

RECIPROCITY—NO. 5.

On Jan. 27, 1911, the day after the announcement of the reciprocity agreement, the Toronto News made an editorial comment upon it which reads oddly now, in view of the present irreconcilable attitude of this paper towards the measure. The News on that occasion said:

"It amounts practically to free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States. It means a second market for Canadian farmers. It means that the prices of Canadian products will be determined by the American market."

"It means if expectations are realized that Canadian farmers at certain seasons will receive higher prices for at least a part of what they produce."

"It is not so certain that there will be any such average increase in agricultural prices as has been predicted, but that access to the American market for some of our products will mean higher prices for the producers is a reasonable expectation. It is important to face the facts fairly and to admit the full force of the arguments by which many farmers are influenced."

"The west will welcome a free American market for wheat and oats."

"Undoubtedly the farmers of Ontario desire the removal of American customs duties on live stock, dairy products, vegetables, eggs and other articles covered by the agreement."

"Quebec will be interested in a free market for its fish and dairy products. Free fish will be a strong attraction to the Maritime Provinces. Unquestionably, therefore, the arrangement will command strong support from Canadian producers, and as has been said nothing else could have been expected."

"Under all the circumstances, the (News) recognize that Washington has offered terms which it is difficult for Canada to reject."

INSULTING THE BRITISH-BORN.

The assumption of those engaged in pursuit of the British-born seems to be that they are born fools. There is an attempt to round up the newcomers like so many cattle and brand them. It is an insult to a class used to doing its own thinking, men who are not hidebound partisans and who bring to Canada the political habits of the old country. Over there they are used to hearing argument and reason from the platform; they demand it of their public men. A mere factitious appeal to sentiment counts for little with them, and it will count for less now that their eyes are opened to the true nature of the "British-born" campaign by the exposure of the men and motives at the back of various named vote-catching organizations.

The letter of Hon. Frank Cochrane shows how, though paid by the people to give his time to the management of provincial affairs, he is busy arranging an underhanded system to drive the British-born voters against the pact. It is clear that he has a low conception of the dignity of his office. He and his wealthy colleagues have hired Mr. Hawkes' voice and pen to try and gild the newcomers, both in his own name and under the pseudonym of John V. Borne, and in the service of an organization whose name is legion but whose membership is very select.

The British-born will ask, also, why they should be called upon to support a party which is in alliance with those Anglophobes of Quebec, who are abusing the country for which Mr. John V. Chicken Hawk or whatever they call him, shouts and drools his love. They will ask why Mr. Borden and his men have dropped the navy contribution idea and all the pretence of imperial defence and helping the mother country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's navy, like that of Australia, is to help the imperial navy, they will say; the British preference is something done for Great Britain. What has the Conservative party done for her, and what does Mr. Borden now offer to do for her? The British-born will put actions before talk; especially talk bired by plutocrats.

MR. BORDEN AT BERLIN.

The Conservative leader continues to avoid discussing the reciprocity agreement on its merits. "Supposing," he said at Berlin, "that this agreement should destroy the industries of this town, where would the workman be? Where would the farmer be?"

injure the industries of Berlin or any other town. The failure of such an attempt would be at least educative. Complaining that Liberal speakers were "acting an unworthy part in seeking to set class against class" and that Mr. King in particular "spoke of the great moneyed interests as arrayed against the compact," Mr. Borden himself made an unfair appeal to an industrial constituency and without any attempt to prove his point, as for the "moneyed interests," some of them are so obviously "arrayed against the compact" and the farmers and workmen so aware of it, that no Liberal speeches are needed to set the mass (not the class) against the class.

But all the speakers on the Berlin platform made a class appeal. They took it for granted that the farmer would get more for his oats, and took issue with the reciprocity view that the consumer would nevertheless get his oatmeal cheaper. "Will there be bran or sawdust mixed with the oatmeal?" asked Mr. Lackner. If the farmer "will get more for his goods, who then will pay the additional amount?" asked Mr. Welchel, the Conservative candidate. "The consumer," came from the crowd.

But where was the pet Conservative argument that our markets are to be depressed by reciprocity to the advantage of the consumer? The answer was not a fit argument for Berlin ears to hear.

"THE DECLINE AND FALL." In the last seven months there has been a decline and fall of economic opinion in the Conservative party which would task the narrative and sarcastic powers of a Gibbon to set forth.

