London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers,
121-153 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS.

Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms ..... 134 and 136
Job Printing Department 175

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily delivered by Carrier in City:
One year $5 00
One week 10c
Daily, Delivered by Carrier outside City:
One year $3 00
One month 25c
Daily, by Mail, Outside City:
One year $2 00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
Buffalo, N. Y.—R. J. Seidenberg, Ellicott Square News Stand.
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Union, 1152 Monadnock Block, 1 Madison street.
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand; Rossin House News Stand.
[Entered at the London (Canada) Postoffice as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

THE TRUTH ABOUT FARM IMPLEMENTS DUTIES.

The Government is the friend of the United States multi-millionaires who manufacture farm implements, for whom it has lowered the duty in order that Canadian industry employing Canadian workmen may be crushed out. A fifteen per cent. duty is a small matter to the giant industries owned by these multi-millionaires. The (American) Harvester Trust will shortly be master of the situation in Canada, to the injury and loss of Canadian workmen and the serious hurt of the home market of the Canadian farmer.—London Free Press.

The Free Press has a poor memory. Those who have read it day by day may hardly need to be told that, though its more casual readers are apt to be vastly misinformed on many things. What are the facts within recent memory of party attitudes on this farm implements question?

When the tariff on mowers and binders was reduced from 20 per cent. to 17½ per cent. the Conservative members of the House ridiculed the 2½ per cent. reduction as "miserable" and sought to have the tariff reduced to 10 per cent, 5 per cent more than that contemplated by the reciprocity pact. In support of this contention they moved, when the House was in committee of the whole:

"That the committee reconsider item (re duty on agricultural implements), and that it be amended by striking out the figures 17½ per cent in the general tariff, and inserting in lieu thereof the figures 10 per cent."

This was moved by Dr. Schaffner (Con.), and debated through 60 columns of Hansard. The speakers, besides the mover, were Staple, Lake, Walsh, Heron, Hon. William Paterson, Henderson, Borden, Stewart, Sproule, Knowles, Roche, German, Bole, Wright, Turriff and Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Here are extracts from their speeches:

Staples (Con.)—"In 15 years they (the Conservatives), succeeded in reducing the duties on agricultural implements 15 per cent. This Government in ten years has succeeded in reducing them only 2½ per cent and at the same time they have made concessions to the manufacturer which practically means that the manufacturers are today in a better position, as far as protection is concerned, than they were under the old tariff."

Lake (Con.), advocated making a reduction of 10 per cent. in the duty rather than "the miserable 2½ per cent."

Herron (Con.)—"The 2½ per cent. reduction from 20 to 17½ per cent. will never reach the farmer." He supported the 10 per cent. cut.

Hon. Wm. Paterson—"Why should this one manufacturing industry be placed on a different basis from any other?"

Henderson, of Halton (Con.)—"The industry is too well and firmly established in Canada now to be affected by a reduction from 17½ to 10 per cent."

Roche (Con.)—"I would feel like meeting the wishes of my constituents, and I am sure that I would be doing so in voting that the duty on implements be reduced to 10 per cent."

R. L. Borden (Opposition Leader.)—"If they (the Liberals) reduce the duty on agricultural implements by 2½ per cent. they take good care it does not come out of the manufacturers of agricultural implements. Does the Minister of Customs stand for a tariff which will enable these gentlemen (the implement makers), to combine among themselves and charge farmers of Canada $30 and $40 more than they should charge upon one of those implements?"

Hon. Mr. Fielding—"There should be a fair presumption that there is a combination before we undertake to find out that there is not. If this motion were passed we should strike a sore blow to one of the great industries of the country. We are willing for a moderate degree of protection, if you care to use the word, arising out of a tariff designed for revenue, but incidentally giving some protection."

The amendment was rejected by 72 to 56.

Again, on Jan. 18 last, Mr. Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie (Con.), moved for "a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements." He was strongly backed by Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle (Con.), who declared that Canadian implement-makers were quite "able to compete with the manufacturers of the United States." Mr. Herron, of MacLeod (Con.), said in adding his support: "I heartily concur in Mr. Meighen's conclusions, I think I speak for the Conservative members on this side of the House. . . I would like to go even further than the honorable member for Portage la Prairie, and have the duty removed."

