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LONDON, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

CANADIAN GRAIN GROWERS AND THE PREFERENCE.

The British newspapers are much
impressed by the political sentiments
of Western Canada, called out by Sir
Wilfrid Laurier's tour. On the day
upon which Mr. Balfour contended in
the House of Commons that Canada
and the other daughter nations de-
manded a preference in the British
market, and would inevitably fall away
from the empire if it were not granted,
a deputation of farmers presented a
petition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with
these words:

"We look with disfavor on any
fiscal or preferential tariff tending
to enhance the cost of living to
British artisans and laborers. We
desire every possible facility for the
free exchange of prairie food prod-
ucts for the products of the con-
gested factory districts of Great
Britain."

This language was so disconcerting
to British tariff reformers. Their policy
makes a special appeal to colonial
grain growers. To what Canadian in-
terest may they look for support if
the Canadian farmers are indifferent?
A preference in the British market is
of no value to Canadian manufacturers,
who are chiefly concerned to keep up
the tariff against British goods.

Naturally the Government press in
Great Britain is making capital of the
attitude of the Western Canadian far-
mers. "The whole fabric of the case
for preference," says the London Daily
News, "is based upon a complete falsi-
fication of the facts in the colonies.
The colonial demand for preference,
and the colonial threat of secession, are
alike fictions, but they are dangerous
fictions." Canadians of all classes
should feel that the western grain
growers have done this country a
service by showing the people of Great
Britain that Canada is not asking for
favors, as the price of her loyalty to
the empire.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE GERMAN WORKINGMAN.

The report of the deputation repre-
senting the British Labor party, which
since May last has been investigating
the social conditions of German work-
ingmen, has just made its appearance.
The deputation was made up of five
members of parliament, a justice of
peace and the representative of the
British Steel Smelters' Trade Union.
Their report is the result of painstaking
compilation and verification.

What appear to have most impres-
sed the deputation are the high degree
of organization, and the high cost of
living in Germany. To the first they
attribute the progress of the country,
as it mitigates unemployment and
lessens the hardships. The deputation
found a good deal of co-ordination be-
tween the city, state, and imperial au-
thorities in enterprises designed to de-
velop the resources of the nation, or
to protect the poorest citizens when
these latter are overtaken by sickness,
accident or old age. If sick, a man is
entitled after the third day to an
amount varying from half-pay as a
minimum to two-thirds if disabled by
accident. There is also an elaborate
system of state sanatoria for preven-
tion of illness or for arresting disease.
The city enters largely into and caters
much for the life of the people, and
also looks after the poorest by a sys-
tem of registration of distress and
provision for relief, conditional, how-
ever, with penalties for individual
wrong-doing as occasion may seem to
demand; in fact, the aim of the pub-
lic authorities in Germany seems to be
to arrest the man on the down-grade
before he is irrevocably submerged.
Methodical and frugal habits also
operate in favor of better social con-
ditions. The workman's wife has little
to spend, but she makes it go a long
way. She keeps her small home clean,
although in many cases she has to
supplement her husband's earnings by
working for pay either at home or out-
side, as well as attend to her domestic
duties.

Notwithstanding the high degree of
organization, the cost of living has in-
creased about 25 per cent. in the last
ten years. The bread most in use
among workpeople is baked of rye,
ground wet, and is of a dark brown
color, the price being about three cents
per pound. Horseflesh is also eaten to
some extent, varying in price from
eight to ten cents per pound. Dog-
flesh, too, is not unknown as an article
of food. Butter is a rarity in work-
ing-class homes; the price of tea is
50 per cent. higher than in England,
while sugar sells at about six cents
per pound.

As to rent and housing, the former,
relatively to England, is even greater
than prices, and in most places is in-

creasing. The German workman, the
report says, is housed in barracks, and
room for room, pays for his housing
nearly double the amount paid in Great
Britain, exclusive of London. As a
rule the rooms are small and without
ornamentation of any kind.

