

MICHIGAN FOE OF RECIPROCITY

Grand Concourse of Farmers of U. S. in Capital to Defeat the Pact.

SAY MARKETS ATTACKED

American Agriculturists Claim That Canadian Competition Will Ruin Them.

Washington, May 11.—This was a great day for the anti-Canadian reciprocity farmers. From Michigan, Ohio, New York, Minnesota, the Dakotas and from Wisconsin they swarmed down on Congress, threatening with almost every other word that the man who votes for the measure will forever lose the farmer support of the several states.

The Michigan men did not have an opportunity to be heard today, but expect to get the floor before the senate committee on finance tomorrow. But they were present, headed by Ex-Governor Warner and Dr. Snyder, of the state agricultural college, and they drank in with evident relish every word advanced against reciprocity by the various speakers.

The situation in the big committee room was remarkable. Probably never before had so many farmers been gathered together in Washington. And a dramatic element was added to mark the complete division of sentiment in their country on the reciprocity question, when a delegation forced their way into the already over-crowded room, each man of them bearing on his breast a large badge with these words: "Buffalo, 100 per cent for reciprocity." These men were the first to appear in the forests of that elusive individual, the climate consumer.

The Minnesota men were the first to be heard, and it was evident they had been well coached. Henry M. Flagg was master of ceremonies, and read a memorial protesting against the agreement as unfair and injurious to the farmers of the United States. "We repudiate the action of President Taft, of the manufacturing, mercantile, chambers of commerce and the Great Northern Railway in attempting to force this bill through Congress without giving the people at large an opportunity of expressing their views."

The principal speaker for the delegation was F. V. Collins, editor of the Northwestern Agriculturist, of Minneapolis, who had been largely responsible for the agitation against the bill among the farmers in the east. He said his paper goes into one-third of the homes of the state. "Since the civil war, since I have known anything about public affairs, there has never been a question which has so aroused the farmers of the northwest," he declared. He said he had devoted the whole of his last issue to the subject and contained a large article, based on the front page reading: "The crisis confronting northwestern farmers is Canadian free trade, mislabeled reciprocity. Farmers you must not believe the seriousness of this tremendous attack upon your markets."

Mr. Hill is mentioned. Mr. Collins went on to say that the east was opposing the interests of the west in this matter, and said the east was the most provincial part of the country. To this Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, replied that they had heard a great deal of opposition from the east as well.

"From the farmers, but not from all classes," Mr. Collins replied. He went on to say that J. J. Hill wanted reciprocity because he had thirteen branches of railroad testing on the border just ready to use it if reciprocity comes, and get the traffic from Canada. For the construction of these lines the Canadian Government was ready to pay \$10,000 a mile.

Senator Smith, of Utah, interrupted to ask if the Canadian Government was ready to pay the money in cash, and Mr. Collins, after some hesitation, said it would be in the form of the guarantee on bonds to that extent.

Petitions Against Pact. Mr. Collins then presented a huge roll of petitions, which he said contained the names of 35,000 farmers, of whom 30,000 were in Minnesota, against the reciprocity bill. That meant one in every six to the farmers of that state. "Like Cincinnati, of old, these farmers have left their plows to take up the reins of government in the right to petition," said the Minneapolis editor.

There was little or no support for the bill in his state, he said, and he had published every letter received favoring it, numbering not over twelve in all.

WARD'S SUIT. New York, May 11.—The third day of John M. Ward's suit against "Hans" Johnson, president of the American League, found the plaintiff's case still unconvicted, and jurors waiting for other cases were excused for the day.

The early testimony was confined towards his own history of his play ball career from the time he played with the Providence Nationals in 1878 until 1892 when he became captain and manager of the New York Giants. He asks \$50,000 damages from Johnson for alleged slander.

REBEL VICTORS SEE EARLY PEACE

Expect Representatives of Warring Mexican Factions to Get Together.

A PROVISIONAL CABINET

Guards Stationed to Prevent Looting—All Liquor Is Confiscated.