With the Augustan views of Sir John Macdonald not yet discarded, the party had in January something solid to start on. Conservative Journals, such as the Toronto News, the Ottawa Citizen, the Ottawa Journal, and the Kingston Standard, gave almost a shout of joy when they heard the terms of the pact. They took Sir John Macdonald's view that it would greatly enlarge the Canadian farmer's markets, promote production and increase our national prosperity. They were dazzled at first by the brilliancy of the Fliedling-Paterson achievement, and in the House of Commons the Opposition caught its breath for a moment.

But when the eighteen Liberals of Toronto struck up a wail for the Big Interests and barbarian voices from Winnipeg roughly called upon Mr. Borden to subject common sense to the party needs, the economic chorus suffered a change. At first it was still allowed that the Canadian farmer would sell vastly more stuff under the pact, but what a had thing it would be for his morals! The farmers would get rich and fat, but what about the poor, unprotected manufacturer?

It was true, the pact did not affect him in itself, but it was the thin end of the wedge, etc. One might as sensibly accuse the public ownership advocates in the Conservative ranks of introducing the thin edge of socialism. Yes, the farmer was sure to roll in soul-destroying plenty, but think of the consumer and workman in the city and the increased cost of living under the farmer's grinding hand! Perhaps it was not a bad idea to drive part of our city population to the farm; but the workman knows very well how under agricultural protection the middleman exploits both him and the producer; the profits of packing companies show that. Still the Conservative press ran wild along this line for a time, crying "O lie!" to the grasping farmers; our local contemporary said that although the pact was a good thing for the farmer, it was a bad thing for the workman. In fact the farmers of whatever party got it thoroughly rubbed into them by both Liberal and Conservative press that they at least were sure to gain, and when the Conservative leadership thought a moment they concluded that this was an impression altogether ruinous to the cause.

So far there had been merely a decline; now came the fall, the complete barbarizing of opinion and of tactics, the Vandal destruction of the lifelong economic ideal of Sir John Macdonald, once the guiding star of Canadian Conservatism, the end of science and the triumph of ignorance and obscurantism. "We must uproot from the farmers' mind this untortuate conviction that he is going to make money by the pact; so long as we do not, we shall have chance to enter the bushy land of omens," was the degenerate cry. The Conservative press set about the uprooting in a senseless desperation. The World counts the American sheep and the southern eggs that are going to come in, another paper starts a two-guessing competition, another keeps tab on horses or hogs, the News covers its eyes from the certain prospect of a universal deluge from American farms and orchards; it is all over with the Canadian producer, lay him out, tie up his head, put the coins upon his eye-lids and compose him for burial. The workman? Won't he benefit from the reduced prices, especially of fruits and vegetables? Oh, they just throw him over, he lives in the city anyway and can understand a joke.

The worst of it is that the farmer sees the joke too, and he still sticks to his conviction that the pact means dollars to him. So they try another trick on him. They wave the flag in his eyes and annoy him with an annexation cry. Just whether the an-

nexation is to be brought about by the inflated sales which they promised him at first and which might warm his heart towards his neighbors, or by his ruin, which presumably would cause him to cower at Uncle Sam's feet, is not clearly expounded. Probably he is to understand that some magic shuffle of brute force and Americanizing will effect the dread consummation. But the Canadian farmer knows the sleight of hand man with the nut-shells who used to lighten his purse and his darkness in former times. That is played out, as the anti-reciprocity press will discover on Sept. 21.

McEvoy and More Markets.

Beattie, Borden and Bourassa. We are all waiting anxiously for the effusions of John Verboese Borne.

Men who favored reciprocity in December and denounced it in January may plead the "open mind." Yes; open at both ends.

There is many a man pretending to be scared by the annexation bogey who would move to the United States for a small increase in salary.

The 18 Toronto Liberals who issued an anti-reciprocity manifesto, have met with a discouraging response. They are liable to be compared to the Three Tailors of Toolsey Street.

Admiral Togo spent ten minutes in Toronto. It was enough. If he had stayed longer the hero of Japan might have heard the favorite Toronto cry that Canada is to be wiped off the map.

Mr. Armstrong, anti-reciprocity candidate in East Lambton, was in favor of reciprocity in December—like Mr. Foster. There are many Conservative farmers who don't feel called upon to follow him in the curve he has since taken.

