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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

MR. FIELDING'S BUDGET.

Mr. Fielding's budget speech yesterday was the first in which he had to announce a decline in revenue. From 1897 to 1908, both years inclusive, the receipts soared in this manner:

1897.....	\$37,829,778
1898.....	40,555,238
1899.....	44,124,248
1900.....	51,029,994
1901.....	52,514,701
1902.....	58,050,790
1903.....	66,027,068
1904.....	70,689,816
1905.....	71,182,772
1906.....	80,139,360
1907.....	87,959,328
1908.....	86,054,505

*For nine months only.

The accounts for the fiscal year 1909, ending March 31 last, are not yet closed, but Mr. Fielding estimates the revenue at \$84,500,000, a drop of over \$1,000,000 from 1908. The ordinary expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1909, he estimates at \$83,000,000, leaving a surplus for the year about of \$1,500,000. The expenditure on capital account during the year was \$49,029,000, of which \$25,500,000 was for National Transcontinental Railway, \$6,424,000 for the Quebec bridge, and \$17,300,000 for other public works. Deducting the sinking fund provision, there is a balance of \$46,029,000 to be added to the public debt—an unusually large sum, but chiefly due to the great railway enterprise which will promote the development of the country from coast to coast. The net increase of the public debt since the present Government took office has been \$55,462,427, of which \$51,500,000 has been spent on the Transcontinental Railway; but it must be borne in mind that at the end of ten years the interest upon all moneys advanced for the railway will be borne by the Grand Trunk Pacific company. While the aggregate of the debt has increased, the burden rests more lightly upon the shoulders of the Canadian people than twelve years ago. In 1896 it was \$50.82 per head of the population; in 1909 only \$45.72. The annual interest per head was \$1.79 in 1906; in 1909 only \$1.32. In the meantime Canada has made immeasurable strides. It is absurd to imagine that the credit of such a country is being strained by recent borrowings.

Mr. Fielding took an optimistic view of commercial and industrial conditions. The signs of reviving trade are so unmistakable that he predicted the national revenue had "turned the corner" and that the receipts for the current year ending March 31, 1910, would show a substantial increase, though they would not reach the record made in the boom year, 1908. The total foreign trade for the twelve months ending March 31, 1908, was \$50,793,000, and for the twelve months ending March 31, 1909, \$56,737,000, but even the latter figure is higher than that of 1906. Prosperity is returning and next year Mr. Fielding will have a much more cheerful story to tell.

The Government is prudently curtailing its expenditures until the revenue becomes more buoyant. For the year which has just begun the estimated ordinary expenditure is \$3,224,243 less than in the year just closed, and the estimated capital expenditure \$13,247,215 less. Of course, public works which would be useful and are in demand, are not being undertaken, but while the Government's tight-fistedness will be resented here and there, the country as a whole will approve its policy of retrenchment.

WHERE GREAT BRITAIN LEADS.

A prominent authority on international trade matters, Sir Swire Smith, has recently written an interesting pamphlet, in which it is clearly demonstrated that Great Britain is much more than holding her own in competition with her rivals. The writer deals particularly with the condition of the textile industries, with especial reference to the spinning and weaving of Bradford and Lancashire, and their relations with Germany. He quotes statistics to show that while there has been some modification in the nature of the goods supplied by Britain to Germany there is steady growth in the total trade. Great Britain in 1907 exported to Germany 55,000,000 pounds of woollen yarns of the value of \$28,500,000, which was 67 per cent of the total exports of that article for the year. In the same period the finished goods made in Germany from this yarn amounted to no more than like goods supplied Germany by Britain. Of cotton yarns Britain sent 67,000,000 pounds, valued at \$25,000,000 to Germany, or more than one-third of

the total British export of that article. Sir Swire shows that the general trade in textiles is scarcely less satisfactory. Between 1887 and 1907 British imports of woollen yarns increased from 17,000,000 pounds to 27,000,000 pounds, and the exports from 52,000,000 to 52,000,000 pounds. In the same period the exports of tops, nolls and waste increased from 12,000,000 to 57,000,000 pounds, making in all exports of 140,000,000 pounds of material for the woollen industries. During the two decades the weight of wool retained in the United Kingdom for home consumption increased 65 per cent—i.e., from 514,000,000 pounds to 850,000,000 pounds.

Even more marked has been the progress in the cotton trade. Between the years, 1903-7, British imports of cotton yarns and goods increased from \$30,000,000 to \$45,000,000, while the exports grew from \$350,000,000 to \$550,000,000. In the same years Britain's exports of finished cotton goods, excepting the yarns, increased \$128,500,500, as compared with the following showing of her protectionist rivals: France, an increase of \$12,500,000; Germany, an increase of \$2,000,000, and the United States a decrease of \$4,500,000. Following are the figures:

France.....	\$20,000,000	\$22,500,000
Germany.....	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
U. States.....	\$25,500,000	\$22,000,000
Great Britain.....	\$276,500,000	\$405,000,000

These three great competitors, says Sir Swire Smith, with four times the population of Britain, exported cotton goods in 1907 of the value of \$38,000,000 against \$405,000,000 by Great Britain, and the increase in the British trade in three years was twelve times greater than that of the three countries combined.