Juarez, Mexico, May 11.—With Juarez and all its vast stores of rifles, chiefdoms the appointment of the following members of the provisional cabinet was announced: Minister of Foreign Relations—Dr. Vasquez Gomez.

Finance—Gustavo A. Madero. War—Venustiano Carranza. Interior—F. Gonzales Garza. Justice—Jose M. Pino Suarez. Private Secretary to President Madero—Juan Sanchez Azcona.

Juarez, Mexico, May 11.—With Juarez and all its vast stores of rifles, ammunition and machine guns in the hands of the Mexican revolutionists, the rebel leaders today turned to the task of forming their government. They gathered for the first time in the provisional capital, which tonight rapidly began to resume a peaceful aspect.

Gen. Madero has established his headquarters in the one story municipal building across the street from the big church which was the scene of the fiercest fighting and there the insurrecto chieftain conferred with his leaders and Senators Obregon and Brander, who acted as go-betweens in the little negotiations for peace, and Dr. Vasquez Gomez, confidential agent of the revolutionists at Washington, and their chief peace commissioner, who were at the Madero headquarters.

Expect Peace in Day. There was an undercurrent of feeling among the victorious insurrectos tonight that peace would be in sight before another 24 hours had passed and that representatives of the Diaz and Madero governments would again be arranging for the laying down of arms in Mexico.

The Madero headquarters were besieged all day by anxious householders and storekeepers, imploring the rebel leader that they might be allowed to resume possession of their shattered property. But only in a few cases was such permission given.

Guards Prevent Looting. Charitable stores, nearly every building in the town, were prevented from looting. Guards were stationed all day to prevent looting. Guards were stationed all day to prevent looting. Guards were stationed all day to prevent looting.

All Dead Buried. From estimate made by federal prisoners and by insurrectos it is safe to say that at least 60 were killed. Nearly 500 federal prisoners, disarmed, but not discomfited, are guarded in the barracks. Indeed, more than one of the prisoners, including one who had lost his leg, were at Casa Grande and who suffered a bullet wound in the right arm yesterday, savagely expressed joy over the victory of Madero.

Coronation Play. Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal will play before royalty. In an English theatre, such a performance being hitherto reserved for the opera, and the honor thus done to the stage has been responded to by the entire theatrical profession.

Among the recent developments in connection with the performance is the mention of Madame Clara. But will sing "God Save the King." A notable feature will be the appearance of Miss Ellen Terry. These distinguished actresses will play the return of Miss Ellen Terry. These distinguished actresses will play the return of Miss Ellen Terry.

King's Weight in Gold. There is a strong feeling among the Indian community of Calcutta that the king among masses of silver and gold, which will afterward be distributed to the poor—should be performed when his majesty is in the city of the ceremony, including the weight of gold not more than \$100,000, which could easily be raised.

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BOYS' D. B. SUITS, \$2.50 to \$10.00.
BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, \$2.50 to \$8.50.
BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS, \$2.50 to \$6.50.
REGULATION SPRING REEFERS, \$3.50 to \$6.50.
BOYS' RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, \$2.75 to \$5.95.
BOYS' WASH SUITS, 75c to \$2.50.

Men's Furnishings Bulletin

FOR SATURDAY, MONDAY AND TUESDAY

10,000 Pairs of Men's Half Hose
12 1/2c and 19c Pair

To make quick disposal of 10,000 pairs of Half Hose, a certain manufacturer turned them over to us at a price, for he knew our output.

12 1/2c PAIR FOR COTTON HALF HOSE.

Not quite up to the standard of the Grafton 25c Hose, but better than most 25c Hose, so you see it is pretty good for 12 1/2c pair. Black, tan and gray, and all the fancy shades.

19c LISLE HOSE OF 25c AND 35c QUALITY.

Soft sheer Lisle that will be cool and comfortable on a spring or summer day. There are all the fancy shades and plain black and tan, and the Hose are all full fashioned. At 19c pair.

For the Man Who Wants New Gloves

79c pair for Perrin's and Dent's fine Out-Seam Walking Gloves. A big feature for the next three days. \$1.00 and \$1.25 values for 79c pair.

