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LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

WHY NOT SELL AS WELL AS BUY?

It may surprise some Canadians to hear that there has been an enormous increase in Canadian sales to the United States, in spite of laws expressly framed to keep Canadian products out of the American market. The figures for the various classes of exports from Canada to the United States in the past fifteen years are:

	1896	1910
Agricultural products	\$3,232,793	\$8,201,259
Mineral and other products	2,501,775	10,629,624
Manufactures	2,301,671	4,627,601
Forest products	15,290,917	21,852,738
Manufactures	2,501,229	15,250,290
Mineral products	7,437,814	23,483,461
Miscellaneous	9,258	6,620
Totals	\$31,009,284	\$100,189,675

Those who say that there is no increase of exports when the American market is free to a wide range of Canadian products, and the American scale of duties reduced on many other commodities produced in this country, will have to answer to their consciences.

It is true that in the same period Canadian imports from the United States increased from \$53,220,390 to \$217,502,415. Over \$131,000,000 of this year's represented manufactures. Raw materials accounted for many millions more. On the whole, Canadians purchased from the United States over \$132,000,000 more than they sold in that country. There would have been less discrepancy if the Canadian tariff had been as high as the American tariff, but we should have punished ourselves by copying our neighbors' fiscal system—which is now tottering—and no party leader today advocates copying it. The difference between the parties is that the Government advocates an equality of tariffs in farm products, under which Canadians will sell more in the United States, and therefore a tendency to equality of trade between the two countries; while the Opposition insists on present conditions, under which the Americans will continue to sell us far more than they buy from us.

WHY SO ANGRY?

If the Opposition's frequent complaints had not exhausted its capacity for furnishing surprises, there would be some wonderment at its anger over the dissolution of parliament.

Four months ago Mr. Borden demanded in the House a reference of the reciprocity agreement to the people. The demand has been echoed and re-echoed by Conservative politicians and journals, and their Nationalist allies. It has been dimmed into the ears of the electors, that they had the right to be consulted and that the government feared to trust them. During the parliamentary recess, Mr. Borden publicly announced that the Opposition intended to try to force an appeal. Every reader of a Conservative journal knows these statements are true.

The House reassembled. The Opposition carried out its threat. The Government yielded to obstruction. Instead of throwing up its hat in joy and gratitude, the Opposition is vexed. Because it has been taken at its word it complains of trickery. Mr. Borden in his manifesto inveighs against the dissolution for which he clamored four months ago. He says the Government treated the members with disrespect and acted unconstitutionally in going to the country without supplies.

Why look the gift horse in the mouth? Is it possible that the animal is unwelcome after all? Does the Opposition really know what it wants? The Ottawa Citizen makes a ludicrous attempt to define its state of mind:

another session of parliament, and a redistribution bill, meant that thirty new seats in parliament would be allotted to the west of Canada, where the Government influence is overwhelming.

Just so! The advantage of redistribution is with the Government. Then why is the Opposition mad because the Government has sacrificed this advantage? Because it can find no ray of hope and cheer in any quarter. It doesn't want an election on reciprocity. It doesn't want an election on reciprocity after distribution. But it can't afford to back down on reciprocity. It has only Hobson's choice.

SCOPE FOR AN INVENTOR

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has turned his mechanical ingenuity to the problem of keeping cool in Washington, which is seldom a cool place in the summer months. Fitting up an abandoned swimming pool in the basement of his residence as a living room, Dr. Bell constructed an ice box, and with an electric fan, forced draughts of refrigerated air into the room, maintaining a temperature of 65 degrees, while the sun's rays at the capital melted in the sun's rays.

Dr. Bell has grasped the boundary of a wide and almost unoccupied field for inventive genius. The problem of heating houses has been solved; why not the problem of keeping them cool? The pipes used for steam or hot water heating in winter might serve to carry cool air in summer. It is not every house that has these appliances, but a swimming pool in the basement, but perhaps some other device will be discovered for reducing the temperature. Electricity has done much and will do more; electric fans should be more generally used in shops and stores where workers sweat. He would be a great benefactor of the human race who would invent an ice-stove which would radiate coolness as a furnace or stove radiates heat. Or perhaps cold air could be distributed from a central plant to all premises like gas, water or electricity. It is a wonder the Americans, millions of whom live in a latitude where summer is an affliction, have not already evolved something of this kind.

This reluctance to sell more farm products to the United States is not shared by intelligent farmers.

The Opposition leaders know that if they had the power they would not change a single letter of the naval law. The Parisian journalist who is trying to gild the world in 29 days who travel via Canada. Naturally he prefers the world's main highway.

More insults from Washington. The United States Senate offers Canada a free American market for flour and meat and asks nothing in return. The Laurier Government had a majority of seats and of the popular vote in six out of nine provinces, yet its enemies plot of Quebec domination.

The humiliation of the Toronto pseudo-imperialists who seek to put the stigma of disloyalty upon Canadian Liberals, will be a sweet morsel on election night.

Mr. Sifton advises the Canadian Clubs to take a hand in the fight against reciprocity. There are better Canadians in the Canadian Clubs than the man who urges them to self-destruction.

Mr. Foster we hold to be one of the valuable assets of the Conservative party and of Canada.—Ottawa Journal.

And of the Liberal party, too, since the Conservative party is not ashamed of him.

How would it do for the Government to build its transmission lines all over Ontario, at the expense of the Conservative party and of Canada.—Ottawa Journal.

And of the Liberal party, too, since the Conservative party is not ashamed of him.

