

Wds
arriors

WE CAN FIT ALMOST ANY FEET FROM THE TINY TOT TO THE G. O. P. HIMSELF

For easy walking and long walking shoes here is the place to get them. You will feel as proud as a lord in a new pair. Space won't permit us to quote prices. We'll be pleased to have you call and get prices and see styles, whether you purchase or not. Our aim is to supply good goods at close prices.



Trunks, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc. Also some Hosiery lines in stock at moderate prices.
CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING as usual at

Down Town Shoe Store
J. S. McILRAITH

ectioner
Grocer

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1911

THE WESTERN FAIR

London, Canada, Sept. 8th to 16th

\$28,000.00

In Prizes and Attractions

Exhibition of Live Stock. The best ever seen in Canada

Many Unique Special Attractions, including
AERIAL, MILITARY AND BYFO ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION
JUMPING AND SPEEDING CONTESTS
BIG DOG AND CAT SHOWS. FOUR SPLENDID BANDS
A MOST ATTRACTIVE MIDWAY—BEST EVER SEEN IN LONDON
FIREWORKS DISPLAY EVERY EVENING
REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS
Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and all other information from
W. J. REID, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

School
School
Books
Applies
Best

THE TORONTO NEWS

Is now recognized throughout the Dominion as the chief Newspaper Advocate of the forces under the leadership of MR. R. L. BORDEN, which demand

A CANADIAN AND BRITISH POLICY FOR CANADA
THE NEWS WILL BE SENT DAILY BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA FOR ONE DOLLAR AND A-HALF A YEAR

ickets Here

Furniture! Furniture!

Spring is here and our

Spring Furniture Sale IS NOW ON. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

FOR THE FLOOR—Rugs, all sizes and colors, Floor Mats, Door Mats, Floor Oilcloth of different colors.
FOR THE WINDOWS—Tapestry Curtains, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Bobinette Poles, Brass Poles of different kinds.
FOR THE KITCHEN—Tables, Chairs, Glass Cupboards, etc.
FOR THE DINING ROOM—Buffets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs.
FOR THE PARLOR—Parlor Suits, China Cabinets, Odd Chairs, Parlor Tables, Music Cabinets, Picture Mouldings, Picture Frames, and all other requisites.
FOR THE HALL—Hall Racks, Hall Tables, Hall Seats.
FOR THE RED ROOM—Bed Room Suits, Mattresses, Springs, Bed Room Chairs, Couches, Lounges, etc.
NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED and will be sold at lowest living prices.
UNDERTAKING RECEIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION

EDWARD KRESS Next Door to Post Office

ED
Wool for
or trade
y Tweeds,
Groceries.
the lowest

mer

a Flours
anted

NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. It influences the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all impurities, rheumatism and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that the nervous, listlessness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face flushed over, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all diseases cease—no more vital waste from the system. If you feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS



Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, Windsor, Ont.

Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, Windsor, Ont.

Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, Windsor, Ont.

Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, Windsor, Ont.

Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, Windsor, Ont.

stimulation
intensity of food
t digested and
ives strength
ystem. Cham-
stomach and
m to perform
ally. For sale

The Imperial Immigrant

By ARTHUR HAWKES.

You smile when you discuss the immigrant, and when he is called the Imperial Immigrant, why, the idea is positively funny. Hold on, now! Think awhile and your face will come straight.

A young swell was laughing in the train the other day about "these immigrants," and he imitated, or tried to imitate, their accent. I ventured to ask him where his family came from to Canada. He said his grandfather was a Yorkshireman who came to Canada with twenty-eight shillings in his pocket, and died worth eighty-five thousand dollars.

"You needn't sneer at your grandfather," said I.

"My dear sir," he answered, "you have no right to say that. I honour my grandfather."

"Your grandfather was an immigrant," said I, "and I have no doubt you could cut his dialect with a knife."

Let me ask you something: Where would Canada have been without the tide of immigration of the last ten years? And what is the place of the British-born in that wealth-producing tide?

We are all in the same boat. Some of us are immigrants direct. Some of us are immigrants once, twice, thrice removed. Let us join together in appreciation of our common creditorship of the Empire. For we are its creditors, and we are debtors to one another.

