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LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 13.

ENGLISH COMMENTS ON RECIPROCITY

The comments of the British press on the Taft-Fielding agreement are interesting chiefly because of the light they throw on the political situation in Great Britain.

Lord Northcliffe's London Daily Mail, the most widely-circulated of the tariff reform dailies, welcomes the agreement as an opportunity for its party to throw off the incubus of food taxes. Imperial federation, it says, is not dependent upon imperial preference or any fiscal forms a view contrary to Mr Chamberlain's teaching that only commercial ties will hold the Empire together. The Mail adds:

"With that contract between the United States and Canada Imperial preference ceases to be a factor in practical politics. There is really only one article of commerce upon which an imperial preference was possible. Grain is the principal export of Canada to Great Britain, and upon that commodity the imperial preference with the Dominion must have been based. Free trade in wheat between Canada and the United States has made such a preference impracticable. How can there be imperial preference where there is a common market in the United States and Canada?"

The Times, also a Northcliffe paper, bluntly says that "there has never been a time when Canada would have rejected such terms as those which have now been offered by Mr Taft's advisers." The Canadian correspondent of the Times writes with equal truth.

"Finally, it cannot be too strongly stated that the action of Canada involves no conscious weakening of allegiance to Great Britain nor any dissatisfaction with British policy. The conviction of the Government is that the agreement is in the immediate interest of the Dominion, and that an increase of Canadian prosperity will not impair the loyalty of the Canadian people to the mother country."

Even the London Daily Telegraph, high and dry Unionist, says that "some such arrangement as that which has been projected was inevitable sooner or later." The London Morning Post and the Daily Express are furious at the Times and Mail. The Express says savagely:

"There is one certain road to ruin, and that is the road taken by Opposition newspapers which have, after certain divagations, advocated the policy of tariff reform. To throw up the sponge as these newspapers have done, and to say that it is all over with tariff reform because Canada is seeking an arrangement with America, is to fettison a great cause in an ignoble panic."

The Morning Post speaks with equal acerbity of its own colleagues. "While it is wise to face the facts it is unnecessary to say the least, to draw absurd and exaggerated conclusions. Sufficient evil has already been done, but that is no reason for adding to it. The cause of imperial preference may have received a setback, but only those who are wilfully blind, can imagine that it has received a mortal wound. And the Morning Post goes on to urge, with mingled prayers and threats, the Unionist party to stick to tariff reform in spite of everything.

The Liberal papers take the rational view, sanctioned by Mr Asquith, in the House, that Canada in serving her own interests is serving the interests of the Empire.

Mr Fielding's telegram, showing that the agreement in no way impaired the British preference, took the wind out of Mr Austen Chamberlain's sail in the debate in the House. He was studiously moderate compared with some of the Canadian critics of the agreement. Altogether the attempt in this country to give an anti-Imperial color to the agreement and conjure up the annexation bugbear, has made little impression in the United Kingdom.

HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the St. Lawrence dam project elicited some information on hydro-electric power possibilities in Eastern Ontario.

There is a demand for hydro-electric power in Cornwall, Prescott, Iroquois, Gananoque, Brockville, Morrisburg, Kingston and other Eastern municipalities. There have been desultory negotiations with the hydro-electric commission, but according to Hon. George Graham there is no prospect that power will be supplied from that quarter "within the life of the present generation." Mr. Smith, the member for Stormont, cited the reports of engineers showing that 500,000-horsepower could be developed on the St. Lawrence River at a point opposite the county of Stormont, of which 440,000-horsepower is on the Canadian side. Mr. Smith said that if, without injuring navigation one-half of the development could be secured permanently for Canada, he would favor the construction of a dam on the Canadian side, leaving the natural channel open on the American side. Already a portion of the navigable channel is entirely in the United States, just as stretches of the channel are entirely Canadian.

