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LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

NOT A ONE-MAN CABINET.

It is not the least of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's virtues that he has never been afraid to surround himself with strong men. It is said to be a weakness of the average theatrical star that he wants no one of shining talent in his company; hence his preference for a one-man play, in which the interest is centred on himself. Presumably a prime minister may be touched by the same vanity. Sir John Macdonald's later cabinets were one-man affairs. He was unquestionably the master of the administration. He preferred a cabinet of mediocrities because it was easier to govern. To a man of outstanding ability and individuality, a ministerial post under the old chieftain was a comfortable one. Sir Charles Tupper, who was nearest to being his rival, found it convenient to go to England. The brilliant Chapleau at Quebec. When Sir John passed away the Government lost its only pillar, and went to pieces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has acted on a different principle. When he had to form a cabinet he went outside the Federal ranks of Liberalism and enlisted the premier of Ontario, the premier of Nova Scotia, the premier of New Brunswick, and the most brilliant member of the Manitoba Government. The king had no fear of big men near the throne. In filling cabinet vacancies he has followed the same course. He has called more than one premier of New Brunswick to his aid, and in Ontario recently he invited and secured the services of the leader of the Ontario bar, and the leader of the Provincial Liberal party. He is still the greatest man in the Government, but he is not the only great one. The cabinet is not a collection of weaklings, such as the one left by Sir John Macdonald, which destroyed itself by internecine strife.

BRITAIN'S NEW PATENT LAW.
The new British patent act, which went into force on Friday last, is aimed at foreign manufacturers, particularly German, who take out patents in the United Kingdom without the least intention of working them.

According to the principal clause of the measure, unless patents thus obtained are manufactured to an "adequate extent" in the United Kingdom, the patent may be revoked. This legislation, which passed Parliament a year ago, has already been the means of inducing a great many foreign manufacturers of patented goods to establish plants on British soil, while others are preparing to do likewise. It is estimated that in this way new industries will be started in Great Britain and Ireland with an investment of at least \$125,000,000. The German aniline dye industry, a most dangerous rival to British trade, is perhaps the hardest hit. One group of dye works has had to invest no less than £200,000 in building works, etc., in Britain in accordance with the new law, while other concerns have even had to raise fresh capital. Among the German firms which are determined not to allow their English patents to lapse are the Elberfelder Farbenfabriken (dye works), which has bought 224 acres of ground near Liverpool, and another dyeing concern which is building on seven acres of land at Ellesmere Port; the Sanantogen Food Company, which has acquired land for building in Cornwall, and the Pintsch Suction Gas Company, which has opened works in London. The principal industries affected are chemical engineering and pottery. It will thus be seen that the act is having all the success which its astute author, Mr. Lloyd-George, intended.

The introduction of this legislation followed an agitation among British businessmen who complained that in many lines Germany was supplying English markets with manufactured goods, while British exports to Germany were confined chiefly to raw products and partly manufactured articles. Mr. Lloyd-George denies that it is a protectionist measure, in the general acceptance of the term, maintaining that it is simply a law aimed at unfairness with which existing patent legislation was powerless to cope. The new law falls less heavy on the United States than on Germany. In 1905, 6,496 patents were granted to foreigners in England, of which the United States took 2,598, Germany 2,081 and other countries 1,817. Last year the United States secured 2,792 and Germany 2,608. Protests have come from German industrial bodies, and the International Congress for the Protection of Industrial Property, about to assemble at Stockholm, will likely urge a retaliatory policy. Representatives

of United States companies, however, appear to think that few concerns will be affected by the new law. Only a very small part of the total United States exports to England comes under the patent law. Raw materials make up such a large percentage of exports—from 75 to 90 per cent—that the law has not a wide application.

LAW REFORM IN THE STATES.

A question that is foremost in the United States just now is that of judicial reform. Presidential Candidate Taft, in his speeches, has declared such reform to be one of the country's greatest needs, and at the meeting of the American Bar Association at Seattle last week, at which Lord Alverstone, chief justice of England, was present, the most interesting event was the report of the committee which has had for some time charge of preparing recommendations for the simplification of judicial procedure. That report closely follows Mr. Taft's ideas.