After such proceedings in the House of Commons, the London Free Press charges the Government with sacrificing, under the fiscal agreement, the farm implement industry. Conservatives, including Mr. Borden, were for cutting down the duty to 10 per cent., and some of them even for removing it altogether. The agreement lowers the duty from rates of 20 and 17½ per cent. to 15 per cent. Will the Free Press correct its error?

A SAD EXAMPLE.

The Kingston Standard is one of the Conservative journals of the Province that hailed the reciprocity pact as a capital stroke of business for the Dominion. It failed at the time to appreciate the genius of the Opposition managers for doing the wrong thing. It is unlikely that even the leaders of the party dreamed of an election six months ago. They appear to have been shoved into it by moneyed and masterful influences in Toronto and Montreal. In trying to square itself with a situation not of its own choosing, the Standard has not recanted on reciprocity, but seeks other grounds of opposition to the Government. Like Mr. Bourassa and the Nationalists, it attacks the naval law, but from a different direction. Laurier's naval policy is too British and Imperial for the Quebec racialists, while the Standard pretends to see in it a menace to British unity.

But this is not the Standard's whole score against the Government. It has scented another danger in Laurier's course at the Imperial Conference:

"Sir Wilfrid insisted upon the right of Canada to withdraw from imperial treaties when it saw fit—which is but another evidence of the Laurier idea to unite the Empire by tearing it to pieces."

Sir Wilfrid had no need to insist on the right of Canada to withdraw from commercial treaties to which she was not a consenting party, and some of which were negotiated before Confederation. He had merely to broach the subject to be assured of the hearty co-operation of the mother country. All he asked was that the British Government open negotiations with foreign countries to which Canada is treaty-tied, with a view to securing their consent to releasing her from engagements which interfere with her fiscal freedom. He made it clear that Canada wished no change that would injuriously affect the interests of Great Britain. Sir Edward Grey cordially fell in with the proposal.

And this is what the Standard calls "tearing the Empire to pieces!" Our Kingston contemporary is an ordinarily sane and decent journal, but see what it has descended to at the dictation of the party tacticians, who think the best line of attack—in Ontario—is to trade on Laurier's nationality and traduce his loyalty!

LORD DUNRAVEN'S PLEA FOR IRELAND.

Lord Dunraven has added one more to the many histories of Ireland and the Irish question. He is a Protestant and calls himself a Unionist, though he is really a devolutionist, and favored the measure of Irish self-government contained in the bill introduced by the present Government some years ago, and rejected by the Nationalists. His book is written in a spirit of comprehension, and shows how far Lord Dunraven is on his way to conversion to complete Home Rule. He and many other Protestant Irish men not yet persuaded will be quick to fall into line, and perhaps even into leadership, once Home Rule is a fait accompli. Only a few heads impervious to generous ideas will soon be left in sullen opposition, and in spite of threats of rebellion, only the smallest percentage of these will have to be broken along the cracks already developed.

Lord Dunraven's work, entitled "The Legacy of Past Years," is not his first appearance in authorship. In America he is known almost exclusively as a wealthy and genial Irish sportsman, who made heroic efforts to win back the America's cup. But he wrote many years ago a book on the Yellowstone region, and in 1880 produced "The Irish Question." The owner of 40,000 acres, he is also one of the most accomplished of the peers. He is a graduate of Oxford, and in early life was a war correspondent in Africa and in the Franco-Prussian war. He celebrates this year his 70th birthday, but evidently is still learning while he lives, and was never more a patriotic Irishman than now.

His new book tells once again the cruel story of Ireland's long sufferings. He is emphatic in pointing out that when conquered by the Tudors, Ireland was not a savage but a civilized country; at any rate, compared with England of that time, Ireland shows up well enough. The English and Scotch called the Irish savages because their civilization was radically different, and they could not understand it. Lord Dunraven says:

"If these great central facts—that the Roman Empire left no mark in Ireland, that the waves of Teutonic invasion never broke over Ireland, that the Irish conception of the state was purely indigenous, and the antithesis of the Roman conception upon which the feudal systems of the early and middle ages were based—be kept steadily in view, they will account for much that may otherwise seem unaccountable in Irish history."

The Irish had a different land system and a peculiar literature and art of their own. They fought much among themselves, very like the modern Albanians, but at the same time commerce and learning flourished, and there was an unparalleled reverence paid to learning and to sanctity.