In regard to wages, skilled me-
chanics in the large towns earn about
£1 17 for a normal working day, the
hours worked being from 57 to 60 per
week. There is less difference in
wages between the skilled and unskilled
worker in Germany than in Eng-
land.

Figures are also given as to unem-
ployment. Of 1,291,420 members of
unions making returns, 11.2 per cent.
had been unemployed during the De-
cember quarter, 1908. In that year the
unions paid \$2,032,000 to their unem-
ployed members, and \$81,265,000 was
paid in sick insurance to workers, in-
cluding farm laborers, but excluding
miners. The reports adds that unem-
ployment is minimized in Germany by
a keener social conscience and larger
agricultural opportunities.

Regarding tariffs the report has
this to say:
"Tariffs are generally regarded by
all those with whom we came in
contact as something imposed from
above, bearing hardly on the people,
and as being the chief cause of the
increasing prices of the necessities
of life. This applies to both employ-
ers and employed, and regardless of
views as to retention or otherwise."
The deputation were present at the
conference of trade union officials in
Berlin, when a resolution was passed
declaring that the duties on food-
stuffs and manufactured goods have
largely increased their cost, and there-
by reduced the standard of life of the
German workers; that the develop-
ment and growth of trusts has been
much encouraged and advanced by the
duties imposed upon imported manu-
factured goods, and that experience
has taught that the German workers
have in no way benefited by a high
tariff, but, on the contrary, it has
worked to their disadvantage.

A GREAT BRITISH REFORM.

Mr. Winston Churchill has not been
long in making himself felt in his new
position of Home Secretary. He has
already taken such measures for the
protection of coal miners as have
earned him the gratitude of a multi-
tude. His latest project is the radical
reform of England's antiquated and
unscientific prison system. In intro-
ducing legislation for this purpose in
the House of Commons the other day,
he took the ground that the first real
principle which should guide anyone
who is trying to establish a good sys-
tem of prisons would be to prevent as
many persons as possible from getting
there at all. There is an injury to the
individual and a loss to the state
whenever a person is committed to
prison for the first time.

Mr. Churchill's scheme is most com-
prehensive. In the first place he pro-
poses in the autumn session to intro-
duce a short act, the main principle of
which will be to secure a certain per-
iod of time to every person of fixed
abode to pay any fine that may be im-
posed upon him. Such a reform, if
adopted last year, would have affected
90,000 offenders, quite outside the usual
criminal class. At Wandsworth Prison,
for instance, out of 138 persons ad-
mitted in a week, at least 40 could
have paid their fines if the bench had
allowed time, while 25 should have
been treated as probationers.

Crime in the ordinary sense for per-
sons under sixteen years of age has
been abolished by the children's act. But
as there is disaster in sending lads
between sixteen and twenty-one to
jail for the first time, it is felt that
something must be done for them. Mr.
Churchill, therefore, proposes to intro-
duce a measure providing that no per-
son between those ages shall be sent
to prison unless he is guilty of really
grave crime. Instead of prison, there
will be a system of defaulters' drill,
quite apart from either the prison or
military regime. "No boy ought to go
to prison," says Mr. Churchill, "unless
he is either incorrigible or has com-
mitted some serious offense." As it is,
at least 5,000 lads are committed to
prison every year for mere rowdiness
or boisterous conduct, who would be
saved all knowledge of the interior of
a jail if only some method of cor-
rection of the kind proposed were
adopted.

Some time ago parliament assented
to the new prison rule which enabled
the home secretary to relieve prison-
ers not guilty of moral turpitude from
all the degrading conditions of their
confinement. Included in that class of
offenders are passive resisters and
suffragettes. Mr. Churchill proposes
that they shall not be required to wear
prison clothes and be exempt from
compulsory bath, search, hair-cutting
or shaving, and cell-cleaning. First
division food will be permitted and it
may be supplied from outside. Free
right of conversation will be permitted
twice a day; also, visits from friends,
and "books not dealing with current
events."

Other reforms decided on are the
reduction of solitary confinement to
one month; provision for four entries
or concerts a year in every prison;
abolition of ticket-of-leave, all re-
leased persons to be referred to a cen-
tral society, which will co-ordinate
various prisoners' aid societies, so that
every discharged prisoner will be helped.

