FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRODUCE

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Close: Wheat—Oct. 7s 7½d; Dec., 7s 4¼d; March, 7s 4½d. Flour—Winter patents, 27s 9d. Hops—In London, Pacific coast, new crop, £9 to £10. Beef—Extra India mess, 86s 3d. Pork—Prime mess western, 85s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 73s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 60s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 60s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 61s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 62s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 64s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 58s; square shoulders, 11 to 13 lbs, 53s. Lard—Prime western in tierces, 46s 3d; American refined in pails, 49s. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 65s; Canadian finest colored, new, 66s. Tallow—Australian in London, 27s 6d. Turpentine spirits—28s. Rosin—Common, 15s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot, 29s 3d.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	89⅛	91	89⅛	91
December	91½	95⅞	94⅝	95⅞
May	1 00½	1 01⅝	1 00⅝	1 01⅝
Corn—				
September	65⅝	66	65⅝	65⅞
December	63¼	64⅝	63¼	64⅝
May	65¼	66⅝	65⅛	66⅝
Oats—				
December	46	46¾	45⅝	46¾
May	48¾	49⅝	48½	49½
Pork—				
September	15 65	15 65	15 60	15 60
Lard—				
September	9 47	9 60	9 50	9 50
Short Ribs—				
September	9 22	9 25	9 22	9 22

[Special to H. C. Becher & Co.]

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—Closing prices today: October 99⅝c, December 98⅝c.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—Cash grains continue firm. Corn is quoted ½c higher. Oats—No. 2 C. W. 43½c; No. 3, 43c, lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 39c to 40c; No. 3, 38c on track, Toronto. Wheat—No. 2, 82c to 83c outside. New wheat, 81c. Rye—No. 2, 97c outside, nominal. Barley—Malting, 67c to 68c outside, nominal. Buckwheat—50c to 52c outside, nominal. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 07½; No. 2 northern, $1 06½; No. 3 northern, $1 04½, track, lake ports. Manitoba flour—Firsts, $5 30, 98s cotton; seconds, $4 80, strong bakers $4 60. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c to 79c, c. i. f., Midland. Peas—76c to 78c outside. Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, $3 40 seaboard. Millfeed—Manitoba bran $22 per ton, shorts $25, Ontario bran $22, shorts $24 in car lots on track, Toronto.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 200, market steady, beeves, $5 to $7 90, Texas steers, $4 60 to $6 25, western, $4 to $7, stockers and feeders, $3 10 to $5 50, cows and heifers, $2 25 to $6 25, calves, $6 75 to $8 25. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 5,000, market 5c higher; light, $7 20 to $7 80, mixed, $7 10 to $7 75, heavy, $6 90 to $7 70, good to choice hogs, $7 10 to $7 70, pigs, $5 25 to $7 65; bulk of sales, $7 15 to $7 45. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1,000, market steady, native $1 40 to $5, western, $2 25 to $5 80, yearlings, $4 to $4 90, lambs, native, $6 45; western, $4 50 to $6 50.

LAST REHEARSAL FOR LIFE OR DEATH SCENE

The Alleged Wife-Murderer Questioned by Counsel in Role of Prosecutor.

[Canadian Press.]

Richmond, Va., Sept. 3.—A last rehearsal for his life or death appearance upon the witness stand was given today to Henry Clay Beattie, jr., who tomorrow will tell his own story of what happened on the night of July 18 in the Midlothian Turnpike, before he came racing back to his young wife's home with her dead body across the seat of his auto.

Harry Smith, the boy's lawyer, journeyed out to the old Chesterfield jail and for four hours hurled questions at him, the very questions which Prosecutor Wenderberg will propound tomorrow. Smith went into the minutest details of Beattie's story that a highwayman held him up and shot the bride by accident. He thundered at his client, denounced him bitterly, called him names, did everything that Wenderberg is expected to do.

Liberty or Death.

