrangement of our tariff with the
United States, No Canadian
statesman, free from conceit, would
have declined this declaration.

SPECIFIC STATEMENT.

[Cleveland Leader.]
"Were you quarrelling with your
wife?"
"When I came in I heard you
talking loud."

"No. When we're quarrelling she's
the one that talks."

APPROPRIATE.

[The Globe.]
If the restrictionists want a railway
here is a suggestion without pre-
judice: "Laurier and the British-
born." It is sonorous and has a fine
alliteration.

PRELIMINARY TEST.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"I am going to marry him to reform
him."

"Try one experiment before you do
that."

"What experiment?"

"Take in a week's washing and see
how you like it."

BOLD ATTEMPT.

[Boston Transcript.]
"Poes following verses:—This is my
noblest effort, sir."

"Candidate Editor:—Yes, it reads as if
you'd made an effort."

LOOKING FORWARD.

[Judge.]
"For whom is she wearing black—her
late husband?"
"No, for the next. She
knows she looks well in it."

A REAL TRAGEDY.

[Washington Herald.]
"Mister," said the villager, "I see you
play Macbeth tonight. Is it a trag-
edy?"

"How much in the box office, Bill?"
replied York Ham.

"Seven dollars."

"Yes, my friend; it's a tragedy, all
right."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"Millionaires plead for Tax Reduc-
tion." That's why they're millionaires.

OUR BOYS.

[Brooklyn Life.]
Rich—"We never know how sons are
going to turn out."

Richer—"No, nor what time they
are going to turn in."

CARTWRIGHT ON TREASON.

[Sir Richard Cartwright.]
I hold any man in this country, be
his place or position what it may,
who chooses to foster that foolish
and silly prejudice which exists in
the minds of some portion of our
people against our kinsmen in the United
States, is in the highest degree
a traitor—a traitor to Canada, to the
British Empire, and a traitor to the
British race.

A DISCREDITATED ARGUMENT.

[Detroit Free Press.]
The Conservative argument in the
Canadian election seems to be that
the people are not strong-minded
enough to be trusted with closer re-
lations with the United States, and
are likely to yield weakly to the
temptations that may accompany as-
sociation with outsiders. Perhaps it
will persuade the Canadians, but the
speaker who used that sort of talk
to an American audience would be
recalled in a hurry by the spellbind-
ing bureau.

DROWNED IN BUTTERMILK.

Gilmore, Neb., Sept. 6.—Thomas
Hoer, a milkman, was drowned near
here today in 1,000 gallons of butter-
milk. Hoer was driving a tank con-
taining the buttermilk to this city
when the wagon dropped into a de-
pression in the road and overturned.
The tank burst and the milk filled the
depression. Hoer was caught beneath
the tank. Occupants of a passing
automobile pulled the body from the
sea of buttermilk a half hour later.

TAFT PLAYS FAIR.

[Guelph Mercury.]
It was not necessary, says Mr. Sif-
ton, in order to proclaim his views on
reciprocity, should join in the abuse
heaped on the devoted head of Presi-
dent Taft. This is pure demagoguery
on his part. Mr. Taft has always been
friendly to Canada, in which he has
frequently spent his summer vaca-

CHAPMAN'S
Visitors to London's Fair Next Week
Will Have Their Railway Fare Re-
funded on Purchases as Stated Below

During the week of the London Fair we will refund railway fares to all visitors making a stated purchase in this store. The rate printed below shows that the amount of the purchase is regulated according to the distance you come. Those who live but ten or fifteen miles away will not have to buy as much as those who come forty miles, to be entitled to the full refund. All you have to do is to present your sales checks at our office, and the refund will be made. Both ways of your fare, of course.

COMING 15 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$10.00
COMING 20 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$15.00
COMING 25 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$20.00
COMING 40 MILES ON PURCHASES OF \$30.00

Two in a family buying twice the amount will have both fares refunded.
Come to London at our expense. Others have come in the past, and we are sure that a larger number than ever will do so this time. This popular plan has been tried and proven by hundreds of our customers throughout Western Ontario. It's all understood in one sentence: Chapman's refund railway fares if purchases to the amount required are made at their store. That's all there is to it, and the scale above shows exactly what the amount required is. Our Free Trip to London should be taken advantage of by women who have a Fall and Winter Suit or Coat to buy.