Later on they were robbed and massacred, much as the Indians of North America were outraged by the Christian whites of civilized nations. After the colonizations and the work of Cromwell, and last and fellest, the work of Pitt, whose curse Dunraven finds direr than Cromwell's, came the famine and emigration, and then the turn of the tide.

Irish nationalism had already revived under Grattan and Tone, both Protestants, in the latter eighteenth century. Crushed by Pitt, it arose again under O'Connell and Parnell. In both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it thus appears that Protestants and Catholics have labored together in the cause, in spite of efforts by Pitt and others to set them by the ears. Lord Dunraven's book testifies how nearly the reconciliation and the revival of Ireland has been completed. The book should be read by every man who is desirous to shake off the incubus of old watchwords, old passions and old fictions, and to see the reality of things face to face. It is the work of a moderate, a man almost persuaded, even though he may be unconscious of the fact, to be a Home Ruler, certainly of a true Irishman.

For the weather relief much thanks.

It is a pleasure to note that the apple crop of Canada will be at any rate far ahead of last year. Winter loses half its terrors with the barrels full.

It is lucky for the British Empire that it is built on a sounder foundation than the brains of men who pretend to weep over its impending dissolution.

"We are willing to dig deeper the channels of trade between the United States and Canada," wrote George E. Foster in the University Magazine for November. But that was before he knew the United States would offer to dig them deeper.

The imports of beans into Canada have actually been greater than the exports. Under reciprocity conditions will be reversed. Where 25 per cent. is knocked off our tariff, the United States agrees to remove a 45 per cent., almost prohibitive, tariff. Then watch the bean crops of Ontario grow.

Our local contemporary, which reviled Hon. G. W. Ross during his whole career in provincial politics, keeps in type some of his utterances before the reciprocity pact was negotiated, in which he argued against a trade treaty with the United States that would "place the trade of Canada at the mercy of Congress." There is no trade treaty with the United States, and Canada's commercial freedom remains unshackled. It was not against such an arrangement that Senator Ross spoke, and the Free Press is bearing false witness against him by applying his remarks to it.

Contrast the shriek of the Winnipeg Telegram with the utterances of anti-reciprocity journals here and elsewhere in the east:

"Free trade in what the Canadian farmer sells and competition with American farmers in what he produces—certainly. But the protection is kept on the manufactures which the Canadian farmer must buy. Of course, there was the sop to the farmer of a two per cent. or so deduction in the duty on agricultural implements, a reduction which will not in the least affect the price of the manufactures, since the makers will aid the two per cent. duty reduction to the cost of the article and collect it from the purchaser."

Here are some headlines from the agricultural journal Up-To-Date Farming, of Indianapolis, which will not be reproduced in the anti-reciprocity prints in Canada:

MISNAMED RECIPROCITY BILL IS PASSED.
Congress Declares For Absolute Free Trade in Farm Products.
Protection Good For Every Other Industry, But Bad For Agriculture.
This Cowardly Act Was Possible Only Because Farmers Are Unorganized and Powerless.
Will Cause Our Farmers to Lose Hundreds of Millions of Dollars a Year, and Will Save Great Britain a Billion Dollars Yearly in Her Food Bill.

A TRIUMPH.

[Judge.]

"Was Helen's marriage a success?"

"Goodness, yes. Why, she is going to marry a nobleman on the alimony."

WHAT EVERY MAN OUGHT TO KNOW.

[Judge.]

When man grows wise beyond his years,
Oh, wise he is! But, just the same,
Make sure there's one to take him down
And make of him a perfect clown—
No need have I to tell the name.

GOT A START ON THE TRUTH.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

An esteemed Conservative contemporary, which has won a reputation for both fairness and ability, continues repeating the old lie about Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying that "not one man, not one cent," would go to South Africa from Canada at the time of the Boer war. It has been shown that the words were never used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but by the late Mr. Tarte, yet the old saying is verified that when a lie is given a good start it is very difficult to catch up with it.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

[Puck.]

"I hear that Bilter's daughter eloped with his chauffeur."

"Yes, and Bilter wired his forgiveness."

"What did he do that for?"

"He said he thought there might be a chance for him to use his car."

