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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

WHAT LAURIER'S ENEMIES SAY IN QUEBEC.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, the Toronto Mail and Empire, the Toronto News, and other Ontario spokesmen of the Opposition, have given their blessing to the Nationalists, but it is not likely that they will help to circulate in this province the utterances of their Quebec allies. To reproduce anti-Laurier trades of the Quebec brand in the anti-Laurier press of Ontario, would be to give the game away. But it is desirable that both Laurier's friends and opponents in Ontario should know the nature of the campaign waged against him in his native province. His Quebec enemies had a field day on Sunday last at Saint Hyacinthe and Terrebonne. The speeches were almost exclusively directed to the naval question. Our quotations are from Mr. Bourassa's own paper, Le Devoir. The chairman of the St. Hyacinthe meeting, Dr. Cartier, the warden of the county, is reported thus:

"The naval law puts the people under the yoke of militarism. He urged the electors to identify by their votes that the money of the country should be spent for the development of the country and not for participation in the wars of England."

Mr. Ernest Dumond urged his compatriots to show that on the soil they wrested from barbarian they were not a race of helots. Quoth he:

"This navy will have simply for effect the lighting of the budget of the mother country to enable her to get rid of ships that have become obsolete and to recruit marines for future wars."

Mr. Tancred Marsil referred to the Government "which will demand of you tomorrow the blood of your children." It was all very well to deny that the naval law involved conscription, but had not Lord Rosebery declared that conscription was inevitable in England in two years? Mr. Marsil waxed eloquent over this one prospect:

"Whatever they say, I love better the iron of the plow which serves to work the soil than the iron of the cannon. I love better the iron which traces a fecund furrow than that which carries death on the field of battle."

Mr. Bourassa, as predicted, found fault with the decision to fly the white flag, the symbol of the authority of the crown, at the rear of the Canadian ships, and the Canadian flag in front:

"At first sight, it seems that the Canadian flag has the place of honor. But according to the maritime code the flag which determines the nationality of a vessel in time of war is that behind. The Canadian flag will merely make an ornament, nothing more nor less. Our vessels will be imperial in time of peace as well as in time of war."

Mr. Bourassa was equally scornful of the principle of Canadian naval zones, and the transfer of the Canadian ships to the control of the admiralty under these zones.

At Terrebonne, M. Paquet, the Conservative member for L'Islet, coupled an attack on the reciprocity agreement with this savage denunciation of Great Britain and the Canadian naval law:

"As for this marine law, it is England who demands of us not only an import of money but an import of blood."

This shameful language was heard approvingly by Mr. Nantel, the Conservative member for Terrebonne, who also attacked the reciprocity pact and the naval bill.

Do decent Conservatives want such allies? Do they think it consistent with their professions to aid and abet the men who are fighting against any form of imperial co-operation?

ONTARIO'S GREAT ADVANTAGE.

The Canadian farmer is the anti-reciprocity bogey in the United States. The American farmer is the anti-reciprocity bogey in Canada. Mr. Borden talks ominously of the expansion of agriculture in the United States, but he is not borne out by the census returns. These help to explain why the Republic is becoming a food-importing country and why there is a popular demand for untaxed food.

The farm acreage in six eastern states, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland, declined from 63,332,000 acres in 1900 to 60,998,000 acres in 1910, or 44 per cent. At the same time the census reports show only a small increase in the farm area of the great surplus grain states of the interior. Seven of these—Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa—had a farm acreage of 220,918,000 in 1900 and 231,593,000 in 1910, an increase of only 4.9 per cent. A bad advertisement for the market of 90,000,000, some spokesmen in the prairie provinces

one may say. But farming was never so profitable in the United States as today, and prices for all staple products range higher than in Canada. The unhealthy rush to the city from the country, and the fact that comparatively few immigrants into the United States are land-seekers, have created a lop-sided development. Consumption has grown more rapidly than production. The western farmers pleaded before Congress that just as the point had been reached where the tariff was benefiting the grain growers by enabling them to collect prices above a competitive level, the boon was to be snatched from them by reciprocity. They were mistaken in supposing that the Canadian surplus would severely depress prices in the American market, but they were right in their contention that prices were becoming artificially high through the increase of demand, and the limitation of supply by protective duties. The United States is beginning to repress present conditions in Germany, and conditions in England before the abolition of the tariff. It has still much unused land and it is likely that there will be a general back-to-the-land movement some day, but it will take many years to restore the equilibrium in favor of the farm.