"Young Beattie went through the examination very well," the lawyer said afterward, and he added: "I expect him to do still better when he is up against the real thing, instead of a bit of play acting. He knows it means liberty or death, and he will be on his mettle."

Just about the time Smith concluded his rehearsal a wild rumor struck Richmond to the effect that the defendant had committed suicide, that someone had smuggled poison to him into the court room yesterday, and that he had swallowed it and died in a few minutes.

The swarm of correspondents who had been enjoying a day of semi-rest early broke all speed laws in dashing out over the 20 miles of sandy roads, only to learn that there was nothing whatever to the report. Beattie himself smiled out at them from his cell window.

After his rehearsal he had been taken out for a walk about the prison green and was feeling very fit. He spent his day quietly, reading the newspapers and listening to the hymn singing of a dozen or more happy black ragamuffins, who occupy cells near him.

BODY ON THE PILOT—WHEN TRAIN ENTERS CITY

Brantford Man Instantly Killed When Cycling Across Track.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Brantford, Sept. 3.—James Keirl, a well-known florist, was struck and instantly killed two miles outside of this city on Saturday night by a westbound G. T. R. and B. train. The accident happened on the level crossing near the Brantford locks. The victim was riding a bicycle and failed to hear the approach of the train. His body was thrown on the pilot and in that position brought to the city. No inquest will be held.

HAMILTON DAY.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—In spite of the thunder and lightning storms, the attendance at the Canadian National Exhibition on Saturday was the largest of the week. It was the first Hamilton day officially programmed as such since the exhibition was inaugurated, and many Hamilton people attended. The Coldstream Guards band, which was delayed in England, owing to the strikes, arrived and gave two excellent concerts.

WALL STREET EXPECTS BOOM

Conservative Bankers and Businessmen Optimistic.

NO WAR WITH LABOR

Depression in Some of the Standard Issues Has Come to An End.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, Sept. 3.—Wall street starts this week with a slight improvement in sentiment, due to hope that the failure of the labor men to strike, following the refusal of the Harriman lines to recognize the Federation, indicates that they will realize the unreasonableness of their demands and keep on working. The slightly better feeling is also partly due to a general belief among conservative bankers that urgent liquidations ended and that the attacks by professional traders on securities late last week were becoming less and effective.

Labor and Capital.

Ever since the financial panic of 1907, bankers and business men have persisted in saying that labor would have to be liquidated before a genuine boom in business could get in motion. The railroads are now presented with the opportunity that they have longed for, and were never in better financial condition to stand a fight with labor. It is for these reasons that business men hope that the workingmen will recognize the inopportunity of their demands and avert a general strike that would further increase the wave of optimism now sweeping over the country.

End of Depression.

The prospect that the labor men on the railroads may strike is not alarming small investors, who realize that the recent smash of 27 points in Union Pacific, 19 points in Reading, and 11 points in many other standard issues, has about measured the probable depression that will result from such a movement.

Recent liquidation of securities has increased that already abundant supply of money held by the banks. For this reason banks do not expect any appreciable increase in rates for money during the moving of the crops.

In spite of general liquidation in securities the gold, silver and copper issues have held up well. Coppers remain extremely dull, with little or no encouragement for advances under falling trade conditions and the unquestioned production of copper metal.

Investors have much to be thankful for in owning certain issues of gold and silver stocks, which are steadily producing their regular to increased dividends. A formidable list of these stocks discloses the fact that many of the Tonopah, Goldfield, Cobalt and other scattered issues are paying to the stockholders from 15 to 30 per cent dividends, and from ore reserves that indicate a life to the mines far above the present market selling prices of these issues.

BOY BADLY INJURED BY 30-FOOT FALL

Harold Christopher, of Adelaide Street, Dangerously Hurt on Sunday.

Harold Christopher, aged 12, residing at the corner of Adelaide street and Princess avenue, stepped on the end of a loose board at the new C. P. R. roundhouse at Quebec street yesterday afternoon, and, falling 30 feet, sustained injuries to his spine and abdomen from which he may not recover.