Let's all hope that no news from the
strike conference is good news.

The first new wheat in Manitoba
sold at \$1.01 a bushel. The western
crop may not fall much short of last
year, measured by money.

The Archbishop of Canterbury sup-
ports the new form of the accession
oath, and admits that he shared in
drafting it. The primate has done
himself and his church credit.

Conan Doyle or Edgar Allan Poe
never invented a detective story quite
so sensational or apparently so im-
possible as the Crippen case. Fact is
stranger than fiction, though not quite
so prevalent.

The sale of postage stamps by let-
ter-carriers is the latest experiment
of the postoffice department. It will
be a great convenience in the residen-
tial districts. There is nothing except
a fortune that the average man or
woman wants so often, and is so often
without, as a postage stamp.

Sarah Bernhardt has become a
great-grandmother. She is preparing
for another tour of the United States
as "L'Algaion," in which her role is
that of a youth in his teens. To keep
the mind active is the best way of
keeping the body young. It was a
favorite theory of Gladstone and Gold-
win Smith that mental exercise pro-
longed life.

WE KNOW BETTER NOW.
[St. Thomas Journal.]
London is hoping for another radial
railway. It is interesting to recall the
fact that London did about everything
in its power to keep out the South-
western Traction Company when it was
proposed.

PEACE MAKERS.
[Ottawa Press.]
Botha, like Laurier, realizes the value
of national peace and has set his face
sternly against any appeal either to
Boer prejudice or to British sentiment.
A new South Africa requires a new
policy, and if Botha has his way, as to
which there is no doubt, peace and con-
ciliation will replace strife and racial
prejudice.

SIR WILFRID IN THE WEST.

Oh, noble Sir Wilfrid's gone out to the
West.
Through all the Dominion, his tongue is
the best.
He tells all the farmers he loves them
to death.
And the farmers just hang on his
silv'riest breath.

George Graham's gone with him to see
how it's done in the West.
And George is so Irish, he finds the
work fun;
The tour will be followed by harvest so
great.
That the West will "go" Laurier, as
certain as fate.

HIS BEGINNING.
[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"Father, this I ought to say in for-
business a bit," remarked the glided
South.
"Made a start, yet?"
"Oh, yes, I've ordered three business
suits and had me name put up at a
commercial club."

CUPID'S SHOTS.

Dan Cupid is a marksman poor.
He and his love and kisses,
For while he always hits the mark,
He's always making Mrs.

DEAR LIVING.

[New York Tribune.]
Apropos of New York high prices a
story is told at the Tilden Club, in New
York, about Augustus Heinze, the cop-
per magnate.
Mr. Heinze, playing billiards after the
theatre in a well-known hotel, got hun-
gry and ordered a plate of sandwiches.
They came duly, and they were delicious
—nut sandwiches, mayonnaise, and
wiches, chicken, sandwiches—tiny and
superb mouthfuls, for which the bill was
\$4.75.

They were soon gone, and then Mr.
Heinze summoned the waiter again, he
said.
"Some more sandwiches, please," he
said.
"Yes, sir. How many, sir?" the waiter
asked.
"Seventy dollars' worth this time," said
Mr. Heinze. "I'm rather hungry."

CARELESS.
[Washington Star.]
"How did that irrigated farm of yours
turn out?"
"Not well. I got thirty-one day and
thoughtlessly drank the water instead of
putting it on the garden."

BULLDOGS AND A BULL.

He was an Irish barrister. Address-
ing the jury in tones of deep emotion,
he said: "It will be for you to say, gen-
tlemen, if the defendant shall be allowed
to come into court with unbending lips
steps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his
mouth, and draw these bulldogs out of
my client's pocket with impunity."

NOW WHICH?

She—Do you prefer an ugly woman
with brains or a pretty woman without
brains?
He—Madam, I prefer present company
with either.
(And she is still wondering exactly
what he meant.)

SOMEBODY IS BLUFFING.

