

THE TIDE OF RECIPROCITY GROWING IN EAST MIDDLESEX

Dr. Routledge and Other Speakers in Crampton Meeting Show
Clearly That Farmers and Breeders Will Benefit
by the Agreement.

[By Our Own Man.]

Crampton, Sept. 6.—The tide of reciprocity is growing in East Middlesex. From every section of the riding the most glowing reports are heard of the progress made by the people's cause. Tonight Dr. George A. Routledge, the Liberal candidate, addressed a meeting at this village. There was an excellent crowd present, and the closest attention was paid to the speakers. The pact is making ground here at the time, and is constantly growing in favor.

Mr. James Crute, of this place, was made chairman. He briefly introduced the speakers and gave his approval to the agreement.

Dr. Routledge was the first speaker. He was given a most cordial welcome on rising. It was a great pleasure, he declared, to appear before the farmers on such a question as reciprocity. For the first time in many years the legislation of the Dominion was proposed for the special benefit of the rural population. It was a question of much importance to this class, and he was certain that it would be of great benefit to them.

The Opposition had been persistent in claiming that the reciprocity agreement was a treaty. There was no truth in that statement, as the document clearly states that the agreement could be abrogated at any time either party to it desired. That was explicitly stated in the pact, and was the right and proper conception of it. No harm could come then if the farmers of the Dominion of Canada decided to adopt it.

Improve Horse Market.

Dr. Routledge dealt with the matter of horses, and gave it as his opinion that the horse market in Canada would be improved if the pact were ratified.

"I am convinced after an observation of some years, that the horse market would be greatly benefited by reciprocity," said Dr. Routledge. "It will open the big markets of Boston and New York to Canadian horses, and larger returns would inevitably come to the Canadian farmer if free access were given to the American market. I have discussed it with all the breeders and dealers with whom I have come in contact, and I find that they, too, are of the same opinion."

Mr. Yeager, of Simcoe, one of the best-known breeders in America has come out strongly in his favor. Lot Edmunds, of Brimley, Art Bodford, of Chatham, and scores of other men prominent in the horse business in Ontario, have come out strongly in favor of the agreement. They are not Liberals nor Conservatives, but they are convinced that the farmer and the breeder would obtain much more for their horses, that is, of much importance to the farmers of Middlesex, who are known for the excellent quality of horses they produce."

Mr. J. H. Fowler followed, and pointed out that this agreement was made at the behest of the farmers of Canada, for the purpose of party affiliation. The deputations that visited Parliament Hill last session, and demanded that the Government do something for them, found a response in reciprocity. That agreement did not go so far as the farmers demanded, but the Government desired to protect the manufacturers of the Dominion. In the main, however, it gave the farmers just what they wanted.

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FOOD RIOTS DUE TO TOO MUCH GOLD

Enormous Output Has Upset
the Balance of Prices.

MAKING FOOD COSTLY

As a Consequence British Scientist
Predicts Many Strikes For Three
Years.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 6.—An interesting suggestion is made in regard to the increased cost of living, which, like a tidal wave, has sent a tremor throughout Europe, causing food riots in France, an outcry against the butchers in Belgium, and protests against dearer meat and milk in Germany, while it is largely responsible for the labor unrest in England.

This suggestion is that the enormous output of gold in recent years has upset the balance of prices, and that the world has not yet shaken itself down to a true adjustment.

Statistics show conclusively that in England, on the continent, and in North America nearly all the common and most necessary articles of food have been steadily rising in price since the war began. Meat, especially bacon, in England the poor man's favorite food; milk, bread, and sugar, all cost more. It is calculated that there has been a 10 per cent. increase in the weekly budget of household expenses in England.

Professor Chapman, at yesterday's meeting of the British association, predicted that the next three years would be an era of strikes, due to the fact that, whereas up to 1896 the cost of living had been falling, it had since then been rising.

Smith Will Lead

Continued From Page One.

ties—many of them were Conservatives—and only two of them were opposed to the agreement. The pair who came out straight against the agreement were what might be called "bank party men." To all convincing argument their replies were: "I don't believe it." Neither of these men was a subscriber to an agricultural paper, and one, to use his own words, "did not know whether reciprocity made the country prosperous or not."