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DEATH OF BRIDGE IN "TOUT ATOUT"

Game Has Captured London, and Is Said To Be Something Entirely New.

TOUT ATOUT—two tatos, as the name of the new card game is often misspelled—has arrived. "I am afraid it is going to be the death of bridge," said a master of bridge, in discussing the new game. "People, I know, said that of auction bridge. But auction never really caught on, because there is too much of the gambling element in it for the keen bridge player and not enough for the poker player. But tout atout is something entirely new in card games of the whist group. The game is played with four players, and is absolutely fair. Clear reasoning, quick deduction and clever play count for more proportionately than in any other game, and luck of the cards for less."

What is it? Briefly, it is played exactly as bridge, except for the scoring and the trumping. As its name implies, every suit is trump. Instead of "no trumps" it is "all trumps." Of course they are not all trumps simultaneously, but in turn, in the order of the trump suit.

So far as the seating arrangements are concerned it is announced that the dress circle will be devoted entirely to the royal party and their guests.

FIRST RAILROAD IN INDIA

Was Built 58 Years Ago—Wonderful Development.

REV. Thomas B. Gregory writes in the New York American: Fifty-eight years ago, April 12, 1853, was opened the first railroad in India. Over the subjects of the Moguls and Rajahs the remorseless car of juggernaut had rolled and crunched for generations; and now had come the car of progress, drawn not by bullocks but by the invisible yet mighty power of steam, and destined to completely side-track juggernaut and all the superstitions and cruelty for which it stood.

Then the mighty Indian land, with its venerable past, its towering population, its cloud-piercing mountains and majestic streams, its ancient philosophy and hoary religious cults, its marvellous forests and jungles, its innumerable royalties, with all their "barbaric gold and pearls," there is not on all the earth a more interesting religion.

This wonderful land contains close on one million and a half square miles and a population of two hundred and thirty millions. Its area, therefore, equals that of all Europe with Russia left out; and its population exactly doubles Gibbon's estimate of one hundred and twenty millions for all the races and nations which obeyed imperial Rome.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE IN CHURCH.

The congregation at Boy's Hill Church, Maidenhead, England, had an unusual experience the other Saturday evening, when, owing to the failure of the electric light, the church was plunged into darkness, which was eventually relieved by candles placed on the seats and windows. It was a remarkable coincidence that the vicar had just finished a vigorous sermon on the text, "Woe unto them that put darkness for light and light for darkness!" Isa. vi, 20.

THE NUPTIAL KISS.

The nuptial kiss, with a meaning akin to that of the kiss of peace, and there make a pledge of future union, and at such times a ring was usually presented by the prospective husband. Sometimes, however, the man was too poor to buy the ornament, and instead presented a kiss, which was doubtless more pleasant and was considered a binding pledge before man and God.

At any rate, a conspicuous feature in the marked material development of India is the railroads. The railroads in India today aggregate some 35,000 miles, and it is safe to say that but for the Englishman's rule the ancient isolation would still have existed.

governed by a few thousand Englishmen whose king lives thousands of miles away, and whose language, religion, ethics, politics and entire way of thinking and living are the direct opposite of the millions who are subject to their control?

For one hundred and fifty years the little handful of Anglo-Saxons have impressed their will upon the multitudes of the great Asiatic peninsula, and with a few trifling exceptions, no attempt has been made by the two hundred and forty millions to stay the conqueror's hand or say unto them, "What doest thou?"

It is one of the most astounding miracles made known to us in the whole course of history, and gives us our most striking instance of the omnipotence of will power. To the student of psychology there should be a perennial interest in the study of British rule in India, who it is, and how it is, that the little vermin's guard of Englishmen are able to do what they are clearly doing out in the land of the Rajahs.

Much has been said on both sides, but in all probability British rule has been, upon the whole, a good thing for India. The two hundred and forty millions of people in British India are in all likelihood better off today in every way than they would have been had that rule never been established. From our American point of view there is, it is true, something radically wrong in the government which is other than the result of the "consent of the governed," and yet we may feel that England is helping India in the same way that we are helping the Philippines.

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