The tardiness of justice in the United States is regarded by intelligent people of that country as a blot on its civilization. At best, courts move slowly, and what is worse, there appears no limit to litigation so long as there is money enough. District attorneys' offices are clogged with indictments which would seem never to be tried. Even if a man indicted desires a speedy hearing he seldom gets it. In the civil courts there is also a delay before a trial, and there is a longer wait usually, while appellate courts are known to have threshed over matters of technical flaws which have no reference to the merits of the case.

The procedure of the courts in Great Britain is much quicker and simpler, so far as both trial and appeal are concerned. Until recently the only appeal in criminal cases was to the home secretary for a pardon or a remission of a portion of the penalty. There has always been a civil appellate court and recently one in criminal cases was established, but appeals are on matters of justice and not of technical defects. So, too, in Canada, court procedure, particularly in criminal cases, is as speedy as the interests of justice demand. In the United States the number of appeals which may be taken by a convicted criminal has become a scandal. If he has money and clever lawyers, a murderer may escape execution for years. There are so many writs that may be taken out over their heads in one way or another that it is not necessary that the judges be complaisant. Only by the discouragement of technicalities and the consideration merely of questions of justice in appeals can the situation be met, and the American Bar Association having placed itself on record in regard to the matter, Congress and the state legislatures are asked to bring about the needed reform.

Mr. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, who tried to get the Conservative nomination in that city, vigorously denounces the proposal to increase the woolsen duties. His paper, the Ottawa Journal, has been always an advocate of a low tariff. How can Mr. Ross square his tariff views with his new-found Conservative affiliations?

The Provincial Government will appoint today its representatives on the senate of the Western University, after a long and needless delay, which has embarrassed that institution. It will be a pity of Mr. Beck allows politics to creep into this matter. The friends of higher education look to him to rise above it for once.

The Toronto Telegram concedes Laurier seven majority, and the Toronto World figures out a majority of three for Borden. If that is the best Conservative newspapers can do for their party, the outlook for it is not rosy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier absolutely denies the story of friction between Sir Richard Cartwright and himself. The yarn was an invention of the Ottawa liar, who may be expected to show unusual fertility till election day.

Mr. Birkett, the Conservative nominee in Ottawa, says he is a firm believer in the saying "To the victors belong the spoils." His proper place is in the Ontario Government.

Major Beattie naturally objects to playing the role of the fatted calf in a feast of reconciliation between Mr. Beck and Mr. Gray.

GROUNDLESS ACCUSATION.

[Philadelphia Press.]
Kloesman—Well, of all things! The idea of his accusing me of making a lie out of the whole cloth.
Pepprey—Yes, the idea!
Kloesman—Ridiculous, isn't it?
Pepprey—Oh, very! Evidently he doesn't know how economical you are.

MIGRATING NEEDLE.

[The Lancet.]
An Aberdeen lady 30 years ago received a needle in her left foot, an event which she had forgotten until at the end of last year it presented itself in her right elbow, and was easily removed.

BIRTHPLACE OF ICEBERGS.

[St. Nicholas.]
We might call Greenland the world's ice box. If you glance at the map you will see that the State of New York, large as it seems to us, is not over one-twentieth of the size of Greenland, for

New York contains only 47,000 square miles. Then think that the glaciers are steadily moving away from the center of Greenland, really being crowded out of the island, it will not seem so strange that here is the birthplace of nearly all the icebergs that are so feared by the mariner.

FRIENDSHIP WITH DIGNITY.

[London Woman at Home.]
It is the peculiar glory of King Edward VII. that he has not only displayed a veritable genius for friendship, but that he has known, as no other monarch in history has ever known before, how to maintain terms of friendship with a subject without in the least derogating from his own royal dignity.

COULDN'T KEEP TRACK OF THEM.

[Denver News.]
Martin Littleton, of the New York delegation, is one of a family of nineteen children, so they say, born to a heritage of poverty and luck. When he was a small lad down in Texas he fell into the creek one day, and Michael, the next youngest brother, ran whispering to Littleton, the elder: "Dad! Dad! Martin is drowning!"

"Martin! Martin!" repeated the father of nineteen. Then he turned dubiously to his wife:
"Nora," he inquired, dubiously, "have we a Martin?"