SHOULD BE UNANIMOUS.

[Brussels Post.]

If it were not for politics there would be almost a unanimous vote among the farming community in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, we believe. The Canadian farmer certainly stands to win if the agreement passes. When the farmer strikes it rich we all profit by it, either directly or indirectly, hence the foolishness of opposition to the broadening of trade relations.

A SUBWAY LESSON.

[New York Press.]

All the seats in a Subway car were full, with one rather aged and 'way past rather stout lady straphanging. At Fourteenth street comes in a pretty girl and a gallant gentleman jumps up from his seat and offers it to her. "No thank you," she says, with the sweetest, most innocent smile, "but give it to the old lady."

SPEEDY.

[Canadian Courier.]

A disheveled citizen rushed into a Boston police station one afternoon and shouted for vengeance.

"The automobile that hit me five minutes ago was No. 41,144," he muttered. "I can prove that he was exceeding the speed limit, and I want—I want——"

"You want a warrant for his arrest?"

"Warrant nothing! What good would a warrant do me at the rate he was going? I want extradition papers."

THE CAMORRA AT TORONTO

Man Who Murdered Tarro Makes Startling Disclosures.

EIGHT ARRESTS ARE MADE

Griro Says Queen City Has Regular Band of Black Handers.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Further confessions made by Frank Griro, the self-accused murderer of Frank Sciaronne, or Tarro, as he was first called, have led to the arrest of a number of Italians, and more arrests will likely be made. If what Griro says is right, Toronto is infested with both the Black Hand and the Camorra, two of the most dangerous blackmailing and vengeance organizations in the world. The Black Hand is particularly known in America, while the Camorrists have caused no little consternation in all civilized countries on account of the trial of a number of the members of the society which is still in progress in Italy.

Griro's Statement.

In the course of his statement to the police, Griro spoke as follows: "There are at the present time a gang of Italians in Toronto who form a part of the Camorra of Italy. Members of the Camorra are at the present time on trial in Italy for murder and the Italians I speak of in Toronto are Camorrists, the same as the Camorrists of Italy. They live on the fat of the land, do no work and hold their fellow-countrymen in constant terror. They form a society with a name that means nothing, hold a fake meeting now and then to lure on their compatriots, but the main object is the obtention of money with the dagger, the stiletto or the gun, always over the head of the victim.

"The Italians know when they give over money that they are the victims of plotters, and with little grace do they contribute. Such is their dread, however, of men of that character that they give and say nothing. When money is handed over, following the high-handed demand of the plotters, the usual warning is given that: 'If father, mother, sister, brother, relative of any kind or friend is informed, you know what that means to our society, and you know the awful penalty.' The poor Italians well know the penalty meant, and also well know that people of the character of the Black Handers or the Camorrists place no value on life, and think no more of killing a man than an animal. Consequently, they give up their savings, and, added to the poverty that follows their contributions, they live in constant dread.

"Many levies were made on me," continued Griro. "I gave regularly, but finally tired of giving. I was arrested, and many of my enemies started the story that while in custody I had been an informer to the police. This I naturally denied, but it did not seem to greatly alter opinions.

"One day a member of the Black Hand came to me and confidentially informed me that a price had been set on my head, and that I might expect to be murdered at any time. I had already heard that my enemies were intent on harming me, but on the latter information I decided to never go about unless I was armed. Things went along for a while, and every day the fear that somebody would assassinate me grew worse. I had trouble with the man I murdered a couple of times, and every time he seemed to grow more bold. I finally heard that Sciaronne had been detailed to put me out of business, and my fears were then naturally turned towards him. Rose Brunet, I am told, said something about deceased and myself having had trouble, but all she knew about it was what I told her. That was that I carried a revolver for protection in case that Sciaronne or some other man might want to attack me.

"When I went out on the Sunday of the tragedy I purchased the revolver from Rapolla and also bought the knife. I knew I was going to meet deceased, and wanted to be prepared. I knew from information that I received from friends after the tragedy that my enemies were tracking me, and I made up my mind that I would rather be hanged than cut to pieces."

When Griro appeared in the police court yesterday he was quite willing to confess to the shooting, but, on account of his not being able to plead, he was committed for trial on a charge of murder.

Italians Are Arrested.