The lad had been playing about the new building with some other boys, and seeing a plank running across from the top of one stall partition to another, stepped on it to go over. As soon as his weight went on the board it tipped, as it was not nailed, and young Christopher dropped to the ground. He fell on his back and side and was terribly shaken up.

The city ambulance was telephoned for, and the injured boy rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital. Later his grandmother insisted upon taking him home in a cab. The lad complained repeatedly of pains in his back, and it is feared that his spine is injured. Whether he will recover or not, the attending physicians cannot state.

Personal Mention

Miss Agnes Gillies and Miss Nellie Bull, of this city, are spending their holidays with friends in Blenheim.

Miss D. McNaughton is spending a week in New York, after accompanying her mother, Mrs. T. McNaughton, to Montreal, Ottawa and other eastern points.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Jackson, of South London, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Middleton, 1073 Bloor street, Toronto.

Mr. Wm. Balls, of Petrolea, Ont., announces that the marriage of his daughter, Kathrine Emma, to Mr. Earle Heath Jackson, of Regina, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson, of Guelph, will take place the last week in September.

Mrs. Charles Lee Caswell, of Chicago, authoress and playwriter, who is the guest of the Misses Thompson, of 446 Queen's avenue, will spend the week-end with Mrs. James, 304 Hyman street.

Mr. George W. Tackaberry, of Los Angeles, and his family, have returned to the city from a trip to Fort William and up the lakes. Mr. Tackaberry will spend a few days in New York next week and return to California about the middle of September. He is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Stevely.

TWO GREAT PROBLEMS ARE TO BE SOLVED

Rev. J. G. Inkster in First Presbyterian Church Sunday Morning.

Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, B.A., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, occupied the pulpit of his church yesterday for the first time since the summer vacation. Both morning and evening services were well attended.

In the morning Rev. Mr. Inkster preached on the subject, "No More Sea." In the evening his subject was "De Profundis," the subject being suggested by Oscar Wilde's book of that title, and which he characterized as "a great book by a bad man." His text was taken from the Psalms of David, "Deep calleth unto deep." These were the words of the psalmist, grieved by his son Absalom, and finding in the sound of the wind and the waterfall a harmony in keeping with the agonies of his own soul.

"One of the thoughts suggested by this text," said Rev. Mr. Inkster, "is the influence of scenery on character. Few see the glories of nature, but we all feel them. They are exercising an unconscious but real influence on us all the time. That is why the Esquimaux is different from the negro, the Scotch from the Italian, and the Swiss from the Highlander.

The Foreigner.

"We in Canada today are at our wits' ends to know what to do with the foreigner. He is settled in communities by himself. I do not wish to minimize the necessity of Canadians doing all they can to assimilate the foreigner, but let us never forget that the scenery of Canada, her mountains, lakes, prairies, rivers, and seasons, are doing far more to assimilate the foreigner and to make him a Canadian than all the Canadians put together can possibly do.

"Another thought that comes to us from the text, is the influence of the decisive hour upon character. Men tell us that the race is degenerating. They say that there are no men in Canada today like the Zorra or Glengarry men. Don't you believe it. The race is better today than it ever was, and we are only waiting for the decisive hour. When it strikes the great men will be produced. The political situation in England is producing Lloyd George.

Two Problems.

"We have in Canada two great problems, a labor problem and a religious problem. When they become sufficiently acute, the man to solve them will be produced. We have a problem before us today in the reciprocity question, a question of international importance. The farmer of the west is pitting himself against the manufacturer of the east, and both of them are inspired by selfish motives, for there is a question at the back of the trade question, and that is, on what terms are we in Canada going to live with the people of the United States? That is a question of the very greatest importance, and it is demanding a great man to answer it. Reputations are in the melting pot at the present time. The future will declare who the great men were."

Party Lines.

