

## THE HAMILTON TIMES

FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1909.

## A SPEC. FALSE PRETENCE.

A Reform contemporary objects to the Spectator claiming that the International Harvester Company settled in Canada because of the good old Conservative National Policy tariff that made it impossible for the Americans to do business in this country from across the border. According to this authority the move to Canada was caused by the lowering of the tariff on agricultural machinery which followed the appearance of the Reform Government. This would be strange if true, but it isn't. The International Harvester Company decided upon a Canadian location because the Laurier Government failed to do the thing when it promised to do when in opposition. It abandoned its former free trade professions and turned Tory on the tariff question. That is what brought the harvester works to Canada, and we have this on the word of the gentleman who had more to do with locating the works in Hamilton than any other person. His own statement, to the writer, Spectator.

The "Reform contemporary" which took the organ to task for its fault was the Times. That its reproach was a merited one, all Hamilton and the Canadian public at large well knows. Indeed, it is little short of astonishing that such an impudent claim as that the N. P. brought the International Harvester Company to Hamilton should have been made by any one outside of an insane asylum. The alternative presumption is that the maker must have failed to grasp the facts and the operation of cause and effect, or that he holds such matters in contempt.

The N. P. tariff of 35 to 50 per cent. on agricultural machinery and implements prevailed for many years and not only did it fail to induce the United States concerns to build establishments here, but under its blighting influence millions of capital invested in that line of industry was absolutely lost. Tory statesmen defending that tariff pleaded that it was not too high, because probably 90 per cent. of the investments in that industry had been wiped out! Toward the end of that miserable N. P. period Mr. Foster was forced to set about "cutting off the molting branches" of the N. P. tree, and he put the knife into the N. P. tariff on agricultural implements and machinery and cut it from 35 to 50 per cent. to 20 per cent. It was a grand confession of the failure of his high tax policy.

The old Mackenzie revenue tariff on agricultural implements was 17-1/2 per cent. And when the Liberal Government got the tariff into reformed and working shape it reduced Mr. Foster's "reduced" rate of 20 per cent. to 17-1/2 per cent. And the industry that languished under 35 to 50 per cent. thrived and expanded under 17-1/2 per cent.

The organ's assertions that the Laurier Government "abandoned its free trade professions, and turned Tory on the tariff question," and that "that is what brought the Harvester works to Canada," is about as false as any statements could be. The facts are open to all. The Laurier Government did not "protest" or promise free trade; it looked to a revenue tariff. It restored the 17-1/2 per cent. revenue tariff on agricultural implements which prevailed in Mackenzie's time. And when the Government, wisely, as the result has proven, moved that reduction, leading Tories moved and fought for an amendment to reduce the duty to 10 per cent. And Mr. Borden and leading lieutenants excused their attack on this industry by contending that the Liberal Government by granting free raw materials and by readjustments of the tariff removing burdens from the industry had placed it in a better position with the lower tariff than it was in before under Foster's burdensome tax of 35 to 50 per cent. A load was removed from the people, and the manufacture of agricultural implements was made vastly more profitable.

What fatuity led the organ to blunder into attacking the Laurier Government and policy in this matter? Could it not open its eyes to see the facts staring it in the face? The industry which went down to ruin under N. P., only a few representatives surviving its 35 to 50 per cent. might, now thrives and flourishes under a Liberal 17-1/2 per cent. revenue tariff. And the big concerns from over the line come to Canada to enjoy the favorable conditions for manufacturing so as to be able to send their product abroad and compete in the markets of the world. The Laurier Government is proud of the record of its dealing with the agricultural implement industry. It has been very good for Hamilton.

## A BIG DEAL ON.

The Ontario Government has abandoned its boastfully heralded policy of 1906 to keep that thirty acres of the Gillies limit on which the Provincial mine is situated, and will offer it for sale by tender on September 13. Considerable work has been done on this mine by way of development, involving much expense to the Province. It is understood that a considerable additional area of the Gillies limit will be put upon the market at the same time.

This departure from the "wowed" policy of the Government, a policy introduced with much flourish of trumpet, is of the first importance. When announcing his policy on the floor of the Legislature Premier Whitney, on April 3, 1906, said: "It being ours, we are prepared to keep it, to use it, develop it and mine it for the benefit of the people of Ontario." The announcement was received with great rejoicing by the ownership organs of the Government, which regarded this new departure as committing the Provincial Government to another stage of its socialistic programme.