AMATEUR GARDENING.

[Chicago Evening Post.]
Tell me not in mournful numbers
Gardening's an empty dream;
If you coo to your cucumbers
They will promptly put on steam.

Shun the gardening that's faddish,
Cultivate the sower way;
Cottages planted with horse radish
Never will evoke a neigh.

Never try if you can wheedle
Garden sass out of its bed;
Don't sew string beans with a needle,
Thinking that they will grow thread.

Grieve not when your sweet potatoes
Greet you with bitter sniffs;
Fret not over slow tomatoes—
They will ketchup after a while.

When the oyster plant is growing,
And the egg plant is, as well,
Each from each you may be knowing
By the cackle, or the shell.

Four o'clocks at times need winding,
And you set them by the stem;
Watch your carrots—you'll be finding
That at times you have a gem.

Brussels sprouts your patch may carpet;
Watermelons sow, and sow,
Use your pumpkin, and be sharp, it
Helps to pump out every week.

Any crop will come up faster
And be nicer to the view,
If with mustard you will plaster
Across while the ache is new.

Drumhead lettuce is a nice plant,
Making beats that gayly gleam;
Milkweed growing by an ice plant
Will not furnish you ice cream.

Lives of gardeners remind us
We can make a garden to match,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints in the garden patch.

IN WORKING ORDER.

[Montreal Herald.]
Those who held the Laurier Government to blame for the bad crop and financial stringency of last year might notice that there is a return to good times and a good crop. The Laurier Government is in working order.

MINISTERIAL DIPLOMACY.

[Everybody's Magazine.]
At a dinner given by the prime minister of a little kingdom on the Balkan peninsula, a distinguished diplomat complained to his host that the minister of justice, who had been sitting on his left, had stolen his watch.

"Ah, he shouldn't have done that," said the prime minister, "it was an annoyance. I will get it back for you."

"Sure enough, toward the end of the evening the watch was returned to its owner."

"And what did he say?" asked the diplomat.
"Silence," cautioned the host, glancing anxiously about him. "He doesn't know that I have got it back."

THE OPEN ROAD.

[Maud Goldring, in the Spectator.]
Out past the barbed wire fence,
And streets where tollers bar their load,
Past all the hurrying populace
There runs the Open Road.

How white its ribbon measures out
The sun-baked road to the town!
How hoarse the People's empty shout
Behind us travels down!

They fret, but we, with scrip and staff,
Take pilgrim's way some dusty eve.
Behind the People's snarl and laugh
Over the toys we leave.

Beyond us lies the heathy hill,
Lone valleys where the brown streams
meet.
The low-roofed cot, the turning mill,
The waving plains of wheat.

Before us still the wide skies arch,
The primrose West with rose is strewn,
And shadowy cloud-battalions march
Across its solitude.

The wild-flower clusters brighter twine,
The wild birds' note more clearly rings,
And from the shade of beech and pine
Look forth the forest things.

But, far behind, through dusty days,
The People fret against their bars,
And set no foot in open ways,
Nor eye the evening stars.

And some have passed by purple slope
To hear the echo of their sigh,
Turned back to bring the People hope,
And tolled to make them wise.

For air and the blue heaven are free
(Say they), and peace is not for few.
And these must share, as well as we,
The stars and morning dew.

These must come forth with pilgrim song,
With light-weighted scrip and strength'n'g
rod.
For unto all the roads belong,
And the straight paths to God.

SIGN OF PRECOCITY.

[Exchange.]
"I believe," declared the Irishman, "that the youngest son's born to be a surgeon."
"That leads you to say that?" asked his friend.
"O! caught him usin' th' scissors on a book O'd lately bought, an' before O! could stop him he cut out th' appendix."

HOURS OF SLEEP.

[Life.]
Mr. Thomas Edison says that four hours of sleep is enough for anyone, and that it is a waste of time to take any more. So long, Thomas, talk about something you are better qualified to discuss. Is your own health so wonderfully steady as to entitle your rules for living to be generally accepted? Well, if you had a mastoid abscess the other day? You are only 61 years old.

NEW TEETH IN AN OLD SAW.

[Detroit News-Tribune.]
No man is a hero to his dentist.

