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SNARLING AT EARL GREY.

Anti-reciprocity papers continue to whine from the blow dealt by Earl Grey to the loyalty howlers. They don't like his plain, honest view of reciprocity, either, and pretend that because he was a governor-general once his mouth should now be politically closed.

One of these papers, the Toronto News, says:

"He was bound by every consideration to withhold himself from active participation in an acute and continuing political controversy. Instead, while the question is still open, he has declared his complete sympathy with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, etc. Henceforth by many Canadians he will not be regarded as an impartial governor-general."

The delightful logic of this utterance consists in the arabesque use of "was" and "is," like parallel bars. He was governor-general, the question is still open, argal he is (or was?) an unfair governor-general. The reader's mind is left hovering over a vague void of tense. Just when was or is Earl Grey an unfair governor-general? From this artistic indefiniteness stands out in pleasing relief the clean-cut view that the reciprocity question is a living, present fact, "an acute and continuing controversy," not closed, but "still open." Did not the enemies of the pact over a year ago declare it dead and buried? No doubt Earl Grey heard them say so. The mourning period he may have considered over by this time. Time to take off the crepe! But now that he has spoken, they tell him the question is very much alive, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary that may have crossed the water. What worries them is that it is provided with an elixir by his weighty support.

It is a most amusing idea, however, that Earl Grey has raised the issue in Great Britain. The Toronto Mail and Empire says that "the man who represented the Crown in this country ought not to feel constrained to make public testimony to the loyalty of the Crown's principal adviser in Canada," insinuating that this is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's fault. No, a British statesman ought not to have been so constrained, but it was not any actions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that constrained him to speak either for him or for his pact. For months or years past a set of Unionist politicians have been making dishonorable attacks upon an honorable Canadian and upon Canadian Liberals. It was they who raised some time ago the issue of the reciprocity pact and of disloyalty in Unionist politics. Simply as another Unionist who knows more about Canada than all that pack put together, Earl Grey undertakes in his letter to the London Times to correct their ignorance and combat their insolence. He knows who the friends of Great Britain really are in Canada, what set of statesmen here gave the British preference without demanding a tax on British bread, and what Canadian party opposed and still opposes this preference. Emphatically he gives his opinion that the victory of Laurier on the reciprocity issue would probably have led to an increase of the British preference; he expects nothing of the sort from Rule Britannia. Borden. Earl Grey has given certain members of his own party something to think about.

A Toronto paper which a while ago could say nothing but "continentalism" now has been taught by President Taft to keep crying "adjuet," like a clever stalling. It fairly swears, ungracious bird, by President Taft. It holds him up as a prophet. But it may perceive that one of his prophecies has already been falsified. It actually quotes him, for the thousandth time, as declaring a year or two ago, that "this was the last opportunity for reciprocity with Canada and for preventing the formation of a globe, encircling band of British preference." Though reciprocity was defeated in Canada, the imperial tariff union policy to which Mr. Taft is quoted as referring, has been already thrown over by the vast majority of the Unionist party at Westminster. Under Laurier a straight, unconditional preference to Great Britain on Canada's part would very likely, as Earl Grey thinks, have been increased. But inter-preference, of which Mr. Taft spoke, is dead, while the Laurier policies live. Mr. Taft is a discredited prophet of British tariff union and rather a discredited politician. Better listen to Earl Grey.

HYDRO AND THE FARMERS.

"Even if it be argued that some-how a scheme should be devised so that the consumer fifty miles from Niagara should pay far more for power than it costs to furnish him with it, in order that a consumer one hundred and fifty miles away could get it for much less than it costs to supply it to him, we can only say that this would mean the collapse of the whole system. Even if Toronto consumers, and Toronto as a municipality, agreed to such an arrangement it would collapse because a private company brings

Niagara power to Toronto and sells it here in competition with hydro-electric, even at present rates."—Toronto Star.