Among the Italians arrested yesterday in connection with the case was Joseph Rapolla, the barber, at 174 York street. He said that on the day of the murder Griro came to him and wanted a revolver. He sold him one for $10, and it was with this one that Sciaronne was murdered. He said that he did not know what he wanted to do with the revolver or on whom he wanted to use it on that particular day, but he had heard him on previous occasions threaten to shoot people. When he asked for the revolver he showed his own, but told Rapolla that he was sure that it would miss fire, and it was then that the sale was made. The revolver sold was a good one and was worth more than $10.

Joseph Mustino, of 101 York street, a restaurant keeper, was also arrested, and is being held. A number of stilettos and knives were found in his place. He asked the police to let him go so that he might collect some board bills, but they decided to hold him for a while.

Salvatore Sciaronne, brother of the murdered man, who had disappeared from the city, returned to Toronto today and was arrested at 165 York street. It is said that Griro in his statement told the police that Salvatore had been trying to locate him, as well as other Italians from Toronto, and this prompted him to come back. Jim Vecari and Mary Clark, of 198 York street, Joe Dalgini and Sam Corella, of 195 York street, and Rufino Raffaele, of 148 Christie street, were also taken in custody, and all are being held.

COOKING IN PAPER IS ALL THE RAGE

Housekeepers Are Enthusiastic Over the New System.

SOME MORE RECIPES

Paper Bag Cooking Saves Labor, Gas and Time—It Makes Any Meat Tender.

Paper Bag Cookery has become all the rage in England, and the boon that it conveys to the housekeeper has led The London Advertiser to conclude an arrangement for the exclusive right to handle the celebrated "Ermaline Cooking Bag."

The Bag is copyrighted, and is guaranteed to be made of only pure materials. It can be procured only through The Advertiser, in which each day a coupon appears. The coupon, when accompanied by the price of the bags, will entitle Advertiser readers to the bags, but none can be secured excepting by the use of the coupon.

On another page, in the advertising columns, will be found detailed information as to the method of cooking in paper bags, and the time allowed for various foods. London people who have tried these Ermaline bags are enthusiastic over the results. They cook deliciously and save labor, gas and time. One beauty about the system is that there is no danger of leaving meat in the oven too long. It will not burn. Neither does it have to be looked at until cooked. Here are some recipes:

Mutton Cutlets.—Trim and roll in a little butter, salt and pepper. Put in a small paper bag, seal up and place on grid. Allow six minutes in a very hot oven.

Mutton Chop.—Treat in the same way as above. Allow twelve minutes in a very hot oven.

Veal Chop.—Same as above. Allow ten to twenty-five minutes in very hot oven, according to thickness of chop.

Sausages.—Same as above. Allow twenty minutes in very hot oven.

Fillet of Beef.—Take a slice one and a half inches thick and well trimmed. Cut in two or three pieces horizontally. Trim a little, by paring off the corners, to make each piece round. Season with salt and pepper as desired. Butter the paper bag well, also the fillet of beef. Add garnishing—as, for example, from four ounces to eight ounces of either mushrooms, tomatoes, artichoke bottoms, olives, a little anchovy, cooked and sieved spinach, or any other kind fancy may suggest. Place round the fillet; add one or two tablespoonfuls of any kind of sauce (this is purely a matter of taste). Put on grid. Allow ten to fifteen minutes in very hot oven.

A large fillet of beef or steak, plain or garnished, can be cooked in a buttered or greased paper bag, but will require fifteen to twenty minutes in very hot oven, according to size. It will turn out well grilled.

Sweetbreads.—Blanch a very fresh sweet bread by putting in a stewpan in cold water. Let it come slowly to the boil, but not quite to boil. Take the sweetbread from the stewpan and place at once in cold water. Turn a plate upside down, put the sweetbread on top, then put another plate, the right way up, on the top of the sweetbread to obtain pressure. Place a weight on top and leave it for 30 minutes or so. Then trim your sweetbread by removing the external skin, etc. Lard it if desired, but this is not absolutely necessary.

Put a very thin slice of larding bacon on both sides of the sweetbread. Season to taste. Then take a paper bag and butter it at the bottom; place inside it the sweetbread, with a little of the trimmings from the sweetbread round it. Seal bag and put on grid. Allow twenty minutes in hot oven.