A still more striking comparison is that of general exports per head of population. The figures are: France \$16.60, Germany \$19.27, United States \$9.27, and Great Britain \$38.85. Not only that, but England pays higher wages than either France or Germany, while living, measured by day's work, is considerably lower. A man must work 240 days in Germany to pay for the necessities of life, 231 in France, 225 in the United States, and only 205 in Great Britain.

THE FUTURE FAVORS CANADA.

James A. Patten, the bull leader in the Chicago wheat pit, says that he is in favor of removing at once the tariff on wheat and that its removal will be impulsive within ten years, because the United States' crop will not feed the American people. He adds: "Take off the duty on corn, oats, and live stock, too, for it will not be long before we have to import them. I have said this before and Jim T. has been preaching it to the farmers along his railroads for the last three or four years." "The 25 cents a bushel tariff on wheat should be removed today. I do not believe it would make a difference of one cent in the present price of wheat. Why should it? Canadian wheat is selling today at Winnipeg as high relatively as here, and we would simply have to compete with European nations for the small supply there." The prospect unfolded by Mr. Patten is encouraging to the country: the United States approaching the maximum of its wheat production and the demand rapidly overtaking the supply; Canada merely beginning to develop the greatest wheat-growing area in the world. The farmers who are flocking into the Canadian west from the United States are contemplating the time when Canada will be the granary not only of the British Empire, but of North America. Canadians may face the future confidently.

There is a cheerful prospect that Abdul the Damned will soon be Abdul the Doomed.

Mr. Fielding announces no changes in the tariff. If the high protectionists are wise they will swallow their chagrin. Public feeling is such that if the question is reopened any changes would be downward, not upward.

An Associated Press dispatch says that the lynchers of four rich cattle-men at Ada, Oklahoma, belonged to the "better classes." The other classes in that community must be a precious lot. If a force like the Northwest Mounted Police were turned loose in some of the Western and Southern States, a reproach to the republic would be wiped out.

The mayor of Galt says there is nothing in Canadian history like the measure passed by the Ontario Legislature to validate illegal power contracts. The Government has arbitrarily imposed a 30 years' tax on ratepayers for an undertaking upon which the ratepayers had no opportunity to express an opinion.

Lord Milner cordially approves the naval defence policy adopted by the Canadian Parliament. He is an ultra-imperialist, but has more faith in Canada's ability to create and control a naval service than have the white-livered Canadian journalists and politicians who say this country ought to be content with the helot's role of handing over its good money to someone else to spend on ships and sailors.

The St. Thomas Journal very justly rebukes the London Free Press for an ill-natured attack upon Hon. Mr. Brodeur because he could not answer offhand some questions concerning the harbor improvements at Port Stanley. A schoolboy in the fourth book should know that these matters come within the purview of the Minister of Public Works, not the Minister of Marine. The customs duties collected at Port Stanley have increased from almost nothing to \$100,000 in the past few years, as a result of the Government's enterprise.

A TRIBUTE TO SHELLEY.

[From a recently discovered essay by the late Francis Thompson, the poet.]
Enchanted child, born into a world un-

childlike; spoiled darling of Nature, playmate of her elemental daughters; "pardon-like spirit, beautiful, and swift," laired amidst the burning fastnesses of his own fervid mind; bold foot along the verges of precipitous dream; light leaper from crag to crag of inaccessible fancies; towering genius, whose soul rose like a ladder between heaven and earth, with the angels of song ascending and descending it—he is shrunken into the little vessel of death, and sealed with the unshatterable seal of doom, and cast down deep below the rolling tides of Time. Mighty master for little guests, when the heart of Shelley Beauty, music, sweetness, tears—the mouth of the worm has fed of them all.

HOW TO GET EVEN.

[Montreal Star.]
A British play has been hooted in Berlin. Any German beer found in London should have its foam blased off.

FOUR DOLLARS PER.

[Toronto News.]
Caruso, the tenor, has rheumatism of the throat. What do we care? The last time he was here he gave us rheumatism of the pocket.

A MANUFACTURED PANIC.

[Montreal Witness.]
It is all a combination to discredit Mr. Asquith and his colleagues and drive the present Liberal Government out of power, so as to establish protectionism. We are told every day that the Government cannot last long, and every kind of a scare is faked up to make its position difficult. The party of privilege is fighting tooth and nail, not only to retain its present grinding privileges, but to afflict the country with others.