If the Star's contention were true, it would amount to this: that nine-tenths of Western Ontario should be discriminated against in favor of one-tenth in the Niagara peninsula and in favor of the city of Toronto, which by reason of its size now gets a cheaper rate than all other municipalities, except those at the edge of the Falls. The Star admits that even if a flat rate would compel the hydro-electric commission to charge more for power in Toronto and the municipalities near the Falls, these municipalities at the worst would get cheap power from private corporations which would strive to undersell the commission. Is this a terrifying prospect? It is probable that a flat rate system could be devised without increasing the present price of power to Hamilton and Toronto and municipalities similarly situated, if the Government would make the cost of the transmission lines a provincial charge and cover all the settled portions of the province, so that the benefits as well as the charges could be uniformly distributed. There is more than sufficient waterpower going to waste in eastern, western and northern Ontario to turn every factory wheel and light every home in the province.

Under the present system, hydro-power will be used in comparatively few municipalities, and the discrimination in favor of the large users like Toronto will increase the unhealthy tendency toward the centralization of population. For the farmers electricity will remain a luxury, within the reach of only the well-to-do in certain districts. The Seaford Expositor voices a genuine rural grievance in this paragraph:

"If the Hydro-Electric Commission can not or will not more evenly and equitably adjust the charges for electrical power they will do more harm to the country as a whole five times over than any good. The future welfare of this country depends upon the country districts and not upon the cities. The trend of the population is from the country to the cities, and the present policy of the Hydro-Electric Commission is designed and will have the result of increasing that flow. The result in a few years will be that the country districts will be deserted and great manufacturing and commercial centres will be established where this cheap power is available. A few favored centres will have a monopoly of the business and population of the country."

The Toronto World, in advocating a flat rate for the parcel post, says: "No one in Toronto grudges a two-cent stamp for his letter to Whitby, although a similar stamp will carry his neighbor's letter to Dawson City, Glasgow, or Manila." Is this not an answer to the Star as to hydro?

THE BLUNDERING MINISTER OF LABOR.

A railway strike has returned to plague Mr. Crothers, of St. Thomas. In the election campaign he made as unscrupulous use of the Grand Trunk strike as he made of the Farmers' Bank affair. But for the efforts of the then minister of labor, Mr. King, the Brotherhood behind the G. T. R. strikers would have been destroyed, on the confession of the officers themselves, who took the platform to voice their gratitude to Mr. King. But in St. Thomas, London and other ridings where the railway vote is a factor, the anti-Laurier candidates tried to hold the Minister of Labor responsible for all the strikers' troubles.

Mr. Crothers is now at the head of the Labor Department, and has a railway strike on his hands, growing out of his refusal of the application of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees for a board of conciliation and investigation under the Lemieux act. When the strike was precipitated on the C. P. R., Mr. Crothers came down from his official perch, and granted a partial inquiry, but the findings, which are in favor of the men, have gone for nothing. Asked in the House for the production of correspondence in the matter, he sets up the plea that the Opposition is introducing partisanship into a non-political question! This is the man who made the Grand Trunk strike an election cry. He hounded Mr. King, a champion of the Grand Trunk strikers, and of the railway unions. Now the railway unions find that in the Department of Labor a sincere friend has been exchanged for a false friend.

It is time Major Beattie disclosed what share he had in procuring the dismissal of Dr. Campbell.

The Toronto News complains that the Unionist party is in danger of becoming a mutton-chop whiskered squireship. We were just going to say that about the News.

Mr. N. W. Rowell is doing a magnificent educational work in the Province. No leader has given time and energy more freely to platform work. He is sowing good seed all over the Province. There will be an early harvest.

The president of the Dominion Grange says that the rural mail delivery and the rural telephone are tending to make farm people less sociable. This is an original view of the matter. Most people imagined that these conveniences helped to cure the isolation of farm life. The Advertiser invites rural readers to express their opinion.

The city medical superintendent of Belfast reports shocking conditions of labor in the linen trade of the city. By-and-by, when the home rule business is settled, the Ulster workers will follow their brethren across the channel, by taking an interest in social questions. Their natural place is with the

progressive parties, but they are being cunningly exploited by politicians who, by dividing them on sectarian lines, keep them from co-operating for their own welfare.

London citizens are not to blame if they own or invest in industries where power is cheap, as compared with London. They are following ordinary business principles. In certain classes of industries the cost of power is a factor which determines their location; in others, fortunately for London, it is relatively unimportant. The former king will gravitate to the region of Niagara Falls, where water or hydro-electric power is cheap, or to Toronto, where, until the hydro-electric enterprise is run on the flat principle, power will be cheaper than in Western Ontario.

