

SEEDS

From the Best Seedsmen

TURNIPS

- Hall's Westbury Elephant Jumbo Canadian Gem Hazard's Improved Derby Rennie's Frize Kangaroo Greyhound White Globe

MAISELS

- Summott Long Red Yellow Leviathan Sugar Beet

RAPE SEED

- Dwarf Essex

SUGAR CANE

- Early Amber

Dunoon's DRUG STORE

THE LINDSAY POST

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ENFORSES ROSS POLICY

The Ottawa Citizen (Conservative) came out editorially today with a strong endorsement of the principle of Sir George Ross' amendment in the Senate for an appeal to the people on the naval bill.

The Citizen pays tribute to the Imperialism of Sir George Ross, and says there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his assertion that Liberals are equally anxious, though by different means, to maintain the solidarity of the British Empire.

SENATE'S ACTION JUSTIFIED

The London Times on July 2, 1909, contained a concise report of a speech made by Mr. R. L. Borden, then leader of the Opposition, before the Constitutional Club, London, on July 1, Dominion Day.

Mr. Borden's speech, which is as follows, will justify the Senate's action in throwing out the Naval Bill. "He was aware that some feeling had been created in the British Isles owing to the fact that Canada did not by resolution or by speech from the Prime Minister vouchsafe the offer of one, two or three Dreadnoughts. He thought the resolution in the form in which it was passed, while its terms might not upon the surface seem as significant at the moment as the offer of one, or two Dreadnoughts would have been, laid down a permanent policy for the Dominion of Canada upon which both parties united, and which would serve a more practical purpose than any such offer of Dreadnoughts. The effect of the resolutions which were passed were: (1) That they recognized the duty of Canada to take her share in Imperial defence as her wealth and importance increased; (2) that the payment of regular and periodical contributions to the Imperial treasury was not, as far as Canada was concerned, the most satisfactory solution of the problem of Imperial defence; (3) that the House approved of any expenditure necessary for the speedy establishment of a Canadian navy in close relation to and in co-operation with the Imperial navy, and along the lines suggested by the Admiralty at the last Imperial Conference, and (4) that the Canadian people were prepared to make any sacrifices necessary for the purpose of co-operating with the Imperial navy in maintaining the integrity of the Empire and its naval supremacy."

It must be remembered that there was more need of an emergency contribution in 1909 than there has been at any time since. Mr. Borden on that occasion advocated the speedy establishment of a Canadian navy in close relation to and co-operation with the Imperial navy, and that is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposes today.

WOULD RESTRICT OUR AUTONOMY

The Daily News, while expressing no opinion on the Senate's decision, says: "Whatever course Mr. Borden now chooses to adopt is purely of Canadian concern. We in this country cannot fail, however, to take an interest in the development of the contest, but we are not called upon to interfere except in one particular. Some extremely reckless counsellors of Mr. Borden are urging him to seek electioneering capital by giving the struggle the complexion of a racial quarrel between the English and French. Every citizen of the Empire would be under the strictest obligation to denounce such fatal and unscrupulous levity."

Mr. Borden did not bring in his Navy Bill to deal with an emergency, for none such exists, but rather to compel the development of the Empire towards Imperial federation.

The Liberals, led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stand for the traditional ideal of an empire of autonomous sister states, each controlling its own affairs, and all united by bonds of affection, interest and common institutions.

Mr. Borden's ideal of a centralized Empire restricts drastically the autonomy of the states within it and puts its faith in machinery as a link between them.

"Whatever tactical course Mr. Borden may adopt the issue has now been plainly set before the Canadian people."

"Australians and South Africans," adds the Daily News, "have already decided against Mr. Borden." The Daily Mail, commenting on the Senate's rejection of the Naval Aid Bill, says that the only course for the Admiralty to adopt now is to forthwith lay these three ships down. Should the Canadian people ultimately vote for Premier Borden's proposal the cost of the vessels will be provided by Canada, and they will be completed by 1915. If, on the other hand, the Canadian people reject Mr. Borden's bill, the navy will not be deprived of the vessels which are essential to the Empire's safety.

The Daily Mail adds: "The narrow margin of British supremacy, if the word 'supremacy' can be used at all, may be understood from the fact that the present moment there are but 22 British battleships in commission with full crews in home waters to 20 German battleships in the same condition in the North Sea."