OUTDOOR.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"Ethel's a horrid thing."
"Why, I thought you were friends."
"Deil, we aren't any more. She has a more hideous than man mine, and I'd told my milliner to get the limit."

THE TEST.

[Illustrated Bits.]
She—Fred, do you believe that the pen is mightier than the sword?
He—Well, you never saw anybody sign a check with a sword, did you?

A TASK.

[New York Observer.]
The schoolgirl with the large feet was sitting with them stretched far out into the aisle, and was busily chewing her gum, when the teacher espied her.
"Mary," called the teacher, sharply.
"Yes, ma'am," said the pupil.
"Take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in."

MILD RESISTANCE.

[Chicago News.]
Magistrate—Did you arrest the prisoner, McNulty?
McNulty—Of did, yer honor.
Magistrate—Did he offer any resistance?
Officer McNulty—Only \$2, yer honor.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

[Chicago Leader.]
"Vot's der difference between capital and labor?"
"Capital don't haf ter labor, unt labor don't haf der capital."

AN ENGLISHMAN IN ITALY.

[London Browning.]
O to be in England,
Now that April's here,
And whoever wakes in England
Sees, some morning, unaware,
That the first little boughs and the brush-wood
Round the elm tree bole are in tiny lea;
Will the claffinch sing on the orchard bough,
In England now!

And after April, when May follows,
And the white-throat builds, and all the swallows!
Hark! where my blossom'd pear tree in the hedge
Leans to the field and scatters on the clover
Blossoms and dewdrops—at the bent spray's edge—
That's the first thrush; he sings each song twice over,
Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture!
And though the fields look rough with
hoary dew,
All will be gay when noontide wakes anew
The buttercups, the little children's daisies—
Far brighter than this gaudy melon-flow'—

HANDLING PRISONERS.

[Baltimore American.]
Visitor—And when your prisoners are unruly, how do you smooth them down?
Warden—Easily, ma'am. We iron 'em.

UPHOLD PATRONAGE.

[Victoria Times.]
There are Conservative Governments in power in several Provinces of the Dominion, and in not one of them has the patronage system been abolished. It is adhered to more inflexibly and more defiantly, notwithstanding abstract denunciations from partisan newspapers, than it is in the case of the Government at Ottawa. Everyone in Victoria who takes any interest in public affairs knows that what we say is true.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

[New York World.]
The rise in the price of wheat since 1895 led Sir William Crookes so early as 1899 to announce in "The Wheat Problem" the theory that the fact of the increasing famine through the growth of population and the exhaustion of available wheat lands. Whether or not this gloomy view was justified, J. J. Hill is right in pointing the folly of farmers who exhaust their soil so that it produces but thirteen bushels to the acre when it should yield twenty-five or more.

THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

[T. A. Daly in the Catholic Standard and Times.]
Though I'm a sensible young man
And not unduly vain,
From them that call me "Handsome Dan"
You'll know I'm not so plain;
Yet I'll not come into my own
Until I've seen the end
Of one Cornelius Malone,
Who was my father's friend.

"Oho!" remarked the ancient one;
"So you're old Peter Dooley's son!
Mayhap 'tis you're the likely lad,
But, truth, you'll never be
The man your father was, Bedad!"
He says, says he.

The store had but a middling trade
When left to me by pop,
But now it's growing, and I've made
Additions to the shop.
Yet each progressive step I've shown
I now must needs defend
Against the tongue of old Malone,
Who was my father's friend.

"So thrade is purty good wid you?
Ah, well," says he, "I hope it's true,
I pray it still may grow an' thrive,
But, faith, 'twill never be
Like whin your father was alive,
Bedad!" says he.

JESUIT MISSION

IN ST. PETER'S

Rev. Father Ryan's Eloquent
Sermon in the Cathedral.

Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., of Chicago, who with Rev. Father Donahue, is conducting a mission at St. Peter's Cathedral, addressed a crowded congregation on "Forgiveness of Sin," there last evening.

Father Ryan delivered an eloquent address, choosing as his text, "I believe in the remission of sins," from the Apostles' Creed.

He stated that sin was the greatest evil in the world, in that it separates man from God. He explained that God established the sacrament of baptism to cleanse all from original sin and that He also established the sacrament of penance, for the remission of sins committed after baptism.

"In other words," he said, "we hold that Christ gave to His church and its priests the power of forgiving sins in His name and by virtue of His redeeming blood."

He later promised the same power to all the apostles, St. Matthew xviii, 18, and made it plain and understood by St. Peter and the other apostles was proven by the same chapter, verses 21 and 22.

The power of forgiving sins was conferred after His resurrection, according to St. John, xxi, 22-23. "And when he had said this, He breathed on them, and said unto them, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whosesoever sins ye shall remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosesoever sins ye shall retain, they are retained.'"

He then stated that the power was not to be used for the sake of the church, but to continue with the church forever.

