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LONDON, ONT.

## SLIGHT CONCESSIONS

Continued From Page One.

other nation it pleases, irrespective of the American tariff law. This country has obtained for the first time in history an assurance from the United States that better trade treatment will be accorded in the near future, and negotiations with that end in view will be the direct result of today's happy announcement of a situation that at one time threatened far-reaching and disastrous results to both countries.

"The concessions which we have made in this case," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "to achieve this desirable end are small. For these concessions we get peace and better commercial relations with our great neighbor. That peace and goodwill are worth all the nuts and perfumery in creation." Mr. Fielding's statement was a clear-cut and statesmanlike exposition of the negotiations. It showed that the government had acted throughout with dignified firmness, yet with a conciliatory spirit. No principle had been sacrificed and no Canadian interest hurt, while the end desired had been achieved.

An interesting feature of the discussion was the evidence it disclosed of the widening breach between Mr. W. F. Maclean and the Borden following in the Opposition. The debate will be resumed at a later date.

**The Premier's Speech.** Sir Wilfrid Laurier emphasized the point that Canada had not sent tariff ambassadors to Washington until the United States had first sent ambassadors to Ottawa, and had asked for Canadian representatives to visit the United States. What were the conditions? We were threatened with a commercial war, and no less an authority than Sir Charles Tupper had said that commercial war is not far removed from actual war. A tariff war between Canada and the United States was a thing that would be regretted. In adopting the tariff of last year the United States had adopted a tariff to which Canada could not agree. Under it and under the original American contention, if Canada made a treaty with any country, the United States would have the right to claim all the benefits of that treaty. If Canada did not grant that the maximum tariff would be imposed against her.

The Canadian Government could not admit that position. They had not agreed to it, and the United States had abandoned the position, and the compromise was the result. I have reason to believe that there are a very large number of people in the United States who would be sorry to see a tariff war with Canada. In fact so strong is that feeling that for the first time in history an American ambassador had come to Canada to negotiate for commercial peace.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier went on to say

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

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that he also recognized the fact that the people of Canada were a high protectionist group which would be willing and anxious to push the President into a tariff war with Canada. The Canadian Government did not feel that they should give their aid to further the ends of this group by making impossible conditions for the President.

"We shall ever do all we can," declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "while preserving the vested interests of this country, to avoid tariff difficulties. The concessions which we have made in this case to achieve this desirable end are small. For these concessions we get peace and better commercial relations with our great neighbor. That peace and goodwill are worth all the nuts and perfumery in creation." Mr. Fielding's statement was a clear-cut and statesmanlike exposition of the negotiations. It showed that the government had acted throughout with dignified firmness, yet with a conciliatory spirit. No principle had been sacrificed and no Canadian interest hurt, while the end desired had been achieved.

**Mav Be Reciprocity.** The Dominion Parliament and the people of Canada received their first official announcement of the settlement of the tariff controversy with the United States, and the granting by the latter of the minimum tariff rates, through a statement made in the house this afternoon by Finance Minister Fielding. It was evident from the trend of Mr. Fielding's remarks that the process of readjusting tariff relations between the two countries will not end with the agreement just reached.

Mr. Fielding arrived here from Washington at 1 o'clock and at once conferred with Premier Laurier and other members of the cabinet, after which he proceeded to the House. He was greeted with applause when at 3:30 he began to speak. Mr. Fielding reviewed in great detail the negotiations between the two Governments.

The first overtures for a readjustment of tariff relations came from Washington, he said. When a deadlock seemed inevitable the Government took a firm stand and would not have shrunk from a tariff war, although it preferred to avoid hostilities of that sort.

**No Pledge Regarding Pulp.** No pledge was given by Canada that the export of pulp wood would be prohibited, Mr. Fielding declared.

In the negotiations Canada never had admitted that the Franco-Canadian treaty amounted to a discrimination against the United States and by his proclamation, issued at Washington today, President Taft tacitly admitted this to be a fact.

"Has President Taft undertaken to promote in Congress lower tariff rates for Canada?" Mr. Fielding was asked. "Practically, yes," he replied.

Continuing, Mr. Fielding said that it had been claimed in some quarters that President Taft had been bluffing and that he would not have dared to impose the maximum tariff

rates against Canada, even if the Dominion had failed to make any concessions whatever. This was a mistaken idea, Mr. Fielding said. With all of his friendly regard for Canada, President Taft might have been forced into imposing the maximum against Canada.