Both Mr. Graham and Mr. Smith were careful to say that the interests of navigation were paramount, and that in no circumstances should the navigability of the St. Lawrence be sacrificed in the least degree to power development. There has been a cry that the Dominion Government was prepared to support the project of a dam at the Long Sault on the St. Lawrence promoted by the so-called aluminum trust and recently rejected by Congress. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other ministers denied the charge, pointing out that any such scheme must be first approved by the International Waterways Commission, and that in any event it would have to be discussed and ratified by the Canadian Parliament. A good case has been made out, however, for power development on the St. Lawrence, if navigation and the interests of Canada are fully protected. The St. Lawrence could do for Eastern Ontario what Niagara Falls could be made to do for Western Ontario, if the Provincial Government would make the distribution of power a Provincial enterprise.

TAKING THE CURVE.

Mr. Foster, who began a tirade against the reciprocity agreement in the House of Commons on Thursday and will continue it tomorrow, is the same Mr. Foster who only two months ago wrote as follows in the University Magazine:

"Granted that you the people of the United States, fully realize that we are hard on developing a industry absolutely independent of you politically, on maintaining as a means thereto a fiscal system under which we may develop to the utmost our industries and our resources for our own strengthening and upbuilding, and that no scheme of reciprocity which interferes therewith is desirable, that understood, we welcome the fullest trade and intercourse consistent therewith. We owe you much, we admire your enterprise and your wonderful growth. We sympathize with the efforts you are making to grow rightly and develop the best forces of a great democracy. We covet your virtues and try to avoid your faults. Individual, municipal, and national. If we can make easier channels for trade between the two countries, consistent with the above conditions, we will be glad to co-operate. Meanwhile, as a neighborly beginning, could you not give our products tariff entrance to your markets at the same rates which we accord to yours in our markets? You are bigger, older, richer, more skilled, and more populous. What competition should you fear on a basis of equivalent tariff? If you were to do this it would be an earnest of good feeling and might dispose us to Tariff revision."

Mr. Foster, when he penned the foregoing, did not dream that the United States would so soon make a "neighborly beginning," by offering as reciprocity in products which every Conservative administration, before and after Confederation, desired to put on a mutual free list. Perhaps the Canadian Government was as surprised as Mr. Foster by the offer. The Government accepted it true to the fiscal traditions of both parties. Mr. Foster disowns the policy of the administration of which he was a member, and out of his own words of a few short weeks ago. It must be said for Mr. Foster that his cleverness and lack of principle make him quite equal to the performance. Apparently it costs him no effort.

The stand-patters are making their last stand both at Washington and Ottawa.

Col. Sam Hughes' attack on the "crats" was quite effective in showing up Col. Sam Hughes.

The thought of cheaper fruit still wrings tears from the politicians who are crying that reciprocity will increase the cost of living.

Canon Tucker makes an eloquent plea for the Western University. It is gratifying to note that the Canon has not brought Toronto prejudices with him.

Our local contemporary pleads for time to understand what it is that Messrs Fielding and Paterson brought back from Washington. Certainly our contemporary has given no signs of understanding it.

"You tell us you can't ship an old horse over the line without shipping your nationality along with it," said Hon. A. S. McKay on Saturday. This sums up in an epigram the whole argument against reciprocity.

Premier Roblin and the Winnipeg Telegram ask for lower duties on United States manufactures and increased imports from that country, but they protest against an increase of Canadian exports which would ensue from reciprocity. They belong to an entirely new school of political economy.

Mr. Crothers, M. P. of West Elgin, devoted much of his speech on Saturday at Aylmer to an attempt to prove that the reciprocity treaty of 1854-66 had been of no benefit to Canada, and that reciprocity today would not raise the price of Canadian farm products. The Opposition spokesmen should get together and frame a consistent story. Half of them weep over a prospective rise in the cost of living in cities and towns. The other half are laboring to convince the farmers that they will get no higher prices for their products.

UNCLE EBEN'S WISDOM.

[Washington Star.]

"It takes a mighty smart man," said Uncle Eben, "to go thro' life throwin' a bluff dat ain't never g'inter bounce back an' push him off'n his feet."

TO A FRIEND OF BOYHOOD LOST AT SEA.

[Alfred Noyes, in Westminster Gazette.]

O wind, blue sky and dazzling sea,
Where have you led my friend from me?
From where chalk cliffs rose, the plunges of
The surf.
Lange to be Madight, now as then,
And violets in the short sweet turf
Make fragrancies of heavens again.
And sea born songs of rustling snow
Pass and repass, as long ago.

