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LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

THE BURDEN OF GERMANY.

Amid all the warnings addressed to the British people to beware of Germany, one is apt to overlook the fact that the empire of the Kaiser is bearing a burden increasing so rapidly in weight that its Government will soon have enough to do in managing its own affairs, without menacing other countries. It is true Britain has a heavy debt; yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer is arranging to meet his increased naval expenditure, and at the same time provide funds for the improvement of the social conditions of the people, without adding to that debt. But what is the state of Germany?

The deficit in Germany's finances last year amounts to $45,000,000. There will be another deficit this year of at least $100,000,000, unless the Reichstag passes some of the proposed tax bills, which are very unpopular. Last year larger sums were borrowed. This year there is to be an issue of $200,000,000—part for the empire, and part for Prussia specially. And there are grave doubts if this will be sufficient to tide them over the year. Germany, in times of peace, is borrowing more than Britain has sometimes borrowed during war.

The money markets show the effects of this condition. Even Italy can get money more cheaply than Germany. It can get 102 for a 3½ per cent loan; Germany can only get 95½ for similar bonds. In fact, Germany has to pay in the money market very nearly as much as Spain.

The debt of the empire in peace times is increasing rapidly; the burdens resting on the people are getting heavier; statistics show the condition of the laboring classes to be growing worse instead of better. How long can this state of affairs continue? Assuming that the Kaiser and his people are as anxious for a war with Britain as the prophets of evil declare, have they that command of the sinews of war necessary for a conflict?

Of course, it is not a new idea for a Government to rush its people into war, and by appealing to national pride and prejudice turn their thoughts from domestic evil; but the results of that policy generally leave the last state much worse than the first. The Third Napoleon tried it with most unfortunate consequences, both for himself and his people. Will Germany try it, in view of the lessons of history?

Such a thing is possible; and, therefore, it would not be wise policy for Britain to sit supinely. The old lion should not sleep. But he need not erect his mane and roar. There should be a sharp outlook, a closing up of the ranks, a call to attention; but with it all a spirit unperturbed. Bluster is too often akin to panic. Neither is characteristic of the British people, and should be discouraged.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

The report on the mineral production of Canada recently issued by the Department of Mines, is for the year 1906, the delay being attributed to the "difficulties incidental to obtaining information through correspondence." Much of the material presented in the report has, however, appeared from time to time in the form of bulletins. Nevertheless there is considerable in the document that is both new and interesting.

The condition of the mining industry during the year under review was one of great prosperity, achieving greater progress and giving better results than in any previous year. In 1905 the total mineral output of the Dominion aggregated $69,078,999, as compared with a little over $60,000,000 in 1904; but in 1906 the output reached a total value of $79,286,697—an increase of $10,207,658, or 14.7 per cent, over the production of the previous year, and that, too, in spite of a continued falling off in the country's total gold output.

Since 1895 the growth of Canada's mineral production has been most marked. In that year it amounted to but $20,505,917. A steady annual increase in production is shown during the years following until 1901, when a maximum of $65,804,611 was reached. The next three years showed slight decreases, and in 1904 the production fell to $60,673,897, as shown above. The next year a large increase placed the output beyond the former high mark, followed by a still larger increase in 1906.

Examination of the statistics of production during the last mentioned year shows that $41,949,563, or 52.9 per cent of the total value, is to be attributed to the value of the metals contained in the metallic ores shipped; $37,037,134, or 46.7 per cent of the total value, was contributed by the non-metallic minerals, of which $11,530,528 represented the value of the structural or building materials and clay products, and $25,506,606 the value of such minerals as coal, asbestos, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, etc

Nearly one-fourth of our total mineral production is to be attributed to the mining of coal, which in 1903 and several preceding years occupied first place in point of value, contributing about 14½ per cent of the total, and is closely followed by copper, with 13½ per cent, and nickel over 11 per cent, while silver and lead together accounted for about 11 per cent of the total. To the metallic ores, together with the fuels, therefore, is to be credited over 79 per cent of the total output.