The Government had at dissolution a majority of 43, divided as follows:

	Cons.	Libs.
Ontario	51	35
Quebec	12	53
New Brunswick	2	11
Nova Scotia	6	12
Prince Edward Island	1	2
Manitoba	4	2
Saskatchewan	1	4
Alberta	3	4
British Columbia	5	2
Yukon Territory	0	0
Totals	89	122

The Opposition will admit that it can gain nothing in the West. It will probably lose there. Where are the 30 seats it must gain to give it a minimum working majority?

Nothing seems so hopelessly lost, when it is lost, as a heart; yet nothing, when it is lost, is by the experience of the centuries so absolutely certain of recovery.

UP TO HIM.

[Filipendia Blister].
"What would you do, Pauline Irma, if I were to suddenly give you a kiss?"
"Oh, I don't know. I'm sure I've never been asked. What would you advise me to do?"

HIS PREFERENCE.

[Exchange].
She—You must come around tomorrow night, Harry, we are going to have a little music and a supper afterward.
He—Thanks, I'll come all right, but I may be a little late.

IRISH LOYALTY.

[Redmond Howard in the London Daily News].
We of the younger generation are tired of this race war; but we have not abandoned that principle of which we have been robbed by an English party rather than by the English people, and if Ireland is today "officially" silent it is because that party holds closed that natural mouthpiece of a nation—her Senate. But peace is already in her heart and welcome on her lips, and in the words of the "freeman's journal," the King has only to open that Parliament in Dublin to receive such an oath of allegiance as was never accorded to any English sovereign since Charles the First, loyalty to whom not all the persecutions of Cromwell could kill. The whole land is full of hope.

FRANCE SIGNS PEACE TREATY

The Arbitration Pact Becomes Law Today.

HELPS TO END WARS

Paris Figaro Suggests That All Nations Who Won't Join Be Boycotted.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, Aug. 3.—The Franco-American arbitration treaty was signed at 2:08 o'clock this afternoon.

The treaty was signed for France by Jean Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States.

A copy of the treaty as signed, will be handed immediately to Washington, in exchange for the copy signed at the American capital this afternoon. The Government has definitely decided not to publish the text of the treaty until it has been given out at Washington.

The signing of the treaty is hailed in France as marking the extension of a movement for the reduction of armaments in all countries and the abolition of the armaments race.

The Figaro in a long study of the situation resulting, declares that if other nations do not join in the movement, those who have pledged for arbitration should not be the price of the treaty until it has been given out at Washington.

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REMARKABLE REDUCTION IN THIS SPECIAL SALE OF WOMEN'S LINEN COATS

Smart New York models, suitable for travelling, motoring or dress wear; two styles.

Linen Coats, 52 inches long, in white and natural linen shades, with shawl collar. Fastens with large buttons. A most practical garment for summer wear as well as a protection for fine dresses; in fact, a stylish light-weight wrap. Sizes 36 and 38. Reduced from \$8.00 to \$4.75 and \$10.00, to \$4.75

LINGERIE DRESSES AT \$4.89

Special price for Ladies' Dainty Lingerie Dresses, of fine mull, trimmed with lace. In one-piece style, low and high necks. Also attractive models of allover embroidery, with the popular kimono waist and one-piece skirt.

FASHIONABLE SILK MARQUETTE \$1.25 YARD

The leading material for dressy afternoon and evening gowns is Silk Marquette, and it promises to have a still greater vogue during the coming season. Nearly an all silk fabric, semi-sheer and of a splendid draping texture. Shades are old rose, Copenhagen, brown, tan, grey, navy, cream, white and black; 42 inches wide, yard \$1.25

A CASE OF NEW BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DRESS GOODS AND SUITINGS, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1, 75c and 50c a Yard

The largest range we have ever shown. These will be very popular for fall suits and dresses.

Yard-wide Black Taffeta Silk, \$1.00; 40-inch Paillette Dress Silks, all shades, value, for yard 79c

CHAPMAN'S

126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SWEATER COATS

For cool evenings, motor and travel wear there is no out-of-door garment as necessary as the Sweater. Our very popular lines include Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sweaters in a splendid variety of styles.

Ladies' Sweater Coats, \$4.50, \$3.25, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00.

Misses' and Juniors' Sweater Coats, at \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00 and \$1.75.

Children's Sweater Coats, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25.

FLAGS FOR OLD BOYS DECORATIONS

Get your Flags here for decorating for Old Boys' Celebration. Every size and all prices

HOTTEST SUMMER IN FORTY YEARS

No Such Wave As That of Last July in the Last Generation.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Not in 40 years have temperatures during the late spring and early summer been so high for so long and over so much of the country as this year, according to weather bureau officials. The high temperatures were most pronounced over the more central and northern portions of the country, while the southern states were comparatively exempt from unusual heat.

The intense heat occurring over the more populous sections, caused great suffering in the congested portions of the cities and resulted in the loss of probably thousands of lives.

Lack of rainfall and the great agricultural districts during much of the long heated period greatly retarded vegetable growth and threatened a serious curtailment of crop production.

Opportunity, however, with cooler weather, greatly improved conditions and the outlook at the present time is favorable for the gathering of the usual harvest of most of the great staples.

The period of greatest discomfort was from June 22 to July 10. Higher temperatures occurred at other periods over much of the territory, but the resulting discomfort and loss of crops and animals was not so great.

The fact that the most intense heat occurred towards the close of a long heated period, and that the animals vitally had been largely depleted and there was not in condition to further withstand the oppressive effect of the greater heat. The nearer approach to the recent hot wave was in 1901.

TRAWLER ON