

THE LINDSAY FREE PRESS WEEKLY EDITION.

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The Free Press

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10th, 1908.

A CREDITABLE CELEBRATION.

We feel that we merely voice the opinion of every citizen of Lindsay when we state that the celebration of Labor Day carried out Monday under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Society of Lindsay was perhaps the finest affair of the kind ever carried out in Lindsay. Every promise made by the gentlemen in charge was carried out to the letter, and that the people reposed confidence in the promises made was demonstrated in the enormous attendance of visitors from all parts of this and adjoining counties.

It is pleasing to know that the enterprise shown by the promoters in arranging for the appearance of Longboat, Black, Sellen, Simpson, Flanagan and other celebrities in the athletic world has met with its proper reward, and that as a result of the huge attendance a substantial surplus will remain to be devoted to some worthy object for the good of the Society.

The great success achieved would have been impossible save for the co-operation of the general public and the active assistance of many of the townspersons on the committees. To the last mentioned especially the officers and members of the Society extend their grateful thanks.

PERVERTED TASTES.

In its latest laboratory report the Inland Revenue Department deals with maple products—syrup and sugar. It has long been a popular theory that but little genuine maple syrup and sugar is ever offered in the ordinary way of purchase in Canada, and the evidence of the report just issued goes far to substantiate the theory, particularly in the case of syrup. For example, the record of March, 1905, shows 87 samples of maple syrup examined, and of these only 17 were found to be genuine—a percentage of but .18. Since that time, however, there has been a steady improvement, the May, 1906, examination showing a percentage of 87 pure. The same month found a similar percentage of genuine among the samples of maple sugar tested.

One table in the report, in which the records of the provinces are given, might easily leave the impression that only in Ontario and the west is adulteration practised. The figures show none but pure samples from the maritime provinces, and adulteration all through Ontario and the west. So far as Ontario is concerned, however, the guilt lies not with Ontario producers, but with manufacturers in Montreal and other Quebec centres, the bulk of the adulterated samples found in this province having come from this sister province.

The common adulteration for maple syrup is corn or sugar syrup, and it is not on record that the pure article is affected in any way injuriously by such mixing. It is on record, however, that the bulk of maple syrup users in towns and cities would rather have the adulterated article than the pure, possibly because their taste has been perverted. In this connection the statement has been made by a Hamilton wholesaler that of several samples of maple syrup kept in the office of the firm, some pure and others adulterated, customers when asked to make selection, almost invariably chose one of the adulterated samples. In such cases, when no real injury results, it would almost seem that where ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise.—Hamilton Spectator.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

According to the translations from General Kuropatkin's suppressed memoirs published in the September number of McClure's Magazine, there might have been no war between Japan and Russia had it not been for the financial interests in a large timber concession on the Yalu River of a number of influential people in St. Petersburg, including members of the Czar's family and perhaps the Czar himself. A Vladivostok merchant had obtained a concession of timber lands on the Yalu River in 1898 from the Korean Government. Unable to form a company himself, he sold out to one Bezobrazoff, a State councillor, who succeeded in interesting several Grand Dukes in the enterprise, and eventually the Czar himself.

When it was decided to operate the concession on military lines, Japan objected, as such would be a breach of existing compacts. The representatives of Russia at Seoul, Tokio

and Pekin, urged their government to treat the timber company as a purely commercial affair, for to militarize it would cause a rupture with Japan. Several ministers took the same view, but the Czar insisted on following Bezobrazoff's advice, despite the added protests of Admiral Alexeieff and General Kuropatkin, who were on the ground and knew the magnitude of the danger. Down to seventy days before the breaking out of hostilities the Czar was declaring his wish to avoid war if he could do so without impairing the value of the family investment. At the same time he kept pouring troops into the Yalu Valley and thus made war a certainty.