It happened that a neighbor of this man was close by, and when the first man declared his opposition in the manner stated, his neighbor joined in. "John," said he, "you remember that storm out here last Saturday? Well, you might as well have tried to stop that storm with your stick, hat, and try to stop reciprocity with your little voice. Because you never saw a time when the farmers were more ready for reciprocity than at the present."

Great Gains in Cattle.

And especially are the farmers of North Middlesex ready for reciprocity. Did any one ever see finer fat cattle or larger herds than those around Alton, Ont.?

Every man's head is turned to the eastward, and some have heads that run as high as 1200. The average of beef on a head of a yearling is 200 lbs. more than on the Toronto market a year ago. A gain of \$2,000 on a single head! Does anyone think for a minute that the hundreds of farmers who will pocket such a difference in dollars will vote for George Elliott on Sept. 21?

Thousands of the animals that graze on the rolling hills today are destined never to toss their horns in the stock yards of the Queen City. They are being held for the big prices of the American market.

The get of great sizes is found among the horseflesh of North Middlesex. It is one of the best industries the farmers have. That the great markets of the east will pay an even hundred dollars better than any price the breeders have hitherto secured is known to the men who take pride in hitching such a difference in dollars will vote for George Elliott on Sept. 21.

Send a Man to Find Out.

If there are any men in doubt that the horse market will be improved by the pact, let them appoint a delegate to visit Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Schenectady, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and the scores of cities of 100,000 and more within easy reach of the border. He will return with a story more glowing than any ever brought from the west. Horses in the thickly populated districts beyond the border are being sold for \$100 more than any in the east. Why? Because the Canadians send their horses over a good horse. When a team is taken across the line, he is not the dealer, but the valuator on the team, and Canadian horses going across the border are never undervalued, and are often overvalued by the customs officer.

Canad About Horses Nails.

Some of those who would like to control the horse market at Toronto have sent out a canard among the farmers of North Middlesex to the effect that with the carrying of reciprocity the value of horses would drop \$25 a head through the loss of the western market. The middlemen did not remember to state that the eastern market that uses more horses in a month than the west does in a year would be opened. Neither did he remember to state that the farmer and especially the horse dealer, is not exactly a person who nails his faith to the counsel of the man who has regulated the market for years.

One finds an unusual keenness of knowledge on the Dominion situation in North Middlesex. The farmers there know the business end of the campaign as well as they do the horse side. They know that the western Conservatives are crying for more, that the middle Conservatives are crying for less, and that the eastern section is talking the rankest rebellion Canada ever heard. They find it hard to believe that Canada can digest such a conglomeration. It is a case of attempting to mix antitoxins. An attempt to assimilate such a combination would be positively nauseating.

Manufacturers of Toronto and Montreal are the financiers of the present bill-board campaign that seeks to turn the city dwellers against reciprocity.

Something About the Lurid Posters Which Are Against the Pact.

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HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF HURON

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Anglican Church in This District.

DIOCESE FORMED IN 1857

First Bishop Was Rev. Dr. Cronyn—
Was Consecrated in England.

[Canadian Press.]

In the Jubilee Memorial, published in 1907, there is an account of the growth of the Diocese of Huron that is particularly interesting, in view of the meeting here of the general synod of the Anglican Church in Canada. The diocese was formed in 1857. Prior to that time all this portion of Ontario was a section of the great Diocese of Toronto, and whenever there was a confirmation in London or Chatham or any other place in the district the Bishop of Toronto had to come and hold services.

The work soon proved an impossibility for one man to accomplish, and in 1857 it was decided to form a new diocese comprising thirteen counties. It was named Huron, after Lake Huron, to the shores of which it stretched.

The First Bishop.

The first bishop was Rev. Dr. Cronyn, who was elected at a meeting of the clergy and laity held in St. Paul's Church on July 3, 1857. It was necessary for him to go to England to be consecrated, and in Lambeth Palace this was done on Oct. 28, 1857. His station house was in London.