Comparing the mineral production in 1906 with that of the preceding year large increases are shown in nearly all the important mineral products, the chief exceptions being gold; lead, with a decreased output though a higher aggregate value, and petroleum. Thirteen items show a total increase of $12,292,040, and four items a decrease of $2,870,965.

The accompanying table shows the value of production by provinces in the years named:

	1905.	1906.
British Columbia.....	$22,386,008	$25,299,600
Ontario	18,833,292	25,111,682
Nova Scotia.....	11,507,047	12,894,303
Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon	11,387,642	10,092,726
Quebec	4,405,975	5,242,053
New Brunswick.....	559,035	646,328
Totals.....	$69,078,999	$79,286,697

Of the total minerals and mineral products during 1906, $38,800,900 worth was exported.

Sir James Whitney, speaking to his constituents at Morrisburg the other night, again declared himself in favor of sending not one but several Dreadnoughts to England. The other naval expert, Admiral Beresford, who thinks this a poor policy, will now have an opportunity to reconsider his opinion.

Chemists, reasoning from the length of time involved in the growth of radium, announce that the world is at least 240,000,000 of years old. Some time ago, geologists placed the earth's age at about that figure. Then it was computed that the sun itself was only 115,000,000 of years old. The question is evidently in doubt; but when we come to reckon a person's age by hundreds of millions of years, a few hundred millions one way or the other does not amount to much for all practical purposes.

A BIRD TO HIS MATE IN MAYTIME

[Horace Varney, in Manitoba Free Press.]

Sang a little bird, in a budding tree,
"All, all is mine, all things that I see—
The mountains there, and the waters near
That sparkle and dance in the sunshine clear.

Oh, little wife, see
What is ours to share—
All the world, so wide,
So good and fair!"

Here comes a bee, and he's singing, too,
He says: "What a wonderful world I view,
With sunshine to make the buds unfold
Where I may search for my sweets and gold.

It's mine, all mine!"
Now the glad bee cries,
"This wonderful world
That greets my eyes!"

A child is coming—hark, what does he say
"I am so happy, happy today!
Mountains, I love you! I love you, lake,
And every good thing that God did make."

"Oh, little wife!"
Sang the bird in the tree,
"Stay for a moment
And sing with me!"

MAN'S REFUGE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Premier Asquith has the most effective argument that is presented by any of the men who are opposing woman suffrage. He runs.

A GOOD IDEA.

[Hamilton Herald.]

London's civic federation has got off to a good start. It is a good thing, and worthy of imitation.

A GOOD SIGN.

[Toronto News.]

The absence of important business failures in the Canadian west during the recent financial depression may be accepted as indicating remarkable solidity in the commercial fabric of so new a country.

CALGARY'S GROWTH.

[Calgary Herald.]

Twenty-five years ago Calgary was a tent-town and a collection of shacks. A little over ten years ago it had reached the dignity of a town of 3,000 inhabitants. The census of 1901 placed the population a little over 6,000. Five years later—at the special census of 1906—Calgary's population was recorded at 11,967. Two years ago the municipal census gave the city 21,040 inhabitants. And today another municipal enumeration is being made which, it is believed, will put the figures between 28,000 and 30,000.

THE WONDERFUL "I."

[Ottawa Free Press.]

Sir James Whitney's speech to his home-folk at Morrisburg seems to have been a kind of swan song to show the faithful Tories of Dundas how much better "I" could have handled the defence question, had "I" been in the House of Commons, than did one R. L Borden.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

[Peterboro Review.]

In 1878 Sir John Macdonald moved a resolution which declared that a national policy (of high taxation) would eventually tend to procure for Canada a reciprocity of trade with the United States. We all know how it failed after eighteen years of close trial. The virtual revenue tariff of the Liberal Government in operation for thirteen years has done more to bring the United States to sue for reciprocity than did the policy of high taxation.

MARTINDALE DEFENDS ROOSEVELT AS HUNTER

Declares Doctor Long's Attack on Ex-President as "Game Butcher" Unjust.