What has caused the Saul-like change indicated in the announcement now made? Two probable explanations are suggested: (1) The policy has proved a failure, the property failing to yield adequate returns upon the cost of operation; or (2) "The boys" want something, and they are to be given a chance, at the expense of the Province, to secure it in the sale of this Provincial mine. Whether either, or both, of these suggestions fail to furnish the reason for the sale, the course now announced is a plain reversion of the Government's policy, and a confession of its disastrous failure.

There can be no excuse for sacrificing the mineral wealth of the Province in any pinch for money. The Government boasts a large surplus, real or fictitious; it has imposed vast additional sums that are annually raised by the regular revenue, which it has in a few years about doubled; it has been diligent in its search for new subjects of taxation; and it has frequently, from time to time, floated millions in loans, two of which are now being peddled out to our own people. In addition to these, we find that it is just now placing over 2,000 square miles of timber limits on the market, the circumstance being noted with suspicion that time is not being allowed to permit intending purchasers to make the necessary careful examination of the territory.

What is the meaning of this haste to realize upon these assets of the Province? In whose interest is this latest departure? A recent sale of mining property which belonged to the Government has, it is said, been quickly followed by a very rich discovery thereon assuring the fortune of the purchaser. Was the sale of this property merely a blunder, or were the people of the Province deliberately "done" in the deal? Is this proposed sale of the Provincial mine to turn out similarly? Are the dice loaded against the Province and in favor of "the boys"? Who is playing for the large stakes?

## SUNDAY ICE CREAM.

Judge Monck's view of the ice cream controversy is that the Lord's Day Act cannot be invoked to narrow the Sunday privileges of a bona fide restaurant keeper, and that if he serves meals, he is also entitled to serve to his customers any article or articles of food. Specifically, his Honor says he "may sell a full course meal or a single article of food, even ice cream, as may be required by the customer."

This may be regarded as opening wide the doors of the Sunday ice cream saloon, it being easy to adopt the restaurant shelter. But what of that? The opposite view involves even more difficulty. If a man may sell meals or lunches on Sunday—and we have not seen any proposal to forbid it—who shall be the judge of what is to appear on the bill of fare? If a man may buy pudding or Charlotte Russe, shall ice cream be forbidden? If we may buy part of a meal, shall he be forbidden to take the ice cream part? If he may not buy less than an entire meal what shall be the entire meal standard?

Judge Monck's decision is probably the only practicable one that could have been arrived at in the present condition of the law. And still something remains to be sought for. We do not think that it was the intention of the Legislature to establish the Sunday ice cream parlor; and that its wide-open establishment will be the result of the Judge's view prevailing is certain. Moreover, if confectionery is a "food"—and it is furnished with dessert—it would appear to be one more short step to the open or thinly disguised Sunday candy store. The matter is not an easy one to adjust in the best interest of the community.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now an expedition is to go to look for Captain Peary, the Arctic explorer. Some men never tire of being rescued.

The late Don Carlos has willed to the Pope cash and works of art to the value of \$2,000,000. The business of pretenders to a crown would seem to be a paying one.

So all that picturesque yarn printed in a local contemporary about inland revenue officers looking for illicit stills in the vicinity of Dundas was a pure matter of fact. What do its deceived readers think of it?

An additional reason for the public fervently hoping that Thaw will have to stay in the asylum for criminal insane is that he contemplates "going into literature" if he obtains his liberty.

The "knocker" organ is now after Mr. A. B. Coleman, of the street railway, who it asserts has "not much but good intentions." Perhaps Mr. Coleman wishes he could honestly return even that compliment.

Last year the Dominion superannuation payments amounted to \$372,841. The receipts on superannuation abatements with interest, amounted to \$64,245. Superannuation appears to be a large-sized hole in the Dominion pocket.

Hamilton has been very lucky to escape a great calamity due to Hydro-jockeying for delay in the matter of the Beach pumps. How would the Stewarts and Hopkins feel if the city were to be overtaken because of their course?