Ever think of that? The unique glory of the Empire is not the central kingdoms, magnificent as they are. France is bigger than the United Kingdom. Germany has fifty per cent. more population. France has states across the seas. So has Germany. But compared with the British states overseas the French and German countries are pulling pigmies. They are dependents on their European owners. We are the partners of John Bull, and we increase daily in power. The future of the Empire is in our hands. Great idea, isn't it?

The Empire has been made by Emigration. It will be perpetuated, magnified, just so far as it learns the lessons of the immigrating experience: Cast thy Emigrant upon the waters, and he returns, after many days, AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The future of our inter-Imperial relations is the future of the Imperial Conference: the most remarkable Parliament that has ever been constituted. The Imperial Conference is the Emigrant Returned.

Any political bat can see the importance of the Emigrant when he goes to London in the guise of Sir Wilfrid or Mr. Fisher, the Australian Premier, or when he resides in London as Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner, of wondrous influence and almost boundless wealth.

You will be a far wiser man if you discern the importance of the future Lauriers, Fishers and Strathconas, when they arrive in the new country looking for work.

There are three-quarters of a million Imperial Immigrants in Canada endowed with all of the rights of citizenship the moment they set foot on the Canadian soil. They are raised in the atmosphere wherein all the great institutions, the noble ideals that belong to the Canadian Confederation, were begotten and nourished with vast power. They have only one thing to learn—to give Canada the first place in their affections. All other things will be added unto them, even a better accent and more command over the aspirate than they ever knew.

Among the things to be added will be a greater insight into the conditions of the land he has left, and a curious detachment in the way he looks at the affairs of that country. He leaves Britain a strong partyman. He imagines that the words "Liberal" and "Conservative" have the same meaning in Canada as they have in the United Kingdom. But, unless he is unhappily swept into the midst of some party organization in Canada, he will soon find himself wondering what sort of new political affiliations he will make when he has had time to feel his feet and take his bearings.

If he has been a Liberal, he will marvel how it is that the Liberal party in Canada, after calling aloud, and almost with tears, for a reform of the Senate, which had become a party instrument, has for fifteen years appointed practically nothing but Liberals to the Senate, until it is as partisan a body as the House of Lords itself.

If he was a Conservative in Britain he will marvel that a Conservative Government like that of Ontario legislation as that which established the Hydro-Electric Commission, that is distributing the lighting through the province over four hundred miles of transmission wires. Clearly he must sort things out for himself and be in no hurry to tie himself to either side. If he cares to learn of my experience, it is that though I took in Canada in 1885, 6, 7, and 8; 1890-1; 1904, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. I have not yet joined either of the political parties; for the only thing about which I have made up my mind concerning them is that I wish to Heaven they were both a great deal better than they are. I am going to vote against the Government on the twenty-first.

The Imperial Immigrant, if he be observant, and especially if he go to the West, will find that his relation to the Empire is more direct and vivid than ever it was in the Old Land. There he was one of forty millions, to whom the ideals of British institutions, the historical heritage of all who were born under the "Union Jack" have been taken for granted these scores and scores of years.

Perhaps his desire to vote for a candidate who advocated one man one vote, or the taxation of land values, or the crippling of the veto power of the House of Lords, he has never experienced the direct responsibility for Imperial existence which

is implied in his contribution, definite or indefinite, to the army and navy, which were the essence of national and Imperial life centuries before he was born.

He takes those things for granted; but if he happens to fall into a settlement of the West, in which Americans, Germans, Galicians, Scandinavians, Doukhobors, abound, and if he should be the only British-born there, they will judge Canada's connection with the British Empire by him, and almost by him alone. They will observe his every peculiarity. If he displays a lack of knowledge of the English language, they will wonder if all the British are like him. Do you not see that to them he is the pattern Imperialist—a living epistle known and read of them? Do you not see also, that these people to whom Canada, at the beginning, is a foreign country, attractive because it offers new chances to acquire material wealth, will, to a greater or lesser extent, judge the political wisdom of the native-born Canadian by what they think of his Imperial yokefellow?

Nowhere, in all the world, has the individual Britisher a greater responsibility than in Canada. He has charge of his own reputation; he may worthily represent the Imperial connection; he may bring discredit on the native-born.