Rev. Mr. Inkster called attention to the fact that party lines are breaking down on the reciprocity agreement, the Conservative farmers of the west strongly supporting it, while some Liberals in the east are opposing it. He declared that never before during the 25 years he has spent in Canada have the electors of Canada been given an opportunity of voting on so great a question. He advised his audience to forget party motives, to give the question a thorough consideration and to vote accordingly.

SCHOOLS REOPEN

Army of Students Will Get Out Bags Tomorrow.

This is the last day's holidays for the schools in the summer term.

Tomorrow the youngsters will pack their books and turn their faces schoolward.

The long vacation is now over, and it is expected that the children's dreams will be disturbed by visions of sums, and grammar, and the other subjects that go to make up the daily grind.

All the schools are ready for occupancy, with the exception of the Alexandra and Rectory street schools.

The former, which is to replace the old Colborne street school, is in process of construction, but it will not be ready until the winter term. The Rectory stret school is having a new heating system installed and one or two of the rooms will not be ready. However, temporary arrangements will be made for the scholars.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC HEAVY

Labor Day Business Up to the Standard.

Railway traffic for the holiday was large yesterday, and every through train was filled to its capacity, notwithstanding that on all of them extra coaches had been put. Most of the expresses had to run late, owing to delays in connections and time lost at every station in getting on fresh passengers. All day the local depots were jammed with holiday passengers.

The Grand Trunk downtown staff had to work until after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning getting their returns complete, so great was the volume of business they handled.

TO TEACH SWIMMING

Y. M. C. A. Makes Arrangements With Professor Butterworth.

In answer to numerous requests and in view of many drowning and near-drowning accidents of the past season, the local Y. M. C. A. have decided to make a specialty of teaching the art of swimming. Prof. Chris. Butterworth has been engaged by the association to conduct this branch of the association's work, and will organize a class at once. Excellent facilities for learning this desirable art are offered by the local Y. M. C. A., whose well-equipped swimming baths are open all the year round, and Prof. Butterworth has had a wide experience in his particular line of work.

SIFTON IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY; URGED CAMPAIGN IN THE STATES

"I am in favor of any reciprocity treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. Canadians expect to give one hundred cents for every dollar they get. Canada has made many advances in that direction, and is now ready to meet the United States on a fair proposition. First of all, however, there must be a campaign of education in the States south of the border states."

Who was the speaker?

Clifford Sifton.

How long ago?

Only eight years.

The attention of The Advertiser to this speech of Mr. Sifton in St. Paul a few years ago is drawn in a communication received Saturday from Mr. C. J. Whellams.

If at that time Mr. Sifton had been asked to define a reciprocity treaty that would be "fair" to Canada, he would certainly have described a treaty such as the one which he is now condemning, and like Mr. R. L. Borden a year later, would have laughed at the idea that any agreement of that kind would in any way interfere with Canada's fiscal freedom.

Here is Mr. Whellams' letter:

To the Editor of The Advertiser: At a reception at the Commercial Club, St. Paul, on the evening of Jan. 10, 1903, given to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, then Minister of Interior, Canada, he strongly advocated reciprocity. I quote from the newspaper report of his speech:

"On the subject of reciprocity Mr. Sifton spoke briefly. He indorsed all that Mr. Hill had said on the subject, and expressed himself in favor of any treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. He had no sympathy, he said, with those Canadians who expected the United States to give something for nothing, and he thought as little of the Americans who expected the Canadians to do the same thing. The Canadians expect to give one hundred cents for every dollar they get.

Mr. Sifton was particularly severe on the American and Canadian newspapers that print articles that irritate the other side. Most of such writing, he declared, is done in utter ignorance of the subject, and only stirs up bitterness where none should exist. He hoped that a way would be found to curb such intemperate comment.

"Future attempts at adopting reciprocity treaties, in Mr. Sifton's opinion, must depend on the efforts of the United States. Canada has made many advances in that direction, and is now ready to meet the United States on any fair proposition.