There is not one of the six eastern states cited above which can compare with Ontario in agriculture. Ontario has a further advantage. It is situated nearer the great consuming centres of the eastern states than the bulk of the progressive agricultural states of the Union. There is no province that will gain more by free access to the American market.

MR. SIFTON'S LIMPING LOGIC.
Mr. Sifton will not offer for reelection, but promises to offer advice. He has issued a statement in which he attempts to discuss the economic side of reciprocity. He denies that the western wheat grower will get a better price under reciprocity, adding:

"The price in Great Britain is set by the world's supply and demand. Supposing there was a shortage in the United States of fifty million bushels. This would increase the demand upon the world's supply and raise the price at the world's centre of trade. From there it would stiffen the demand and raise the price at all the shipping markets of the world. It would not make the slightest difference where the wheat was brought."

Mr. Sifton overlooks two conditions. First, the price of wheat in the United States is no longer fixed invariably by the price in the British market, because the American surplus for export is now only a small proportion of the entire American production. Second, falling free entrance to the American market, the price of wheat in Canada is fixed by the British market, because the Canadian surplus for export is a very large proportion of the entire Canadian production.

The opponents of reciprocity in the United States had no difficulty in proving that frequently the price of wheat in Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin was equal to the price in Liverpool, and from 10 to 15 cents higher than in corresponding points in Canada. As it costs 10 to 15 cents a bushel to ship wheat from the middle western states to Liverpool, the price in the United States was above an export basis. Under reciprocity Canadian and American prices would be the same; that is, Canadian prices would frequently rise above the level set by the British market by which they are now absolutely fixed.

These are factors of the problem that Mr. Sifton has overlooked. If Mr. Sifton, who has a reputation for clear thinking, can do no better, no light is to be expected from other opponents of reciprocity. He has merely furnished proof that the agreement cannot be successfully assailed as a purely business arrangement.

Mr. Sifton has proved another of the anti-climaxes with which the political annals of the country are strewn.

The Ottawa Star has had another busy day. Hon. George Graham is disgraced, and Hon. Mackenzie King is afraid to run in North Waterloo. Next!

Those who can see no difference between a trade treaty and a trade agreement like the reciprocity pact, which leaves Canada free to alter her tariff at any moment, are not qualified to discuss either.

The United States Senate has voted to make Canada a present of the American market for a list of raw and finished products, in addition to those in the reciprocity pact. How can we stop this new scheme of annexing us?

The late Edwin A. Abbey, like all famous American artists, had become Europeanized. Some day this continent will have an art of its own. There are those who think the crude beginnings are discernible, but such things are not ripened in a day or a century.

Challenged in return to name half a dozen prominent Conservatives who favor the pact, our contemporary is dumb!—London Free Press.

Just as a starter, the leader of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan, and all the seventeen Conservative members of the Legislature.

The United States farmer has no escape from the Harvester Trust. He must buy its product at its price or go without.—Cleveland Press.

This is the condition under which the farmer in the United States exists. Does the Canadian farmer in any similar conditions?—London Free Press.

Perhaps not, but every Conservative spokesman in the prairie provinces

asks that United States implements be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Wilcox, the Conservative member for North Essex, says he will make clear his views on reciprocity at the first public meeting. He has been sitting on the fence. The election will force him to drop on one side or the other.

Our local contemporary reminds us that in reply to our challenge to name half a dozen prominent Liberals outside of Toronto open to reciprocity, it produced seven names. We had overlooked that of Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P. of Brantford. One of the Liberals it cites, Hon. G. W. Ross, is a Toronto man, and has said nothing about the present agreement. He argued last year against a trade treaty with the United States, but the Taft-Fielding pact is not a treaty. Another of the seven Liberals mentioned, Mr. Sealey, M. P. of Wentworth, will not vote against the agreement as a whole. Though he spoke against the fruit clauses. Our contemporary's list is reduced to five. Can it find another name to make up the half dozen?

