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THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

While it cannot be affirmed that the question at issue between the United States and Japan is without any dangerous element it is hard to believe that either nation is anxious for war or unwilling to avert it by all honorable means. In both countries the matter in dispute is complicated by particular political considerations, not quite of the same order, but in their respective ways none too easy to handle by the governments in power. In the United States the position illustrates the difficulty experienced by the federal authorities in controlling the action of individual states which constitutionally possess sovereign rights limited only by what was voluntarily conceded for the common good. Japan, on the other hand, is as yet only serving her apprenticeship in self-government, and her parties have not yet advanced to the stage when the interests of party are freely subordinated to the general interest of the nation. If the cable despatches are to be credited, the educational grievances of the Japanese residents in California are being used by the present opposition as a weapon in their electoral campaign for the purpose of discrediting the government. And the more successful this proves to be the greater the temptation offered the government to assume an unnecessarily absolute and determined attitude.

Neither country—Japan least of all—can hope to gain any advantage that would outweigh the burden war, whatever its result, would entail. The United States would be an opponent of quite another caliber and temper to Russia and failure in the case of Japan would set her back for generations. It is inconceivable that statesmen who have shown themselves so alert and adaptable should fail to appreciate the risk involved in defeat, or to exhaust every resource of diplomacy before embarking on so hazardous an enterprise. Nor is it likely that they will fall victims to any self-deception regarding the policy of the United Kingdom if any other course were pursued, and it may be taken as certain that British influence will be thrown unreservedly on the side of peace. Fortunately, the governments of both countries have shown no inclination to view the controversy other than dispassionately or to depart from an absolutely correct attitude. Even the announced despatch of the United States fleet to the Pacific Coast has not ruffled the diplomatic current, nor will the further intimation that large supplies of Welsh coal have been ordered for the use of the fleet. Nevertheless, such provisions for possible contingencies have an ugly look, however much their reasonableness may be allowed. Their advisability justifies the contention that the surest preservative of peace is preparedness for war. Whatever else wise provision may do it at least obviates the necessity of taking enforced action, which from its very character may easily aggravate a strained situation. One thing the action of the federal government certi-

ties—its confidence in the permanence of the understanding between the United Kingdom and the United States.

JUST A TRIFLE MIXED UP.

The American Review of Reviews is being hauled over the coals for publishing the photograph of Sir Frederick Borden, and describing him as "minister of militia and defence and leader of the opposition." These blunders seem inevitable when anyone attempts to write about a foreign country. A leading Canadian newspaper once discussed at some length the presidential possibilities of a prominent politician of the United States, who at the time had been dead and buried for months. In 1896 the leading newspapers of Germany gravely announced that "McKinley" was a native of China. The fact that he hailed from Canton bore out the suggestion. The ordinary United States daily, in commenting upon the Russian drama, or the German reichstag, must often perpetrate the same species of unconscious humor.

Just now our sedate contemporary, The Mail and Empire, is possessed with the idea that President Roosevelt is about to declare war on Japan in order to bring about his re-election as president. Whether this be true or not, and it is a very serious charge against the ruler of a friendly nation, the arguments in support of it, supposed to be drawn from history, are remarkably inaccurate to say the least.

(1) The Spanish-American War, as we are told, was brought on during President McKinley's campaign for re-election. "Spain would scarcely have been attacked," it is said, "had the blowing up of the Maine happened in the first or second year of a presidential term."

What are the facts? Mr. McKinley became president in March, 1897; the Maine incident happened in February, 1898, and the entire Spanish-American War was over by July, 1898.

(2) Grover Cleveland is credited with the Venezuelan message to promote his re-election. But as a matter of fact this incident occurred in the second year of his second term, and had passed into history long before the next election, at which, by the way, he was not a candidate.

(3) Finally we are told that "By sending home Sackville West, President Harrison risked war with Britain to make political capital in his struggle for another term of office."

But the Sackville West incident happened in 1888, and Mr. Harrison was not president at the time when Sackville West was in the United States. But inaccuracies like these do not disturb the ordinary reader, and it is likely that only those who live, or had lived, in Canada saw how absurd it was to find the same man labeled "Venezuela" and "Spain" in the Review of Reviews as "minister of militia and defence" and also as "leader of the opposition."