Since the diocese has formed London has always been the very heart of it, and the leading centre of its growth. This is shown by the fact that there are in the city eight independent, self-supporting, flourishing churches. Up to 1862 St. Paul's was the only Anglican church in London. In 1863 Christ Church was built, and Rev. G. M. Innes was its first rector. London was built, and opened for service in November. Very Rev. Dean Davis left his mission work at Bayfield to become its rector in February, 1874. His was the most successful, as the splendid condition of his parish and the growth of the church show. In 1877 it was necessary to build a larger and larger church, and in 1893 and 1897 it was found necessary to add large extensions.

The Churches.

The Memorial Church, erected as a monument to London's pioneer missionary and first rector, was built also on Dec. 14, 1874. It was designed and built by Bishop Cronyn's children, and has ever since been supported by the steadfast care and generous gifts of his children, Mr. Verschoyle Cronyn. In the Memorial Church is to be seen the old oak pulpit which stood in St. Paul's from the commencement of its history, and from which Bishop Cronyn preached for 32 years.

St. John the Evangelist.

St. John the Evangelist had as its beginning the Old St. John's Church, which formerly stood in the Huron College grounds. The church was built in 1863 by Mrs. Helmholtz. The present church, St. John the Evangelist, was opened on Nov. 11, 1888.

The present St. George's Church in West London was built in 1890, although the building now used as a church was built in 1876, and Rev. G. B. Sage has been in charge of the work in the parish ever since 1888. It has been most successful in his efforts.

St. Matthew's Church was built in 1895. The parish is an offshoot from the Memorial, and was opened in 1879. It was ministered to by its rector. In 1881 a church was built near the city boundary, where service was held until the present church was erected.

All Saints is another offshoot of the Memorial. In 1887 services were first held in an old building formerly occupied by the Methodists. The congregation grew rapidly, and in 1890 a new church was built. In 1907 the present splendid church was built, and Rev. J. W. Gaibraith has been in charge of it ever since.

Church History.

Prior to the formation of the Diocese of Huron there is also some very interesting church history. The first clergyman to come into the wilderness of these days was Hon. Dr. Stewart, who came here in 1820, and during the first six months of that year travelled through a circuit of 100 miles. He was most favorably impressed with the locality and its prospects, and wrote glowing accounts of the work to be done. In 1822 he recommended that a resident clergyman be sent to the district, but it was ten years before his advice was acted upon. In 1834 Rev. Alex. McIntosh was appointed rector of St. Thomas, having as an out station London Township. Services were held in a building used temporarily as a court-house, although the old meeting place took place on week days, and people had to drive for miles they were well attended. The first settled minister was Rev. Dr. Cronyn, who came from Ireland in November, 1832, with his wife and two little children.

A Village of 400.

London at that time was a village of 400 people. Mr. Cronyn was on his way to Adelaide, but tarried and sent a Sunday conducting a service in a farm building. On the earnest solicitation of the inhabitants to remain and minister among them he decided to do so, and took up his residence in the village. He lived here for several years before removing to new rectory in London Township. St. Paul's church was built in 1835. That building was destroyed by fire in 1844, but a new one was built next year.

PUTS INTO HALIFAX

The Cunard liner Carmania Runs Short of Fuel.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 6.—The Cunard liner Carmania arrived here this morning short of coal. She left Plymouth with a scant supply, owing to the fact that the ship had been in New York had she not encountered heavy head seas and gales. She sent a wireless to her agents that she had a scant supply of coal, and was in danger of being stranded in the harbor. A slight accident happened to her machinery. She will have to remain here for two or three days. She has 1,200 passengers, some of whom will leave tonight for New York by rail. The Carmania is the largest ship which has ever entered Halifax harbor.

English Laborites Against Citizen Army

Big Majority Rejects Proposal for Organization.

[Canadian Press.]

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Sept. 6.—By a half a million votes to 92,000, the Trades Union Congress, now in session here, today rejected the proposal for the organization of a citizen army. The subject was introduced by the London Glass Blowers' Society, in the form of a resolution, as follows:

"This congress, realizing that militarism and the existence of a regular standing army constitute a menace to popular liberty, is of the opinion that the time has arrived for the institution of a real citizen army, free entirely from military law during times of peace, officered entirely by the selection of the rank and file. Such an army to be used for defensive purposes only."