SHIPBUILDING BOOM.
(London Daily News.)
The United Kingdom is a long way ahead of foreign countries in shipbuilding. Excluding warships, the following is a comparative list of vessels now in course of construction:

Vessel.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	496 1,476,394
Australia	11 54,750
Belgium	5 6,283
British Colonies	5 1,170
China	6 974
Danmark	7 13,562
France	29 124,180
Germany	32 255,966
Holland	32 78,325
Italy	12 15,391
Japan	26 31,223
Norway	27 16,948
Portugal	5 1,190
Sweden	6 8,961
Switzerland	53 97,902

These figures do not include small vessels.

THE DEAREST PLACE.
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
I know the dearest little place. All sunny fair. And there's no other spot I find Would go, but there.

"Oh, it is sea, or hill, or stream, Or where the wind is sweet And calm beside."

And then I laugh, "I do not know, No do I care. The dearest spot, an' you come, too, Is anywhere."

THE ORIENTAL PHONE.
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
In China when the subscriber rings up exchange, the operator may be expected to ask:

"Will the honorable subscriber graciously forgive the inadequacy of the insignificant service and permit this humble slave of the wire to inform him that the never-to-be-sufficiently-censured line is busy?"

INDEPENDENTLY MISERABLE.
(London Chronicle.)
A day or two ago, having joined the boat-train at Dover Harbor station, the writer found a fellow passenger resting a heavy head on worried looking hands. The weather was quite pleasant, but one can never judge the chance by the appearance of Dover beach, so the question was asked sympathetically, "Was the crossing very rough?" "No," said the passenger. "This is a personal matter."

B. NATURAL.
(New York Times.)
There was a truck on the city street. Whose voice could reach high C. And still we found that he was not adverse to flatter E.

O. EARTH, REPLY!
(Ottawa Citizen.)
O Earth, from days of dawnning time Hast thou been steeped in purple flood? The monster that the costly price paid Contending drenched thee in their blood.

But man with more undying wrath The trail of slaughter hath pursued; The trail of blood is on his path. His brow with brother's blood imbued.

O Earth, thou art the nurse of life! O Earth, thou givest man his breath! Then why this universal strife, And why this carnival of death?

Is man in all the doom and din But playing for the whirling dust? Is life this life that struts within? A passing eddy in the dust?

LOST.
(Chicago News-Herald.)
"I spent more than \$5,000 on my daughter's voice. Now she has gone and got married, and I suppose she will never think of trying to sing again. 'It is too bad.'"

"Yes, the money would have kept her and her husband in fairly comfortable circumstances for nearly a year."

MUST HAVE IT.
(New York Times.)
We know now, of course, that night air is just as good as day air—which is fortunate, since at night we have no other.

CHIPS FROM OLD BLOCK.
(Pittsburgh Courier.)
"How old you, Elsie?"
"Nine years."

"And you, Emma?"
"I am twelve."

"Only twelve? You are remarkably well preserved for your age."

THE PENITENT TRUST.
(J. E. Middleton.)
Oh, who could "bust" The time? 'Tis like a young gaselle. It rubs its nose Against our clothes And seems to love us well, And thus it sighs, With swimming eyes: "O pity me, I beg— But watch it turn And bite us in the leg."

A "BEST SELLER."
(Denver Republican.)
The latest Mrs. Nat Goodwin is said to have written a book on all the other Mrs. Nat Goodwin buy it she will have a "best seller."

DELAYED THE NEAL.
(Judge's Library.)
"What makes dinner so late today?"

Fine for Picnic Lunches

Try this new treat for picnics—choicest little herrings from Norway's cold seas, delicately smoked and packed almost as soon as caught in rich, savory bouillon. Ask for

BJELLAND'S (Pronounced Bee-elland) SMOKED HERRING IN BOUILLON

Something mighty nice to eat for a cold bite on a hot night—ask for a picnic. They'll tempt your appetite.

10c for a double sized tin
Ask your grocer.
Guaranteed by the Packers of King Oscar Sardines.

asks the guest of the little son of the landlady of the summer boarding house which serves none but home-grown vegetables. "Ma lost the can-opener," is the explanation.