"First of all, however, there must be a campaign of education in the states south of the border states. The congressmen of New England, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota may be favorable to reciprocity, but they are so small a part of Congress that the administration at Washington feels that the sentiment of the country at large is against it.

"Any treaty, however, must give Canada as much as Canada gives the United States.

"In closing Mr. Sifton spoke of the cordiality with which he had been greeted wherever he had visited in the States, and declared that personally his tour had resulted in no sentiments but the frankest goodwill."

Knowing the honorable gentleman from a student to the high and honorable position he obtained as Minister of the Interior, I was sorrowful at his retirement. But I am more than grieved at his present attitude towards the American people and his opposition to reciprocity.

Respectfully yours,

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 30, 1911. C. J. WHELLAMS.

MURDOCK PRAISES

"We know the settlement was very far from what it should have been. We knew all the objectionable features both at that time and ever since, more than Mr. Blain or any other honorable gentleman, I hope, will ever know. (Laughter.) We have heard from those gentlemen all over the country.

Blames the Company.

Speaking of what he termed deplorable conditions on the G. T. R. as regards the lot of the men, Mr. Murdock asked whose fault it was, and answered the question by saying that it was the fault alone of the officials of the G. T. R., for they had shown that they had no regard for a contract. These alone, he stated, were the guilty parties. (Applause.)

One For Lennox.

"And they have been assisted to makeg ood that position and to carry through their desire in that connection by certain gentlemen on the floor of Parliament, who should have known better, and should have more interest in the welfare of the laboring man. (Applause.) I refer to such gentlemen as Mr. Lennox, Mr. Northrup and Mr. Blain, who have discussed this situation from every point but the proper one. (Applause.)

"Why, so far as I can see, for no other motives than political ones, they have blamed everyone but those who are to blame; that is, the G. T. R. officials, who have no regard for their contract and their agreement."

Praises the Government.

"I want to say to you, and you cannot say it is based by political opinion, for I have never voted for the present Government, if it had not been for the magnanimous consideration and assistance given to us by the minister of labor and by the Dominion Government, the organization of which I am a member would have been annihilated on the Grand Trunk Railway. (Applause.)

"Would it have been any worse for the organization to have been wiped out of existence than for no signed agreements to have been made for present rates of pay and future standardization? I say to you, yes, a thousand times more deplorable. I say to you, in my opinion, and my opinion is the opinion of other members of the organization who have analyzed this thing and have the story and have seen the truth and the afcts, my opinion is that if it had not been for the assistance ordered by the Government through its minister of labor and its minister of militia we would have received nothing.

Johnnie on the Spot.

A voice—"Who advocated the strike?"

Mr. Murdock—"The four thousand men on the G. T. R. (Applause). We found 263 men who had not been reinstated by the 2n dof November. We took the matter up with the Minister of Labor and we found that gentleman 'Johnnie on the spot.' (Applause). We find him at once writing to Mr. Hays, to Mr. Berry and to myself. When the name of Judge Barron was suggested as an arbitrator over the reinstatement of men, Mr. Hays declined to consider it."

Commenting on this Mr. Murdock observed: "It has been said by honorable gentlemen and a great many people all over the country that the Government did not do enough. Let us see if they failed in any point after they found the G. T. R. failed to carry out their agreement. After conferences with the Premier, with the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Labor, Mr. Hays asked Judge Barron to do what he said two months befors he (Mr. Hays) would not do under any circumstances. Who brought that pressure on him? Who made him change his mind? oN one but the Dominion Government through the Minister of Labor. (Applause).

"I can prove to you by documentary evidence all the statements I have made to you tonight. I have got positive evidence to produce that I am sure would convince even Mr. Blain or Mr. Northrup. The trouble is, ladies and gentlemen, that they have not looked for information in the proper place; they have not wanted to secure the evidence that would convince them." (Hear, hear).

BIG SPORTS PROGRAMME AT QUEEN'S PARK

What Labor Men Have Provided in the Way of Amusement.