Will Thorne, Labor member of Parliament for West Ham, was the principal advocate of the proposition. He declared that if the principle of the right to work bill was granted it must be accompanied either by conscription or by a citizen army; otherwise, if everyone were assured work there would be no army.

Opponents of the measure twitted Mr. Thorne with being a "comrade" of Lord Roberts, who is such an ardent conscriptionist.

BLUEVALE.

Bluevale, Sept. 6.—Mr. Ira Nell, of Belmont, spent Labor Day at the home of Mr. Robert H. Gaibraith. Mr. Will J. Hall, who has been firing for the G. T. R. at Palmerston, is renewing friendships around this burg.

Mr. John Casemore, north of this village, has sold his valuable farm to his former proprietor, Mr. William Holmes, of Wingham.

Mr. Russell Andrews, Atwood, son of the Rev. John W. Andrews, of Fordwich, a former pastor of the Methodist Church here, visited at the home of Mr. Sam Paul, on Sunday evening.

A number from here are enrolled for a term in the Wingham Business College.

Mrs. Florence Althaus has secured the position as junior teacher in the public school here.

Messrs. Tennant and Finlay, Wingham, are busily engaged in clearing their home in Hagerstown.

Mr. J. E. Elliott Young was an Aymler visitor on Labor Day.

H. B. Vouell, who has been spending his vacation at the Elgin House, Muskoka, has returned to his home here.

George Conquill, of Windsor, has

HEINTZMAN & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Buy Your Piano Direct From the Manufacturer

We desire to call attention to the fact that during the great LONDON EXHIBITION we are arranging to have a very large display of all the different styles of the genuine

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Special \$350

A very handsome Colonial style of Piano, 7 1/3 octaves, 3 pedals, full music desk and all modern improvements. This is a superior Piano, as other dealers ask \$400 to \$450 for a Piano that is not its equal in quality of tone or action.

Special \$250

Just received a particularly fine Upright Piano, in fancy Burl Walnut, 7 1/3 octaves, 3 pedals, all modern improvements. Has been owned 7 months. Not a mark on it, looks new. Regular price \$375, now only \$250, payable \$60 per month.

Special \$300

A most beautiful French Burl Piano, in empire style, 7 1/3 octaves, 3 pedals, and with all modern improvements. Equal to any \$375 piano in London. Come in and see for yourself. Easy monthly payments.

Snap No. 1

\$200

An elegant Upright Piano, 7 1/3 octaves, and is just as good as new for beginners. Renovated throughout. First class condition. Guaranteed fully for 5 years. This is a big snap for someone. Payable \$5 per month.

Snap No. 3

\$50, \$75, \$100

These Pianos have been taken in exchange on Heintzman & Co. Pianos, and have been renovated inside and out, and are first-class for practice purposes. We guarantee each one fully for five years. Payable 50c and 75c per week.

Snap No. 2

\$150

A very fine cleaned Piano, full size and in extra good shape. At this amount we can recommend it to our friends wanting a cheap piano for practice purpose. Payable \$4 per month.

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We have a large number of Cabinet Organs that we are anxious to dispose of, as we require the room. Each guaranteed 5 years. They are easily worth double amount we are asking. Payable \$1 and \$2 per month.

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are used in over nine-tenths of all the Music Conservatories, Colleges, Concerts, Churches, Schools, Music Clubs and Musical Organizations in Canada.

Largest assortment of Pianos and Organs in Western Ontario to select from.

HEINTZMAN & CO.

242 Dundas St., London

harbor, with the exception of the Great Eastern. The Cunard Line was born at Halifax, but it is thirteen years since a steamer of that line has been here.

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The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of two and one-half per cent for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1911, being at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this company, has been declared and will be payable at the company's offices in this city on and after Monday, Oct. 2, 1911, to the shareholders of record on the 15th of September, 1911.

By order of the board,

HUME CRONYN, Manager.

London, Sept. 5, 1911.