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LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

LAURIER ON THE WARPATH.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Marielville will not be palatable reading for his opponents, but it was merely a recital of facts. Every intelligent elector in every province knows that the staple of the anti-Laurier campaign in Quebec was not reciprocity, but the naval question. To quote Sir Wilfrid:

"Look back a year. They said Laurier must be overthrown. He had sacrificed the rights of the people, he had been a traitor to his race, and had imposed a navy on you. This was the election cry of the twenty Quebec French-Canadians in the House of Commons who have followed Mr. Borden. It was embellished in accordance with their varying degrees of rhetorical exuberance and gifts of misrepresentation. The 'coup de maître' was Mr. Bourassa's picture of the sons of simple habitants, torn from their happy homes to slave on English warships, to fight the battles of England and to be disembowelled by German or Japanese cannon. Mr. Bourassa was the leader of the Borden forces in Quebec, though not a candidate himself. His theatrical cry was the keynote of the Borden campaign in French Canada sounded with variations all over the province.

Now we see that these were people gulled. Their eyes may have been dazzled and opened by simple but overwhelming truth again as Sir Wilfrid says, like St. Paul on the way to Damascus. They may now lament the folly of their defection from reason. But for the time of election they were poor rascals led to believe the rubbish about conscription press gangs and compulsory naval service. They also made no distinction between Borden and Bourassa. The latter was simply Borden's French mouth, the former was Bourassa speaking in English. Mr. Borden by equivocal language allowed his Quebec allies to propagate this delusion, painting him as a convert from imperialism.

The result is that the Premier now has to face a disillusioned and hostile Quebec. He cannot mistake the outcome of his alliance with Mr. Bourassa nor misread the signs of the situation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the contrary, who has steered a straight and honorable course, and played not the trickster, but the statesman, can sit back easy in mind and vindicated. He can say without affectation that he does not propose to make religious and racial appeals. Mr. Borden is in a hard fix, and his Nationalist allies, Messrs. Monk, Pelletier, and Nantel, are still worse off. They mixed up with their navy propaganda all the arrears of agitation against Laurier in regard to the Manitoba and Northwest school settlements; now they say that those claims were undone, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to blame for them, that they are split milk not to be cried over. These ministers are rivetted to their chairs in the cabinet. But the people are waiting for them and will punish the two-faced.

DR. GRENELL'S VINDICATION.

The suspicious criticism started recently in some quarters upon Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador and Newfoundland has been met by an expert investigation and report. Mr. A. E. Ashdown, who is skilled in business organization and accounting, was employed by the United States supporters of Dr. Grenfell's work to go up and make a thorough study of the whole situation. He is emphatic in his praise of the general conduct of the mission, while making some discoveries of looseness here and there, and suggesting some reorganization.

He says: "I found Dr. Grenfell's work in a marvellous state of efficiency." He detected, however, a deficiency of \$1,200 by the man in charge of the Seamen's Institute at St. John's. In consequence, legal proceedings were undertaken and the man has got a term of six months in the penitentiary.

Some minor deficiencies were noticed. As was inevitable, the hospitals established by Dr. Grenfell come short of standards obtaining in more genial climes; the wonder is what has been done, not what has been left as yet undone. Another point of inquiry was the management of the reindeer herd. It seems that there should be more discrimination between draft and dairy reindeer, and Dr. Grenfell's work of investing funds has made it difficult to say just who owns the herd, which is now valued at \$40,000. But it is shown in answer to the enemies, who are numerous enough among the commercial men, whose exploitation of the fishermen has been interfered with by Dr. Grenfell's enterprises, that he has not enriched himself out of the funds collected by his devoted energy.

In the co-operative stores he has indeed, according to the report, lost money of his own. They have suf-

fered from lack of expert business management. Such ventures are hard to conduct to success anywhere, and much of the work in the Labrador mission is necessarily done for charity's sake. The doctors, for example, in the medical stations mostly receive no pay.

Mr. Ashdown recommends in his report that a central commission of control be created and incorporated under the laws of Newfoundland, in which all the property of the mission will be vested, and which will direct the work with the co-operation of an international executive committee. Dr. Grenfell's operations have become too vast, multifarious, and international to be properly managed otherwise.