"English," says a prominent Michigan man who has just returned from a tour around the globe, "is the business language of the world. One can get along in any port in the world with English." That is the experience of most world travellers. The "universal language" is already with us.

President Taft has signed the new U. S. tariff bill and Congress has adjourned. The conference report on the bill was agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 47 to 31. The bill is very far from being such a revision as the Republican party promised to the country, and President Taft himself frankly says so.

A local paper which is wedded to the advocacy of the frontage tax system of paving streets, points out the wretched condition of municipal morals in Montreal, but somehow or other it seems to think that the introduction of the frontage tax system would remedy the evil. There is a kind of faith that cares not if the bank vaults remain open to the world.

The United States tariff bill provision taxing foreign-built yachts \$7 a ton annually, or 35 per cent. of their value, is raising much objection among the owners of pleasure craft, and there are threats of attacking the constitutionality of the measure. It is denounced as short-sighted and injurious to see the folly of such enactments made in the interests of those who cannot keep up with the procession.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, has returned from an enjoyable tour of the Mediterranean and the British Isles. He had a number of appeals before the Privy Council, in which he had set out to demolish the Dominion Government. He did not meet with a single success, however. But he talks just as big about the prospects of the Tory party as if he had scored in every case. Bowser is a great joke; but he always manages to get a good time for Bowser out of these tours.

This is the centenary of the birth of Tennyson, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, poets of Queen Victoria's reign. He was one of the fortunate poets, living to win the regard of his country and the world, and to enjoy, during his life, the recognition of his abilities and worth. He will probably never be, in the same sense as some other poets, the poet of the people, but his position in the hall of fame is secure, and his niche is a high one.

The Toronto News has two commissioners visiting local municipalities, one writing up local option and the other writing it down. The peculiar feature of the matter is that each seems to regard it as his object in life to make out a case for the side which he champions, without caring very much whether the public gets a full and fair presentation of the subject. This may be "independent" journalism of a sort, but it is hardly informing to those who wish to get at the facts.

Speaking at a dinner in British East Africa, Mr. Roosevelt spoke very highly of the country and prophesied for it a great future. Of British achievements he was particularly enthusiastic, remarking: "I believe that one of the best feats performed by members of the white race in the last ten years is the building of the Uganda railroad. I am convinced that this country has a great agricultural and industrial future, and it is the most attractive playground in the world." East Africa is destined ere long to become the home of another great British nation.

The consolidation of telephone interests being brought about in the United States is expected to lead to great economies. One system of telephones with public regulation through commission control will save to the telephone users of the country millions of dollars annually; will avert the intolerable nuisance of double and triple telephone expenses and annoyance, will prevent a catastrophe to the country of a spread of municipal operation, and will secure to the public the cheapest and best service that it is possible to maintain. The public control provided for in Canada is in line with true progress and economy.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, recently characterized the party which he leads as "the splendid, brave and fearless Opposition." The Toronto Telegram insists on amending this by introducing the following exceptions:

A. The Opposition was not splendid.  
B. The Opposition was not brave.  
C. The Opposition was not fearless, being afraid to say that its soul was its own if Quebec, per a little crowd of Montreal strategists, said the contrary.  
D. The splendid, brave and fearless Opposition was not an Opposition at all at the points where Laurierism most truly deserved to be opposed.

The only way that we can suggest to right things is that the Telegram retire Mr. Borden from the leadership of the Opposition and substitute John Ross Robertson. Perhaps he would be ready to sacrifice himself for his party and \$10,000 a year.

## Our Exchanges

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.  
(Toronto Star.)

"Catch your own burglar and don't depend on the police," advises the Hamilton Times. However, if he is willing to run don't chase him too hard.

TORONTO GROWING.  
(Toronto News.)

In their number and in the value of the structures to be erected, building permits issued in Toronto so far this year break all records—even those for the first seven months of 1907.

SUMMER BOARD.  
(Washington Herald.)

"I'm an author, you understand, spending my vacation on a farm to get local color. How much will board be?"  
"Ten per week," replied the farmer, "and \$2 extra if we're expected to talk dialect."