Old friend, do you remember yet
The days when secretly we met
In that old harbor, years a-back,
Where I admired your billowing walk,
Or, in that perilous fishing smack,
What fairy oaths perfumed your talk,
The sails we set, the ropes we spliced,
The raw potato that we shied

For mackerel bait, and how at sixes
Fathom at end of the taut line?
And one great catch, we made that day,
Leaping and beat with rainbows, quick
And quivering, while you smoked your
pipe,
And I hove home with "Deadwood Dick"
In yellow and red, when day was done,
And you took home my Stevenson?

Not songs of sea which you sailed the deep,
But only some frail lines of sleep
Sang as you? Methinks you still
Recall, as I in dreams, the quay,
The little port below the hill,
And all the changes of the sea,
Lake some great music, can but not
Our love still nearer to the good
Old friend.

STILL SMILING.

[Brockville Independent.]

The announcement made by Sir James Whitney on Wednesday to the Legislature that the proposal making the honorarium of the members $1,000 instead of $1,000 ticked from almost to pieces, and the way they then almost to pieces, and the way they put figures to cents straight was a fair caution. Even Thursday morning just before luncheon they were still sailing.

EXECUTIONARY.

[London Opinion.]

Diner—Waiter, kindly remove this egg. Waiter—What shall I do with it, sir? Diner—I think you'd better wring its neck.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

[Toronto Star.]

Sixty years ago it was predicted that the British Empire would fall to pieces because protection on grain and colonial preferences were abolished. That prediction has been falsified to the hilt. The feature of the last sixty years has been the amazing growth of the British Empire and especially of its self-governing commonwealths. The annexation mania passion was not a product of the Elgin treaty with the United States, but of the conditions which prevailed before that treaty was negotiated. This country was not Americanized in sentiment by the twelve years of the Elgin treaty. On the contrary, during the last years of that treaty, both before and after the anti-annexation movement of its abrogation there grew up the sentiment of a united Confederation. On sentiment has not followed our wheat and potatoes, or vice versa, this way and that according to the trade statistics.

BEATTIE'S FLIGHT.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Beattie Nesbitt is said to have been among the spectators who watched the aviation performance of J. D. McCurdy, the Canadian birdman, down in Florida. Nesbitt could boast that, although he had never accomplished anything in the way of high-flying, he had made a longer horizontal flight than McCurdy ever did.

EVERYDAY LIFE.

[Lowell.]

Alas, we cannot draw habitual breath
In the rim air of life's supremer heights,
We cannot make each meal a sacrament,
Nor with our tailors be disbodied souls;
We men, too conscious of earth's comedy,
We see two sides, with our proud selves
debate,
And only for great stakes can be sublime.
Let us be thankful, when, as I do here,
We can real Bethel on a pile of stones,
And, seeing where God has been trust
in Him.

WORKS PROVE FAITH.

[Toronto Telegram.]

The contract between a public service commission of Liberal origin, headed by J. P. Mabee, and the public service commission of Conservative origin headed by James Leitch, K.C., will well cost the Conservative party in Canada ten or fifteen seats in this Province at the next general election. The warmest admirers of Sir James Whitney do not dwell lovingly on the choice of timber for the Ontario Municipal Board, as compared with Hon. G. P. Graham's choice of J. P. Mabee to be of the Dominion Railway Board.

TRACKED.

[Baltimore American.]

Mrs. Gotrimonly—I recognize a man when I see him. I recognize a man when I see a fast up agent.
Detective—Excellent! What's wanted, Mrs. M.—baby's nurse.

DEFINED.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Tommy—Pop, what is enmity?
Tommy's Pop—Enmity, my son, is a disease that attacks people who are so lazy that they get tired of resting.

HOUNDING LLOYD GEORGE.

[Montreal Witness.]

