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LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 17.

AN UNWORTHY "APPEAL"

An organization calling itself "The Canadian National League" is flooding the country with literature and advertisements. This literature consists chiefly of Toronto and Montreal capitalists and cannot be supposed to lack funds, yet it sends out its literature under the name of the Canadian National League. It is a pity that the literature has been sometimes misled under members' franking privilege, but never before has there been such an abuse of this privilege that an organization masquerading as a non-political should take advantage of it. A unique distinction is thus conferred on Mr. Stifton. At the public expense he helps this so-called National League to mislead the public.

The literature that Mr. Stifton so generously helps out into the world consists of special appeals to special classes, the appeals of course not always consistent with one another. But one leader is to be placed here, another there, to do what work it may. One raises the annexation cry which ought by this time to nauseate any one with a spark of common sense. A dead set is made upon the farmers, who are assured that "an era of lower prices would be inevitable" under the reciprocity pact; this is the very opposite of what the "National League" will say to another section of the electorate.

But the most interesting feature of this campaign is the attempt to catch the votes of recent British immigrants. Not long ago the Toronto News was bragging that as a lot of radicals largely responsible for the reciprocity agitation, the National League thinks it better to stop scolding them, and try to convert them to a better life here in Canada. "An appeal to the British-Born" is an eight-page circular printed on better paper than the rest and evidently intended as the tramp-card to carry constituents. Of this a letter sent out to employers of labor under the same Stiftonian frank with the literature, and signed by Arthur Hawkes, the secretary of the league, speaks as follows:

"We would draw your attention specially to the 'Appeal to the British-Born'. There are at least three quarters of a million people in Canada who came from the Old Country, and they are numerous enough in many constituencies to decide any electoral issue that strongly appeals to them.

Already there is a considerable demand for the 'Appeal to the British-Born'. There are at least three quarters of a million people in Canada who came from the Old Country, and they are numerous enough in many constituencies to decide any electoral issue that strongly appeals to them.

In the 'Appeal' the new Canadians are given a sort of history of Canada, too vague to pass a high school entrance examination, and quite ridiculous in its sentimental slanders. These dangerous 'radicals' who need to have cheap bread in Britain, are asked to oppose free trade in natural products as tending to annexation. That is all the Appeal amounts to. Its eight pages say no more. Sir John Macdonald's electioneering "John Macdonald's electioneering" is a British subject I was born, a British subject I will die," is quoted once in the Appeal, and is considered highly important to inform the new voters that Sir John always stood for reciprocity.

KITCHENER'S NEW POST.

The appointment of Lord Kitchener as British agent in Egypt is significant. For some time the liberalizing policy of the late Sir Eldon Gorst, succeeding the iron rule of Cromer, has been the subject of hot discussion. The extreme Egyptian Nationalists have become more unruly, the murder of the pro-British prime minister being one incident. Gorst was exposed to the crossfire of those dissatisfied and turbulent Egyptians on the one hand, and the colonialists in Great Britain on the other, and in his last report he expressed some doubts as to the wisdom of admitting the conciliatory course in the government to a larger share in the government. It is therefore a grave question whether Cromer's unsmiling and arbitrary regime has been improved on, or whether conciliation has not gone far enough.

Mr. Roosevelt made things more unpleasant for Gorst a year ago by his notorious speech in England on Egyptian administration. It was an

impolitic interference, and came ill from the ex-ruler of a democratic country which has certainly not allowed the Egyptian people to have a say in the management of their own affairs. At the same time it was a most ammunition for the British enemies of a liberal treatment of Egypt. The tide of colonialist hostility rose higher with every disturbance by the Nationalist party. Gorst seems to have died worn out by a task beyond his strength.

Nobody will think any task beyond Kitchener's strength. He is 61 years old, but age makes no conquest of this conqueror. He is more redoubtable than ever, whether as general or as administrator, by reason of his prestige established in South Africa and India. The Egyptian Nationalists will doubtless take his appointment as a challenge and as a menace of ruthless repression, and it is quite possible that mere fear will keep them docile, as the oriental mind ordinarily appreciates the mailed fist and military triumphs. On the other hand it does not seem probable that the victor of Omdurman appointed by a Liberal Government will antagonize so sharply the forces of native advance by a complete reaction from the methods of Gorst. What is needed is to carry them on, perhaps in modified form, with the firmness and impressiveness of which Kitchener is considered capable. He has had a long acquaintance with the affairs of his new province, in South Africa he distinguished himself by the good sense with which he made terms of peace and won the goodwill of the Boers, and in India he has shown more conspicuously than ever the unflinching will which carries all before it.

