

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909.

THANKS, ANDRA, MAN, THANKS

The Carnegie Library Fund trustees have offered \$75,000 for the building of a suitable home for Hamilton's free public library, and it may be taken for granted that the gift will be accepted. Not long ago there were a few people so silly as to declaim against the acceptance of any such gift from Mr. Carnegie, accompanying their absurd protests with equally absurd and unjust reflections upon the philanthropist whose generosity they would have us scorn. We hear no more of that sort of thing. Even the organ which voiced those outbursts of unreason then, now seeks to rid itself of the odium which naturally attaches to such a course and expresses itself as gratified that the offer has been made. The gentlemen of the Library Board are to be congratulated on their good fortune, and encouraged to make the best of their opportunities. In setting about the planning of a new building, let them provide not merely for the present, but take thought of the years to come. If more money is necessary to do this, it will be true economy to spend it. Do no half job, but let the new library building be ample in accommodation, and of a quality to reflect credit upon the city and people as well as upon the generous donor who makes its construction at present possible.

THE WAR TERROR.

Speaking of the very much overdue alarm in Great Britain respecting the fleet, the Winnipeg Tribune wonders what the outcome of this competition in armaments will be. "Certain it is," it says, "that the burden on the taxpayers is enormous, and increasing. Is it not within the bounds of possibility that the two great English-speaking nations of the world, Britain and the United States, may ere long reach a perfect understanding along defensive and offensive lines? It is the most natural alliance; it would form the strongest alliance in the world's history, and would make for the peace of the universe. Germany, Japan, Russia, none of the powers, singly or jointly, could hope to cope for generations to come, with the united power of the United States, Great Britain and the colonies." There will be people who will protest to regard such a suggestion as humiliating to our national pride. Why it should be so regarded is not easily to be explained. Great Britain and the United States must either live on terms of amity or hostility. Obviously, if these two powers co-operate the necessity for naval and military armaments on the part of each will not be so great as if they lived in constant suspicion of each other. Anything gained in that way would be clear profit to the people of both countries. A thorough understanding between them would produce a situation which would practically eliminate German military ambition as a disturbing factor; perhaps it would even result in great benefit to Germany.

But supposing Canada were to set out now to provide herself with a fleet that would be of any utility as a means of defence were there not a good understanding between the United States and Great Britain, we should have to count upon providing such a sea power as would defend us against the United States fleet on both Atlantic and Pacific; and such an army as would repel invasion along a boundary of 3,000 miles or so. Now, that is quite a contract. To make a showing in such an undertaking, we should require to spend a good many hundred million dollars, and to assume an annual burden of very many millions more. And every time a rival increased its military or naval burdens, we should have to do likewise.

Is there not a more sensible way? Are not the methods of peace and neighborliness to be preferred? And are we quite shut out from adopting them? It is assuming much indeed to take for granted that an agreement between Great Britain and the United States is without the bounds of possibility. It is greatly to be doubted whether the people of Germany really enjoy toiling and sacrificing to waste their efforts on military and naval expenditure, and on piling up debt for generations yet unborn to carry. Perhaps more of this war future than most people suspect is the product of unpatriotic and self-seeking politicians out of a job. Perhaps a little cool thought on the matter will prevent much folly. The true patriot is not always the man who would rush into millions of expenditure for ships and guns, but he who contributes most to the safety, comfort and happiness of his fellow men.

A BETTER WAY.

A man in Buffalo who broke a window was released recently under supervision of a probation officer on the condition that he would through the latter pay the owner of the window its full value in weekly instalments. Four young men who set fire to a barn, causing damage to the extent of a thousand dollars, were ordered to pay \$250 each in regular weekly instalments. Three have discharged the obligation and the fourth is meeting his as rapidly as his earnings permit.—Home Journal, Toronto.