THE COST OF THE WAR

The official figures of Bulgarian losses during the war have been published and the total is terribly high. 330 officers and 29,711 men were killed, and 950 officers and 52,550 men wounded. Besides this, more than 3,000 are reported missing. One in ten of all those engaged in the war is an exceedingly large proportion of killed. That is the proportion according to these figures. It was an end with horrors to put a stop to horrors without an end. There is a Macedonian epigram which the would-be Bulgarian bands would repeat to the persecuted peasants of the villages: "Better an end with horrors than horrors without an end." Bulgaria has chosen the better part and she has paid the price. The number of killed compared with the wounded indicates that a high proportion of the wounded died for want of care. The terrible sufferings of the wounded, as indicated from time to time in the despatches, and the lack of medicine and treatment explains this great total of killed. The table of the casualties among the other allies taken together is about one-half that of Bulgaria.

The formation of the Balkan League probably will not survive the war. There have been several reports that Greece and Serbia are uniting to dispute the claims Bulgaria is making to the conquered territory. While the Bulgarian army was still occupied at Thessalonica the Greeks and Serbians were massing their own forces in Macedonia, with a view to conflict over the ownership of much of its area. Reports have been received of many skirmishes between Greeks and Bulgarians in the disputed regions east and northeast of Salonica, and many have been killed in these skirmishes, so it is possible that before the end comes the Allies will be fighting seriously among themselves. The war with Turkey has been bloody and cruel, and its regular operations have been aggravated by every variety of outrage and massacre, but the cruelty would be eclipsed by a war among the Balkan peoples, and such a war would be almost certain to break Serbia and Greece, says the St. John Telegraph.

Much has been written of the ethical aspect of the war against Turkey, but taken all together it is probably the most justifiable war that has been waged in recent years. The war in Tripoli had inclined many to think of every war as an immoral invention of financiers and politi-

cians, but this sharp violence to end a long oppression comes under a different category. Mankind has always judged violence and carnage as not only excusable but laudable when they are used to end another violence as gross and more permanent. Turkish rule in the Balkans has been a continued state of war. Indeed this war which is now closed was made at the treaty of Berlin. When Disraeli tore up the treaty of San Stefano and handed back Macedonia to the Turks after it had been liberated by Russia, he imposed on the future a war of liberation or else effective reform. The reform did not come and the other alternative was chosen.

But wherever the responsibility is for Macedonian misrule, the fearful cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, cannot be counted. On the people the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen throughout the years. They should have a rest now, to recover from poverty and oppression, instead of being made again the victims of unjustifiable strife.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Twelve or fifteen meetings in the past three weeks is the record of the town council. The members are certainly earning their salaries.

The little god Cupid is no friend of the jingoes. The royal marriage, which has just been celebrated in Berlin has knocked the war spectre as high as Gilroy's kite.

Toronto is in tears. A member of the Royal Family (Prince Albert) who is touring Eastern Canada, will not visit the Queen City. They "dearly love a lord" in that city.

Listen to the wail of the Tories, now that the Senate intends carrying out a policy in regard to the naval bill, which they so ardently advocated in connection with the Liberal naval policy.

Love, the wife murderer, who went to his doom on Tuesday drew the attention of wayward ones to several passages in the scripture. Too often these truths are not hearkened to until after the mischief is done.

If Mr. Borden is sure of the virtues of the naval policy why waste two or three years in an attempt to change our constitution and destroy the Senate? Why not go to the people at once?

It is expected that about one-half the pupils in the entrance classes of the city schools of Ottawa will be granted certificates this summer to permit them to enter high schools or the Collegiate Institute without trying the usual examinations.

That slanting telegraph cable on Kent-st. is not only an eyesore, but a disgrace to a corporation like the G.N.W. Tel. Co. Surely a municipality has the power to remove or insist upon the removal of anything of an unsightly nature and which tends to mar the appearance of its thoroughfares.

Kingston is having a merry war over permanent pavements. A motion was introduced in the council to cancel the contract with the Asphalt Block Co. and one belligerent alderman challenged another to resign in order to sound the public pulse regarding their attitude on the question.

MANSE GROVE—ELDON.