It is not denied that the resolution brought down by the Mayor at the London and Port Stanley Board made no provision for a vote of the people on the disposal of the L. and P. S. R. Had the resolution been adopted in its original form, the Council could have passed a bylaw to raise any sum of money, and could have had it validated by the Legislature. The aldermen, or a majority of them, would have refused, of course, to assent to any such course. The Mayor says that a vote of the people was in his mind. It should have been in the resolution, too. It is necessary to be exact in a big matter like this.

THE ICONOCLAST.

[Punch.]

"Little Boy—I've found out all about Santa Claus. (Pause.) I'm going to look into this Robinson Crusoe business next."

THE WEATHER.

[Saturday Review.]

In Old England people were killed outright by the rigor of winter where today they die by inches through the softening of the English weather has probably something to do with the softening of the English character. Harsh weather braces men up; but days such as this season has given enervate body and mind.

ENTERING UPON A NEW AGE.

[Woodrow Wilson, U. S. President.]

We are clearly entering upon a new age, I don't mean merely we of the United States; I mean that the world is facing a new age with a new attitude, and a new outlook upon the opportunities of life. It is singular how the drama of the world is cast, as if each century were an act in the drama, and in these early years of the twentieth century we are again assuming the attitude which we assumed in the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The nineteenth century looked forward to an age in which humanity, the rank and file of men, should be served, and honestly served, by the institutions of government, but we Americans had set up this happy experiment in a country so abundantly furnished with wealth, so extraordinarily provided with opportunity for all sorts and conditions of men, that suddenly we got drunk with the wine of prosperity, and for a little while forgot that our mission was not to pile up wealth, but to serve mankind in humanity and justice.

THE MAIN THING.

[Judge.]

"I understood that Wilkins is saving up his money to buy a barrel of gasoline."

"Yes, he says that as soon as he gets that done he is going to get him an automobile."

EARL GREY'S SERVICE.

[Hamilton Herald.]

If there is a precedent which has prevented former governors-general of Canada from telling timely and needed truths about Canada and Canadians in order to correct mischievous public utterances and correct false impressions injurious to this country, it is to be hoped that Earl Grey's published letter will have the effect of smashing that precedent.

NO LINGUIST.

[Sketch.]

Brusque Customer (in music shop)—Libretto "Mikado."

New Assistant—I no speak Italian.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

We do not think the building of a Canadian navy is one-quarter as big a job as the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. That task was accepted and carried through thirty years ago by a Canada which contained only four million people. The people of Canada have not deteriorated in the intervening years, but there has been in this period a great falling off in the leadership of the Conservative party in Canada.

AFAR OFF.

[Baltimore American.]

Friend is your son still pursuing his studies at college?

Father (regretfully)—He must be, for he doesn't seem to be catching up with any of them.

COLD FACT.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

When a woman marries a man to reform him she usually discovers that she has inflicted a form of punishment on both.

A LONELY FURROW.

[Montreal Gazette.]

Austen Chamberlain criticizes the Unionist idea for abandoning the "one-taxed" idea and says his belief is unchanged. He has his hand to the plow and will not turn back. His furrow is likely to be a lonely one.

THE GOOD TIME FAR AWAY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Nearly everybody will be sensible when common sense becomes common.

HER MOTHER'S INQUIRY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"The man I marry must have an income of at least \$5,000 a year."

"Do you expect to find that kind of a man among the young springs that you keep inviting to call here?"

Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment Free

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of skin and hair, will be sent, post-free, on application to

Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A.

Why America Laughs at Salem

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

An outburst of gargantuan laughter has gone up from educated America at the expense of the queer old town of Salem, Massachusetts.

The occasion of this laughter has been the stout pessimism of old New England seaport still cherishes a deep-rooted dislike for its illustrious son. This strange new illustration of the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, is due not so much to the quality and content of Hawthorne's literary productions, as to an inherited memory of dislike to the man himself. It is true that Hawthorne made some sarcastic comments on Salem actors and characters in the introduction to "The Scarlet Letter," but that is not the source of the present re-nunciation of the honor of having a statue of Hawthorne on the village green, of the Salemites really looked into Hawthorne's pages they might have a greater respect for him, but they detest him because their grandfathers told them that he was "odd" for a bit of a humorist, and dis-comforted with "low people." A well-informed Salemite, Peabody by name, has painted the novelist in this contemptuous sentence: "Hawthorne was an idler, a loafer, a lounge."