There is the hint of better ways of dealing with offenders against society's laws—better for society and better for the offender. The majesty of the law is fully asserted by such "punishment"; the public is spared the added cost of condemning the offender to a long period of profitless existence in prison, and the man is saved to a life of usefulness instead of being depressed beyond hope of restoration to manhood and respectability. Further, the innocent who may be dependent upon his labor, are not condemned to poverty and suffering—per-

haps to the cold charity (?) of the world—that the law may be vindicated upon the law-breaker. And this reckoning is not only made with the state and the criminal; the individual wronged is compensated—a very important feature which under the ordinary system is entirely neglected. The wrongdoer makes restitution. He gets out of debt to the person he has wronged; and restitution should go along with any true repentance; repentance must precede any real reformation.

It may not be easy to so reform our system of dealing with crime and criminals as to give effect to the principles which are said to have been utilized in those Buffalo cases. The subject is naturally one of some difficulty. But it is manifest that if wrongdoers were brought to feel that the making of full restitution was a part of society's demand upon them, and that insistence upon that and a turning away from crime, not the causing of useless discomfort and restraint to them and suffering to those dependent upon them, was the object of our penal laws and organization, the moral effect might be better. From the economic point of view, and from the point of view of strict justice, such a system would appear to offer many attractions.

OUR MILK SUPPLY.

The Board of Health has appointed a committee to consider the report of Dr. Roberts, M. H. O., on the questions of a pure milk supply and the large infant death rate. These are most important matters and they deserve the best attention of sanitarians. Dr. Roberts has put the matter very moderately and forcefully, and his remarks should stimulate not only the authorities, but the parents of the city, to take an active interest in bringing about better conditions. One step that will tend to improvement will be the securing of the proposed laboratory. But there is a large work to be done in selecting and guarding our source of milk supply, and caring for the handling of the product.

DOWNY AND THE JUDGES.

In his address at the Tory Club on Friday night, Mr. Joseph Downey, M. P., who has constituted himself chief advocate of the vicious indeterminate sentence system, under which it is proposed that all offenders against the law be sentenced to prison without limit, their stay to be at the will of officials who will decide—granting that they do their best—upon the matter by the reports of juries and trunkeys, spoke upon his favorite topic. There was nothing new in his speech that was calculated to reconcile Canadians to transferring the work of the judges, in open court, and after hearing under oath all the evidence in the case, to the prison underlings of the country, and empowering them at their whim to condemn a man to life imprisonment for a trivial offence, because he happens to gain their ill-will, or because he cannot play the hypocrite to win their favors. Mr. Downey does not appear to see anything anomalous in such advocacy. Nay, he went out of his way to attack the judges, asserting that the condition of the judges' lives had much to do with their sentences. The judge at least acts in the open, and on evidence; what Mr. Downey's tribunal of jailers, which acts in the darkness and secrecy of the prison, and on his own whims? For in spite of all his special pleading and his assertion that the freeing of a prisoner would be left to a board "above political influence," the fact remains that the freeing must, under the proposed system, be the result of the reports of the prisoner's guards and jailers. The danger is hardly even masked.

But that Mr. Downey feels the weakness of his case was made clear by this attempt at evading the difficulty which he cannot surmount.

Under the indeterminate sentence system a man went to prison with the knowledge that he would be there for a certain time, and that the time could not be lessened. He, therefore, was indifferent about the matter. Under the indeterminate system he knows that if he behaved himself he could shorten his term, and get back into his home in society by his good conduct.

It is an inexcusable display of ignorance, or a denial of existing facts, to say that under our present system a prisoner is indifferent about his behavior, because "his time could not be lessened," while under the indeterminate sentence system, "if he behaved he could shorten his term, and get back into his place in society by his good conduct." Mr. Downey surely knows that even without the parole, a prisoner can shorten his sentence by good behavior. When we added the parole system, we held out to all convicts the opportunity to get back into society, long before the expiry of their terms, by good behavior.

Very many have taken advantage of the system, and it has in most cases worked well. We are astonished that Mr. Downey should have made such a statement.

The introduction of the parole system serves every good purpose of the indeterminate sentence system, while it avoids the danger of leaving prisoners at the mercy of irresponsible persons, working in secret, whose bad judgment, injustice or blundering might do serious injury. The judges may be trusted to make the sentences severe enough for the offences if they are by law too short now, they can be lengthened; but an intelligent people will not care to leave the limits to be fixed by every "Tom, Dick or Harry who may be employed about a prison. And that is what the system Mr. Downey advocates aims at. He distrusts the judges' jurors, but he has confidence in not only the liver, but the stomach, kidneys, pancreas and spleen of every jail employee!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The profession of vagrant is far from popular in Hamilton now.