A splendid programme of athletic events has been arranged in connection with the big Labor Day celebration at Queen's Park.

One of the best things on the programme will undoubtedly be the big tug-of-war in which five teams are entered.

There are two prizes offered in this, a cup valued at $35 and $15. Another feature will be a five-mile motorcycle race. Other events are a one-mile relay race, three teams to enter for two prizes.

100 yards dash, union men only—1, $2 50; 2, $1 75; 3, $1.

Union men over 50 only—1, $2 50; 2, $1 50; 3, $1.

Brewery workers—1, $3; 2, $2.

Boys' race, 10 to 12—1, $1; 2, $1, 3, 50c.

Girls' race, 10 to 12—1, $1 50; 2, $1; 3, $1.

Three-legged race, lady and gent—1, $2 50; 2, $2; 3, $1.

Boys' boot and shoe race—1, $1; 2, 60c; 3, 30c.

100 yards, open—1, $3 50; 2, $2 50; 3, $1.

C. P. R. employees only—1, special donation; 2, box of cigars.

C. P. R., married ladies'—1, cut glass berry dish; 2, roast of beef, 10 pounds.

C. P. R. single ladies—1, pair shoes; 2, umbrella.

Metal polishers—1, $2 50; 2, $1 50; 3, $1.

Married ladies' race, 75 yards—1, $2 50; 2, $2; 3, $1; 4, $1.

Single ladies, 75 yards—1, $2; 2, $1 50; 3, $1.

Walking greasy pole—1, $3 50; 2, $2; 3, 50c.

Irish jig in costume—1, $2 50; 2, $2 50.

Highland fling in costume—1, $2 50; 2, $2 50.

REV. MR. M'INTOSH BACK FROM VACATION

Occupied Pulpit of King Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Two large congregations turned out to the services in King Street Presbyterian Church yesterday, the pastor, Rev. W. R. McIntosh, who has just returned from his holidays, occupying the pulpit at each service. Mr. McIntosh's morning subject was "Remember Jesus Christ," while his evening text was "The Soul's Return." Splendid singing was rendered by the choir at both services, solos being given by Miss Reid and Mr. Riddle. At the morning service Rev. Mr. McIntosh announced that a troop of Boy Scouts in connection with the church will be organized at a meeting on Monday evening. The movement has met the approval of the local scoutmasters, and it has been arranged to make Troop 5 of the London Boy Scouts into a Boy Scout club in connection with the King Street Church. At this evening's meeting in the Sunday school room several of the prominent men of the city interested in Boy Scout affairs will deliver addresses and refreshments will be served.

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO

E. B. OSLER, M. P., President. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.

Capital, $4,000,000. Reserve, $5,000,000.

Total Assets, $62,500,000.

A branch of this bank has been established in London, England, at 73 CORNHILL, E. C.

This branch will issue letters of credit and drafts on all important points in Canada, negotiate bills sent for collection, make telegraphic transfers, and transact every description of banking business.

Information will be furnished on all Canadian matters.

A special department is provided for the use of visitors and bearers of our Letters of Credit.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

swt

SIR GEO. GIBBONS

Continued From Page One.

The people in all European countries were rebelling at their hard lot, and blind resistance to their demands would result in a social upheaval.

Sir George was much struck by the keen political spirit animating all classes. The magnitude of the issues and the incessant agitation and public speaking during the past few years, had made nearly every Briton a politician by habit. Sir George was favorably impressed by the use made of the platform in the old land, and thought it an example to be copied in Canada.

The British Strikes.

Sir George had to cancel his passage on the Lusitania because of the labor troubles, and sailed by a German steamer. "Only those on the spot," he said, "could realize how serious the situation was. The stand taken by the railway companies in refusing to discuss the trouble with the representatives of the employees' organizations, was generally regarded as arbitrary and provocative. I mingled with crowds of strikers to hear their speakers. It seemed to me there was reason in their complaint that a weekly wage of 18 or 20 shillings, while meagre enough ten years ago, was even more inadequate now, owing to the rise in prices in the meantime. The machinery set up some years ago for dealing with railroad disputes had proved too costly and dilatory for the men. They say they were mulcted in large sums for legal and other expenses in bringing grievances before the conciliation boards.