There has begun, especially in the West, the process of turning out a new racial amalgam, similar in essence to the amalgam which took place in Britain during the centuries when the early British was joined by the Roman, and then by the Anglo-Saxon, and then by the Dane, and then by the Norman. The West is the real crucible of Canadian nationality. If the British immigrant exhibits contempt, ill-nature, ignorance, towards those who are being moulded in this newest crucible of the Empire, he will be an ingredient of fateful weakness to the amalgam.

He may go to Australia, where there is practically an entirely British population, and become an excellent part in the making up of that nation. But the responsibility, the opportunity, the privilege that belongs to his emigration to Australia, is not comparable to the privilege belonging to his immigration to Canada. There no foreign flag ever appears to challenge the devotion of Australians to their National Emblem. In thousands of homes in Canada a foreign flag has the place of choicest honour.

And we are told that in the more important of our relationships we are at the parting of the ways.

The Imperial Immigrant unlike all the rest; finds above him the accustomed emblem. For him there surely can be no parting.

IX.
"If You Were Sir Wilfrid"
By ARTHUR HAWKES.

After we left Madeira, on the way to South Africa, before the wireless news services were being given to ocean liners, a journalist who was on board issued a daily paper that was full of alleged Marconigrams. The first number explained that he was going to run the world, for once in his life. He succeeded, as far as we were concerned, for he gave us news every day that might really have come through Fleet Street.

The man who votes in a general election is just as much Prime Minister, to the limit of his capacities, as Sir Wilfrid himself, and he ought to take as much interest in the questions that are involved in his approach to the ballot box as my journalist friend did in arguing out the problems of the world for the edification of the passengers of the Dunottar Castle.

The obvious answer to the suggestion "if you were Sir Wilfrid?" is that you would do as Sir Wilfrid does. But I do not mean to be as precise as that in the heading I have given to this article. What I really mean is, "What would you do if you were in Sir Wilfrid's place?"

It is pretty hard, of course, to put yourself in the place of a man who lives an entirely different life from that of practically all of his fellow-countrymen. Sir Wilfrid is a statesman, which is infinitely more than a politician. Every statesman is compelled to make a politician of himself; but all the King's horses and all the King's men could not make a statesman out of most of the astute politicians who keep their eyes on public opinion, in the hope that they may get their hands on the public purse.

One of the many disabilities of the statesman, I am sure, is that he can very seldom do as he would like to do. When an ardent young spirit begins to get interested in politics because some great question appeals to his mind and conscience, he draws mental pictures of an ideal Prime Minister—a veritable two-edged sword of righteousness—cleaving his way to everlasting honour; destroying the evil; despising the mean, and generally deserving a high place among the apostles and idealists of the race.

Unhappily, that view of things cannot survive a long experience of this damaged world. Most of us are not highly idealistic persons. The spirit of public service for the sake of public service does not too widely abound. One of the first things you have to learn is that the people who do not take an exalted view of public duty are citizens just as much as those who would die for their country, and starve for it—a much more serious sacrifice, for it came across what struck me as fairly a perfect illustration of this in the conversation of an excellent citizen of Brockville the other day. The Minister of Railways is a Brockville man, and my friend was roundly abusing him because his department had put men to work in Halifax just about election time on jobs which had more relation to the necessities of the election than to the needs of the Intercolonial Railway. I ventured to suggest to him that probably the Minister would far rather not do that sort of thing, but that he might feel himself obliged to do it because of long-established custom; because of certain obligations which have been incurred in the past; because of half a dozen reasons, not one of them good in the highest moral atmosphere, but all of

How can Governments be saved? They should die young, lest they forget. Take Sir Wilfrid's Government. It shows too many signs that is not as paradoxical as it sounds. Is it decrepit? Sir Wilfrid isn't. Some of his Ministers aren't. But, as an entity, it has lived its day. It gives no signs of originating policies. It does what it feels obliged to do—and it does it in that kind of a way. Take an example: The Grain Growers demanded certain things which were never dreamed of when the Government came into power. Some of those things are conceded—because—well because they had to be conceded, or power in the West would flee. But other things solemnly declared years ago to be vital to respectable government in Canada remain untouched, and apparently will so remain. The Senate was to be re-

X.
Running Ottawa From The Country
By ARTHUR HAWKES.

Governments are the strangest institutions on earth. They act for the nation, but they represent a party. Sometimes they are bigger than their party, sometimes they are not. Woe betide the country whose Government is no bigger than the party that makes it into a Government.