The Philadelphia Ledger of May 28 has had an interview with the well known ex-Londoner, Mr. Thomas Martindale, who is now a highly successful businessman in the Quaker City. The Ledger says:

Thomas Martindale, merchant, big game hunter and friend of Theodore Roosevelt, has turned to the defense of the ex-President, following the attack of Dr. William J. Long on the African hunter, terming him a "game butcher." Mr. Martindale is acquainted with Dr. Long, and knows the inside history of the dispute between Dr. Long and the ex-President. However, in his defense of Mr. Roosevelt he does not attack Dr. Long, preferring not to be drawn into the personal controversy.

"I know Dr. Long and think I understand his animus in this last attack on Mr. Roosevelt, but will say nothing of it," said Mr. Martindale yesterday. "My only knowledge of the game shot by Mr. Roosevelt is gleaned from the newspapers, and I wish to discount these stories of the daily bag of game. I fail to see how the reports can reach here so soon, when the hunter is 400 miles from telegraph offices in a wild part of Africa. It would be an impossible feat to bring the data of the daily game bag to Mombassa.

"These figures supply me with my information of the animals killed. If the former President has killed more game than he ought, it has been done in the heat of the moment. I believe Mr. Roosevelt is right in whatevor he does. The excitement of the chase may have prompted him in killing more game than is justifiable. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of intense energy, fearless and tireless. Thus after tracking game he may kill more than he would if under ordinary conditions. In my conversations with him relative to big game hunting, he always has impressed me as a man with humane motives who would do nothing wrong. I consider him the most remarkable man of our time, a leader as a man, a statesman, and as a President.

"Once I spoke with him about his Louisiana bear hunting trip, recalling some of the newspaper stories of the day. He told me he thrashed through the cane brakes for ten days without getting a shot at a bear or other large game. Then he finally sighted a deer and killed it. This single shot pleased him and he felt that the entire ten days had been well spent. His comment to me was, 'I had a bully time.' This ought to serve to portray the feelings of Mr. Roosevelt, his methods of hunting and at the same time refute the charge that he is a 'game butcher.' Any hunter who is satisfied with one shot in ten days, after the hardest kind of stalking and tracking, will not kill game for no other purpose than to satiate a desire to see blood spilled."

Dr. Witmer Stone, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, also has defended the ex-President in the killing of African game for educational purposes, and at the same time caustically refers to Doctor Long:

"The statements ascribed to Dr. Long are ludicrous and beneath contempt, and should be contradicted emphatically," said Dr. Stone yesterday. "The doctor says that we now have more skins and bones than are needed for study. In this he is mistaken, for no matter how large the present supply we cannot have too many to assist in the study of animals and natural history. Dr. Long also says that the study of the living animal is the only method of value. In this he is mistaken again, for we have learned much from the study of dead animals, extinct animals like the mammoths and others.

"No scientist will advocate game butchery. When animals are killed for scientific study, and every one knows the game Mr. Roosevelt shoots will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution, the killing in large numbers is justified."

The attack of Mr. Roosevelt by Dr. Long is the latest in the controversy which has existed between the two, since the ex-President placed Dr. Long in the Ananias Club, following the publication of "Waeses, the White Wolf."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

CITY GOING SLOW IN NIAGARA POWER

Council Last Night Laid Over Recommendation to Purchase Supplies.

MATTER TOO INDEFINITE

Conflicting Stories as to When Power Will Be Here Bewilder the Aldermen.

The tenders for distribution plant supplies for Niagara power were not awarded by the city council last evening. The whole matter was laid over until a later date. The aldermen were practically unanimous in the opinion that there was no cause for hurry.

When the report of the special power committee was brought up, Engineer Sifton handed in a telegram from the assistant engineer of the hydro-electric commission, stating that the McGuigan Construction Company were at work between Dundas and the Falls, that 1,000 towers were completed, and 1,000 more in process of construction; that the electrical supplies contracts had been let, and that power would be in London in the spring.

Mayor's Explanation.

"I had Mr. Sifton write to the commission for definite information," said Mayor Stevely. "There were rumors to the effect that nothing was being done, and we wanted to get all the information possible. I had a conversation with Hon. Adam Beck before he left, and he stated that we were well advanced, and that there was no especial need for hurry. As for the contracts, he did not think it necessary to award them unless it appeared that the council would not do so well later on."