"Th[illegible] sympathy of all wage-earners was o[illegible] ingly with the railway operat[illegible] Even a stranger could feel th[illegible]e of class consciousness rolling ov[illegible] the country. I believe there wou[illegible] have been something like a general strike if there had not been a prompt settlement. The Government realized the gravity of the situation, and brought the parties together by great exertions. It is exceedingly fortunate that the labor interests were represented in Parliament, as no doubt the Labor members, especially Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, helped to bring about the truce."

Great Britain and Germany.

In reply to a question, Sir George said that undoubtedly many Britishers believed that Great Britain and Germany would clash sooner or later. "I had much conversation with a German professor at my hotel in Brighton. He was a liberal-minded man, but he expressed himself in this fashion: 'We Germans are a nation pent in a comparatively small territory, with a population expanding at the rate of a million yearly. We have made great progress since the consolidation following the Franco-Prussian war, and like you we are ambitious. Great Britain got a century start of us; her flag flies over a quarter of the earth, and she has reason to be satisfied with things as they are. But she is not content with what she has; she crosses our path in every part of the globe—Morocco, for instance—where her possessions are not involved. We are humiliated as a proud and powerful nation. We resent the injustice and do not intend that it shall endure if we can prevent it.'

"I thought that if so mild and well-informed a German talked in this way, a large class of his countrymen must hold the same sentiments. The contingency of a war with Germany governs British military and naval strategy; they are preparing for it night and day. For the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind, it is to be hoped the statesmen of both countries will try to reach an understanding."

SOUTH PERTH

Continued From Page One.

ley for Canada, why not much more so now?

One farmer well past 60 years, and a Conservative even before the time of the gathering at Skinner's Corners, will, when he is upbraided for his present stand for reciprocity, by a rabid party man, quote Sir John Macdonald and give his reasons for influencing six other voters to whom he is related, to vote for the reciprocity candidate.

The Reciprocity Candidate.

One will hear Mr. Gilbert H. McIntyre, member for the riding in the last Parliament, described more frequently by the above appellation than as the Liberal candidate. Wherever there are men broad-minded enough to feel that party allegiance may be an affliction in a crisis like this, one will hear the issue discussed apart from all other considerations. Bitterness toward the issue crops out only in the circles of the unreasoning partisan or the prospective office-seeker.

Saturday saw hundreds of farmers in St. Marys, and in every quarter the issue was discussed. Wherever information was procurable there the farmers clustered. William Weir, the cattle dealer, whose letters to The Advertiser and other papers, have set forth the advantages of the American cattle market in a manner that has closed the debate, was a much-sought man. Every farmer who came in was eager to discuss the issue with Mr. Weir, and Mr. Weir did not fail to convince everyone who heard him.

"How much more could you guarantee me on the Buffalo market than I can get in Toronto for my cattle now?" a Conservative farmer asked.

"One dollar a hundred," replied Mr. Weir.

$12 Gain on Each Steer.

One dollar a hundred means $12 or $13 for every animal sold. And the same dealer can prove that Canada's grass-fed cattle bring him within ½-cent a pound of the price paid on any market for export cattle. He says Ontario's stock ranks equally with anything the Americans produce.

Mr. Weir knows as much of the ring that provides the paradox of "cheap cattle and dear beef" as anyone in Canada. He demonstrated that for the choicest beef cuts of all kinds the Chicago price was 6 cents lower all around than in Toronto, yet the farmer received more for his cattle on the United States side than in Canada. And he quoted figures from the Mail and Empire to prove his contention.