(Special to The Post) Mr. W. H. Campbell accompanied by Mrs. Campbell left for the West on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Young, a former pastor of St. Andrew's Church, accompanied by Mrs. Young and family, visited in this community during the past week. All were pleased to see them again. Mr. Young is stationed at Reston, Manitoba.

Dr. Smith and family, of Stouffville, spent a few days at Maple Avenue.

A lawn social is to be held in the near future in the grove here. Miss Belle McArthur, of Brampton, visited a week at her home here.

Misses Ethel and Maud McFadyen, of Lindsay, and Miss B. McFadyen, of Toronto, visited with their parents during the holiday.

Miss Helen Fisher, of Toronto, visited her parents recently.

Mr. D. Dumond, of Toronto, called on friends here a few days ago.

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mr. W. Butler, of the 4th con., who died on Tuesday of last week. The remains were interred in the Fenelon Falls cemetery. Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. R. Butler and family who will mourn the loss of a loving father.

THEIR DEPARTURE IS REGRETTED

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dundas Move to St. Thomas

In the departure of Mr. William Dundas from Lindsay this morning for St. Thomas, the town loses a citizen who has been prominently identified with its commercial interests for 21 years.

In 1892 Mr. Dundas entered the employ of the firm of Dundas & Flaville and in 1900 he became a member of that firm. He was looked upon as a capable and energetic business man, and made frequent trips to the foreign markets where he was entrusted with the extensive purchases made by his firm. He has a host of friends throughout the district who will regret to hear of his departure, but will join with the Post in wishing him success in his business career in St. Thomas.

The town also loses in Mrs. Dundas a lady who was eminently popular in church and social circles. She was prominent in every good work that tended to the advancement of the community, and as a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Ross Hospital, her magnificent record speaks for itself.

WEDDING BELLS

BAKER—LODGE

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride on Cowan Avenue, Toronto, when Miss Celia Lodge, late of Fenelon Falls, and Mr. Henry Baker, of South Tottenham, London, England, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. S. E. Grigg, of Parkdale Baptist church, Toronto. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. F. Lodge, was charmingly attired in white embroidered silk dress, and Brussels net veil trimmed with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white carnations and ferns. Miss Bessie Kilton, friend of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, wearing a silk mull dress and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. Little Bertha Lodge was flower girl and was dressed in white silk and carried a basket of white roses and pink carnations. The bridegroom was ably supported by Mr. Richard Lodge, brother of the bride. The happy couple were the recipients of numerous useful presents. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold locket and to the bridesmaid a gold brooch. After the ceremony about forty-five guests sat down to the wedding supper.—Gazette.

AFTER EFFECT

OF FEVERS

Banished Through The Use Of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Following wasting diseases such as fevers, many people find it difficult to regain their former strength. They become breathless and tired out at the least exertion; their appetite is feeble and they often feel as though death was staring them in the face. The trouble lies with the blood which has not returned to its normal condition and is lacking in the red corpuscles without which good health is impossible. It is at a time like this that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills prove their great tonic value. Every dose helps to make new, rich, blood which means health and vitality. Mrs. Theodore Foley, Athens, Ont., says: "Following an attack of typhoid fever I was left in a very weak and debilitated condition. The smallest exertion left me worn and tired out, and I was hardly able to get around, and naturally felt despondent. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they proved of the greatest benefit to me. I am now as well and strong as ever, and can do all my own work, and as we live on a farm, it goes without saying that there is much to do. I feel, therefore, that I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

If you are suffering from the after effects of fevers, la grippe, or any acute disease, you should begin to get new strength to-day through the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brookville, Ont.

Rev. W. Laahley Hall was elected president of the British Columbia Methodist Conference at Vancouver.

How to Grow Gladiolus

Written by Local Lovers of Floriculture.

Go grow gladiolus successfully the first necessity is to get good corms. Good corms do not always mean large corms, although the large corms will perhaps give you a stronger and better spike of flower. What I mean by good in this case, is the best quality you can afford to buy. If a person purchases gladiolus corms at 10 or 15 cents per dozen, whilst he may get flowers that will give him an idea that he is growing gladiolus, still when he sees some really good flowers he will feel that he has wasted both his time and his money and likely get disgusted with gladiolus altogether. In this connection I would strongly advise getting a few of the best kinds rather than a lot of inferior ones. Good sound corms of the proper age, two or three years even if they are not very large, will produce better flowers than some larger ones will, as many of the larger ones are not any too healthy.