Happily, in British countries, the spirit of independent freedom is such that most Governments serve the country pretty well. That is especially true in their early years. New Brooms sweep clean. New Governments try, as a rule, to sweep clean. It is an exhausting enterprise, especially where many of the functions of government are bound up with the industrial development of localities.

Public offices are meant for pure-minded patriots—a scarce breed. The custom of rewarding with public office men who have worked for party ends is a bad custom—but it is inevitable in a worldly world. For, if there be two men equally fitted for an election and one has worked in an election and the other has loftily held aloof from the turmoil of a disputatious episode; who should get the office?

The best you can do is to do the best with available material. What is the use of a high-minded man, against whom nobody can say a word, compelling different politicians if he refuses to turn a hand to make political contests clean and honourable. We need the best men we can get in public life. We need to treat them decently. Ottawa is only the reflection of the rest of the country. A clean country means a clean Ottawa, and vice versa.

I have been preaching the doctrine that, up to the limit of his capacity and opportunity, every voter is his own Prime Minister. If his voting is the sole active exercise of his political duty it is as important to him as a decision to bring in a great bill is important to the Prime Minister. He is the ultimate authority for the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is his servant; not his master.

Governments tend to become arrogant when they have comfortable, obedient majorities. We need not imagine any moral superiority on our part merely because we are not in any Government. Human nature is pretty much the same in Grit and Tory. Heaven save us from becoming perfect political Pharisees.

How can Governments be saved? They should die young, lest they forget. Take Sir Wilfrid's Government. It shows too many signs that is not as paradoxical as it sounds. Is it decrepit? Sir Wilfrid isn't. Some of his Ministers aren't. But, as an entity, it has lived its day. It gives no signs of originating policies. It does what it feels obliged to do—and it does it in that kind of a way. Take an example: The Grain Growers demanded certain things which were never dreamed of when the Government came into power. Some of those things are conceded—because—well because they had to be conceded, or power in the West would flee. But other things solemnly declared years ago to be vital to respectable government in Canada remain untouched, and apparently will so remain. The Senate was to be re-

formed, because it had become a party refuge. The Senate is a strongly House-of-Lordsly parliament now as it was in the days when Sir Wilfrid condemned it. It is Liberal now; it was Conservative then. The creditors of a party in power are apt to increase, and senatorships are convenient.

So much for decrepitude. What are the signs of autocracy—I mean the signs that everybody can see without taking a trip to Ottawa? They are abundant enough. They are found in the way little things are magnified and big things are minimized. Take two: The Navy. The decision to build a navy was taken without reference to the people, and without that amount of general discussion by the country which we allow on occasions to take the place of a general election. The impression has gone abroad that the Navy is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring—that it is founded more on party expediency than in national wisdom. However wrong the impression may be, it is the direct fruit of the Government's assumption that it is the master of the people.

An earnest Liberal told me it was one of the things that had to be undertaken without reference to popular discussion, because of the unreasonable nervousness of Quebec. But it hasn't done any good in Quebec. The penalty of autocratically assuming things on behalf of Quebec is already being paid.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Canada is neither autocratic nor decrepit. The people in the country cannot afford to be less vigilant towards a Government merely because it has been in office a long time. They must run Ottawa from the country, and not be run from Ottawa.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Canada is neither autocratic nor decrepit. The people in the country cannot afford to be less vigilant towards a Government merely because it has been in office a long time. They must run Ottawa from the country, and not be run from Ottawa.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Canada is neither autocratic nor decrepit. The people in the country cannot afford to be less vigilant towards a Government merely because it has been in office a long time. They must run Ottawa from the country, and not be run from Ottawa.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Canada is neither autocratic nor decrepit. The people in the country cannot afford to be less vigilant towards a Government merely because it has been in office a long time. They must run Ottawa from the country, and not be run from Ottawa.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Canada is neither autocratic nor decrepit. The people in the country cannot afford to be less vigilant towards a Government merely because it has been in office a long time. They must run Ottawa from the country, and not be run from Ottawa.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Canada is neither autocratic nor decrepit. The people in the country cannot afford to be less vigilant towards a Government merely because it has been in office a long time. They must run Ottawa from the country, and not be run from Ottawa.