MINING POLICY.

When the political and economic troubles of the Transvaal are traced to their source it will be found in the over-capitalization of the gold mines. This is the reason why its wealth of precious mineral has become rather a curse than a blessing. The necessity that, called for dividends on capital representing not proper expenditure on plant and equipment, but huge speculative and anticipated profits, was the true cause of the demand for cheap Chinese labor. Prudent action on the part of the Transvaal Government at the time would have obliterated or at least greatly relieved the series of events that culminated in the late war and have left many serious difficulties and problems in their train.

Ontario is not situated politically as the Transvaal was, but unless its natural wealth and resources are administered with care and prudence, it will be sooner or later face to face with a parallel economic situation. Mineral wealth is of inestimable value, not only for its immediate use in stimulating the development of industry and commerce, but because it offers an admirable opportunity for establishing the well-being of the wage-earner on a safe and sound basis. But if for its profitable earning, working expenses must be reduced below their fair percentage, the community is injured in more ways than one. A policy that ensures the best labor conditions by preventing excessive over-capitalization is the best for Ontario.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Mr. Justice Riddell is right in saying that the honor of Canada is at stake in the matter of the escape of Mr. Bartels. The Gaynor-Greene escapade is too recent for another scandal growing out of an extradition proceeding against a wealthy prisoner, to be desirable. Surely someone is responsible. Everything indicates that Bartels' disappearance was not the carrying out of a momentary impulse. There is everything to show that it was planned, and that more than one person was cognizant of it, and that he is now benefiting by their efforts in his behalf.

With the guilt or innocence of the man himself, and with the technical defects which may, or may not, exist in the proceedings for his extradition, we have nothing to do. The fact remains that a man in custody of the law walked off in broad daylight and has not been apprehended.

What does the provincial government propose to do about it? Is any officer of New Hamburg, his reached his 57th year, and has been identified with the militia for the past 40 years or more. In October, 1864, he was attached to the Queen's Own Rifles and came out of that service a 66 veteran. He has been identified with the 29th regiment since 1870.

He comes natural by his liking for military affairs, because the story is told that his father was a lieutenant in the Little York militia in 1837, and was the man who put the torch to the Caroline, which act did much to bring disaster upon the ambitions of William Lyon Mackenzie.

Capt. McCallum is the oldest druggist in New Hamburg and is considered one of the most enterprising and lively citizens of that town. He is in the city attending the wedding of his niece.

Capt. McCallum retires.

Leaves the 29th Regiment after an Honorable Career.

Capt. Frederick H. McCallum has been retired from the 29th regiment from the rank of captain, by a late militia order.

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GRAIN CARRIED ON THE LAKES

The following statement, showing shipments of grain by vessel from Fort William and Port Arthur since the opening of navigation, April 29, 1907, has just been received at the Toronto Board of Trade from F. E. Gibbs, wheat inspector at Fort William:

Port of Consignment.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Owen Sound	582,233	1,263,772	95,106	95,107
Midland	1,173,000	.....	.....	.....
Tiffin	205,000	.....	.....	.....
Depot Harbor	2,071,519	476,151	122,575	.....
Collingwood	152,400	.....	.....	.....
Port Edward	907,166	7,000	5,000	.....
Meaford	351,957	132,266	10,353	.....
Goderich	1,089,524	504,342	61,428	54,667
Thorold	59,050	.....	73,873	131,635
Kingston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott	4,103,047	1,988,011	.....	.....
Montreal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron	93,368	.....	.....	.....
.....	*314,542	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	1,045,294	.....	*38,521	.....
.....	*3,902,293	.....	.....	.....

In Canadian vessels	11,834,162	4,371,543	368,336	281,410
In Foreign vessels	4,216,836	969,518	38,521	.....
Totals	16,050,998	5,341,062	406,858	281,410

*Foreign vessels.