It must be confessed that truth is on the side of these narrow-minded Salemites. When their grandfathers were young about their business, Hawthorne was lounging about the town. After he graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825, Hawthorne returned to Salem, and for twelve years shared the scanty income of his mother and sister. He pursued no trade; he told not in the manner of the Salemites; neither did he spin. He read desultory books, took long nocturnal and day-time naps, and gave himself over to dreams and tried to write stories about human life. In 1837 he wrote to Longfellow, who had been a classmate at college, "I have another great difficulty in the lack of material for I have seen so little of the world that I have nothing but this air to concoct my stories of."

It was during these years of aimless existence that the good citizens of Salem took such a hearty dislike to the college-bred youth. And it was this long period of abnormal, melancholy existence which had such a bad effect on Hawthorne's health, and cast such a twilight upon his soul that he has been rightly called the American Hamlet. Ultimately Hawthorne's friends commanded enough political influence to have an approach made to the mayor of the port of Salem. And although this is only a fancy of my own, perhaps some of the inherited resentment now being displayed in Salem is an echo of the indignation with which the grandfathers must have received the news of that appointment. To have seen this visionary, impractical loungeer lifted into a government job in their own town must have been a bitter pill for those old New Englanders to swallow, and the bad taste of it still puckers the mouths of their descendants. Hence, there will be no statue of Hawthorne in Salem.

Joanhoe.



Owing to the high price of gasoline, the Cataract Power interests have instructed their man Friday to call off the sale of Hiderow, 117, now being offered at auction. On reading that the little ephippus was to be disposed of, Herr Glauzitz immediately called up the office of the Evening Brain Storm and ordered Hiderow to pull his little old last year's car until John D. had pulled down the price of petrol, donchiknow. Hereafter, Hiderow will be seen pulling the car that made Stuyvesant Fish jealous. Herr Glauzitz will put his small calls on second Thursdays, and will pour Spring-bank water at the Horton street pumping station. Herr Glauzitz has ordered three tons of sawdust from the Albany street sawmill for a factory to keep the animal in condition. "CALLS TRACTION ORGANISTRY A DELIBERATE FALSEHOOD"

This is a gem of newspaper art from the Cataract Power hurdy-gurdy. The Cataract Power instrument is not an organ. An organ is a respectable affair. The Cataract Power instrument is a tin-pan street piano."

As soon as all this fuse is over we mean to teach our pet typewriter not to stammer when it comes to the word "electrification."

TRY THIS ON A JEW'S HARP. (Yoddlle By Herr Glauzitz.)

Close up her old blue bonnet, With the dinges upon it, And we'll hitch old Hiderow to the shay.

Then we'll ride to Byron; If we have a tire on; For the city has to pay!

Our good friend, Fred Hueston, the cartoonist, has started another tour. The managers like him because he draws so well.

"Fraid To Have Their Ears Pierced." Dear young girls, who wear young thermometers on their ears, seem to be constantly advertising for their lost jewelry. Their grandmothers never experienced this trouble.

Try This On Your Hautyboy. "The man I marry must have an income of at least \$5,000 a year."

"Do you expect to find that kind of a man among the young springs that you keep inviting to call here?"

Exceeding gaul had made Ben Haderow bold, And to the presence in the room he said:

"What a terrific thou!" The expert raised his head,

January Sales at CHAPMAN'S

Another special list of bargains for Friday and Saturday. The fact that January is nearly over makes us keener to clear all broken lines. These bargains are important to everyone who has a saving instinct.

Dress Goods

35c Yard

Something special in Dress Goods for Friday and Saturday.

Choice of the following lines at 35c YARD:

10 pieces Novelty Tweeds, in grays, browns and blues, 50c values.

3 pieces Gray Serge, regular 50c, 60c and 75c a yard.

1 piece brown and white Shepherd Check Dress Goods, Regular 50c a yard.

1 piece Black Wool Taffeta, also 2 pieces Black Serge, Regular 50c a yard.

5 pieces Colored Serge, regular 50c a yard.

Remnants at Half Price

All Remnants in the Dress Goods Department on sale Friday and Saturday at half price.