TWO JOLLY SOULS WERE

SONG-AND-DANCE MEN

Some Sort of Celebration Proved
Too Much for Robt. Murphy
and James Little.

Robert Murphy and James Little got out on some kind of a celebration last night, and when the police found them were singing popular songs, doing comic dances, and emitting warwhoops at intervals, and making themselves generally a nuisance.

"I fine you \$5 each," said the court, "and you must stop. You must also take the pledge." Richard Scott, a drunk, promised to get out of town if he was allowed to go. "It will be unlucky for whatever you do," said the judge, "if you come here again I will send you down to the Central."

An Indian lister was fined \$10 for being drunk, and was again put on the list, as his term had just expired.

The Old Story.
Richard Leslie, an Indian lister, tried to work off his debt about meeting an unknown man, who had walked up and wanted him to drink. Leslie could not resist and got drunk.

"You sure can't expect me to believe fairy tales of that kind," said the court. "I'll send you down for a week to think over who really gave you four hundred dollars."

Three first-timers were let go.

W. C. T. U. WILL NOT

PROCEED WITH BUILDING

Owing to Lack of Funds Another
Canvas of the City Is To
Be Made.

An extra session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held Tuesday to discuss the proposed new building.

Mrs. Hubert Asplund, the president, regretted her inability to, with the consent of the board, revive the juvenile and social side of the work, owing to the want of a home.

Messrs. William Luton and George Thompson, of the Medical School, London, spent the Easter vacation with their parents here.

Mrs. B. Haight, of St. Thomas, has been the guest of her brother, Mr. John H. Charlton, lately.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of Christ was held on Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James Brown.

Miss Clara Garner, of Aylmer, is visiting Miss Mabel Wimer.

Miss Alecia Dann, of the Normal School, London, spent the vacation here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. John Finch, of Aylmer, have returned after visiting relatives at Springfield.

Mrs. James Warwick is improving. Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Finch and daughter, Miss Lulu, spent Saturday with relatives at Springfield.

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USES IT EVERY SPRING.

Mrs. H. Langley, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring tonic, and I find it the best thing I can take. It builds me right up, and I use it every spring. It is excellent for the blood."

SPRING MEDICINE

Try as you may, it is next to impossible to escape so-called "Spring Fever."

You get that Weary, Tired, Listless, Worn-Out, Don't-Care-to-Work Feeling.

What is needed is to clean out the system and make the blood pure. The cleansing, blood-purifying action of

whereby it eliminates all the pent-up poison from the system, starts the sluggish liver working, acts on the kidneys and the bowels, and renders it without exception.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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THE BEST

SPRING

MEDICINE

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INDIGESTION IN SPRING.

Miss B. Bradley, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Last spring I used three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, as I had indigestion and very thin blood. I tried everything before taking B. B. B., which I think is an excellent spring tonic."

THAT TIRED FEELING.

Mr. F. H. Leard, Saskatoon, Sask., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood builder and think it an excellent remedy. Everyone should take it in the spring to cure that tired feeling that comes to so many at this time of the year."

AXLE BROKE.

The axle of a wagon belonging to R. H. Smith, of Brighton street, South London, was broken yesterday by the driver turning too short across the street car tracks on Elmwood avenue.

FACES SERIOUS CHARGE.

Toronto, April 20.—On a charge of converting a valuable diamond ring, given as security, to his own uses and on attempting to obtain money by false pretences, Samuel Pickett, alias Sam Holberg, was committed to the sessions today for trial.

Pickett, who is a paroled prisoner from the United States penitentiary, had advertised for a business manager for "The Canadian Photograph Advertising Company," which he represented to possess a capital of \$50,000 and to be prosperous.

W. W. Beatty gave as security a diamond ring valued at \$200 and worked a week, for which he received no wages. Later the ring was found.

For full particulars inquire of your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

UNTIL APRIL 30

Very Low Fares

—TO—

NORTH PACIFIC

COAST

One-way second-class tickets, honored in tourist sleeping cars on payment of moderate berth rates.

VIA

CANADIAN

PACIFIC

DIRECT LINE

For particulars see W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A. London.

ALLAN LINE

TURBINE STEAMERS

VICTORIAN

—AND—

VIRGINIAN

Each 12,000 Tons, Triple Screws.

SAILINGS

Virginian—April 17, May 14, June 11.
Victorian—May 1, May 28, June 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First class, \$80 and upwards, \$87.50 and up, after May 1. Second class, \$47.50 and \$50. Third class, \$28.00.

Steamers fitted with long distance wireless apparatus, providing daily news service. Saloon passengers have the option of meals "table d'hôte" or "a la carte."

No extra charges for "a la carte." For full particulars of Allan sailings to Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Havre, apply to local agents, or write to the general agency for Ontario, 77 Yonge street, Toronto.

OCEAN