Don't assault a policeman. It is not in the interest of good order to do so. Moreover, it is very properly costly to the assaulter.

Was it "red blood" or "red-eye" out of a black bottle, that led that Australian patriot (?) to propose that Great Britain quiet this war scare by seizing the German fleet?

The European war cloud appears to have passed away. Perhaps the hard-pressed cable man had no further immediate use for it, being able to get enough thrillers out of the British scare of Germany.

It is about as natural to a Chinese to gamble as it is to breathe. Perhaps by the time the police stop the playing of fan-tan by the Celestials, poker, bridge, and craps will be an indistinct memory.

The news that a Canadian syndicate is engaging in an \$8,000,000 power venture in Mexico is another hint of the crass folly of which our "ownership" legislators are guilty in discouraging, by their socialistic ideas, the investment of our capital in our own country.

Oh, no! Whitney will not make the Province subservient to the corporations. Not he. But when a corporation has the proper "pull" he doesn't mind giving it 2,000,000 acres of the pick of the provincial lands for nothing. What a hard man he is upon corporations.

The agency that teaches the boys of Canada to SHOOT STRAIGHT is grand enough. A reform that would abolish party organs and thus put the men of Canada in the way of learning how to VOTE STRAIGHT would be magnificent.—Toronto Telegram.

Coming from one of the most servile of chattel Tory organs that sounds well, doesn't it?

The wholesale value of the eggs and poultry consumed in the United Kingdom last year exceeded \$100,000,000, two-fifths of which was imported. This demand is being more and more met by home produce, the import of eggs having decreased last year about 200,000,000 from the figures of 1903, in which year about 2,185,000,000 were imported, 50 per cent, of which came from Russia, and 25 per cent, from Denmark.

The London Standard announces the result of a co-partnership scheme entered into by Sir Alfred Newton. At the annual meeting 12,000 guineas were voted to be distributed among the employees, £5,000 of the amount to be allocated to a pension fund. Here is no difficulty about making profit sharing successful. The real test comes in when employers and employees are forced to share losses.

It is satisfactory to learn that Premier Laurier does not share in the idiotic terror which seems to possess some people, chiefly in Toronto, as to the safety of Great Britain's defence, and that there will be no rash plunging into unconsidered "building of Dreadnoughts" or other war measures in the circumstances. Canada's defence policy is being pursued in co-operation with the Imperial Government, and will be continued along those lines. Canada will do her full duty, but she will not explode in a fit of jingoism.

It looks a trifle inconsistent to see aldermen boasting about their influence in getting put through a law to prevent councils making even a slight franchise concession, involving no expenditure of money to the municipality and no loss to anybody, for more than the current year, while the same aldermen are getting the same legislature to enable them to place \$237,000 debt on the ratepayers' property, the ratepayers having twice refused their sanction to the expenditure! But such is life, and so careful are certain officials and politicians of "the dear people's" interests."

In these days of municipal mismanagement the question of government by commission, or better yet, by municipal general managers, is of the first importance. There is hardly a city of the larger size on the continent where gross maladministration is not the rule, rather than the exception.—Toronto Star.

And yet we have people so obsessed by the delusion that election to office as alderman confers some degree of infallibility upon very ordinary men that they want to entrust to them not only the legitimate business of the corporation, but the ownership and operation of everything that by any stretch of imagination can be called a public utility service.

A great many people now appreciate the fact that a capital mistake was made when instead of settling about obtaining a new site and beginning the work of establishing a new City Hospital, we began the building of the Alexandra wing. That was the time to study economy on the proper scale. The more that isolation hospital question is discussed, the more plain the case seems. Then, there is the need of more accommodation for the nurses. Once before we neglected a golden opportunity, when for a paltry sum we might have got all the property between the hospital and Wellington street. The proposal to secure it was ridiculed! The old folly of municipal mismanagement.

ON THE BEAR END.