Encouraging reports of the local wheat crop have been coming to grain dealers from all over the province since the first of the month. Of course, it's rather difficult at present to get a line on the probable grain production for the present season, as reports on this point are rather conflicting, but it is certain that, with the continuation of the present fine weather, the next few weeks will assure at least a three-quarter crop of wheat, while coarse grains will be up to the average. Advances from the district round Thorold state that a crop of anywhere from one-half to one-third last year's may be anticipated. The spring crop is rather backward. Hay is reported as somewhat light. About Lis-towel half the crop was badly damaged by the recent unseasonable weather; the other half, with the continuation of fine weather, will likely yield an average crop.

News from the west is by no means bright or encouraging. James Carruthers & Co. have received a telegram from their traveling expert, who states that crops from Melita to Oxbow are much dried up. Around Carleton Place, thousands of acres may never be cut, also some districts will yield a fairly good crop. It is not likely that the average will be higher than ten to twelve bushels. From Estevan to Moosejaw there has been an abundant rainfall, too much in places.

The outcome of the crop here is rather uncertain. Crops look well along the main line from Moosejaw to Regina, but are easily two weeks late. The agent of the Winnipeg Elevator, who has been touring Southern Manitoba the last ten days, says that, in general, the crops there won't average above seven bushels, and that many large areas will have to be plowed up. Taking this estimate as fairly accurate, the total yield of wheat this season will not be more than 60,000,000 bushels, or 40,000,000 bushels less than last crop.

to be suspended or dismissed? Is there to be any investigation? The attorney-general may, upon consideration, find fault in this case issues far more important than some others which seem to engross the attention of his department.

A THIRD ROUTE.
Editor World: Taxpayers do not understand your attitude in dropping the very feasible plan of a viaduct from the corner of Danforth-road and Broad-view-avenue across to Wellesley-street. The city owns the land that would be required, so that there would be no land damages, and the bridge itself would cost no more than the other routes, the city engineer, as you have reported, stating that \$200,000 would cover the whole cost. Such a bridge would give direct access to the centre of the city for residents on Danforth-avenue, and the Don Mills-road, and the northeast generally, and that is what is wanted. Later on the Bloor-street viaduct can be built straight across, but let us have what we need and what we can get now.

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GOOD CIGARS SCARCE
ALL DUE TO STRIKE

Labor Situation in Havana Has a Distressing Effect on Smokers.

There is a famine in good cigars in Toronto and everywhere else on the North American continent, and is due to the fact that there is a strike on between the manufacturers and workers in Havana, Cuba. The strike has been on for over a year, and there seems to be precious little prospect of any easement.

The Havana Post of June 30 has the following to say regarding the strike:

"All hopes of an early settlement of the differences between the striking tobacco workers and the manufacturers seem to have faded with the passing of yesterday. The strikers held meetings during the day and last night and the speakers were in every instance the agitators whose handiwork the strike is, and insisted on the rejection of the proposition made by Don Gustavo Bock in Cuba."

"The listeners were told that their brothers in all parts of the world would aid them in resisting the manufacturers and in obtaining compliance with their demand for payment in American money instead of Spanish gold. Thus has signally failed the last effort to relieve a distressing situation and the outlook is far from bright. The refusal of the strikers to return to work at the 1 per cent increase in wages offered by President Bock was expected, but it was thought that when the final moment arrived some 'Moses' would arise and lead the army of workers from the danger of serious want and thus end the most unfortunate strike which has occurred in Havana in many years."

"The ultimatum issued by the Havana Tobacco Company will stand and it seems now to be a question of the survival of the fittest. The offer of a 5 per cent increase in wages has, according to the terms of the ultimatum, ceased to exist."

Those who are in close touch with the situation declare that the manufacturers are not very anxious just at present to meet the demands of their workmen, because raw material for the best cigars is very limited this year. The last two crops have been rather poor, and there is very little hope that the situation will be put right until the first of October, when the new crop, and it is hoped, better crop will come into the hands of the manufacturers.

One would suppose that cigar dealers all over the world would have been in touch with the situation in Havana, respecting the fact that very few have the foresight to adequately estimate the present situation. Among those, however, is G. W. Muller, 'Frank' Bock Building, who a year ago saw that the labor conditions in Havana would inevitably result in the present famine of cigars. He ordered his stocks accordingly, and to-day finds himself in possession of an immense stock of the best cigars and in a position very much better than many other cigar importers on the continent.