The reciprocity agreement will crush the implement industry, cries a local newspaper. Go round the corner, said Mr. J. B. Tudhope at Orillia last week, and you will find the foundations of a \$50,000 building for the making of implements.

Mr. Bourassa, after an analysis of Mr. Borden's London speech, says that it confirms the statement that the Nationalist victory in Drummond and Arthabaska reflected the sentiments of the whole country! What do the British-born think of the Borden-Bourassa entente?

Our local contemporary thinks that if the Kaiser tried to make a reciprocity agreement with Ireland, the case would be parallel to the policy of Taft. The idea is rather puerile. Has anybody heard that Ireland has power to make such an agreement, or will have under home rule?

After a profound silence of nearly seven months, Oliver Wilcox, the accidental member for North Essex in the late House, has declared against reciprocity. At the nominating convention Mr. Wilcox said he felt like Paul on being released from prison—privileged to speak for himself. Who tied his tongue in the meantime? It must have been a terrible ordeal for a man of Mr. Wilcox's vacuous verbosity.

Rev. Frank Gonsalus, the great Chicago divine, writes in the Chicago Record-Herald of the anthem, "America," which is sung to the tune of "God Save the King":

"Its tune may be English, but this discloses the sturdy root which furnished our primitive sap. Anglophobia as to this tune is more brainless than Anglomaniac. All English-speaking nations may rally round this tune some day. It is well to keep it on the lips of both England and America. With both of these nations singing it, the world's higher order is assured."

These are the sentiments of thinking men in the mother country, and the United States. This spirit is more and more animating their mutual relations.

NEW IDEAS IN COOKERY.

[Syrause Post-Standard.] Invention has done a great deal for the comfort of the housewife. Her labors have been lightened by the sewing machine and the carpet sweeper and the washing machine and the vacuum cleaner and the gas stove and by various electrical appliances. If the housewife has duties as exacting and onerous today as her grandmother had, and we are by no means sure that she has not, then she has at least the satisfaction of knowing that she is accomplishing a great deal more.

The latest of discoveries to make house-keeping easier is paper bag cookery. It has gained so prompt a popularity that paper bag makers are advertising bags made specially for cooking, and a New York hotel after an elaborate series of experiments announces this impressive list of recommendations for the new plan:

It preserves its essential nutritive elements.
It does away with the unpleasant fumes attending ordinary cookery.
It is clean.
It reduces the shrinkage of the food.
There is little or no waste.
It effects a substantial saving of labor, as it dispenses with the need of many utensils.
It is more economical because it saves time and reduces gas or coal bills.

A kitchen in which the paper bag system is adopted will be less liable to attract mice and other vermin. If paper bag cookery is a quarter

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

[Kingston Standard.] It will not do for the department at Toronto to continue to ignore the protests that have gone up against the holding of midsummer examinations. Parents are not so easily satisfied that they will willingly have their children subjected to unnecessary physical torture. It is not fair for the parents nor is it fair to the pupils. Examinations at best are a severe test; in extremely hot weather they are a serious strain upon the mental and physical energies of the children—so much so, that with some pupils actual harm is done. Common justice and common humanity demand that the examinations shall be held at another season of the year.

HE WANTED A PERMANENT ONE.

[Success Magazine.] Joshua was buying a clerk, "This one," said the clerk, "is just what you want. It's magnifying power is 25 times."

"No," Joshua replied, "I want to use it often than that."

HAD NO LACK OF SUBSTITUTES.

[Philadelphia Record.] "Perhaps you drink too much coffee," suggested the doctor, "I should advise you to try a substitute." "Sir, your advice is superfluous," replied the patient, "I have lived in boarding-houses for twenty-five years."

A FARICAL SQUAWK.

[Vancouver Sunnet.] Of course the annexation cry is the cheapest, most farcical campaign yell that ever was heard of. The extension of the free list than rainfall fall from cloudless, azure heavens.

IDEAL.

[Boston Transcript.] "How very few statues there are of real women."

"Yes; it's hard to get them to look right."

"How so?"

"A woman remaining still and saying nothing doesn't seem true to life."

THE WEDDED GLOOMS.

[Buffalo Express.] "The Never-begay appear to have brought their troubles with them to the hotel."

"Poor things! How did you hear?"

"I overheard them myself on the veranda. He began by saying that he was tired of the furnace next winter and she reminded him that they had no coal in the cellar yet."

FARMER IS TAXED \$2 A DAY.