If a thick sauce is desired, roll the sweetbread well in flour before cooking. For invalids who do not wish any grease, put the juice in an odd dish and dust a little pepper on top. This will absorb all the fat, leaving the rich gravy.

Curry of Beef, Veal or Poultry.—Cut up the meat in small pieces, add two very finely chopped peeled onions, one teaspoonful of Madras curry paste, one peeled and chopped apple, half a teaspoonful of sugar, a little lemon juice, a little bouquet of herbs tied up. Add one teaspoonful of flour, half a tumblerful of boiling milk, and a banana and tomato if liked. Mix together. Place in the paper bag and then on grid at once. Allow 45 minutes in a hot oven. Rice to be boiled and served separately.

Entree of Chicken.—Cut up a chicken in pieces, dust with salt and pepper. Add one tablespoonful of flour, tomato or mushroom (if desired), or a little tomato cutsup. Add a small chopped onion, according to taste, and a little bunch of bay leaf, parsley and thyme. Place all in the middle of the bag. Add three tablespoonfuls of water, stock or wine, according to taste. A little chopped ham or bacon (if desired) will add to the flavor. Seal bag up and place on grid, and allow 45 minutes in hot oven.

Any other poultry treated in the same way will give the same satisfactory result. The seasoning and garnishing can be left to the taste of the cook.

Veal and Ham Pie.—Make a paste in the ordinary way. Prepare the meal as usual, and put in the middle of the paste, which should be rolled to the thickness of about an eighth of an inch. Moisten the four corners and fold to cover the meat. Place in the paper bag, seal up, put on grid in a moderate oven.

For one pound pie allow 45 minutes; three pounds, one hour; six pounds, one and a half hours; ten pounds, two hours.

THE NORFOLK CONS. SELECT CANDIDATE

Mr. Alexander Miram Nominated By Simcoe Convention.

Simcoe, Aug. 11. — A well-attended meeting of the Conservatives of Norfolk for nominating a candidate was held in the court house this afternoon, Mr. H. Harding, president, in the chair. Mr. J. B. Jackson proposed and Mr. George Walker seconded that Mr. Alexander Miram be the Conservative candidate. This was adopted by a unanimous vote, and Mr. Miram accepted the nomination. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in Mr. R. L. Borden. Addresses were made by H. P. Innes, M. P. P., and A. C. Pratt, M. P. P.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, STOMACH CRAMPS OR PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEA SICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT AND ALL LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS

MAY BE RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY CURED BY THE USE OF

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

The Medicine with a record of Cures extending over 65 Years. You don't experiment when you buy it.

Mrs. S. S. Johnstone, Ochre River, Man., writes:—"About four years ago I gave Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a good test.

"My oldest son, five years old, got very bad with cholera infantum; two days after my next son took it, and the third day my little girl also took it. I doctored with all kinds of things, but they kept on getting worse and the doctors could do them no good. I then started the Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and after two or three days could see a difference, so kept on with the treatment, but they were so bad it took about two weeks to complete the cure. Different people have asked me how I saved my children's lives that time, and I always say it was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I am now never without it in the house."

PRICE - - - 35 CENTS

Manufactured only by The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A BIG RALLY AT LISTOWEL TOLD BENEFITS OF THE PACT

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. A. J. MacKay and Dr. Rankin Address Large Gathering.

Listowel, Aug. 11. — Hon. Sydney Fisher and Hon. A. G. MacKay were the principal speakers at the Liberal rally held here tonight in the Music Hall. Fully 400 men, embracing both Liberals and Conservatives, congregated to hear the Liberal minister's explanation of the reciprocity pact. Dr. Rankin, the member for North Perth, was the opening speaker, and was followed by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who gave an excellent explanatory address on the trade agreement with the United States.

Hon. A. G. MacKay devoted his attention to the favored-nation clause, which, he claimed, menaced Canadian trade in no way. According to a resolution passed at the Imperial Conference, Canada could withdraw from any treaty considered injurious to her welfare without any violation of that treaty. Several times the speakers were interrupted and pointed questions were asked, but they were ready with an answer in each case.

LONDON LABORERS RETURN TO WORK

The Great Strike of Dockmen Has Been Settled.

VICTORY FOR STRIKERS

Last Outstanding Dispute Disposed of by Arbitrators.