Apples, Oranges Figs and Prunes

The God-Given Cure for All Diseases
of Bowels, Liver, Kidneys
and Skin.

Few people seem to realize how important—how absolutely necessary—it is to keep the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin in proper working order.

They wonder why they have Sallow Complexions—Indigestion—Headaches—Rheumatism—while all the time their systems are clogged and poisoned with waste tissue and indigestible food which these organs should have removed.

What they need are Fruit Juices—nature's provision for keeping the eliminating machinery of the body working right. "Fruit-a-tives" are the concentrated juices of fresh, ripe fruits, combined in such a way that their medicinal action is greatly intensified. They stimulate and regulate the action of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, thus clearing the system of the accumulated waste and poison, purifying the blood, and banishing those distressing troubles that make life miserable.

No other remedy has ever been discovered that does this so effectively as "Fruit-a-tives." 50c a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial size 25c. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

6,462 RUSSIAN PRISONERS ESCAPE

Commission's Report Shows a
Long Record of Bloodshed
and Misery.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The Russian prison commission reports that during the year 6,462 prisoners escaped from jails all over the empire.

Of these 3,241 got away from prison warders or military escort on the way to or from prison or courts of justice.

Fifty-one escapes were due to bribery and 490 were effected by the use of explosives or mining under prison walls.

In the prison at Akatuy, beyond Irkutsk, eight secret passages mined for escape were discovered.

Some idea of life in a Russian prison may be gathered from the sub-headings of "prison incidents"—events of sufficient importance to be reported to superior authority.

There were 11 cases of officials slain by prisoners; three of attacks on prisoners from the outside; 133 of "disorders" inside prisons, which signifies the introduction of soldiers to restore order by firing on and bayoneting right and left.

Two hundred and forty cases of attempted escapes were discovered; 42 prisoners were slain by their fellows—a frequent punishment for spying among Russian prisoners; attempts to set prisoners on fire numbered seven; 27; and there were 42 cases of suicide.

In attempts to recapture escaped prisoners and in "restoring order" by armed force, 97 were killed and 142 wounded in the course of the year.

CAUSES INSANITY

Sir James Crichton Brown Denounces
Ambidexterity.

London, Sept. 1.—Sir James Crichton Brown, who is a confirmed anti-facet, now running a tilt against the movement for ambidexterity recently initiated by the headmaster of Eton. Brown calls it a fad, and de-

clares that ambidexterity on a large scale is impossible and undesirable. It was, said he, by the superior need of his right hand—that man had gained his victory, and to try to undo his dextral pre-eminence was simply to fly in the face of evolution.

The Eton ambidexterity was being inculcated by an ordinance that all the boys who for their transgressions were called upon to write "lines" should henceforth do so with the left hand. Sir James had the opportunity of asking one of the boys who he got on in the performance of this task.

"Oh," he replied, "it's quite simple. We take the pen in the fingers of the left hand and we work them with the right."

As a result of physiological inquiry Sir James said it could not now be doubted that right and left-handedness were dependent on cerebral organization and nothing else. Ambidexterity was common only among idiots, and to endeavor to insure its general cultivation would mean the enlargement of the already overgrown lunatic asylums.

VERMONT ELECTIONS TODAY.

White River Junction, Vermont, Sept. 1.—With clearly defined issues, popular candidates, an unusually large number of minor contests, good weather conditions, and with the entire country looking on, there was every indication for the voters of Vermont to go to the polls today for the annual state election. The candidates voted for today were for governor and other state officers, congressmen and members of the Legislature, the leaders on the Republican and Democratic tickets being Lieut.-Gov. George H. Prouty, of Newport, and former Mayor James E. Burke, of Burlington. The Independence League, Prohibitionists and Socialists also presented candidates for governor, but not for other state officers.

Chapman's

Store Open Today Until 6 o'clock and on Saturdays Until 10 P.M.

Our army of employees who so much enjoyed the daily extra hour of relaxation from their exacting duties during the past two months, wish to thank the public who so cordially supported them, contributed so much to the success of this movement and for their very liberal patronage of the Big Stores, which all highly appreciate.
Store open today until SIX o'clock.