The policy of working the timber concession under military protection was persisted in, and was followed with results so similar and momentous. It would probably be unsafe to say that the development of this timber enterprise was the sole cause of the war; but it was one of the causes, and perhaps also the occasion. It seems quite likely that Japan was looking for an excuse. The interference of Russia after the war between China and Japan had prevented the latter from taking to herself the full fruits of the victory. Thereupon Japan promptly set to work to so strengthen her position that similar interference would be discouraged in the future. Thus it was that when the trouble over the Yalu timber concession arose, Japan was ready for war, Russia was either in ignorance of the Japanese preparations, or the eyes of the people who controlled her affairs were blinded by their own greed.

The price that Russia paid for having her eyes opened was enormous, but if it were fully certain that the Russian people had mastered the more important lessons of the war, the price might not be considered too great. It is not impossible that one result of the war, not an immediate result, of course, will be the emancipation of the Russian people. The exposures made in the Kuropatkin memoirs should help.

Others than the Russian people might very well study the lessons of the war. It was not the first time in history that the earth was drenched with blood because of the blind and guilty selfishness of a few influential persons pursuing their own interests.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

NO HOPE OF ERADICATING IT IN NORTHERN LATITUDES.

Dublin, Sept. 3.—To-day's session of the British Association produced most interesting declarations by scientists in the various sections. In the anthropological section Prof. Ridgeway asseverated that no attempt to eradicate the tendency to imbibe alcohol in northern latitudes could succeed, because the usual love of strong drink there was not the mere outcome of vicious desires, but of climatic law. Philanthropists and legislators could not do any more than control it. Prof. Ridgeway raised a warning that the tendency of present-day legislation is towards a reduction of the middle class element of society, which is greatly superior to the other classes. Legislators, if they wish the nation to prosper, he said, must conform to the principles followed by the stock breeder, and encourage the most fit element and discourage the multiplication of the worst.

"Our legislators are bad stock masters," said the professor. "They are selecting those physically and morally most unfit to continue the race, while they are increasingly discouraging the propagation of what has been proved to be the mainstay of every State."

In the geological section, Prof. Joly attacked the time-honored theory that the earth is cooling. Prof. Joly has been investigating the amount of radium and what is called its grand-father—uranium—in deep borings, such as the Simpson tunnel, and also in the sea, and has come to the conclusion that the earth probably has a central core which is a continuous source of heat, and this is possibly increasing at what may become a dangerous rate, due to radio thermal actions.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

(Montreal Herald.) Assuming that the election to be held within the next eight weeks, about which there seems now to be no doubt, it is curious to note to how slight an extent the temperance has been raised. The Government stands upon its record, of course, and its supporters naturally wait for an exposition of that record by the Opposition, if past experience goes for anything, to make people talk, to make an election look like a fight, and there is no talk, no fight. For months before the elections of 1878 Sir John Macdonald and his friends had been forcing the whole electorate to think about, and fight about, the merits of tariff protection; for months before the elections of 1887 passions were aroused over incidents connected with the Northwest rebellion; for months, yes, years, before the elections of 1891 the country rang with debates on reciprocity; for months before the elections of 1896, sleeping or waking, the electors were pursued by the Manitoba school question; for almost a year before the elections of 1900 he had savage denunciations of Quebec, arising out of the Boer war, and passions inflamed to the point where race riots took place in the streets of Montreal. After the elections of 1900 Sir Charles Tupper dropped out, and in the election of 1904 there was hardly any visible op-

position, nothing with which to raise the temperature or appeal to the emotions; in short nothing that could be pointed to as giving sign of positive leadership or as signifying the fervent acceptance of a positive policy. The only opposition that could be located revealed itself in the dubious methods employed by a group of men who apparently had more money than sense. This time the visible opposition is confined to the appeal made by Mr. Foster and Mr. Ames, who ask the people to disregard the big things the government has done and concentrate attention upon some details of administration in which cupidity inside and outside the civil service seems to have got the upper hand. For the rest, Mr. Borden will appear before the people in the company of four men who have little or nothing to do with the work of the Dominion Opposition, but who have won elections in their own provinces. It is a curious situation, making the best of it, and one out of which it is next to impossible to deduce any general belief that the existence of the government is seriously endangered. The country evidently looks to Laurier's going on with his work.

SHUN FALSE GUIDES.