[Chatham News.] Will reciprocity benefit the farmer? For answer, just take this instance of Alexander Forsyth, of Colchester South, one of the best known dairy farmers of South Essex.

He ships 400 pounds of milk daily to Windsor, while the price in Detroit is 50 cents per hundred higher than in Canada. The difference amounts to \$2 a day or over \$700 a year.

Why should Mr. Forsyth or any other farmer have to pay a tax of \$2 a day on what he raises on his own farm? The larger market that reciprocity will provide looks good to him and to thousands of others.

WHAT RECIPROCITY MEANS.

[Vancouver Sunnet.] These better trade arrangements are the best thing for all the people of Canada, from west to east. The adoption of the reciprocity treaty by Canada means nothing but vastly enlarged opportunities for trade in this country's natural products. It means the opportunity to sell and to buy in the best markets. It means enormous increase in prosperity for all Canada.

It is the very thing that Canada has always desired, the thing that has been sought by both Conservative and Liberal statesmen for many years. It means a great forward stride toward fuller and healthier nationhood.

SUFFICIENT PROOF.

[Phonographic Recorder.] Lady—And you guarantee that the parrot talks quite a lot?

Mr. Butler—Yes, his last mistress said him because she couldn't get a word in edgeways.

NEW VERSION.

[Boston Transcript.] He—A man is as old as he feels. She—But how about a woman?

He—Oh, she is generally as old as other people feel she is.

SILENT WELL!

[Chicago Record-Herald.] "No," she said, "I can't believe that you are sincere."

"I am," he fervently replied, "every word I say to you comes straight from my heart."

"I wish you could believe it—but no! You have referred to my silent hair; it is too much. I got it from a Chinaman who was giving up his queue."

HER HAT.

[Punch.] Met a young girl on the street. With a hat of exceptional appeal. She carried it well—quite a feat—(An I passed her she nodded her head. "Ah," I thought, "there's a chance for a chat.")

So I stopped her, twas soon seen ubtadid. So I stopped her, but was soon told that (Must have taken a bottle or so.) She was trying to balance her hat.

I next saw her standing quite still. Naor the tracks where the passenger land. And a street car came swift down the hill. (As I passed her she threw up her hand.)

So the motorman, jolly and fat. Stopped his car. But he soon observed That she was trying to balance her hat.

I happened one day on the street To notice her walking quite slow; She staggered and scarce kept her feet. (Must have taken a bottle or so.) Then an officer (said to relate) case-cere-cereciece shridu cmwpw pp Took her in, but the lady proved that She never got drunk. (As you know) She was trying to balance her hat.

ALVINGTON.

Alvinston, Aug. 21.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMenster have returned from their holidays, spent in Dart and Niagara.

Miss Minnie Cook, of Flint, Mich., is visiting Mrs. Henry Johnston.

John McCarter, of Rodney, formerly of Alvinston, was in town on Friday.

Rev. Walter Duff, B.A. of Toronto, occupied the Baptist Church pulpit yesterday morning. He made an eloquent sermon. While in town he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ross.

Miss J. C. Chalk is spending some time in Forest.

Linen Sale

"Seconds" In Table Cloths and Napkins **Wednesday** "Seconds" In Satin Damask by the Yard

Chapman's Linen Sales Are Always Welcomed by the Housekeepers Within Reach of the Store.

When you arrive at the Linen Counter tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock, you will be treated to one of our well-known bargain feasts of "SECONDS" of Table Cloths, Table Napkins and fine Satin Damask by the yard. This lot is as fine as we ever offered, and the quantity is large. We procured these linens from a large manufacturer in Ireland, and we highly recommend them to our customers. The slight damage or flaw that marks them as "Seconds" does not hurt them a particle. Be here at the opening of the sale, 9 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY MORNING, and you will have best choice.

Fine Damask Table Cloths

Size 2x2 yards, at.....75c, \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50
These cloths are worth \$1.50 to \$4.00.
Size 2x2½ yards, at.....\$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00
In the regular way these are worth \$2.00 to \$8.50.
Size 2x3 yards, at.....\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00.
Very fine grades, worth \$3.00 to \$5.50.
Size 2½x2½ yards, at.....\$2.75, \$3.50, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$4.75
These Cloths are worth \$4.00 to \$8.00.
Size 2½x3 yards, at.....\$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.75, \$7.00
Great chance to buy large cloths, \$8.00 to \$10.50 values.
Size 2x3½-yard Cloths, at.....\$2.50
Worth \$5.50.
Size 2x4-yard Cloths, worth \$6.50. \$3.00
Size 2½x3½-yard Cloths, At \$5.00, \$5.75 and \$6.50.
Worth \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.00.