[Toronto Telegram.]
"Dee-lighted with the outlook."
Messrs. C. M. Hays & Co.
"Fine, couldn't be better."—Mr. James
Murdoch and his associates.
"The strike is busted wide open on
both sides," is the victor's shout that
comes from the Grand Trunk head-
quarters.

"We've got the Grand Trunk beaten,"
is the answer that comes from the
strikers.
Somebody is bluffing.

HEAVEN ON EARTH.

[The Civilian.]
A Toronto preacher asserts that no
woman who wears a bird on her hat can
ever get to heaven. Ah! but if the hat
is pretty enough, she is already there.

STYLE WANTED.

[Buffalo Express.]
"What monogram would you like on
your stationery, madam?"
"Why, I don't know; but the one that
is most in fashion, of course."

MISTAKES OF GENIUS.

[Washington Star.]
"Some of the smartest men," said
Uncle Eben, "pears to use their
smartness in makin' mistakes that no-
body else could have thought of."

OBSCURITY.

[Cleveland Leader.]
Bessie—How is Jessie?
Tessie—She's poor thing, we never
speak of her.
Bessie—Mercy! Why not?
Tessie—She never does anything we can
gossip about.

THE "KING" IS GOOD ENOUGH.

[Montreal Gazette.]
Some London newspapers have start-
led a movement to change the King's
title to "Emperor of the British." This
is a kind of thing to go slowly about.
The King is an old acquaintance of
the British people, and the man who
wears the title is accepted as holding
a high office of high tradition with his

loric sanction. It might take a while to
get used to thinking of "the Emperor."

NOT EASY.
[Lippincott's.]
Pat was a married man—a very much
married man. He had married no fewer
than four times, and all his wives were
still in the force. According to Pat's own
account before the court where he was
tried, he was not altogether satisfied
with his first wife. The judge, in passing sentence, ex-
pressed his wonder that the prisoner
could be such a married villain as to
delude so many women.
"I was only trying to get a good one,
an' it's not easy!"

SPEAKING OF FIRES.
[Kansas City Journal.]
Roy Bone, a brother of United States
District Attorney Harry Bone, several
years ago was a reporter on the Wichita
Beacon. In going to a fire one of the
members of the fire department was
thrown from a hose cart and killed. Bone
wrote a head with that as the first word
"Gone to His Last Fire." The piece got
into the paper and Bone was promptly
fired.

WANTED MORE.

A hypochondriac friend of a Nantasket
man, who was visiting the latter's place
on the coast of Massachusetts, claimed
that he was deriving some benefit by
reason of the sea water he was drinking.
One day with this as the first word
the beach, the hypochondriac said to his
friend:
"Dick, this sea water is really help-
ing my dyspepsia. I've already taken
two glasses of it this morning. Do you
think I might take a third?"
"Well," returned the friend, with a
grin, "I don't think you would be mis-
sed, Tom."

A DUFFER.

[Pick-me-up.]
Beginner (to a raffish-looking fellow who
tired of him): "Look here, I'm
tired of your snuffing my game. If I
hear any more impudence from you
I'll crack your head with this cane."
Caddie—All right; but I'll bet you don't
know what's the right club to do it with.

SCARLET FEVER SPREAD BY A LITTLE GIRL.

Inmate of Belleville Institute
Carried Germs in Clothing
With Fatal Results.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Chatham, Aug. 2.—As a result of an
inmate of the Belleville Institute carry-
ing home scarlet fever germs on her
clothing, one little girl is dead, her sister
is recovering from a six weeks' illness,
and her father is dangerously ill.
The little daughter of Mr. Meredith,
living on the Lindsay road, Chatham
Township, arrived home from that insti-
tute seven weeks ago, and within a
week of her coming her sister was
stricken with scarlet fever. A short time
after this another sister took sick and
died, and now the father is suffering
with the same disease, and is in a very
critical condition.
Dr. C. R. Charteris, medical health
officer for Chatham Township, believes
that this outbreak of scarlet fever is due
to grave negligence on the part of the
authorities of the Belleville Institute. The
world, outside of the officers of the insti-
tute, the children's clothing and dolls, and
he claims that it was through neglect on
the part of the authorities of the insti-
tute that these were not properly dis-
infected. Dr. Charteris has not yet de-
cided upon what action he will take in
the case, but he considers it a very se-
rious one.