A gentleman writing over the imposing name of "Finance" has been warning the Standard of Empire that the construction of a government plant and transmission line, duplicating the Electric and Development Co.'s plant throughout, though the company is scarcely earning the bonded interest and still has a large quantity of power unsold, must check the flow of British capital into Canada, says the Toronto Star.

We do not know whether the Standard of Empire needs to be warned against its correspondent "Finance," but other advocates of imperialism may need to be warned against him, and all of his kind. The only imperialism that will last is a firm alliance of the democrats composing the British empire, based upon a clear view of the interests of all the people of the empire. The wise friends of imperialism will keep in touch with public sentiment in every part of the British empire. In the long run it will be much more dangerous to check the flow of British sentiment than to check the flow of British capital.

Ontario sentiment is strongly British, and Ontario sentiment is strongly in favor of the public transmission line. It is unwise in the extreme to try to divorce these sentiments, and to try to identify affection for British ideas with hostility to the desire for a publicly owned system for transmitting electric power. Imperialism in a union of democratic commonwealths will never make headway except by allying itself with the cause of the people. The moment it is identified with aristocracy or plutocracy it will die.

Ontario has set its heart upon the very things which "Finance" objects, and the same is true of the West. The telephone system of the West, from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, is now publicly owned. Port Arthur and Ft. William, the gateways from the lakes to the West, own and operate all their public utilities. Edmonton, the outpost of city life at the north-western edge of the same country, is in the same position. The sentiment is so universal throughout the West that no wise man who wants to keep in touch with public opinion opposes it. A certain kind of capitalistic "boulder" who gets his impressions in the smoking compartments of sleeping cars and in fashionable clubs may see otherwise, but the imperialist who wants to hold the sympathy of the common people will not accept such a man as a guide.

WEST PETERBOROUGH CONTEST.

(Daily Morning Times.)

At the Liberal mass meeting convention on Saturday there was a very large attendance and considerable enthusiasm. Hon. J. R. Stratton was nominated with practical unanimity. He accepted the nomination, Mr. R. R. Hall, M.P., retiring on account of the demands of his private business requiring more of his time than, as a representative, he felt he could give. From the winning point of view the Liberal choice is generally regarded as a good one. Mr. Stratton represented West Peterborough in the Legislative Assembly for about twenty years, and even his most bitter political opponents admit that he faithfully and loyally represented his riding, losing no opportunity of turning everything that would benefit Peterborough, Peterborough's way.

The outcome of the impending contest which may be held to date from to-day, should, we believe, not be difficult to forecast. While the contest will be waged with vigor, not to say bitterness, we believe it is generally thought that Mr. Stratton will be returned by a fair majority—its size depends upon the character of the organizations; and from Mr. Stratton's intimate knowledge of the riding and of the electors, and his thoroughness, we have reason to believe that the important matter of organization will not be neglected.

A Candid Expression.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Mr. Aylesworth has set out for Germany, where he is to be treated for his deafness. Everyone hopes he may get his hearing back. He is an honest man and a bonnie fecther, and if there was more of his sort in public life in Canada we should not be obliged to hold our noses so often.

GOUGH'S 'Where the Good Clothes Come From' GOUGH'S REGISTERED. OUR GREAT FALL OPENING THIS WEEK.

You're Invited to Attend Personally.



This week we are holding our Grand Fall Opening, and we are now ready to serve our patrons with the best of Men's Boys, and Children's Clothing, Hats and Toggery the country affords. Our new styles and patterns for this fall surpass any other previous showing that we have ever made. We've made great preparations for Fall and Winter trade, as we want to beat all previous records, and we're confident that we'll do it. Our aim has always been to give the best possible value for the least money and in our new Fall Stock, quality stands out boldly on every garment. We invite your closest inspection, and we feel sure you will arrive at the same conclusion as those who have

already seen our range.

"The Best Clothing and Furnishings Ever Shown to the Public of Lindsay and Victoria County."