Again there are some of the best varieties which do not produce very large corms, so that it is not always wise to judge the merit of the corm by its size. The quality of the soil in which you intend to grow gladiolus is not, perhaps, as important as in growing some other flowers. I grew in 1911 some of my best flowers in the heaviest clay in my garden, but as a general rule, the better the soil and the better the cultivation, the better results you will have. The best kind of soil and the kind you will get results from is a good sandy loam. In order to insure the greatest success begin to grow your gladiolus in the fall by preparing your bed, then spading it to a depth of about 12 to 15 inches, adding a good quantity of cow manure, and if stiff clay, put in a fair quantity of sand to lighten it up. In the spring again spade it over, breaking up all the lumps and pulverizing the soil finely. In planting I take a board 10 inches wide, lay it on the ground, and dig a trench about 6 inches wide and four or five inches deep, removing the soil on the bottom and scattering a little sand in an inch deep on this. Plant your corms about 6 inches apart each way put back the earth carefully so as not to disturb them too much, then press the soil down firmly. Gladiolus should have a full exposure to the sun, and should not be planted in the shade. Some growers recommend planting a week apart for a succession of bloom, but in practice I find that I get a succession without doing that, as at planting time there are some corms that are earlier than others, having already started to throw out rootlets and sprout, so that these are ahead of the perfectly dormant corms. When soil has been properly prepared and corms planted, the plants will require very little attention excepting that during a season of little rainfall they will require considerable watering, especially just before they come into bloom. Water, however, should be withheld after the flower spikes have been cut. Cut the spikes as soon as the first flower opens and place in water. It is a good plan to remove the terminal buds soon, as this checks the development of the stalk and throws the strength into the earlier flowers. Renew the water every second day, and cut off about an inch of the stalk, cutting diagonally to insure a freer absorption of the water. In blooming the flowers in a room, it is well to remember that shade modifies to a great extent the highly colored flowers from bright shades and tints to delicate flushes and shadings, reducing them to nearly white. To get over this it is well to place the vases containing the highly colored flowers in the morning sun for a couple of hours each day, preferably after renewing the water and shortening the stalk. This practice will give you the same results as blooming them outside. After cutting the flower spikes for them to come into strong bloom, so that if they are wanted for a special occasion, it is well to allow that time by cutting before the time of their intended use.

Gladiolus will stand shipping better than most other flowers. They can be sent almost any distance by standing them on end in a box or basket. On arrival cut a little off the end of the stalk and put them in water. They will revive in a little while and give the recipient pleasure for a week or more. Dig the corms before the ground freezes, cut off the stalk a little above the corm, and put away in a cool place. In a few weeks remove any old corms which may be adhering, then put them away until wanted for planting next spring. It is not necessary to wait until the plant lies before digging

We are Offering This Week

Evaporated Apricots, Evaporated Peaches, Prunes, different sizes, at very low prices.

Gallon cans of apples at 25c a can 3 lb. can of apples, 3 for 25c Delhi Pumpkins, 3 lb. cans, 3 for 25c Simcoe Beets, 3 cans for 25c.

Something new in Soap—Cosmos—seven bars for 25c

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M. SCHWARTZ & CO.

the corms, as a few weeks after blooming it will be matured enough to keep.

Just a word or two as to the different varieties. There are four that I know of viz., Childs, a strain originated by J. L. Childs, Lemoine Hybrids, Gravdavis and Groff's Hybrids (originated by H. H. Groff of Simcoe, Ont.) I have grown gladiolus I got from Mr. Groff continuously for seven or eight years, and have had good satisfaction. In fact I never saw finer flowers than some of the named varieties I got from his distributors, Messrs. Campbell Bros., of Simcoe. I would recommend anyone wanting to grow gladiolus to send to them for a supply.

BARN-RAISING IN SOUTH

Monday afternoon a successful raising was held at the barn of S. Hall, South Opa. The structure of the structure was completed out a hitch under the supervision of Contractor Thomas Reaboro. A big crowd was present at the raising which was ment in the evening by the of the lads and lassies of the who tripped the light fantastic on the barn floor until broad daylight. A sumptuous repast was served. A justice was done the good