"If we had stood pat it is possible we might have in some way obtained the minimum American tariff," said Mr. Fielding.

"That, perhaps, would have been a great triumph for Canada. To have the nations of Europe are accepting their terms might have been heroic, but some victories are too dearly bought. If we had thus achieved a triumph for the moment it might be a reason for self-congratulation, but it would not have improved the future relations between these two countries. If, therefore, we could avoid a tariff war by granting some, and from our point of view, the best of the bargain, it was far better in the interest of Canada for the present and the future that we should make the concession rather than to trigger over the United States on terms which would have left soreness and ill-feeling and created friction in future negotiations."

"Fully believing in the professions of President Taft that he desired to establish the best of relations with Canada, we sought an honorable compromise. Extremists on both sides will claim that Canada and that the United States has the best of the bargain. Both will be wrong. It was a good thing to avoid the maximum; it was a good thing to give concessions to the United States and to avoid a quarrel with that country."

Washington, D. C., March 30.—President Taft signed today the proclamation according the minimum rate of tariff to Canadian imports, and at the same time the basis of the agreement between the two Governments was announced by Secretary of State Knox.

By the terms of this agreement Canada accords to the United States the intermediate rate on thirteen numbers, including about forty articles of export from the United States, and the United States imposing a rate of 17.5 per cent on commodities not otherwise enumerated in the Canadian tariff. The maximum tariff club. As one member of the senate put it: "Canada conceded just enough to let us save our face. Without this concession the enforcement of the maximum against the Dominion would have seemed imperative, yet if we had inflicted that upon our neighbor and had thus invited the certain reprisals with which Canada would have returned our act, the effect upon our trade with Canada would have been so disastrous that nothing in the world could have prevented practically all the frontier states going Democratic this fall. I regard it as a tight squeeze to get out as well as we have."

**Knox Analyzes Concessions.** In his statement issued simultaneously with the signing of the proclamation, Mr. Knox outlined the analysis of the concessions in which he says that 2½ to 5 per cent reduction below the Canadian minimum tariff extended to France did not enter of itself into the negotiations. This President did not construe as the discrimination.

But the same reduction was extended to other countries, notably Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Spain and Japan, which compete with the United States in Canadian markets, under old treaties. By a process of elimination the conferees decided on the list of products in which the United States competes with these other countries, and in the final negotiations these products were accorded the same rate when reported from the United States that are given when imported from the country mentioned.

A reduction from 20 per cent in the Canadian concessions affect about 3 per cent of the total exports from this country to Canada, of about \$180,000,000 a year.

In addition, the United States pro-

posed to take up at a later date the question of a reciprocal trade arrangement.

In other words, Canada has made a very slight concession to the United States that the Taft administration might have the greatly needed excuse for not hitting Canada with The Tariff Changes.

No. of Item	Reduced or Exempted from Duty	Value of Imports 1910.
94—Dates and figs, per 100 lbs.	55c	\$125,421
99—Prunes and dried plums, unpeeled, raisins and currants, per lb.	2-3c	728,850
109—Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shells, ed peanuts, N. O. P., per lb.		
112—Nuts of all kinds, N. O. P., blue prunes, building plans, maps and charts, N. O. P.	2c	175,375
180—Photographs, chromos, artotypes, engravings, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania, transfers of all kinds, prints, gravings of prints or proofs therefrom and similar works of art, N. O. P.		
228—Soap, powdered soap, N. O. P.	32½%	422,571
234—Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N. O. P.	32½%	494,036
287—Tableware of china, white granite or ironstone	32½%	371,935
318—Common and colored glass	12½%	209,611
336—Watch actions and movements and finished or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves	12½%	538,336
604—Horns, goat, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator and all leather, dressed, waxed, greased or further finished than tanned	15%	310,634
624—Feathers and manufactures of feathers, N. O. P., artificial feathers, fruits, grains, leaves and flowers suitable for ornamenting, etc.	27½%	137,665
711—All goods not enumerated in this schedule and subject to any other rate of duty, and not being goods the importation of which is prohibited	12½%	

It is understood that these reductions are not to apply exclusively to the products of the United States, but that the Canadian Government are free to apply them to the products of any other country.