(Toronto Star). The reptiles now no more we fear. Now wear our chest-protectors, We stand upon the street car's rear And act as dust collectors.

OUR EXCHANGES

NONSENSE. (Brookville Times.)

As usual Quebec dictates to the whole of Canada what it shall do in imperial affairs.

TIME FOR A DIVIDEND. (Galt Reporter.)

York Loan prospects are brightening. Which will be good news to the suffering shareholders in Galt.

HARD TIMES. (Toronto News.)

To the uninitiated it is a strange thing that in a period of commercial depression the bank vaults simply bulge with surplus money.

DID NOT PAY. (Kingston Whig.)

The ex-inspector of licenses in Hamilton has realized that it does not pay to sacrifice business and occupation for the sake of politics. It is not a new discovery.

IF THEY CAN SPONGE THE MONEY! (Toronto Telegram.)

Ald. Brough will be in Australia for much of the talk on helping Britain carry her naval burdens, and it's expected that he will come back so full of contagious patriotism that the aldermen will fall over themselves in their eagerness to put up cash for a half-dozen or more Dreadnoughts.

HE'S HERE. (Gulph Mercury.)

The punctual robin will soon sound His vernal note so sweet, And every bird will be found In blossoming array; The wind will lightly drift along Among the waking trees, But ere we join the welcoming song We'll pause awhile and sneeze.

MAKE THEM WORK. (Montreal Gazette.)

The grand jury of Carleton county, at Ottawa, complains that in the local jail there are a number of able-bodied young men confined for vagrancy and drunkenness who look upon their confinement as anything but a punishment. The state of affairs is probably repeated in many other prisons.

WHAT CANADA SHOULD DO. (London Advertiser.)

We should build from the ground up, not from the roof down. We must have naval bases, docks, torpedo boats, destroyers, and scouting vessels—a "mosquito" fleet—to make battleships effective; and we must make provision for the naval training of Canadians. No anything but a munition. The state of affairs is probably repeated in many other prisons.

A BIG PROGRAMME. (London Times.)

Great Britain will spend on the navy this year the sum of £35,142,700, as against £32,319,500 last year—a net increase of £2,823,200. The programme for the coming year, as laid down by Mr. McKenna, the first lord of the admiralty, includes the following: 4 Dreadnoughts; 6 protected cruisers; 20 destroyers. Besides these, a number of submarine boats will be built, for which a sum of half a million is allowed.

RETURNING REASON. (Chatham News.)

The "Dreadnought" panic is commencing to die away, and Canada, after a couple of days of militarist frenzy, is returning to her sober senses. The first cry was for the immediate building of a host of Dreadnoughts. But reason seems to have resumed her sway, at least in spots, and calmer counsels now are being offered.

It may be necessary for Canada to do largely for her own defence. It may be wise for her to build a helping hand to Britain. These are matters to be decided, not on hasty impulse sprung from no man knows where, but by the exercise of clear, cold reason, based upon an honest examination of the actual facts.

A WESTERN VIEW. (Vancouver Sun.)

Just why Canada should have a navy or a naval spirit does not appear. Canada is joggling along very comfortably. No nation will ever want to take Canada. The nation that thought of doing so would have to fight every other nation in the world. We can safely depend upon the jealousy of Germany to prevent France from gobbling us up, while both Germany and France would have serious objections to Japan making a meal of our territory. It would be vastly detrimental to the commercial interests of both Great Britain and the United States for Germany, France or Japan to seize this country.

Canada has no need or use for a navy. She will be infinitely better off without one. Canada's part in the Empire is not a fighting one; it is to build up her nationhood, develop a citizenship devoid of jingoism, a people strong for peace and slow to anger, Canada must not make the fatal error of going into competition with naval powers whose lust for war power is dragging their peoples to the chariots of ambition and plunging them into a slough of taxation. But Canada will cheerfully pay for what she needs—and gets.

SO DALES VS. BARTON Y.M.U.

The Hamilton Debating League has completed arrangements for the two semi-final debates. In Barton Street Methodist Church on Tuesday night the Societies Club of Central Presbyterian Church will meet the Young Men's Union of that church. The subject, "Resolved, that the abuses incident to party politics are greater than the benefits," will be vigorously contested. The opposing sides at present consist of the keenest debaters connected with young men's clubs in the city. As the meeting is open to the public it is expected that the young debaters will be encouragingly received.