As old and sick and true have been hated and persecuted in their day, it is not surprising that Mr. Lloyd George is every day persistently, malignantly and meanly denounced by the rich and the privileged. He has, however, the consolation of the heartfelt gratitude of the decent and poor. He is now in England and Germany, who have been paid 13c sal-aries for their services to the state and aims for their services to the state and pensions, besides having perhaps provided for their relatives out of the state employments which they, or their emoluments, can have the colossal audacity to denounce the enlightened democratic work of the present Asquith Government. It can only be explained by twists in vision caused by class stockades. We have just read this production in a London journal. Mr. Lloyd George's name will be revered as that of an honest, a brave and a practical statesman, when the names of his most prominent assailants are forgotten or despised.

PAUPER IMPORTS.

[Brooklyn Standard.]

Here is a London preacher offering to take a New York pulpit for less pay than was proposed, and nothing to protect us from foreign pauper elopement.

REVENGE.

[Baltimore Sun.]

Gazing the merry welkin'
Yes, go and ring 4th twice'
The plumber's getting even with
The man who sold him ice'

PRACTICAL DEVOTION.

[Baltimore American.]

He—Darling, I would die for you!
She—Dearest, do you carry much insurance?

The Reciprocity Ideas in Rhyme

[Hamilton Herald.]

There are many orators and still more prose writers to combat the cause of Canadian-American reciprocity. So far as we have noticed, there is only one poet. The inspired bard of the anti-reciprocity cause is Frederick George Scott, of Quebec, a poet who has much excellent verse to his credit. To hearten the ranks of those who are rallying round the banner of tariff stand-pattism, Mr. Scott has produced a battle song, as follows:

Lord God, rise up in Zion, rise up at
Thy people's cry.
For blindness has fallen upon us and
the doom of our land draws
nigh.
Lord God, rise up and save us; they
have put a strange song in our
mouth
For our rulers would barter our birth-
right for the gold of the kings
of the South.

Lord God of our fathers, be with us,
rise up at Thy people's cry.
For blindness has stricken the na-
tion, and the doom of our land
draws nigh.
Rise up, ere it falls, Lord, and save
us and blast with the fire
of Thy mouth
The treason that barters our birth-
right for the gold of the Kings
of the South.

There may have been worse campaign hymns than this. It has all the appearance of having been struck off at white heat. The poet was evidently in earnest. His lines have the ring of sincerity. And yet there is a certain vagueness in this metrical invocation to Providence. The poet does not make quite plain the object of his supplication. True, he is supposed to be addressing Omniscience, and Omniscience requires no particulars—for prayer, we know, may be "uttered or unexpressed," the merest hint will serve. Still for the main purpose designed by the poet, which we take to be a political purpose, he might have been more specific. We have no desire even to seem to pose as a rival of Mr. Scott for the post of poet-laureate of the anti-reciprocity cause, but merely to indicate how his stirring lines might be made less vague (and not more irreverent) without changing their general meaning, we diffidently offer the following:

God of our fathers, hear us—give ear
to Thy people's cry.
There are traitors who fain would be-
tray us to our foes who desire to
buy—
To the foes who would buy our bar-
ley, our wheat, our eggs and our
hay;
They are plotting to make us richer
with what they're prepared to
pay.
What though we sell them our produce
now, as we always have done
before?
Arise in Thy might, O Lord, and keep
us from selling them any more.
O, blast with the fire of Thine anger
the traitors, be whom they may,
Who would help to open the Philis-
tine's gates to our barley and
wheat and hay!

BABY CROSSES POND TO BE "MINDED"

Grandparents Will Care For Him While Mother Is Away.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Feb. 12. The rarity of instances in which a baby is sent across the ocean to be "minded" during his mother's absence, attracted attention to the arrival today in care of a nurse on the steamer California from Glasgow, of the ten-months-old baby boy to be the ward of a South millionaire miller. The boy, a lusty youngster, is making the 2,500-mile transatlantic trip to be cared for by his grandparents while his mother takes a much longer sea trip to repair her broken health.

John Armour Brown, of Paisley, Scotland, found it necessary to go to Australia to inspect his big factory there. Mrs. Brown's health was such that her physicians advised her to take the lengthy sea voyage with her husband. Accordingly, to save her infant the long trip, he was sent on the shorter one, to be cared for by his mother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zeberger, here.

POVERTY TO PASS

Scientist Says It Will Become as Obsolete as Slavery.