## BIG BRITISH LINER GOES TO THE BOTTOM

The S. S. Pericles Wrecked Off Australian Coast Without Loss of Life.

[Associated Press Cable.] Perth, West Australia, March 31.—The big British liner Pericles was wrecked off the south coast of Australia, today. The passengers and crew took to the small boats, and all were landed safely at Cape Levein. Soon after being abandoned the steamer disappeared beneath the waters.

The Pericles was a new boat, having been built at Belfast in 1908, and was owned by G. Thompson & Co., Limited, of London.

The lost steamer registered 6,898 tons net. She was last reported on the 6th of March as having arrived at Sydney from London.

## LONDON FACTORIES

Continued From Page One.

[Associated Press.] Chicago, March 31.—The most optimistic of the local coal operators today set thirty days as the probable duration of the shut-down of the coal mines in Illinois, and the resulting difference between the 75,000 miners and the operators.

That Chicago will feel the effects of the shut-down of the mines, and the prediction of coal men. Prices are expected to advance sharply to the small consumer who buys his fuel in carload quantities or less and who has no storage facilities.

The severe weather during the winter and the inability of the railroads to move the coal to the city fast enough to meet the demand, depleted the stores on hand, and the coal dealers have been unable to catch up.

The Illinois operators are ready to concede an advance in wages asked by the miners, provided other details are satisfactorily adjusted.

[Associated Press.] Kansas City, Mo., March 31.—This evening the whistles of the coal mines from the southwestern interstate field will call the men to work, but in all probability they will not respond, as they have asked for an increase in wages, which the operators say they cannot meet.

The operators say they are willing to continue the contract made with the miners two years ago, but they cannot grant the increase asked for in the shape of fuel oil and gas, and also the fact that coal is being shipped into their territory by the western and eastern non-union fields.

Akron, Ohio, is now the home of fourteen rubber factories. The total capitalization is about \$25,000,000. These companies employ between 11,000 and 12,000 persons.

## The Tariff Concessions.

Heretofore all articles under this clause imported from the United States have been subjected to the general tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem. Hereafter they will pay 17½ per cent ad valorem.

Cottonseed oil is one of the most important products covered by this clause. The importation from the United States exceeds \$500,000 annually. Vegetable and other oils, besides cottonseed oil, mineral waters and manufacturers of celluloid are among the other articles of largest importation. Drugs and dyes exceed \$200,000. Other leading articles covered by the omnibus clause are lime, sausage casings, sponges, manufactures of straw and wax, glycerine and camphor gums, magnesite, bicarbonate of soda and miscellaneous bread stuffs. The largest single group of staple commodities included in the agreement are dates, figs, raisins, prunes, currants, almonds and other nuts. The exports from the United States to Canada of these commodities in the last fiscal year amounted to \$1,140,000. The competition from France and Spain in them reached \$900,000.

The importation of toilet soaps, perfumes and toilet preparations from the United States amounted to \$500,000. Watch actions and movements, in which there is competition with Switzerland, amounted to \$500,000. Dressed leather in various forms aggregated about the same. Photographs, chromos, engravings, pictures, etc., exceeded \$400,000. Artificial flowers and feathers constituted about \$200,000. Tableware of china and porcelain and window glass are also included in the list.

## DR. MERCHANT HEADS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

A Former London Educationist Selected President by Toronto Convention.

Toronto, March 31.—The fortunes of the Ontario Educational Association will be guided by an executive presided over by Dr. F. W. Merchant, of Toronto, chief inspector of public and separate schools and inspector of normal schools. His election last night was unanimous, the nomination falling in due course this year according to the unwritten law to the training department, and being presented by Principal S. J. Radcliffe, of London, seconded by Principal William Scott, of Toronto.

Dr. Merchant has occupied his present position since October, 1908. Previous to that date he was president of the London Normal School for nine or ten years, and before that had been in the London Collegiate Institute for about the same period. He had taught also in Ingersoll and Owen Sound.

Mr. R. W. Doan, principal of Dufferin School, Toronto, the veteran general secretary, who has been connected with the association since its inception and has been secretary for twenty-nine years, was re-elected on motion of Principal Scott and Mr. R. Alexander, of Galt.

Mr. W. J. Hendry, of Toronto, was also re-elected as treasurer on motion of Inspector W. F. Chapman and Mr. C. G. Fraser, of Toronto.