Proper Services Distinct

This may sound rather vague upon first reading, but if you will look over our history of the past eight years—a record of continued increasing success, you will readily see why we have become so firmly established in our profession. We probably have it mostly to fair dealing and making the best use of our knowledge. This with goods at reasonable prices has placed us at the pinnacle of optical work.

GLOBE OPTICAL CO. 111 King E. Hamilton, Proprietor. Opp. Waldor. Phone 681.

The Gourlay Pianos advertisement. Features include: 'of to-day, developed and improved, are winning still higher honor for the name GOURLAY'. 'Their Progress is One of the Most Notable Facts in the Canadian Piano World'. 'MR. FREDERICK W. WATKIS' testimonial: 'For fourteen years accompanist for Mme. Adeline Patti, endorses the artistic qualities of the Gourlay piano...'. 'MANUFACTURED BY Gourlay, Winter & Leeming TORONTO Hamilton Warerooms: 66 King Street West'.

HIGHLANDERS.

Season's Parades Will Begin on Wednesday Night. Hamilton, March 29, 1909.

No. 6. The following extract from Militia Orders is published for the information of this corps: M. O. No. 100, certifies of qualification in signalling have been granted as under: 1st Regiment, Sergt. T. Honeyman, pte. J. Smart, grade B.

No. 7. The regiment will parade in drill order with kilts on Wednesday, March 31st, at 7.45 p. m., and each succeeding Wednesday until further orders.

No. 8. The duties of the orderly officers for the week are detailed as under: (1) To be present every evening at drill hall when the regiment or any part thereof is at work. (2) To see that lights are out and drill hall cleared at proper time. (3) To be present at guard mounting at 7.30 p. m. Wednesday evening, inspect the guard and march it off. (4) To inspect and dismiss old guard. (5) To visit sentries at least once during the week.

No. 9. The following detail is published for the information of those concerned: A guard mounting. A quarter guard will be mounted each drill night at 7.30 p. m. One man and one waiting man will be detailed from each company by the company orderly sergeant the week previous to their being on duty. B. Company orderly sergeants—Color sergeants will detail a sergeant weekly during the drill season for company orderly sergeant. C. Duty roster—Color sergeants will see that a nominal roll of companies is posted in their respective armories as a duty roster. D. Parades—The companies will fall in on their private parade ground at 7.45 p. m. sharp, when rolls will be called and companies will be inspected and proved by the orderly sergeants. E. Markers—Markers will be summoned at 7.55 p. m. and companies will be marched on their markers by 8 p. m. F. Officers' call will be summoned at 8 p. m.

No. 10. Until further orders Lieut. Webster will act as signalling officer, vice Lieut. Moodie, who has taken command of D company.

No. 11. The commanding officer has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment provisionally: To be quartermaster sergeant instructor, Sergt. W. J. Gilmour, R. C. R.; until further orders Q. M. S. L.

GILMOUR WILL ACT AS SERGEANT-MAJOR.

No. 12. Orderly officer for week commencing March 28th, Lieut. Armstrong; next for duty, Lieut. Colquhoun; orderly sergeant for week commencing March 28th, Sergt. Stoddart; next for duty, Sergt. Gray.

J. W. BELL, Captain, Adjutant.

I. O. D. E.

Caxton Chapter Had a Good Meeting on Saturday.

The monthly meeting of Caxton Chapter, I. O. O. E., was held at St. Mark's rectory, the home of the regent, on Saturday afternoon. There was a very large attendance. Mrs. Sutherland was in the chair. In the absence of Miss Minnie Woolcott, through illness, Mrs. Petrie acted as secretary.

It was decided that Caxton Chapter would take two boxes for the performance of "The Mikado." The regent had a supply of tickets, which were all taken to sell by members present.

As the next regular meeting of the Dickens Club would come on the Saturday between Good Friday and Easter Sunday, it was voted to have the meeting on Saturday. It will be held at the residence of Mrs. James Henderson, 2 Freeman place, Miss Emily Dempsey will be the reader.