[Associated Press.]

New York, Feb. 12. A Times special from Baltimore says: Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, professor of economics of the Johns Hopkins University, predicted that a day would come when poverty would be as obsolete as slavery, in an address today at the annual meeting of the Hebrew Society. This opinion, he said, he based upon his historical studies, and his personal investigation of charitable methods in vogue today.

GAS, INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA GO

Out-of-Order Stomachs Feel Fine Five Minutes After Taking a Little Diapepsin.

The question as to how long you are going to continue a sufferer from Indigestion, Dyspepsia or out of order Stomach is merely a matter of how soon you begin taking some Diapepsin.

If your Stomach is lacking in digestive power, why not help the stomach to do its work in a natural way? Not a substitute, but a reinforcement of the digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach.

People who work Stomachs should take a little Diapepsin occasionally, and there will be no more Indigestion, no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, no heartburn, Sour risings, Gas on Stomach or Belching or undigested food, Headaches, Dizziness or Sick Stomach, and besides what you eat will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors. All these symptoms resulting from a sour, out-of-order stomach and dyspepsia are generally relieved in five minutes after taking a little Diapepsin.

Go to your druggist and get a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin now, and you will always go to the table with a hearty appetite, and what you eat will taste good, because your stomach and intestines will be clean and fresh, and you will know there are not going to be any more bad nights and miserable days for you. They freshen you and make you feel like life is worth living.

A BIG TIME FOR SALVATION ARMY

Royal Welcome Extended to New Canadian Commander By London.

WORK OF THE WORLD

Interesting Information Given in an Address Made by Commissioner Rees on Sunday—Other Addresses.

Commissioner Rees, of the Salvation Army in Canada, has had a busy time since arriving in this city on Saturday evening. The 5.25 C. P. R. train on which the commissioner's party came to London, was met at the depot by Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chandler, accompanied by the London band, and escorted to Col. Chandler's home on Dufferin avenue. At 8 o'clock the commissioner was present at the first meeting of the campaign in connection with his visit, in the Salvation Army citadel on Clarence street.

An enjoyable meeting was held, and much good was accomplished. Sunday morning, also in the citadel, the commissioner conducted a holiness meeting, at which some thirty people consecrated their lives to Christian service and the Salvation Army. Col. Mapp, chief secretary for Canada; Col. Gaskin, field secretary; Lieut.-Col. Pugmire, men's social secretary; Major Findlay, the commissioner's private secretary, and Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chandler of London, took part in the meeting which was marked by high spiritual purpose and earnest devotion.

A Mass Meeting.

In the afternoon a mass meeting was held in the Majestic Theatre with Mayor Beattie presiding. "I have always admired the Salvation Army," said the mayor, "for the courageous way in which they have always stood up for their convictions. It is theirs, like Ruth of old, to reap in the byways of humanity and the fence corners of life, which have been, and are being neglected by the church of today." He referred to the opposition which met the Salvation Army in the early days of their work in London, and their subsequent growth and progress. "The Salvation Army is just as much a member of the great church of Christ," he continued, "as the Anglicans, the Baptists, the Methodist, Roman Catholics and other denominations. Here in London, where the first shot of the Salvation Army in Canada was fired, it is fitting that a warm and enthusiastic welcome should be extended to Commissioner Rees."

Col. Mapp's Address.

After Mayor Beattie had extended the welcome of the city to the commissioner, Col. Mapp, of Toronto, followed with a brief address. He and his Toronto comrades, Col. Gaskin, Lieut.-Col. Pugmire and Major Findlay, were glad to join London in welcoming Commissioner Rees. London, he declared, knew how to appreciate a good thing, and among the good things which he enumerated as having found favor in London, were hydro-electric, the Salvation Army, the mayor, and lastly the commissioner, who had been greeted so enthusiastically. He referred to the latter, as a veteran and pioneer soldier in the work of the army, who in common with the early officers had borne the brunt of the battle, and through their devoted lives had laid strong and impregnable foundations for the organization.

Commissioner Rees.