## REV. MR. HICKS SUSPENDED

Statement by Rev. Joseph Philp in Famous Gesto Case.

Windsor, March 31.—Although it was announced at the time and generally understood that Rev. David Hicks, the former Gesto clergyman, was acquitted of all charges by the Methodist church council, before which he was tried last week at Essex, Rev. Joseph Philp, of Essex, in whose district Mr. Hicks was working, in a signed statement states that: "Mr. Hicks stands suspended from the Methodist ministry until the conference takes final action on his case." Rev. Mr. Philp also adds that Gesto paid Mr. Hicks a salary commensurate in excess of \$600 per annum, and that furthermore he received the money.

## STRUCK BY AN AUTO

West Londoner Met With Accident on King Street.

A young man whose home is in West London escaped being seriously injured on King street at noon today by a very narrow margin, when he was struck while riding a bicycle by an auto.

The rear wheel of the bicycle was smashed off, and the West Londoner was carried several feet astride of his machine.

He was taken to his home by the owner of the machine.

## WIRE NET STRETCHED ACROSS THE RIVER

Bothwell Men Know How to Catch Fish, But They Broke the Law.

Some explanation of the scarcity of large fish in the Thames in this district was secured the other day, it is alleged, near Bothwell, when a game warden discovered a fine mesh wire net under the water from bank to bank.

Recently a number of fine catches have been made by fishermen in the vicinity of Bothwell, and red horses, weighing from five to fifteen pounds are said to be fairly plentiful.

According to the story the warden was walking along the bank when he noticed a number of lines tied to sticks. A short distance down stream a heap of leaves lately piled up excited his curiosity.

The wire was discovered and an investigation started. The owner of the lines was discovered and as he pleaded that he was unaware of the law against throw lines he was allowed to go with a warning.

## LOCAL POLICE HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED

Nothing Is Known of Joseph Wright, Accused of Murder at Windsor.

The local police have heard nothing of Joseph Thompson, the plasterer, who is charged with the murder of Chester Perkins, the Windsor livy-man, and who is said to have come from this city and Stratford.

According to dispatches from Windsor, Thompson is a Scotchman, having come to this country from Glasgow a few years ago. He was at work on the Postum Cereal Company's building when arrested.

Local plasterers and masons were spoken to by The Advertiser could not recall the name, although a number of Scotch plasterers and laborers have worked here in recent years.

During the last summer extensive experiments were carried on with anti-dust, to prevent dusty roads in Chemnitz.

## LONDON TOWNSHIP MAN IN EXCITING RUNAWAY

Horse Driven by Chas. Tummins Took Fright on King Street—Rig Smashed.

Charles Tummins, a London Township farmer, was badly cut and shaken up in a runaway accident on King street, immediately east of Clarence, at 12 o'clock today, when his horse took fright and turned up on to the sidewalk, the democrat rig being smashed against James Wright & Sons' building.

The shafts were broken and one wheel was wrenched off. The harness also suffered, but the horse escaped injury.

Mr. Tummins was in the rig when the horse took fright and dashed off. A number of people lined up across the road in an effort to stop the animal, causing it to turn up over the curb.

The front wheel struck the corner of the building, and the load was scattered over the road.

## ELDERLY LADY INJURED

Accident to Mrs. Frank Robinson, of Waterloo Street.

Mrs. Frank Robinson, an elderly lady, residing 149 Waterloo street, sustained a fracture of the hip when she fell from the verandah at her home Wednesday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock.

She was attended by Dr. Mason, and was taken to Victoria Hospital this morning. While her condition is serious her speedy recovery is looked for.

## DULL SESSION OF THE POLICE COURT

Mayor Beattie Had a Very Easy Time of It Today.

Mayor Beattie had another dull session at the police court today, but three cases being on the docket.

Roces Nicoll, who rode his bicycle on the sidewalk, stated that as he had been in the country but a short time he was not aware that he had broken the law. He pleaded guilty and was discharged.

A lady was charged with allowing her dog to run at large without a muzzle, but as she was unable to appear, the case was adjourned until April 4.

A citizen pleaded guilty to being drunk and was allowed to go with a warning.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF RECTOR CUTHBERT

Chatham, March 30.—Rev. T. H. Cuthbert, rector of Blackview and Derby parishes, dropped dead last night, aged 60 years. He preached in this country for 30 years. He was a native of England, and leaves a wife and two children.