THE IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The letter of Dr. MacKay, superintendent of education in Nova Scotia, published in another column, is interesting not only in showing the weight of expert educational opinion in favor of the reform of English spelling, but also because it reflects the great diversity of view point and experience with which any subject is likely to be handled and judged in an Imperial Education Conference.

Spelling reform, manual training, trade schools, bilingual teaching—some of the subjects discussed at the conference are of great importance to Ontario at the present time, but unfortunately its invited representatives were absent. Indeed almost the only ones who were present. We can try to imagine Dr. MacKay's reflections had he been present to hear all these Imperial educational experts advocating the simplification of spelling, knowing that he and his officers have been doing what they can to move Ontario in the opposite direction.

Bilingualism was considered so important that a supplementary conference on that subject was held after the close of the general conference in South Africa, where the four provinces were affected. The problems connected with bilingualism in the schools have been very grave and were made an acute issue even at recent elections. Hindi and English in India, Welsh and English in Wales, Italian or Maltese and English in Malta, and French and English in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec have each and all presented problems, marked by their respective geographical and racial peculiarities. These were discussed at the special conference, as well as the means employed to overcome the difficulties. The general aim to which all the means resorted converge is that English must be taught in a manner that will duly regard the racial and linguistic sentiments of the parents. Why were Ontario's representatives not there to profit by the discussion?

The Tomskand railway reached Porcupine in the nick of time. The peers fear their stock will go down if it is watered by the radicals. The town of Cochrane is already rising out of its ashes. The spirit that made New Ontario will remake it.

The United States opponents of reciprocity have lost their fight, and are signalling desperately to the anti-reciprocity forces in this country. An aviator named Coffin is giving exhibitions at the Winnipeg Fair. An ominous name for an aviator, a Conservative candidate in West Midsex.

The movement in Germany to substitute knickerbockers for trousers will be opposed by an army of men who prefer the present garment less for its utility and beauty than for purposes of concealment. Exports of British goods in the first six months of 1911 broke all records with a total of £223,000,000, compared with £135,000,000 ten years ago, an increase of over 65 per cent. This is the more remarkable, as about ten years ago Mr. Chamberlain started his blue-ribbon crusade.

Baron de Forest, the successful Government candidate in West Ham, a London borough, says that he could have had a peerage if he had contributed largely enough to the purse of the Tariff Reform League. This may explain a knighthood which is puzzling many Canadians.

A party of survivors of the American

civil war celebrated the Fourth of July by a street parade in Bermuda, London, England. They carried the American flag, and, of course, were unopposed by the most tolerant people in the world. There is a just appreciation of the significance of the Fourth of July in England than in the United States, but the Americans are learning.

IT'S WORK NOW.

Baker—How did they cure their daughter of her insanity for novels?

Barke—Got her a position as fiction reader in a large publishing house.

THE INSTRUMENT.

Lawyer—You said the policeman had refused for some time to speak to you. On the day in question did he cut you with malice prepense?

Witness—No, sah; wif a razah, sah.

FOUND OUT.

"When did you first become acquainted with your wife?"

"The first time I disagreed with her after we were married."

A GREAT SCIENCE.

"Did you ever take a post-graduate course in biology?"

"That depends, daughter," replied the old man, enthusiastically. "What do you want to buy first?"

CLIMATE AND CRIME.

The theory of criminologists that crime is affected by climate is supported by facts. You never hear of a snow shovel being stolen in summer or a lawn mower in winter.

AS THE STARS ABOVE.

She promised him that she'd be true. True as the stars above. And he was fat and fifty-two. And offered her his love.

EASY FOR THEM.

Mrs. Doreen—This is a harder world for women than it is for men. Doreen—Don't you believe it. A woman can find relief any time by merely taking off her shoes and unlacing her corsets.

AN INDUCEMENT TO TRY.

"Did you say the fishing around here was interesting?"

"Yes," replied Farmer Condolet, "the fellow that catches one fish breaks the record."

A LONG VACATION.

A box office man in our Village says he would like to give his mother-in-law a vacation in the Thousand Islands—a year on each island.

STILL TO ASPIRE.

Perhaps upon some distant shore, one present dream shall become true. There are all the hopes that urge us here. May have fulfillment; all that you And I have labored for in vain. May we have, when we wake from the pain Of death we wake to pleasures new.

MORE SORDID.