London, Aug. 11.—George R. Askwith, comptroller-general of the commercial, labor and statistical department of the board of trade, after a session of thirteen hours, has settled the last outstanding dispute in the great strike, that of the lightermen. The strike is now at an end, and all work will be resumed on Monday, though doubtless many will return to work tomorrow. The lightermen were conceded a ten-hour day and an increase of about 25 per cent in wages. The situation had become so critical that troops were held in readiness at Aldershot and other places to proceed to the capital and intervene.

Tonight the strike committee issued a manifesto congratulating the men on the signal victory obtained and declaring the strike ended.

The dispute of the carters and dockers already had been settled, and today there only remained a compromise with the lightermen to bring about a return to normal conditions. Until a late hour tonight it was doubtful whether an agreement would be reached, and both Home Secretary Churchill and Sydney Buxton, president of the board of trade, cancelled their week-end engagements in order to remain at the board of trade, where conferences looking to the ending of the strike had been in progress.

The evening in London passed quietly. There were no street disturbances, and owing to police protection the transfer of meat and other foodstuffs by the circuitous underground railway connections from the depots to the markets had been effected. With the supplies thus secured today it is expected that the people will feel less inconvenience tomorrow.

The home office tonight issued a circular to the chief constables throughout the country calling attention to the provisions of the law dealing with intimidation and molestation in trade disputes and instructing them how to act.

PUPILS WHO PASSED

Continued From Page Six.

J. R. Duncan, E. A. Driver, M. Dick, E. L. Fothergill, C. W. Halliday, A. W. Howe, F. J. Huffman, M. E. Johnston, J. A. Kingsmill, E. W. Lemire, H. S. Little, V. I. Law, L. F. McEachern, G. L. McRitchie, J. L. McDonald, E. Murray, J. R. Mayhew, M. E. Morrison, E. C. Riseborough, H. A. Simpkins, D. L. Stewart, R. S. Stone, R. B. Tassie, W. B. Wallen, M. E. Wiley, R. H. Wing.

B.—H. Baby, R. B. Butler, R. B. Badkin, W. D. Colby, L. Campbell, L. M. Dunlop, W. Kay, R. L. Keller, A. E. Martin, E. H. Murray, D. R. Oliver, M. Ritchie, G. A. Wells, H. I. Wiley.

C.—A. B. Bourne, I. E. Campbell, L. W. Davis, H. C. McAllister, W. H.

Lambton

A.—R. Annette, C. S. Battley, E. A. Boyd, G. M. Craig, F. P. Dawson, W. D. Hinman, W. N. Hanna, S. K. Hetherington, H. J. Irvine, M. R. James, A. D. McMurtrie, H. R. McNaughton, J. H. Moffatt, C. V. Mills, G. F. Morrison, R. A. O'Brien, W. Purcell, H. B. Proudlove, G. L. Palmer, I. L. Parsons, G. H. Patterson, R. W. Rigsby, V. L. Smith, F. B. Shaw, G. E. Tanner, H. D. Taylor, C. Weir.

B.—G. C. Armstrong, A. W. Bentley, C. E. Burton, O. Duncan, F. E. Edwards, G. Gilroy, E. M. Hare, J. K. McEachern, V. L. McMillan, S. M. McManus, F. W. Newell, G. Tusler, D. E. Wade.

C.—J. A. Campbell, R. M. James, W. D. MacKenzie, F. L. Steele, W. P. Tew, J. Wilkinson.

Middlesex.

A.—W. J. Belch, E. H. Brand, H. Challoner, J. G. Colling, V. K. Dykes, S. E. Dawson, M. Durr, R. Fisher, B. F. Fraser, A. C. Galloway, W. Gould, F. Graham, S. G. Graham, R. Gray, J. J. Harold, H. R. Harvey, R. H. Hooper, M. Irvine, A. L. Irwin, E. E. Johnston, R. Klenzie, A. M. Lamont, H. Link, D. F. McGugan, M. McCulloch, A. McGill, M. C. McGinnis, P. H. McNulty, R. McCandless, C. R. MacGeary, J. W. MacKenzie, R. Macpherson, F. Maine, I. Marshall, M. Mitchell, H. Nugent, M. D. Nettleton, E. F. Parsons, M. Ross, A. Robinson, M. L. Sifton, C. Slater, O. Shore, G. Steele, M. E. Thompson, R. H. Taylor, F. Theobald, J. Tiernan, D. Turville, W. J. G. Walker, C. E. Westland, A. Winslow, G. L. Winterbottom, G. O. Wood.