Men's Clothing

- Swell Overcoats . . . \$4.50 to \$20. Nobby Raincoats . . . \$2.50 to \$16. Nifty Suits . . . \$4.50 to \$20. Choice Trousers . . . \$1.00 to \$4.50. Beautiful Fancy Vests \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Boys' Clothing

- Russian Blouse Suits. . . \$2.50 to \$7. Norfolk Suits . . . \$1.90 to \$6.50. Three-piece Suits . . . \$2.50 to \$8



- Fine Reefers \$2 to \$6. Swell Overcoats \$2.50 to \$18

Furnishings

- Newest Neckwear 10c to 50c. Fancy Braces 10c to 75c. Correct Gloves 50c to \$3. Choice Umbrellas 50c to \$5. Ideal Sweaters 50c to \$4. Underwear in Wolsey, Stanfield's, Watson's, Sovereign Brand, and all other well-known makes 50c to \$3.00.

Special Prices on all Boys' Knickers, Shirts, Ties, Hats and Caps during this Sale.

B. J. GOUGH

Corner Kent and William-sts.



KINMOUNT.

(Correspondence Free Press.)

Sept. 8th.—A large number of our village people are away attending Toronto Fair, but shall be compelled to return before the close of the same, to be in attendance at the one here on Thursday and Friday next.

We regret having to record the death of one of our prominent business men of the village, in that of the late John Craig, whose death occurred very suddenly in the Ross Memorial Hospital from typhoid fever. He will be greatly missed in our midst. We are pleased to say all the

other patients who are suffering of the same disease are on the mend.

Mrs. (Rev.) E. Soward is again in our midst attending at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. H. Hopkins, who has been very ill the last two or three weeks with fever.

The Rev. Mr. France is having a new stable erected on the parsonage grounds, which will add much to the appearance of the property.

Our town tennis court was in full swing on Labor day. Some fast playing was executed. Next summer some of the neighboring burgs may be challenged for a game.

DR. H. A. NESBITT, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and Honor Graduate of Toronto University. All modern improvements conducive to good work with minimum amount of discomfort. Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce, corner Kent and William-sts. Entrance on William-st. Phone 272.—

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THURSDAY The S NEW SLID TER J Fenelon Fa Cameron, p schools here, after spending newing acqu The Miss New York weeks with Mr. H. E. to the Falls a visit to his Miss Annie Junction, spe home here. Mrs. McLo of Toronto, and spent a couple guests of Mrs. Mrs. Kellogg (bell), of New last Thursday Mr. William o her home on Miss Washb millinery open wednesday last. ber assista day. Miss W large line of hats, and is opening, which course of a co Mr. W. T. J went to Lindsa out win the Miss Fry, of of Peterboro, an of Lindsay, spe of Mrs. A. J. G baby Jack acco return to Linds a few days in Bank Marmora Saturday even weeks' visit to S. and Mrs. Lo Mr. and Mrs. ro, are visitin Mr. and Mrs. on, are visitin McCallum. Mr. and Mrs. Misses Sabina Labor Day in Miss Allan, of ing Dr. and Mrs Miss Lillian A public school a holiday at her b REGULAR CO TWO ALDERME TWO BY-L The regular mo town Council wa the Council cham the aldermen we rates of the pre and adopted A communicatio Mr. E. W. Jame ing for a water s granolithic walk Mr. Jos. Kelche ing been erroneo sewer rate for his Mr. D. Dunoon. ment to constru by 150 ft. on. A letter was rec from Municipal furnish copies at the balance of the Mr. J. E. Weid C. W. Dunkley, a son of one-half owing to his leavi Mr. James Kei South Victoria A asked the Council to cancel the upon certain land by the Society. The above comm ferred to the co they relate. A report from O'Neil recommend \$300 to Mr. Wm shade trees plant and two reports for the months of showing proceedi and collections of to the committees they come. The offer of The Journal, after was not accepted. The matter refer in his communico considerable attentio directed to writ petitioning for imp Deputation His Worship Ma Jordan both outlin the meeting of the NARROW ESCAP OAKWOOD On Saturday last 2000 house propri a narrow escan ing remaining fro rain. His house