Double prices for hay on the New York market have been quoted by the American dealers to the farmers of South Perth. Choice timothy (this is quoted from the price list of Charles Schaefer & Son, New York), would bring $29 a ton in New York on Aug. 24. The Perth farmer would have to pay $4 60 freight and $1 a ton selling commission to secure this market. Yet he would have a gain of $12 50 a ton over the price in the local market.

In the additional profit on an ordinary crop of hay there will be sufficient dollars to send a son to college for a year or give a daughter a musical education.

Proud of Mr. McIntyre.

South Perth is a great pride in the record of Mr. McIntyre. His advance in Parliament in two terms has marked him for important honors, and on that score, and because of an independence of thought and a culture that all men admire, his riding would have returned him. With reciprocity as a running mate the result becomes a matter of majority.

His present opponent, Dr. M. Steele, has twice contested the seat. It may be said that there are two strikes on him." There is a new pitcher, with a great reputation, in the box for the last inning, and like most good pitchers, he was recruited from the farm. That is will be three strikes and out for Dr. Steele is the unhappy prediction that even his closest friends on the opposing team are making. Gilbert McIntyre is captain of the home team in South Perth, and the home team has a big advantage when Dr. Steele comes to bat, with two strikes, no men on bases, and every other man on his team looking for places with the victors.

LOCAL ITEMS

Seriously Ill.

Mr. Walter Bartlett, of the customs house, is seriously ill in Victoria Hospital.

Exhibit For Fair.

Among the attractions of this year's art exhibit at the Western Fair will be an exceptionally fine showing of work by the pupils of the public schools of the city. The exhibit has been on view in the reference-room of the public library during the summer months, and has elecited a great deal of appreciation from visitors to the library. It is extremely creditable to the youthful artists, who give ample promise of making London an important art centre in future years.

Too Much Liquor.

William Gary, of Westminster Township, got too big a cargo of stimulants on board on Saturday evening, and when the police found him, he was lying across the front of his wagon box with his feet sticking out one side, and his head resting on the other. Meanwhile his horse was making its way down Clarence street while its owner slumbered peacefully. P. C. Frank Snyder took charge of the outfit, and after some difficulty succeeded in getting Gary awakened, but even then he was too intoxicated to sit by himself, and the officer had to hold him with one hand, while with the other he drove the horse. In the improvised patrol wagon, Gary was safely landed at the station. He appears before Magistrate Judd today.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chandler, of the local Salvation Army headquarters, conducted special week-end services at Chatham on Saturday and Sunday. Col. Chandler is arranging for a special harvest festival campaign throughout the province of Western Ontario, with a view of raising $3,000 for the training and assistance of army officers. This is considerably larger than the amount raised last year, but since then the London district has been extended and enlarged. The annual congress of the Salvation Army in Canada and Newfoundland will open on October 11 in Toronto, and will be in charge of Commissioner Rees, assisted by Mrs. Bramwell, the wife of the general's eldest son.

Toronto and Buffalo Market Quotations

Following are the Toronto and Buffalo market quotations for Friday, Sept. 1:

	Toronto Prices.	Buffalo Prices.
Winter wheat	83c to 84c per bu	90c to 92c
Barley (malting)	67c to 70c per bu	$1 18 to $1 25
Oats (No. 2 white)	40c to 43c per bu	46¼c to 47½c
Rye	70c to 72c per bu	86c to 87c
Hay (timothy)	$18 to $20 per ton	$21 to $22
Butter (dairy)	21c to 23c per lb	25c to 26c
Butter (creamery)	24c to 27c per lb	28c to 29c
Eggs (new-laid)	20c to 23c per doz	25c to 26c
Cheese (fancy)	14c to 14¼c per lb	14c
Calves (prime), top price	$7 75 per cwt	$10 25
Steers (prime)	$6 25 per cwt	$7 00 to $7 25
Hogs (f. o. b.)	$7 75 per cwt	$7 85 to $7 95
Lambs (choice)	$6 25 per cwt	$7 00 to $7 20