As Mr. Ames, M.P., says of him, he is "a big-hearted, spontaneous, enthusiastic Christian man." The big man has built up a concern big enough for a corporation to look after. His work has been heroic in every sense, and the business expert's report stamps him, like the chivalier of old, as not only without fear, but without reproach.

KEIR HARDIE ON WAR.

Keir Hardie, one of the ablest and most respected of the British Labor leaders, is visiting Canada, and is freely denouncing the German war. Mr. Hardie is more imprudent of speech and more extreme in his views than Macdonald, Snowden, Barnes, and most of his Labor colleagues in Parliament, and his cosmopolitanism is described as verging sometimes on the unpatriotic, but he makes one statement which is not open to refutation:

"The overseas trade of Germany has been developing very rapidly, and at The Hague convention some years ago a proposal was made to make ships of commerce not carrying war supplies immune from capture on the high seas. The law applied to commerce on land during war, and the object of the proposal was to extend the law upon land to commerce at sea. The British Government opposed the proposal, and the fact was thus driven home to the commercial classes in Germany that without a navy their whole overseas trade would be at the mercy of the British navy if the two nations should unfortunately become embroiled in war. In this fact there is a perfectly obvious reason why Germany should desire a navy."

There is a strong body of opinion in Great Britain favorable to the exemption of non-war material from capture on the high seas. Oddly enough one of its chief spokesmen is F. E. Smith, M.P., the Unionist lieutenant. Mr. Smith declared in a recent address that Germany was perfectly justified in building a navy because of the British Government's refusal to co-operate with her in protecting cargoes of food and other supplies from the ravages of war. The attitude of the British Government is that such a law would deprive the British navy of its power of immediately crippling an enemy by destroying its ocean commerce. But it would seem that Great Britain more than any other country would profit by the prohibition of capture at sea, because more than any other country she is dependent on overseas supplies. If the British navy is not an instrument of aggression, but is designed mainly to protect British commerce and keep the ocean routes open—as the big navy advocates are always assuring us—there is no valid excuse for the British Government's refusal to abandon the present practical code. The fear of starvation in the event of war would be lifted from the British Isles.

So far as Canadian opinion has weight in the imperial councils it should be used to press for the adoption of this reform. It would rob war of some of its inhumanity by decreeing that the starvation of innocent women and children should not be one of the factors in deciding the issue between belligerents.

The German scare must take a back seat this week. The Western Fair holds the stage.

Mr. Bonar Law says the members of the British Government would be lynched if they sent British soldiers to suppress Ulster. Bonar Law and Lynch law seem to be two of a kind.

Armand Lavergne demands a plebiscite on the naval question. As an election ticket it served its purpose, but it has fallen to earth and will stay there.

Let no one grudge Mr. Borden his home-coming demonstrations. His troubles will reappear the day after. The do-nothing policy on the navy can be prolonged no further.

So far, 12,000 persons have subscribed \$175,000 to the Wilson and Marshall campaign fund. Under the law, the list of all subscribers of \$100 and over is being published. This is one point in which the United States can claim superiority over Canada in its election methods.

Sir Wilfrid preached the same naval policy for Ontario as for Quebec, and the same fiscal policy for the East as for the West. Honesty is the best policy in politics and in other things, and Sir Wilfrid is profiting by it already. Compare the outlook of the present federal Opposition with that of the federal Opposition a year after the election in 1896.

LEARNING.

[Satire.] Friend—How is your candidate now? Campaign Manager—Fine. After two weeks rehearsal he can say "The dear people" and keep from laughing.

SLANDER ON IRELAND.

[Windsor Record.] In a recent issue of the London Spectator there was a lengthy article justifying armed resistance to home

rule for Ireland on the ground that the leaders of the Irish party, who would be in command in the new Irish Parliament, are not loyal to the Empire.

On the next page the Spectator publishes the following paragraph: "Thursday's papers contained the interesting announcement that the King had appointed General Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, to be an honorary general in the British army. It would be hard to find a parallel for this honor, but if it is unprecedented it has also been handsomely earned. The services that General Botha rendered his fellow burghers in the war were not more remarkable than those he has rendered the empire in consolidating the Union of South Africa."