Reciprocity. An ex-Cabinet Minister has said that the Reciprocity Agreement was never discussed by the Cabinet until it was completed and the whole thing, by arrangement with Washington, was ready for immediate submission to Parliament. The Government had not "caucused" on the subject with its supporters, whose only alternative was immediately to obey or to slay the Government.

Those who were directly responsible for the Agreement were the Elder Brethren of the Cabinet, who, to judge by the sequel, had no real conception of the change that had come over Canada since they were enamoured of good words from Washington. "Autocratic decrepitude" exactly fits the situation.

Mr. Land Hunter Look Here

H. H. MILLER The Hanover Conveyancer OFFERS

325 ACRES close to Proton Station, brick dwelling, fine large out-buildings windmill &c.; hay, 2 tons to acre, only \$5,500. Knocks the sunshine off Alberta bargains.

533 ACRES near Proton Station and Saugeen Junction, fine brick residence, splendid barn, splendid soil, good water, orchard &c. Will sell less than \$25 an acre. A bargain surely.

A HARDWARE and Tinsmith Business Grey County, post office in corner. Less than \$10,000 will buy 40 acres of land store and dwelling, barn, other fruit dwelling and \$4,000 stock.

GENERAL COUNTRY STORE 6 1/2 miles from Durham; very cheap.

Large number of cheap farm properties. Money to Lend at Low Rates. Lands bought and sold. Debts collected. All kinds of writings drawn.

No man who does business with H. H. Miller is ever satisfied to go elsewhere. Our methods seem to please. Always Prompt. Never Negligent.

H. H. MILLER - Opposite The Re House, Hanover

THE People's Mills



A small or large bag of a fine grain, white, nutritious flour, is sold as our brand. Have you ever tried it? Get your grocer to give you our kind next time and see the superior baking qualities it possesses. Better and more wholesome, because of a secret process that we put the wheat through. Don't forget.

ECLIPSE

A blend of 1/2 Manitoba and 1/2 Ontario wheat and is a strictly first class family flour

SOVEREIGN

Our pure Manitoba flour, made from No. 1 Manitoba wheat cannot be beat or either bakers or domestic use

PASTRY FLOUR

Is made from selected winter wheat and is a superior article for making pastry, etc.

Special Reduction on Flour in 5 and 10 Bag Lots.

Goods delivered anywhere in town.

Chopping Done Every Day

All up-to-date flour and feed on grocers keep our flour for sale. Our grocer does not keep it come to the mill and we will use you right. Call us up by telephone No. 8.

All kinds of Grain bought at Market Price.

John McGowan

ELLIOTT Business College

TORONTO, ONT.

Recognized as "Canada's High Class Commercial School". The first institution absolutely first-class. Write today for our free catalogue. Enter now.

them cogent in practical politics—that in fact a Minister might be very much in the position of one who, while he feels that the tipping system in hotels and other places is essentially wrong and under some circumstances iniquitous, still submits to the custom; and so far perpetuates something which in its way is as bad, if not worse than tempting of men to vote through giving them a temporary job.

I am not excusing the evils of political life. They disgrace politics far too often. They will continue to disgrace politics until more and more people understand that politics is the science of Government, for which the highest-minded amongst us have a special responsibility, whether we recognize it or not. The people who sneer at politicians ought to do their duty and go into politics.

Imagine what Sir Wilfrid's position must be when he contemplates the last fifteen years from this point of view. I hazard a guess that Sir Wilfrid would like to make it impossible for any Government in Canada to remain in office more than ten years. But the habit of holding power becomes as strong with him as the habit of holding tips becomes incurable in the waiter. It is much easier for us to tell Sir Wilfrid what he ought to do than it would be for Sir Wilfrid or for ourselves, if we were in his place, to do it. But that does not free Sir Wilfrid from criticism or the results of criticism. He himself will tell you that the statesman who is not furnished with abundant criticism will soon become like a man on the