Our Stocks of Fall and Winter Merchandise
Are Now Complete

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, LINENS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, ETC.
CARPETS, LINOLEUM, MEN'S CLOTHING, BOYS' CLOTHING, CHRISTMAS GOODS, FURS.
MILLINERY, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' COATS, LADIES' SKIRTS, FURS.

CHAPMAN'S 126, 128, 128 1/2
Dundas St., London

ROUSING WELCOME
FOR ROUTLEDGE

Liberal Candidate in East Mid-
dlesex Spoke at Welburn
Last Night.

RECIPROCITY IS POPULAR

Speakers Pointed Out the Advantages
For the Farmer Under the Pro-
posed Agreement.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Welburn, Sept. 5.—The campaign
waged by Dr. G. A. Routledge through-
out East Middlesex is gaining strength
daily, and tonight a very enthusiastic
meeting here enhanced his chances a
great deal.

There was a fine attendance, and all
listened attentively to the explanation
of reciprocity by Dr. Routledge and Mr.
Jared Vinling. Although a considerable
proportion of the audience was made up
of Conservatives, they followed the argu-
ments closely, and many declared that
they intended in this campaign to vote for
the Liberal cause.

Mr. James Henderson acted as chair-
man of the meeting, and in a brief
speech expressed his conviction that
reciprocity was the best thing possible
for the farmers.

Dr. Routledge's Address.
Dr. Routledge spoke first. He ex-
plained the pact very clearly, clearing
away the misconceptions that it was a
treaty. The statement had been dis-
seminated that the pact was in
fact a treaty, and would run for a
term of years. This was not the case,
as it could be terminated at a moment's
notice by either party to the agreement.
There was nothing whatever binding up
either party. As to its benefits, they
were very palpable. An open market of
\$4,000,000 people was something worth
considering, and there was no question
whatever but that the farmer would
obtain better prices for his produce under
the agreement. This was particularly
true of horses, beans and barley. All
these were highly profitable to the
farmer, but the tariff now existing
between the two countries cut down
their profits greatly. With free trade,
there should be a very large and very
profitable trade developed between Can-
ada and the United States in these
matters.

Test the Agreement.
Mr. Vinling pointed out that no harm
could come to the farmers if they gave
this agreement a test. The fact that it
could be terminated at any time made it
possible for the farmer to test it. If it
were beneficial, it could be continued; if
it did not work out to his advantage, it
could be abrogated. Another opportunity
would not come in the lifetime of any
present at the meeting. It was for them
to say now what they would do with
reciprocity.

Mr. Vinling went into the details of the
pact, and by a comparative statement of
the markets showed that the advantages
were all in favor of the Canadian farmer.
The meeting concluded with hearty
cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Rout-
ledge and reciprocity.

\$60 AND COSTS

Local Hotelmen Fined for Broaking
Liquor Laws.

At this morning's session of the
police court George H. O'Neil, pro-
prietor of the Tecumseh House, was
fined \$60 and costs as a result of be-
ing found guilty of a second offence
of selling liquor during prohibited
hours.

James McIntyre, a drunk, who came
over yesterday and was let go, was
fined \$20 or 21 days when he came up
again today. He was caught pay-
ing fine, but the magistrate said he would
raise it to \$50 if McIntyre decided to go
down.

A man who was charged with being
drunk was remanded until Monday
next. It is alleged that he is impil-

Just One Word
To Ladies

What is the chief beauty of
a lady, the dress or the hair?

The Hair of Course!

No matter how much you
spend on dress, it never can
beautify you as much as hair
can. No hat will fit without
hair. If in doubt, just come to
us, and we will give free de-
monstration.

We carry a large stock of
Human Hair Goods.

Bring your combings and
have them made up into
Switches, etc., at very small
cost.

PROF. MICHEEL

221 DUNDAS STREET.
East of Clarence.