## SAUCY LIBERIA

German Cruiser Ordered to Leave Port or Take Consequences.

[Associated Press.] Liverpool, March 31.—The German cruiser Sperber left Cape Palmas upon the orders of the Liberian authorities, according to the latest advices from Liberia. The German commanders offer to land a detachment of 500 men, and the natives are said to have so incensed the Liberians that they ordered the Sperber to leave Liberian waters within 36 hours or "take the consequences."

## "Bronchitis"

is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather and may be recognized by a tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning. Cure the first symptoms of bronchitis by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Miss Martha Bourget, Little Pabos, Que., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, sick headache, could not sleep, and was tired all the time. I consulted two doctors, and both told me I had bronchitis, and advised me to give up teaching. I tried almost everything but none of the medicines gave me any relief. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had scarcely taken the first bottle when I began to get better, and when I had taken the fourth bottle I felt as well as ever, my cough had left me and I could sleep well."

"Dr. Wood's" is the original Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

The working power of an able-bodied man is about one-tenth that of a horse.

## THE HOME OF STRONG'S BAKING POWDER

Made Here. Used Everywhere

Tested and declared absolutely pure by Government analysis.

Strong's Drug Store 184 DUNDAS STREET.

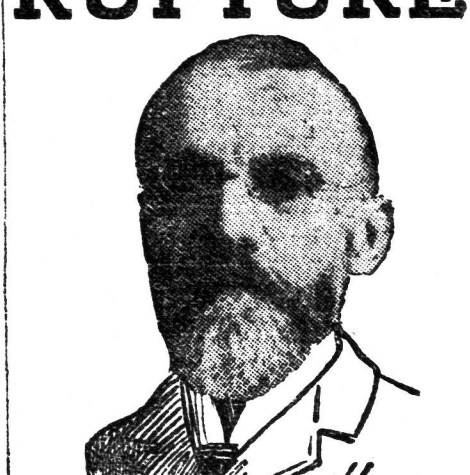
Our new 1910 Cook Book is free for the asking. Get a copy next time you are in.

## ROSS BROS' LIVERY

Carriages for all occasions. Now removed to Hymers &amp; Evans' Old Stand.

619 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 838

## RUPTURE



J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, of Toronto.

Will visit LONDON, GRIGG HOUSE, APRIL 2.

Knowing the true cause of rupture, and having discovered many secrets in connection with this affliction (known only to myself, and knowing nature is as true to herself in healing rupture as in any other affliction, and that nature will cure you if given the right kind of assistance, after 40 years' experience, the right kind of assistance that aids nature to cure rupture to stay cured has been perfected, and you should use it and thus end all common torture truss wearing and danger of strangulation forever.

No matter whether you have a single or double rupture, or one following an operation, to matter what your age or how long you work, this method will certainly give you a new lease of life and renewed energy without pain or losing one day's work. So-called hopeless cases, where trusses, treatments and operations have failed, should consult me at once, without further delay, with persons lacking any modern facilities. Out-of-town patients can consult me and return home same day. Ask at hotel office for number of my consulting room. Tear off from coupon and bring same to me during this visit.

## FREE CONSULTATION COUPON

This coupon, upon presentation to J. Y. Egan, Specialist, 331 West King street, Toronto, who will visit LONDON, Grigg House, Saturday (all day and night), one day, APRIL 2, will entitle the bearer to free consultation and examination of his or her case.

## Ruberooid Roofing

If you intend to cover the roof of a house, garage, stable or shed, you should investigate the merits of Ruberooid Roofing. It will pay you.

JOHN M. DALY

Phone 348 19 York Street.

## Saturday Children's Day

We will have a special cut price sale of Rail Wagons, Red Steel Box Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Automobiles. Tell the boys and girls to come in and look us over.

## Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.



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Settlers' One-Way Excursions.

To Western Canada, April 6 and 12, via Grand Trunk Railway System, from stations in Ontario, Kingston and west, to principal points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Particular attention is called to the fact that low rates apply to certain points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a new territory, full of "golden opportunities." Secure tickets and further information from Grand Trunk agents, or address J. D. McDonald, D. P. A., G. T. R., Toronto, Ont. 40c.

The working power of an able-bodied man is about one-tenth that of a horse.