Commissioner Rees said in beginning his address:

"It is quite well understood the world over that Salvation Armies exist not only to help the individual, but to join hands with municipal and other governments and with any power that puts forward efforts to better and assist the souls and bodies of men, in the fifty-seven countries and colonies where the army is at work. Wherever the army pitches its standard it endeavors to uplift fallen humanity.

"I bring a message of greeting," said the commissioner, "from General Booth to the people of Canada. Just before I left England the General said to me: 'I have been received warmly and everywhere welcomed throughout the world, but nowhere have I been received more warmly than in the Dominion of Canada.' Some time ago the General was told by his medical advisers to rest four months on account of the trouble with his eyesight. He rested almost four days, when he addressed a meeting of some four or five thousand people. He also inaugurated a motor campaign, in which he held four or five meetings per day. As a result of his overexertions, the trouble with his eyesight became greatly aggravated, and a serious illness overtaking him, his life was despaired of for days, but since his return to health he has concluded a lengthy tour in Germany, Holland, Denmark and Switzerland.

Coming in the Autumn.

"'I shall come and wake you up a bit next autumn,' the General said in reference to his proposed visit to Canada, when Commissioner Rees was leaving England.

Twenty years ago Commissioner Rees was in command of the army forces in Canada for one year and eight months. After returning to England he was given command of Africa, a continent where out of a population of 150,000,000 natives, only some 28 or 30 millions have heard the story of the Christian gospel. Some incredulous doubters were told of his work among the Zulus, of their taking immediate flight at an accidental note from a cornet, and of the camps [illegible] experience in travelling over a great portion of Africa on horseback, on foot, and in the bullock wagon. Then for eight and a half years Commissioner Rees was in charge of the International Training College in London, England, with its capacity for 240 students and a regular staff of 110 instructors. His next command was in Sweden where in some 6 or 20 cities anti-social aid is given to the social work of the army. In one of the leading cities of that country the Salvation Army is said to have the largest social institution in the world.

Growth of the Army.

"Forty-six years ago," said Commissioner Rees, touching on the world-wide growth of the army, "General Booth founded the movement entirely unaided. Recently a stone tablet was placed to mark the spot where he held his first street meeting, and this tablet now is to be replaced by one of marble through the kindness of the proprietor of the theatre where the General preached to his first audience within doors. The city of Nottingham has recently purchased and will mark the house where the General was born. The army today shows what can be accomplished through the dedication of one young man's life to the Master's service. The dying words of the late Mrs. General Booth were:

"'If the Salvation Army should ever cease to do the work for which it was founded,' I pray that something may take it out of existence." The army has always been engaged in doing a noble and unselfish work."

Ex-Mayor E. T. Essery, K. C., declared that the Salvation Army has always had a friendly hand for the down-trodden, for the poor and hungered, and for the woman and child in need. In the early days of the army work met scoffed at a religion in which women took an active part, forgetting that a woman at that time ruled over the British Empire. His earliest recollection of the army in London was the rescue of an army meeting from a drunken rabble by a body of law students, among whom he was one.

Social and Reform Work.

Sheriff Cameron spoke of the good offices of the Salvation Army in social and reform work. General Booth was the instrument of worldwide movement that tended to the betterment of humanity and which was inspired by the will of God. The army could not fail to command the sympathy of every right thinking man in this country.

Special music was provided at the afternoon and evening meetings by London and St. Thomas bands, and at the afternoon gathering an extremely beautiful concertina solo, "Sunshine on the Hill," was rendered by Lieut.-Col. Pugmire.

Among those on the platform at the afternoon meeting who took part in the devotional exercises were: Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, B. A., of the First Presbyterian Church, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chandler, Col. Mapp, Col. Gaskin, Lieut.-Col. Pugmire and Major Findlay.

In the Evening.

In the evening Commissioner Rees preached from the text, II. Timothy, iv. 8, "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." "Paul who wrote these words," said the commissioner, "stands out as a great theologian, a great thinker, and a great leader of men. What was the secret of Paul's confidence and power while awaiting execution in the inner dungeon of a Roman prison? Paul knew that his sins were pardoned. He had been a blind hater and a persecutor of the people of God. He had been rewarded by added authority, and was on his way to Damascus to further persecute the Christians when God converted him. 'Saul of Tarsus, why persecutest thou me?' Paul came to Christ, he served and honored God, and he endured until the end. We may differ on doctrinal lines and in other ways, but we all desire to see our fellowmen and women brought back to God."