THROUGH GREAT WEST LAND OF SUPERLATIVES.

American Correspondent Says
Sir Wilfrid's Tour Is One
of Immense Importance.

A special correspondent of the Chi-
cago Record-Herald writes as follows of
Premier Laurier's tour of the
west:
Regina, Sask., Aug. 1.—Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, prime minister of Canada,
"swinging around the circle" through
the great west, the land of superlatives.
He is discovering the prairie
provinces, for it is since his last
transcontinental journey in 1894 that
they have become the most remark-
able features in his party are
dividing public attention with the
state of the crops and the ever-boom-
ing price of real estate. That is an
accomplishment, for the Canadian west
is intent on its own affairs of com-
mercial self-interest.

When Sir Wilfrid last came this way
he was not "Sir" or premier, but
merely leader of the Opposition, try-
ing to dislodge the Conservative Gov-
ernment. Manitoba was a province,
not Saskatchewan nor Alberta.
There was one transcontinental rail-
way then. Now there are three built
and building, with talk of a growing
necessity for a fourth. In those days
the visitor asked, "How large is
this town?" the citizen would answer,
"Two hundred," or "Four hundred,"
as the case might be. Inquire now,
and the reply is "Six elevators," or
"Eight elevators," which means any-
where from two to three thousand
inhabitants.

To understand the importance of
this trip one must remember that the
Canadian west is a region of mar-
velous development, drawing from for-
eign lands, including the United
States, nearly 300,000 immigrants an-
nually. Almost as many tongues are
spoken in Winnipeg as in New York.
From Fort William and Port Arthur,
at the head of Lake Superior, west-
ward to Victoria, the population is
polyglot. All the settlers are confident
of bettering their condition.

Premier Studies Needs.

The Dominion Government, having
encouraged this immigration by the
most advanced policies known to
modern governments, proposes that
all shall "make good." The premier,
accordingly, determined to spend nine
weeks of this summer west of Fort
William for the purpose of observ-
ing the state of the country and
learning the needs and desires of the
people.

"This is not a political tour," says
Sir Wilfrid. "I merely wish to deter-
mine the wants of the west and to
satisfy them. If possible."
For this very, non-political reason,
the trip will have great political sig-
nificance. The newcomers in these
great provinces have slight inclina-
tion for politics. Building homes,
erecting fences, moving and har-
vesting the crops are of more immediate
moment than who runs the Govern-
ment at Ottawa. They find, however,
that their interests are touched by
the Government's railroad building,
control of grain elevators and the
tariff. All of which things the premier
is discussing with them.

Chapman's

AS IN JULY THIS STORE WILL CLOSE DURING AUGUST AT FIVE O'CLOCK,
AND SATURDAYS AT TEN O'CLOCK.

Sale of Wash Goods Continued

Several special reasons why you should think of Chapman's whenever you think of Wash Goods, and particularly in this midsummer clearance era.

Scotch Zephyrs, Beautiful Colorings

Were 20c and 30c, Now at a yard . . . 15c

Kingcot Gingham, not poor, but good quality, in most popular colorings, admirable for dresses and waists. Worth 15c, yard. . . 9c

Printed Dimities and Muslins, large variety of exceptionally pretty floral patterns. Regular 20c and 25c yard. Special, at . . . 12 1/2c

LADIES' WASH DRESSES

Midsummer clearance of Wash Dresses gives you:

White Mull Princess Dresses at \$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.75 and \$10.75. Were \$9 to \$15. Pink or Blue Mull Dresses, at \$6.75. Were \$9 and \$10.