All the press work, printing, advertising, etc., for "The Mikado" will be in charge of Caxton Chapter. Several new members were voted in.

A resolution of sympathy for the popular and efficient secretary, Miss Minnie Woolcott, in her illness, was passed.

Mrs. Bennett gave a synopsis of the matters of interest in the March Standard of Empire, which contained a vast amount of new and valuable information.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

After an absence of thirty years, during which he has been in various parts of the world, old and new, Charles Forbes, of the Denver Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, of Denver, Col., made a visit last week with relatives in Grimsby. He finds the improvement in Hamilton and Grimsby district most remarkable, which if better known would be to the advantage of this section of the country, particularly to those having money wanting a paradise to live in—a greater Hamilton and greater Grimsby.

DUNDAS MAIL.

Letter Boxes Appreciated and More Collections in Demand.

Dundas, March 29.—When the mail boxes were installed throughout the town there were some people who sneered at the innovation, declaring that it was nothing but an election dodge. But time has shown that it was a convenience that the people are appreciating more and more as time goes on. The amount of mail matter collected daily from them is on the increase, which is what might have been expected, as without them many people of the town were compelled to walk long distances to mail their correspondents. But much as the convenience is being appreciated, the service could be improved. Collections are made from these boxes twice daily, at 9.45 a. m. and 3.45 p. m. There are two morning mails, which close at the Post Office at 7 a. m., going by G. T. R., one of them for the east and one for the west. An early morning collection to catch these mails would be greatly appreciated. As the service now is, a mail matter posted in the boxes after 3.45 p. m. to go east, does not leave the General Post Office until 10.15 the next morning, and any matter posted after 3.15 p. m. to go west does not leave the office until 7.20 p. m. the next day. These long delays could be obviated by having an early morning collection made in time for dispatch by the early morning mails. It has been suggested that the night police patrol might make this collection just before going off duty in the morning. It is thought that Mr. Sealey's attention only needs calling to the matter to have the collecting trucks so changed as to secure the needed improvement.

The directors of the old North West—North Agricultural Society will meet to wind up all outstanding business in connection with the Association. It will cease to exist, after struggling along in a somewhat troubled condition for the past few years.

Wm. Fleming left on Friday for the West to buy logs.

Satisfied.

"I have come, sir, to ask you for your daughter's hand."

"I am sorry, young man, but my daughter will have to live in my house for a while yet."

"That's fine! I was afraid we'd have to rent one!"—Cleveland Leader.

Again there is an ex-President of the United States. At the opening of the civil war five ex-presidents were living.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909 SHEA'S May Manton Patterns All 10c. Did You Ever See Such Suit Values as These Women's Suits at \$10.95, \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50. Newest Spring models purchased at a rate on the dollar; garments that were ordered by a firm in another city but not delivered owing to their not being ready in time. We bought them at a big discount for cash and you get the benefit. Every one of them you can rest assured are tailored, lined and finished right up to the Shea standard. \$5.50 Spring Mantles \$3.95. New Spring Mantles in tan, grey and black, loose, semi and fitted, regular \$5.50, for \$3.95. Women's Dress Skirts. Skirts made of Panamas, Voiles, Broadcloths, Poplin, Lustré, etc., regular \$5.95, for \$3.95. Misses' Dress Skirts. Misses' Skirts, all colors, trimmed with fold and hem, \$4.50, for \$2.50. Shirt Waist Suits. Made of Lustré and Panama, all colors, newest Spring fashions, full \$5.50 value, for \$3.95. Wholesale Bankrupt Stock of Wash Goods. Hundreds of dollars' worth of the Burton-Spence Co. stock went into this department. New Muslins, Organdies, Indian Head Vestings, Dimities, etc. Vesting, highly mercerized and elegant patterns, worth 15c, for 10c. Gingham, in neat check patterns and plain zephyrs, worth 12 1/2c, for 10c. New Motor Suitings, in all colors, stripes, make up beautiful wash suits, for 23c. Colored Indian Head, wide width, special for suiting, for 15c. Linen Suiting in plain and stripe, beautiful effect, for 25c.