ENDLESS COURSE.
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"It looks very much," De Trow remarked, "as if the lecture habit was becoming popular again."

"It has never lost its popularity at our home," Henry Pock said gloomily.

THE WEAKLING.
(Theodore Roberts.)
Weak hands strike deepest, hitting in the dark. Strong men go down before some craven blow.

I know mine enemy, nor fear his mark. God save me from the spite I do not know!

An open fighter, he he man or fate. I'll face with courage—yes, with rude delight. For just as love is honest, so is Hate. I fear the unearthing hammer of the night.

I have not trembled at the sound of strife. Nor shrunk from Death because of his still eyes. I've known defeat, and played the game with Life. But, God, I fear the weakling I despise!

VIOLENT PATIENTS ACTED LIKE LAMBS

Some Unexpected and Peculiar Happenings at Asylum Fire.

NEIGHBORS WERE SCARED

Fears That Panic-Stricken Lunatics Might Rush Into Houses.

Hamilton, Aug. 1.—There were some peculiar happenings during the asylum fire. The excitement and terror of the patients in the asylum were so great that some of them were seen to rush into the houses of the neighbors.

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SIGNALLED OFFICER TO GET OFF WALK

Laughable Mistake of Youth Who Was Riding Bike on Sidewalk.

George McFadden, a young man who resides on the eastern limits of the city, was foolishly whistled to a county constable to leave the sidewalk at Potterburg as he approached on his bicycle, and as a result of his endeavors to save the law from injury this morning appeared before Squire Chittick at the court house.

"You should not endeavor to remove county constables from the sidewalk when there is a law. From there they are the law," said Squire Chittick. "However, I will let you down as lightly as possible. I fine you one dollar and costs."

This meant \$4.00. Constable Mead, of Potterburg, swore off the information which is the first for this offence that has been issued in the county in a couple of years.

NOTED EXPLORERS ARRIVE AT MONTREAL

Norwegians To Go To Arctic Circle by Way of the Northwest.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Two travellers arrived in Montreal today, prepared to battle against the cold and hardships of the Arctic Circle. They are Mr. Christian Leden, noted as an explorer in different parts of Greenland, and Mr. Harold Thaulow, a noted Arctic explorer.

The Journal Arctic Expedition. They intend to study some lost tribes of Athabaskan Indians and collect zoological and other specimens for the University of Christiania and the Ethnological Museum of Berlin. A later expedition will go to the north and will be composed of at least four or five Europeans, who will make a more extensive investigation into the habits, customs, language, religion, songs and history of the Athabaskan Indians and Esquimaux. Messrs. Leden and Thaulow are patronized by the King and Queen of Norway, and assisted financially by the Norwegian and German aristocracy. Messrs. Leden and Thaulow have a photograph to record the speech of the natives, with cameras and cinematograph to depict their habits. They leave tomorrow night by the Canadian Pacific for the Arctic Circle.

When asked "What are you going to do for food on this long journey?" Mr. Leden stated that they would be able to live on the food they carried with them. They will proceed to Edmonton and thence to Athabaska Landing. Here they will embark in canoes up Athabaska River, and through the mountains, and on to the Great Slave River, and Great Slave Lake, which they will cross to the northeast coast.

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The Standard of Electric Irons

The famous "MILLAR" Electric Iron enjoys a national reputation equalled by no other iron, gained by its many superior advantages over all other makes. The "MILLAR" Electric Toaster is equally noted for its economy, efficiency and reliability. Every iron and toaster has the makers' guarantee for two years. Call in at any of the following dealers and have them demonstrated.

THE PURDUM HARDWARE COMPANY,
THE ROGERS ELECTRIC COMPANY,
THE HUNT PLUMBING COMPANY,
THE WANLESS HARDWARE, EAST LONDON.

was an expert swimmer. Stacey was engaged in exploration for the Lake Superior Corporation on the line of the Algoma Central, and went swimming on Sunday. His friends, hearing shouts thought he was fooling, until they grew louder, when they flew to the lake, but he had disappeared. Fifteen minutes elapsed before he was recovered. He was well known in athletic circles, being a member of the local baseball team and hockey team. The body arrived here this morning.