B.—D. M. Austin, A. Armitage, F. C. W. Ball, M. K. Barnby, A. Booth, V. Carrothers, L. O. Cook, K. Campbell, H. A. Douglas, R. S. Dale, E. Hedley, C. Lawton, B. W. McDougall, E. McGuire, E. S. McInroy, C. Milliken, A. Macdonald, F. J. Matthews, G. E. Nott, E. E. Phoenix, A. M. Rennie, D. W. Renton, A. D. Robins, R. S. Roberts, D. B. Schram, M. Tolhurst, W. E. Weekes, A. C. Williams.

C.—W. H. Avery, F. Bawden, G. Dodge, E. P. Eggleston, F. R. Guest, G. Hull, E. W. Jewett, S. S. Kelly, G. H. Pocock, W. E. Staples, R. J. Schuhe, L. Walker.

Norfolk.

A.—G. H. Barwell, L. T. Boyd, R. L. Buckstein, C. C. Culver, M. H. Clarke, E. W. Dalton, C. W. Edmunds, E. R. Roster, F. J. Foster, R. Franklin, M. M Franklin, J. A. Gunton, C. B. Hellyer, G. M. Hutchinson, D. S. Kerr, A. C. McKerlie, E. K. McConnell, D. A. Nelles, L. Roloson, G. W Smyth, I. Smith, S. Watt.

B.—H. Alexander, C. A. Bauslaugh, A. K. Brock, A. Bartholomew, J. C. Gould, J. B. Marshall, A. E. Murphy, A. Smith, J. W. Ward.

C.—T. A. Carpenter, M. J. McKice W. S. Warren.

Oxford.

A.—M. Bowes, C. A. Birch, A. G. Bremner, G. Brodie, T. A. Daniel, C. E Dakins, G. L. Dertinger, J. G. Enright, N. Fiddler, D. German, L. B. Hainer, L. W. Hogarth, J. Hildred, E. R. Jackson, G. O. Johnson, M. King, A. W. MacKay, G. O. McDonald, R. H. McDonald, J. M. Newton J Reid, J. B. Ramsay, S. D. Rendall, B. Wilkinson, G. E. Williams, H. Wade, E. Yorke.

B.—E. Brown, F. A. Crighton, E W. Fidler, L. I. Garnham, D. C. McFarlane, A. J. McKay, G. Ronson, G L. Smith.

C.—L. T. Facey, M. E. Fenn, C. C Franklin, M. H. Gillam, A. MacKay N. Ross, M. Sudworth.

Perth.

A.—C. St. C. Acheson, E. Bradshaw, A. L. Blakeston, M. O. Cleland, M. M. Copeland, A. E. Duffield, E S. Dempsey, D. L. Emery, I. Foertler, J. T. Fawcett, E. L. Field, R. E. Geoghegan, M. A. Gillies, T. M. Hazelwood, F. Hudson, G. A. Hamilton, C. M. Hartleib, E. Henry, H. R. Hurlburt, E. E. Jamieson, J. A. Kay, M. D. Kehoe, E. S. McWatters, S. J. Mathers, L. B. Maxwell, E. Muir, J. O'Brien, G. G. Reid, A. Switzer, K. R. Switzer, K. R. Steele, D. S. Wilkie, E. G. Wilson, G. S. Young.

B.—E. M. Bennett, L. Ballantyne, E. L. Curtis, M. Caughlin, M. Dennis, W. Dingman, W. R. Erskine, M. M. Farrant, L. W. Gray, J. W. Ingram, H. F. Klopp, C. O. Kruspe, J. W. McLaughlin, A. R. Macdonald, K. Morgenroth, W. G. Powell, W. G. Robertson, W. N. Robertson, E. Radcliffe, W. M. Switzer, R. Storey, F. H. Terry, A. V. Wynn.

C.—R. M. Hall, D. K. Hamilton, J. D. Murray, V. R. Pfrimmer, W. B. Riddell, J. F. Sebben, L. H. Wilkinson, W. F. Walther.