Power Solicitor.

Ald. Stewart, chairman of the committee, stated that he had called up the assistant engineer on long distance telephone, and he had advised that the tenders be let at once, and stated furthermore that the commission were going ahead with their work as rapidly as possible.

He then moved that Mr. P. D. Roberts be appointed power solicitor and assistant engineer.

Ald. Garratt wanted to know what this man was going to do, and what price he would set on power, if he did approach customers.

"Will he be able to quote prices for power?" he asked. "I don't think he will, because we have not gone far enough to know what power is going to cost. We don't know where we are at."

Appointment Premature.

"We desire to have the man ready when we want him," explained Ald. Ferguson. "We will not put him to work for some time."

Ald. Rose was of the same opinion as Ald. Garratt, and considered such an appointment premature. Natural gas was a possibility, and few consumers of power would consider any proposition until it was seen how it would affect them. He moved that the clause be sent back.

Ald. Stevenson also objected to the appointment at this time, and stated that there was no need of such a man at this stage.

"The appointment should be made to take effect immediately or not at all," he declared. "I am sure the London Electric would be pleased to have half a dozen such agents going about, and when they had figured a price for power they could come along and undersell the city."

Laid Over.

This appointment was laid over, and then Ald. Garratt moved that the tenders for poles be sent back.

Ald. Saunders thought if one clause was sent back, the whole report might just as well be laid over.

"If we are going to send one clause back, let us send the whole thing," he declared. "I was under the impression that power would be here this fall, but the time has been extended until next spring. The Government might make a further extension. It is time enough for us to go to work when we see the first tower erected this side of Hamilton."

Copper Speculation.

Ald. Garratt thought a little speculation in copper might benefit the city.

"Copper is going up, and will go still higher," he declared. "We had better award that tender and make some money."

Ald. Moorhead complained of the lack of definiteness about the whole proposition.

"Mr. Beck told me that the line was going to be built, unless the Province becomes bankrupt," interposed his worship.

"There can't be much doing when all the commission, and nearly all the engineers are away on their holidays," was Ald. Cooper's contribution to the debate. "I do not believe that we will ever need poles or power, either."

No Hurry.

"I understood from Mr. Beck that there was no hurry," said Ald. Gerry. "If that is true, there must be a nigger in the fence somewhere. We had better go slow. We have got to see more than we have up to the present time before we spend any more money."

Ald. Ferguson thought it would be better to await until construction work was done on the London line. There had been a lot of misapprehension on the whole matter. On Friday it was reported that the contracts had been signed by the hydro-electric commission, when, as a matter of fact, they were not signed on Saturday noon, and perhaps they had not been signed yet. The petition to the Minister of Justice calling attention to the unsafe condition of the proposed transmission line might have considerable effect, and it would be better to wait.

Sent Back.

The whole report as it dealt with tenders and appointments was sent back, the council being practically unanimous.

The last clause of the report recommending that the London Electric Company's offer to sell their plant for $400,0000 be filed, was laid over, on the motion of Ald. Garratt.

Several of the aldermen were ready to discuss the question from a different standpoint—that of allowing the company to distribute Niagara power—but as the whole matter may be opened in committee now the aldermen were unanimous in sending it back.

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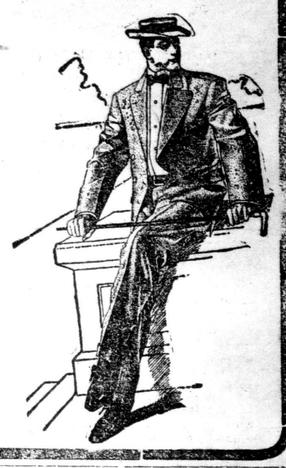
Men's Summer Suits



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Prices ....$6.95, $10.00, $12.50, $14.00 to $18.00

BETTER POWER PRICE FOR STREET RAILWAY

It Is Said the Management Is a Little Shy About the Peak Load.

It was rumored around the city hall that an effort was being made to give the London Street Railway Company a better price on power than the first offer.