The word, in conversation with Mr. Muller yesterday, speaking about the strike, was told that when he was in New York last week he was offered 25 cents a pound for the value of all his cigars that he then held in bond, but he refused to make the deal.

BUILDING OF ROADS
ON A BETTER BASIS

Commissioner Campbell Submits Annual Report—Effect of Automobiles.

The eleventh report on highway improvement by Deputy Minister Campbell has just been issued. Significant, he observes, is giving way to business methods, and townships are putting their highways on a cash basis, centralizing the supervision in from one to four commissioners, and using labor-saving machinery.

Twenty-five per cent of the money spent on roads in Ontario from 1895 to 1905. The magnitude of these figures, says Mr. Campbell, is concealed from year to year by the distribution among a large number of municipalities. To encourage a larger outlay before proper systems of contracts and management are in use, it is suggested that a greater weight.

The results heretofore, remarks Mr. Campbell, have been in the favor of the principle of municipal ownership, as a tremendous outcry would ensue were no better results obtained by private companies. His commendation of the county systems to remedy the failure. Certain roads should be selected in each district for form main market lines, to be in charge of the county councils. The remainder would be controlled by the townships.

"The situation," says Mr. Campbell, "is at present being complicated by the use of automobiles. The automobile on the country road is undoubtedly producing, at the present time, much mischief. Occasionally accidents are reported, and that the number is not greater is partially due to the fact that farmers, and their wives and daughters especially, are compelled to use the roads with horses less than they would otherwise do, owing to the fear of meeting an automobile. This is most unfortunate, and it is in a matter of surprise that much feeling has arisen antagonistic to the automobile."

"The cheapening of the motor car," as Mr. Campbell will lead to its general adoption, and as in Europe, motor vehicles will be adapted to farm traffic and the collection and carriage of farm produce to market. This will tend to solve the difficulty and improve the roads throughout the country."

"The construction of a vast amount of information on the planning and construction of roads, the use of concrete for bridges and culverts and all that is necessary in country road-making."

Fell From Train.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 11.—F. Losie of Elmira, a Knight Templar, returning from the convalescent at Saratoga, fell from a sleeping car early this morning and was killed.

Christian Endeavor Officers.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 11.—Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, Mass., was unanimously re-elected president of the United States Society of Christian Endeavor.

Other officers elected were: Hiram T. Lathrop of Boston, treasurer; George B. Grant of Boston, clerk of the corporation, and Fred H. Kidder of Boston, auditor, a position newly created.

Stolen Portrait Returned.

BERLIN, July 11.—The portrait of Emperor Nicholas of Russia, which was mysteriously stolen from the National Gallery of this city, has been returned to the gallery by mail.

Natural Gas Inspection.

John Toyn, Welland, and John Scott, Petrol, have been appointed inspectors to enforce the provisions of a proposed act respecting the waste of natural gas and plugging of wells passed at the last session of the legislature. Salaries of \$600 a year will be paid.

Without Alcohol

A Strong Tonic Without Alcohol
A Body Builder Without Alcohol
A Blood Purifier Without Alcohol
A Great Alternative Without Alcohol
A Doctor's Medicine Without Alcohol
Ayer's Sarsaparilla Without Alcohol

Without Alcohol

Without Alcohol

Continuing the Early Closing program the store will close each Saturday of July and August at 1 p. m.

SUMMER SUITS FOR \$5.95

Do you know the true meaning of that word "Suit"?



When a man's clothes fit well, look new and stylish and are durable, he's wearing a "suit." Here's a chance for you to wear one and save dollars on the outlay, too!

Tailored right here in our own workrooms, under careful supervision of clothing experts' years of practical experience in suiting particular men. Middlemen's profits avoided, material and quality sure to be right.

Come in and see the result. Feel the goods. Every inch good, honest quality, of light grey homespun tweed, in plain and overchecked patterns. Cool, dressy and serviceable.

Coat—Made up single-breasted style, with "well-built" shoulders and latest back crease effect.

Trousers—Unlined, with cuffs and loops for belt. Suit will hold its shape, wear well and give entire satisfaction.