An evangelistic service was held following the commissioner's sermon, a number of adults and several children going forward to the platform and professing conversion.

Today the commissioner held an important conference with the leading officers of his staff in Western Ontario.

BIGGEST DOG SHOW.

New York, Feb. 13. Two thousand one hundred and eight dogs by actual count, barked and yelped today at the Madison Square Garden at the opening of the dog show. The exhibition is said to be the largest of the kind ever held.

To the Ratepayers:

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER is today being installed in over FIVE HUNDRED London homes. We see no reason why this number should not be increased to the ONE THOUSAND mark by the end of this month. All citizens are SHAREHOLDERS, and are therefore EQUALLY INTERESTED to make the people's undertaking a SUCCESS. There is no question of the merit of HYDRO Light and Power. With absolute THOROUGHNESS and EFFICIENCY in every detail of management and equipment, and with UNLIMITED POWER, Hydro will make bright and cozy your homes.

BOOST LONDON AND HER INTERESTS.

Call up telephone No. 101 or 46, and request Power Solicitor to call and receive your application. Connections made without delay.

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MADE AND SOLD ON A CLOSE MARGIN.

KITCHEN CABINETS ..... $10 and $12
CORNER WARDROBES ..... $10 and $12
SQUARE WARDROBES ..... $10 up to $40
WRITING DESKS, oak ..... $7.50 and $8.50
FOLDING MANTEL BEDS, Gale spring $12.00
NIGHT COMMODES, oak or mahogany $3.50
QUARTERED OAK DINING CHAIRS, five small, one large, pantisote leather $13.00

The Very Best Value in Canada.

CHILDREN'S FOLDING MANTEL CRIBS, Gale spring, very compact, each $5.00
FOLDING STEAMER CHAIRS $1.00
COLUMBIA DAVENPORT SOFAS ..... $25.00 UP
ADJUSTABLE HEAD BOX COUCHES $18.00

Hair, Moss, Felt, Tow, only used.

Get Our Prices Before You Decide. 'Nuf Sed.

174 to 180 King Street

MILLIONS ARE STARVING SAY MISSIONARIES

Word From the Presbyterian Stations in China Tell of Awful Conditions.

[Canadian Press.]

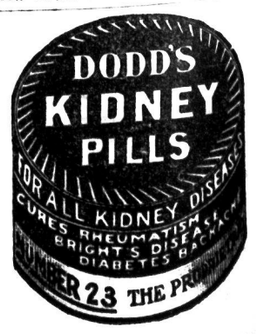
New York, Feb. 12. The Presbyterian board of foreign missions has received from its missionaries in the province of Ann-Hui, China, an account of the famine conditions prevailing there. The missionaries declare that at least a million dollars will be needed to aid the suffering provinces over the next harvest time. Crop conditions, they added, that it will take the district several years to get back to normal conditions in the flooded districts.

The Rev. E. C. Lyon, writing from a long trip of inspection through the flooded district around Hwai Yuen mission station, writes that the worst parts are free to face with the famine in their history. The rainfall last summer was the great such as there is any record, and the autumn crops were a total failure over a region approximately seven thousand square miles. It is estimated that two million persons are practically in danger of death roll of the coming months. It is hoped will be absolutely [illegible] than one million people [illegible] depend upon charity."

BOTHWELL.

Bothwell, Feb. 11.—On Friday evening last a large number of members of the Baptist Church and friends met at the home of Mrs. M. A. Dancy to spend the evening with her in honor of her birthday, also to bid her farewell prior to her departure for London.

Mrs. Dancy has been an active member of the Baptist Church for many years, also an earnest worker in the Sunday school and Ladies Mission Circle, and all these departments of church work will miss her very much.

The evening passed very quickly and pleasantly, and an address was read by Miss Maud Ellwood.

Mrs. Dancy, although taken entirely by surprise, thanked these present for the gift, which she appreciated so much, and assured them she would not soon forget her Bothwell friends.