Great Sale of Exquisite and Dainty Swiss Handkerchiefs

300 Dozen, worth 20c, 25c and 30c, Tomorrow Morning for each - - - 10c

300 dozen pretty Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and scalloped edges, plain and cross-bar grounds with dainty embroidered borders. Regular price, 20c, 25c and 30c each. Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for, each.....10c
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

Pruning Prices of High-Class Embroidered Lingerie Underwear

Dainty Designs, Handsome Trimmings and Exclusive Styles—Peculiarly Fascinating.

High-class and dainty White Cambric Petticoats, with deep flounce of pretty embroidery and insertion to match, cluster tucks and dust frill. Regular price \$5. Sale price\$3.79

Pretty White Cambric Petticoats, flounce of embroidery and insertion; dust flounce made of fine quality English cambric. Regular price \$3.50. Sale price\$2.93

White Cambric Petticoats, deep flounce, trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Regular price, \$1.50. Sale price\$1.19



J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

TO FLY OVER CHANNEL

A Russian Prince to Take Daring
Airship Trip.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The morning papers declare that a Russian named Prince Bolotoff has decided to attempt to cross the British Channel in an aeroplane.

He has commissioned the brothers Voisin, aeroplane builders, to construct a large machine in the form known as the tri-plane, capable of carrying two passengers, and sufficient water and gasoline for a two-hours' trip. This aeroplane is to have a speed of 60 miles an hour.

Prince Bolotoff is little known in flying machine circles. He has never made a flight.

METALS NOT TRANSMUTED

No Proof That Radium Makes Sodium
From Copper Salts.

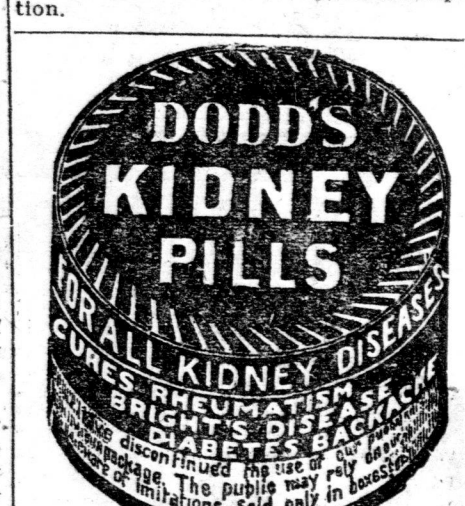
London, Sept. 1.—Nature reports that Mme. Curie and Mlle. Gleditsch have repeated the experiments which were made by Sir William Ramsay and A. T. Cameron, and as a result of which the earlier investigators announced that they had observed the production of alkaline metals and lithium in solutions of copper salts submitted to the action of radium emanations. The observations of Ramsay and Cameron were by many regarded as showing a process of the transmutation of elements.

Mme. Curie and her collaborator, declare that they have been unable to confirm the conclusions of Ramsay and Cameron. It is impossible to say that no trace of lithium or sodium

KILLED FOR A QUARTER.

New York, Sept. 1.—To be knocked down and killed for a quarter was the fate of George Gross, 19 years old, on East Sixth street last night. The lad was standing with a group on the sidewalk, when a heavily-built man walked up to Gross and struck him twice in the face. "Why don't you pay me that quarter you owe me?" the stranger asked, according to witnesses.

Gross fell to the pavement unconscious and the heavy man disappeared. Gross was carried to a nearby store where he died within half an hour. The police are looking for the stranger, of whom they have a good description.



Thursday, Friday and Saturday Three Days

The Great Sale Commences Thursday, September 3, at 9 a. m.

Ladies' Tailored Suits, Shirtwaist Suits and Separate Skirts

All our present stock of made-up garments will be on sale at less than the cost of manufacture. We are not withholding anything. Even the new fall numbers are included and the great bulk of the lines on sale are good fall styles.

Our well-lighted and spacious cutting room is turned into a showroom for this very opportune sale—a sale which should be appreciated, coming as it does just before Labor Day, and at the beginning of the fall season.

ALSO BIG CLEAN-UP ON CORSETS AND UNDERSKIRTS

See Wednesday's Paper for Price Particulars

Robinson Corset and Costume Co.

434 TALBOT STREET, GREENE-SWIFT BUILDING