Fine Damask Table Napkins

At each.....10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 18c, 22c, 25c, 35c, 45c

Fine Satin Damask by the Yard

62-inch Satin Damask, worth 75c yard, for.....50c
72-inch Double Satin Damask (satin stripe and spot patterns), worth \$1.15 a yard. 70c
72-inch Double Satin Damask (satin stripe and carnation patterns), worth \$1.40, for per yard.....\$1.00
Extra wide (90-inch) Satin Damask, worth \$1.50 a yard, for.....\$1.00

J. H. Chapman Co
126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Assets Over \$13,000,000.00

Are back of all funds deposited with the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company. This institution is the second largest company in Canada, and it is the only one of its kind that has a reserve equal to its paid-up capital. Its paid-up capital amounts to \$1,900,000, and its reserve fund, \$1,900,000.

Ever since its establishment in 1864, soundness and stability have been the chief characteristics of the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company. Interest is paid on savings deposits and 4 per cent per annum on debentures.

Three Offices

442 Richmond St. LONDON. 366 Talbot St. ST. THOMAS. Market Square. LONDON.

Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co.

the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. N. Taylor.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Fraser and family, of Houston, Texas, are visiting at the home of Mrs. J. S. Fraser.
Mrs. Jobbitt, of Peterboro, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hawken, Quality Point.
Mr. Ashton Little is spending a few days in town the guest of W. N. Ayres.
Mrs. Meredith, of Seaforth, has arrived in town and will make her home with Mr. and Mrs. C. Beaughman.

BOTHWELL.

Bothwell, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Cottenham and children, of Chatham, are the guests of Mrs. Cottenham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Parker.
Lorne Marcus, of Detroit, visited in town on Sunday.
Miss Ferna Sussex has returned home after visiting for a week in Detroit.

Miss Maud Sutton, of Windsor, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joseph Bader.
Misses Mary and Lily McRiche were the guests of relatives in Oxford on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Hope visited in Cairo on Sunday.
Miss Gladys Forhan, of Chatham, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. T. Boon.
Dr. Richard Buchanan and wife, of Green Bay, Wis., and Dr. Buchanan, of Croton, were the guests of friends here on Saturday.

WALLACEBURG.

Wallaceburg, Aug. 21.—Miss Margaret Nolan and Helena Hurley left on Monday for Detroit to take positions as milliners.
Miss Jessie McLean is attending the millinery openings in Chicago.
A horse belonging to Clifford & Co. ran away this morning, but was stopped before much damage was done.
Rev. M. C. Tait has returned from his holidays and occupied the pulpit in Wallaceburg.

Mr. A. Boulton, who has been in the west, is visiting his family, Mr. W. E. Boulton.
Mrs. J. C. Chalk and W. H. Mitchell have returned from a trip in the west.
Miss Yola Burgess and Miss Maud Gaudreau left on Saturday for a trip to Montreal.
Miss Carrie Morris, of Sarnia, attended the wedding of Miss Bessie Bourne on Saturday.
Mrs. Will Scurr, of Marine City, is

DOCKMAN KILLED.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Joseph Gaudreau, a longshoreman, 42 years old, was almost instantly killed late last night while at work on board the steamer Ansonia, by a bar of pig iron falling on him.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oscar II., at New York, from Copenhagen.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at New York, from Bremen.
Taormina, at New York, from Naples.

A well-known Des Moines woman after suffering miserably for two days from bowel complaint, was cured by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists.

HAMILTON SECOND

The Kolts Defeat Opener of Yesterday
MAT. HYNES
Big Fellow Given Errors Being Score 11

(Special to The Hamilton, Aug. 21.) Kolts this afternoon don't seem to be a scintilla game. White's second and third, given free transportation next man up, Lode error by Barton, Keen and scored on a sac and scored on a sac Hamilton in their one-two-three order.

Scoring in the seventh Lode retired without appearing, but Hamilton's Groh was passed, Keen on Hynes' error, Barton on an error by Barton, Keen, scoring the second and third, down singled scoring and Kenney sacrificed.

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