8 only Ladies' Colored Chambray Dresses, made princess style and trimmed with lace. Regular \$5.00. Now . . . \$3.75. Ivory Jap Silk Waists. Were \$3.00 and \$3.50. Now . . . \$1.89

A few only of those pretty Long Summer Kimonos; some old Paisley designs with satin trimming; others of crepe cloth, in red and blue with Oriental border. Worth up to \$2.75. Now clearing at . . . \$1.45

Handbags

With chain handles, choice of tan, grey and black; at each . . . 10c

Belts

Solid Patent Leather Belts, tan only. Special, at a yard . . . 15c

Hair Padding

Light, full Padding; at a yard . . . 30c

Boys' Suits

All Wash Suits for little boys. . . HALF

Floor Mattings

Japanese Matting, in blue, green, red and plain colors. Regular 25c value, yard 15c

For Window Curtain and Drapery

Colored Serims for dining-room, hall and den curtains; pretty effects. Regular 25c yard. Special now . . . 19c

French Cretonne, in blue, yellow and rose colorings. Regular 35c yard. Special now . . . 23c

A special line of Colored Muslins. Were 7c, 8c and 10c yard. Special now . . . 6c

Youths' Suits

10 only Fine Worsted Suits for youths; nice grey patterns; sizes 33, 34 and 35. Were \$13.50; at half price because they are odd Suits. . . \$6.75

Boys' Suits

Odd Suits in single and double breasted three-piece styles, in tweeds and worsteds; sizes 27 to 30. These Suits belong to no regular lines, but are worth \$5.00 and \$5.50. For clearance, at . . . \$2.19

Men's Trousers

100 pairs Men's Trousers, made of good strong-wearing tweeds, in neat dark patterns. Were \$1.50 and \$1.75; all sizes on the table, Thursday, at a pair . . . 98c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

A Caboose Peppared at Brockville

Toronto, Aug. 2.—A freight train was fired upon near Brockville Sunday. Three bullets came through the caboose window. Soldiers were hurried to the scene of the shooting, but no arrests were made.

Canadian Gunner Kills His Captain

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 2.—Captain Peter Ellison, commanding the Royal Canadian Army in the Eskimo garrison, was shot and killed yesterday by Gunner Grant, of his company. Grant, who had recently been pun-

A Double Tragedy Startles Pittsburg

Pittsburg, Aug. 1.—Shortly before midnight the police of Pittsburg discovered the mutilated body of Dr. Emert C. Stewart, the city's leading physician, and that of a woman, yet unidentified, in the physician's home, 5604 Pennsylvania avenue. The bodies

Will the Strike Be Off Today?

Toronto, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to night from Montreal says: As the result of further conferences between the representatives of the Grand Trunk trainmen and conductors and the Grand Trunk and the management and Hon. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, it is believed that an agreement has been reached and that the strike will likely be declared off tomorrow. The Grand Trunk stated last night that it was understood that a basis of agreement had been reached, but that the details were not ready. The union officials, however, say that minister of labor, it is believed that an agreement has not yet been reached.

Canoe Upset; Toronto Ladies Drown

Gravenhurst, Aug. 2.—A sad drown-
ing accident occurred here Saturday afternoon, in which two young ladies lost their lives.
J. E. Mark, formerly a patient at the sanatorium, took two young ladies of Toronto, the Misses Jewesson, out for a sail in a canoe. The lake was very rough, and while passing the Muskoka Navigation Company's steam-

er Nipissing, the swells from the steamer, combined with the strong waves, upset the canoe. Mark and one of the Miss Jewessons were rescued, but although every effort was made by the doctors the girl could not be restored to consciousness. Mark came around all right.

The body of the other Miss Jewesson was not recovered until Sunday afternoon.
The train to plunge on. When the train reached the trestle the engineer tried to stop, but it was too late, and the entire train moved into the burning structure before it came to a halt. As the train stopped the trestle gave way, and with it fell the train. The passenger coaches settled somewhat gradually, and this accounted for the fact that no passengers were killed. The coaches, however, burned rapidly, and several persons were scorch'd in getting out.

In buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by all dealers.

ATHOL MARSHALL INJURED

Popular Young Londoner Painfully Hurt While at Work in British Columbia