Comforters

10 only Comforters, pure down filling, light and fluffy. Coverings of down proof French sateen, border and panel of plain sateen. Red, green, blue and pink colorings, size 72x72 inches. Value \$8.50. Sale price..... **\$6.00**

Men's Overalls and Smocks

Black Drill Overalls, with and without bibs; smocks to match. Extra heavy make. All sizes. Usually \$1 garment Sale price..... **75c**

January Linen Sale

TABLING—All pure linen, 60 inches wide. Sale price, a yard..... **44c**

TABLING—Extra heavy pure linen, in spot, shamrock and floral patterns. Sale price, per yard..... **63c**

Towelling

All Linen Scotch Crash Towelling, red border, at 7½c a yard.

14 Yards for \$1.00

Towelling—Extra heavy, all linen crash, for rollers; best 12½c quality. Just while the January sale is on, at a yard..... **10c**

22-inch Check and Plain Tea Towelling, at 8½c a yard.

12 Yards for \$1.00

J. H. Chapman & Co., 239 and 243 Dundas St.

And with a look made just for such a time.

Answered, "The names of those who think about sublime."

"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay not so."

Replied the expert, Abou spoke more low.

But cheerily still; and said: "I pray thee, know— That all my days have I praised Lord Abou."

The expert wrote, and vanished. The next night

He came again, and snapping full the light,

He showed the names whom love of "Boi" had blessed—

And, lo! Ben Hadam's name led all the rest.

Just before we get in too deep, what's the tax rate likely to be next year, Mr. Mayor?

A Careful Pilot Required. Annexation and expropriation. Incineration and education. (Not to give thought to electrification.)

Are the things that lead to mad

Good evening! Have you been insulted by Sir James Whitney yet?

Mr. Beck has a stable of thirteen horses at Queen's Park. It is denied.

Women's Coats and Suits

8 only Black Cloth and Reversible Tweed Coats—

silk and suitable for evening cloaks. Regular prices \$18.50 and \$25.00. On sale Friday and Saturday..... **\$12.50**

5 only Misses' and Small Women's Coats, navy. Regular price \$5.

On sale at..... **\$2.95**

15 only Women's Black and Tweed Coats, some with high neck fastenings; good warm coats. Regular prices \$15, \$16 and \$18, on sale Friday at half price.

\$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00

WOMEN'S SUITS—29 only black and blue serge, neat tailored styles, some are satin lined. Worth \$15, \$16 and \$18.

On sale Friday

and Saturday..... **\$10**

12 ONLY WOMEN'S SUITS, the balance of a large line, serviceable suits. Worth \$10 and \$12. Your choice at the clearance

price..... **\$5.00**

House Dresses

2 dozen Women's House Dresses, in stripes and checks; light and dark colors. High neck and long sleeves, back fastenings. Regular price \$2.00. To be cleared at a bargain..... **85c**

White Waists

10 dozen White Lawn and Muslin Waists, embroidery fronts, ¾ sleeves and high necks, also a line of Vesting Shirtwaists, all sizes, 34 to 44. None worth less than \$1.25, some worth \$1.50. All on sale at the uniform

price of..... **98c**

Children's Coats

12 only Children's White Bearcloth Coats, worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Also a few Cloth Coats for small children, worth \$3.00. Your choice of this

lot..... **\$1.00**

BOOKS AND BIBLES

Boy Scout Annuals—A large book that boys take great delight in. Reduced from \$1.75 to..... **\$1.00**

Father Tuck's Annual for small children. Regular price \$1.00. Reduced to..... **75c**

PICTURE BOOKS—Including nursery, A B C, Bible and other stories, some are slightly scuffed. Were 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 60c, 75c, now at half price..... **5c, 8c, 13c, 25c, 30c, 38c**

COLLINS CLEAR TYPE BIBLES, 4x5½ inches, leather cover, yep edges, red under gold edges; colored illustrations, centre reference. Were \$1.00.

Reduced to..... **75c**

however, that that dark horse, Hiderow, is in training for the King's guinea.

Yes, Henry, if your department isn't quite right in this country, they give you a touch of deportation.

Try This On Your Harmonica. Gasleen's gone up! Gasleen's gone up! What will Herr Glauzitz do? Electrify the old gray mare.

Or hoof it, just like you?