As one Canadian exchange remarks, the juxtaposition of the two articles is thought-provoking. Ireland would be more loyal, more happy and more united if it had self-government as we have it in Canada.

NO ANXIETY TO PLEASE THE LORD.

[Detroit Free Press.] A Chicago preacher says that women's styles today are an abomination to the Lord. This, however, will make little difference so long as they continue to be fashionable.

WEALTH IN SMALL SPACE.

[Washington Star.] Madame Curie is to have an \$80,000 building in which to keep a ton of radium worth millions of dollars. The concentration of wealth proceeds.

ALTERS VIEWPOINT.

[The Post.] "Is a ton of coal very much, pa?" "It depends on whether you are shovelling it or burning it."

RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

[Life.] She—Give me the self-reliant man. I do admire a man who stands on his own feet. He—So do I, especially in a crowded street car.

HIS NEW OCCUPATION.

[Washington Post.] He—So do I, especially in a crowded street car. The fool who used to rock the boat is now smoking cigarettes in a gasoline launch.

HOW THEY DO HATE LOYD GEORGE!

[Rev. T. S. Cunningham, Vicar of Chilton, Eng.]

The world and the men in the world were full of super animals, and he made bold to tell them that, with all his cleverness, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a super-monkey. The chancellor had all the characteristics of the monkey finely developed. He had his mischief, he had his quickness, he stroked his face with a patronizing air, and bit the noses when they were not looking. He possessed the honesty of the horse-doper—and a love for the truth which the chameleon is prominent in the character of. Mr. Lloyd George had not only four acres in his back; he had 441 if he wanted them. There was no bribe too mean, no offer too scandalous, and no lie too monstrous but he would cram it down the throats of the electors who were fools enough to believe him.

INCENTIVE.

[Washington Star.] "Does your husband object to your taking part in politics?" asked Mrs. Cross-grain. "Certainly not," replied Mrs. Baring Banners. "Then, where's the fun in doing so?"

NEVER TOOK A CHANCE.

[Chicago Post.] "Has President Taft a chance?" inquired Mr. Hennessy. "I don't know," Mr. Dooley replied. "He never took one."

CRUEL BLOW.

[Vacouver Province.] A Chicago woman leaped into the river to rescue a drowning man. When she found it was her husband it took the doctors hours to restore her to consciousness.

THE AXE AGAIN.

[Kamloops, B. C., Standard, (Conservative).] "We understand that W. C. Cowell, chief of the local Dominion land agency, has been relieved of his position here. Irrespective of politics, Mr. Cowell has been a faithful servant to the Government, and Conservatives and Liberals alike are loud in their denunciation of this action of the department. There has never been a better or more capable official and Kamloops generally will deeply regret to see him leave his office here."

LITTLE LULU.

Pride of the ladies and pet of the babies is Little Lulu.

SPECIAL PRICES DURING THE FAIR!

This Is Clearly YOUR Piano Opportunity.

THROUGHOUT FAIR WEEK WE SHALL OFFER SOME NOTABLE REDUCTIONS ON ALL SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th CENTURY PIANOS ON EXHIBITION AT THE FAIR.

Stop and see these superb Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Pianos. They have been prepared specially for the exhibition, and are made from carefully selected, beautifully-figured veneers—extra care and attention having been given each instrument in the way of special finishing, tuning, etc.

You can't find an instrument more certain to charm your music-loving ear than the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano.

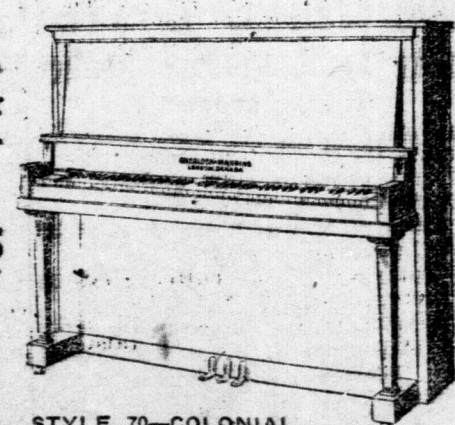
Be Sure To Call On Us

Our exhibit is situated immediately to the right of the main entrance in the main building.

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