Sutor—I am afraid that I am not worth enough for your daughter. Sutor—The point nowadays is are you worth enough for her.

GREAT!

"How do you hold on to your cook while he goes away on your vacation-by paying her to come back?"

"No, by not paying her what I owe her."

HIS GRIEF.

"I fear your missus is dead Bill." "I could care less," said the unfortunate. "Post Derby I've missed for thirteen years."

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

Are they lonely, do you think? Are their hearts aching for me As I feel to the brink Of the ever-throbbing sea? Does my absence make them sigh? Does my conduct seem unkind? Does it dim the tender eye Of a little one behind?

ANOTHER REFORMER.

"I have a new idea, I don't sweat club." "Where do you meet, dear?" "In a refrigerator warehouse." "What do you do?" "Nothing."

THE NIGHT.

In the cold starlight of the barren beach, Where the stones the rent sea tosses ebb and flow. I heard the long hiss of the backward wave. Down the steep shingle, and hollow speech Of murmuring cavern lips, nor other wave. Of ancient silence. None was with me save Thoughts that were neither glad, nor sweet, nor brave, But restless comrades, each the foe of each.

SIR JOHN'S PAT. ILLUSTRATION.

I put the case in the Eastern Townships of a man upon the imaginary line which separates the country and the United States. Suppose a man has 100 acres on the Canadian side and 100 acres on the American side. He takes his one thousand American bushels to the American market and

THE LONDON ADVERTISER

keets a dollar a bushel for it. He takes his one thousand bushels of Canadian barley to the American market and sells it at 50 cents per bushel, because he has to pay 15 per cent duty for carrying it across that imaginary line. How can it be in this case that the consumer pays the duty? It comes out of the pocket of the Canadian farmer.

LOCAL BANK CLEARINGS ARE STILL GOING UP

Figures Are 5.7 Per Cent Greater Than For the Same Week a Year Ago.

EMPTY HOUSES RENTED FOR BALLS

London Hostesses Hit Upon Plan Which Saves Money.

London, July 16.—One of the novelties for which this season is responsible is the practice of hiring empty houses in the west end for dances. The advantages according to hostesses using this new venue for entertaining are such as to make one wonder that it has not been tried before.

In the first place, the hostess is not put to the inconvenience of having her own house turned upside down, and guests who have once attended an empty house ball, especially the bachelors and romantic bachelors, are better pleased by the arrangement, for it affords greater "sitting out" accommodation.

Lady Massereene, who has given a ball at the great Grosvenor Square, found that her invitations were snapped up with alacrity, especially by men not over-fond of dancing.

The hire of an empty house suitable for such entertainments for one night is about five hundred and fifty dollars, and at least twice that sum is spent on catering and decorations. The novelty of such entertaining is likely to survive this season with hostesses who don't like the idea of turning their own houses into hotels.

FAMOUS LAWN TENNIS COURTS

Those at Wimbledon Lead All the Others in the World.

London, July 16.—To lawn tennis players the world over, there are no courts better known than those of the famous All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club at Wimbledon, just outside London.

The first singles championship has just been held. The Casino Courts at Newport are their only rival in fame, but the annual entry list at the premier American courts is almost exclusively native while Wimbledon, especially of late years, is almost entirely foreign.

For 25 years, ever since their inception, the national championships of England have been contested at Wimbledon. The first singles championship was contested in 1877, but the doubles were not instituted until two years later. There, too, have been held the Davis cup matches that have been played in England and at its centre court have been contested the most famous battles of tennis in the world.

The courts are the property of the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, which King George is patron. Practically all the first class players of England are members and many of them are on the grounds of the club. The latter include H. L. Doherty, A. W. Gore, W. V. Baynes and W. C. Crawford.

The tournaments are the responsibility for the management of the big tournaments is G. W. Hillyard, now a veteran, but once famous as a first-class player. He is assisted by his son, H. Collins, who will be remembered by the generation of players in the United States for his identification of the early visits of English players to that country.

INSERROLL.

Ingersoll, July 15.—Thursday night Chief Chilton, in company with Constable Cooke, arrested Richard Barrow, who was charged with assault and doing actual bodily harm to Dr. Frank Huff, a local veterinarian. Barrow, a 40-year-old man, was charged with having several teeth knocked out yesterday afternoon, in a trial in which many witnesses were called, and much evidence taken. Master Peterson found Barrow guilty and sentenced him to one year in Central Prison.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Ingersoll was treated to another shower, the effect of which is very visible on the foliage.