Some time ago, the company was asked if they would consider an offer of power at $35 per horsepower on a 24-hour basis.

This offer was made, it is said, by the hydro-electric commission's engineers, but it was not acceptable to the company, and they are somewhat shy on the peak load.

Some of the aldermen, it was stated, were in favor of giving a shorter price for power than the $35 offer, and it is possible that such a recommendation will be presented to the council in a short time.

This may not go through, however, as the hydro-electric commission controls all dealings with corporations, and they will insist, it is said, that a profit be made on power sold to these companies.

As a result, no power will be sold the company at a less figure than $35 a horsepower.

LOOKS LIKE NO VOTE ON SUNDAY CAR QUESTION

City Is Not Showing Any Great Increase in Population This Year.

There is a possibility that the city will not show any gain in population this year, and consequently a vote on Sunday cars will not be necessary.

Ward 4 showed a gain of about 50, and at the present time the assessors are at work on Ward 3. From what can be learned, there is a falling off in that section that will overbalance any gain in the other wards, or at least prevent any great increase in the population figure of the city.

The whole question of taking a special census is in the hands of the lieutenant governor in council.

If there is no great increase in population over last year, he may refuse to allow a census to be taken.

If the population shows 50,000 or a little better, a special census may be allowed.

No Vote.

If the figures show considerably over 50,000, a commission will be appointed to check over the figures of Assessment Commissioner Grant, and make any other investigations that may be necessary to confirm his statement. If they are correct a vote on Sunday cars may be taken without a special census, City Clerk Baker says.

Mayor Stevely is not optimistic on the prospects of a vote on the cars.

"It looks to me as if there would be no vote on Sunday cars until after the decennial census in 1911," said Mayor Stevely. "We are not increasing in population very rapidly at this time, and I do not look for much next year. Of course, if the decennial census shows we have the right population, the special census will not be necessary."

WILL DEBATE POWER.

Hamilton, May 31.—The hydro-electric commission is going to make a big bid for Hamilton's participation in the power scheme.

Mayor McLaren issued an open letter on Saturday, in which he acknowledges his complete change of front in favor of the Cataract Power Company against the hydro-electric in view of the coming vote of the two bylaws.

Two mass meetings have been arranged for this week, at which Hon. J. S. Hendrie, chairman pro tem of the commission, and Messrs. J. Stewart, M. P., and Allan Studholme, M. L. A., will give addresses.

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The "resin" in yellow laundry soap turns soft woolen underwear stiff and harsh—irritating to the skin. "Canada's Best" Laundry Soap contains no "resin." It is a pure, white soap—vastly superior in quality to any other 5c. bar. It will make your woolen underwear delightfully soft—a pleasure to the skin. Certainly, your grocer has the new, white bar. 16

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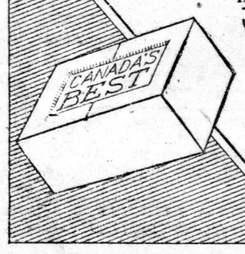

"Canada's Best" Soap

A B. AND O. STRIKE.

Baltimore, May 31. — It was announced tonight that President Jas. A. O'Connell, of the International Machinists' Union, has sent out a call for a general strike of all the machinists employed in the repair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system. This action was taken, it is said, because of the refusal of the company to abolish the piece work system recently introduced at the Montclaire shops in this city.

MILBURN'S BODY FOUND.

Hamilton, May 31.—The body of Albert Milburn, drowned in the bay on Saturday, was recovered today.

So far no trace of the body of Harry McEwen, the other victim, has been obtained, but the finding of one body has given his relatives hope.

An inquest will be opened by Coroner Anderson at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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The easiest and pleasantest cure is "Catarrhozone," which fills the nose, throat and lungs with healing balsams and pine essences that kill a cold instantly. You experience a pleasant sensation of relief at once. Soreness, congestion and irritation leave the nose and throat, the head is cleared and every trace of cold or catarrh is cured. Catarrhozone is so sure, so pleasant, such a safe remedy for colds that you can't afford to do without it. Sold by all dealers, 25c and $1. Get Catarrhozone today.

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Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 21

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