The markets today are about the same as usual. Eggs are selling at 20 cents per dozen, butter at 28 cents per pound, raspberries at 12 cents per quart, carrots, onions and beets, 3 bunches for 10 cents.

Mr. C. L. Cooke, of the Chippewa branch of the Royal Bank, has been transferred to Ingersoll.

Mr. Marshall Morrish, of Detroit, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Pearl Sharp, of Brussels, is the guest of Miss Edith Dundas.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Huggill left yesterday for their summer home at Port Kenilworth, Muskoka.

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Chief Chilton left on the 12.35 G. T. R. train for Lindsay, where he will take over his duties. Several of his friends were at the depot to bid him farewell, and wish him the same success in his new field that has attended him in Ingersoll.

Mr. Alexander Haney, of Woodstock, spent Sunday with Mr. William Ryan.

Mr. A. Beattie and daughter, Margaret, of Dixon's Corners, who have been visiting in St. Marys for the past week, have returned home.

Miss Beattie-Wally, who passed her first-year examination of the kindergarten course at the Toronto Normal School, obtaining a certificate as a kindergarten assistant.

FIREMEN IN PERIL.

New York, July 17.—Fifteen persons, ten of them firemen, were thrown down and injured in an explosion in the silver warehouse of E. G. Wessler in Brooklyn today. The first explosion of gas in the cellar brought out the fire department, and a second explosion, which was much greater, was followed by a third, which was the most powerful. The building was shaken by the explosion and the injured were hurried to the hospital.

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DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES for Stephens' Ink

No dealer SHOULD BE "Out of stock". NO OTHER ink is "Just as good".

W. G. M. SHEPHERD, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA

BALDNESS

PREVENTED BY USING PARISIAN SAGE IN TIME.

If your hair is growing thinner and causing you anxiety, go at once to one of Taylor's Two Drug Stores, and get a bottle of Parisian Sage for only 50 cents. It is such a delightful hair-dressing that you will like to use it regularly. Daily applications will refresh you and restore life to the hair roots and thus prevent baldness.

Parisian Sage is guaranteed to stop falling hair and itching scalp, to eradicate dandruff and make the hair lustrous and radiant, or money back. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Get Ready for The Old Boys

Headquarters for Robertson's and English Ready-Mixed Paints, per quart 55c, 65c. Lacquer, a varnish and stain in one; makes old Furniture new.

Fine Varnishes and Stains. Lawn Mowers—Just a few left to clear at cost.

Lawn Mow, 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch, from \$1.25 to \$1.25.

Mop Wingers \$1.25

Westman's Hardware

121 Dundas Street, and Market Square.

It Is Far Cheaper

To iron by electricity than by the old method, and the only reliable iron for you to buy is the MILLAR Electric, made in Chicago, Ill. In addition to being economical, efficient and reliable, it has the following really superior advantages over the ordinary iron:

1. Double point and even heat.
2. Cord is attached at side of the iron, thus keeping it always out of the way.
3. The suspension rest is new and unique, as, on it, the iron may be inverted and used as an electric stove.

The following dealers will be pleased to demonstrate them for you:

THE PURDOM HARDWARE COMPANY.

THE ROGERS ELECTRIC COMPANY.

THE HUNT PLUMBING COMPANY.

THE WANLESS HARDWARE COMPANY, London East.

ROSEN NOT COMING BACK

Will No Longer Represent the Czar at United States Capital.

[Canadian Press.] St. Petersburg, July 17.—The foreign office today confirmed the report that Baron Rosen would not return to his post as Russian ambassador to Commons, and he is regarded as an integral portion of the British Isles. But doubts are cast upon the British possession.

The islands may, in fact, only belong to Great Britain in the sense that a pawned watch belongs to the pawnbroker. At the opening of the Norwegian Exhibition in Glasgow, Lord Salvesen half jestingly said that, speaking as a lawyer, he was quite sure whether the islands do not belong to Norway still.

He is fortified by very high authority in the opinion that the crown of Norway, if prepared to pay the money for which they were pledged, with interest, would be entitled to redeem them. Plenipotentiaries assembled at Buda in 1668 decided not only that the right of redemption had not then been barred

ISLANDS IN PAWN

Some Doubt as to Whom Orkneys and Shetlands Belong.

London, July 15.—To whom do the Orkney and Shetland Islands really belong? They return a representative to the British House of Commons, and are certainly regarded as an integral portion of the British Isles. But doubts are cast upon the British possession.

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