# A. M. SOUTER & CO.

## AUGUST SALE OF FURNITURE and CARPETS

A Special Bargain this week in a Solid Quarter Cut Oak Rocker or Arm Chair finished in Dark Early English, suitable for Den or Library; 9 only in stock, August price \$4.75

Another Special in a Solid Oak Cobbler Seat Rocker, High Back with good Leather Seat, Golden finish; 11 in stock, August sale price \$2.55

## CARPET SPECIALS

Brussels Carpet, a good wearing Carpet in all Colorings, Suitable for Parlor, Diningrooms and Bedrooms, a good selection to choose from, Regular \$1.15 August price 85c

6 Patterns only Best Quality Printed Linoleums in Floral and Tile Effects, Regular 50c, August price 33c

# A. M. Souter & Co.

## COR. KING and PARK STS.

## HIS METHOD.

(Washington Star.)  
"When you are late to dinner how do you apologize to your family?"  
"I don't try," answered Mr. Bliggins; "I plunge into a technical description of the ball game that gets my son so interested and my wife and daughter so mystified that I have the conversation all my own way."

## THE FALLING BAROMETER.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)  
The rich man was enjoying his first cruise on his new yacht.  
Suddenly the captain came aft. He looked anxious.  
"What's the good word, captain?" the skipper nervously answered.  
"You must have hung it on a loose nail," the owner pleasantly suggested.

## THE EXACTING BOARDER.

(Boston Transcript.)  
Letter Carrier—Rainy weather, farmer.  
Farmer—Yes, our boarders are all kicking.  
L. C.—They can't blame you for the weather.  
F.—Can't, eh? Gosh, some of 'em seem to think I ought to furnish moonlight nights.

## WASTE OF LIFE.

(Montreal Gazette.)  
Newspaper statistics show that in the past month 1,176 persons met death in the United States by drowning. The returns from Canada are not available, but they must be in proportion to those of our neighbors. A league to teach people to be careful when on or in the water might be as good in its effect on population as an immigration agent.

## THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)  
In the British House of Commons the Home Secretary recently announced that the King has been pleased to approve of the establishment of a medal, to be called the King's Police Medal, for the reward of courage and devotion to duty on the part of persons serving in constabulary forces and fire brigades throughout His Majesty's dominions. Mr. Gladstone further stated that the medal is one of honor for special merit, and that it will not be given for prolonged service alone, but only for service, long or short, that has been distinguished by the qualities mentioned.

## CIVIC IMPROVEMENT.

(Montreal Witness.)  
Kansas City, Missouri, has a Mercantile Club which, like the Montreal Board of Trade, believes that the successful progress of the city in business, as well as health and attractiveness in all other ways, largely depends on civic betterment. Recently, the club published a statement of the reasons that led it, as a commercial organization, to take up the question of municipal reform. These include the need for beautiful parks and boulevards, clean streets, good public buildings, attractive homes, fine schools and churches, ample playgrounds, well-lighted streets, good water, adequate transit facilities and business methods in administering civic affairs.

## Sore, Aching Feet

Are made comfortable by using Japanese Army Foot Powder. It destroys offensive odors and stops excessive perspiration. It makes corns and bunions less painful. Sold in 25c tins at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north.

## Origin of Tin Plate.

The making of tin-plate originated in Bohemia, according to a recent paper by William E. Gray, hammered iron plates having been coated with tin in that country some time before the year 1600. Tin-plate making was introduced in England in 1665, the art being brought there from Saxony. In France the first tin-plate factory was established in 1774. The first commercial manufacture of tin-plate in the United States was at Pittsburg in 1872.

## EXPECTING MILLENNIUM.

### Convention of "Dippers" in Ireland Attracting Attention.

Two Thousand Pilgrims Have Big Time in County Fermanagh.

The Leader is Energetic and Many Are Being Converted.

Dublin, Aug. 6.—The third annual convention of the "Dippers," as the Cooneyites' revival in progress at Ballinamallard, County Fermanagh, is called, presents strange scenes of religious enthusiasm. It is the belief of the sect that the millennium may be ushered in at any moment, and prayer meetings are being held almost continuously.

John West, a well-to-do member of the sect, has placed his large house and grounds, Crooknagree, at Ballinamallard, at the disposal of the convention. The house accommodates 100 persons and the others of the pilgrims utilize the outbuildings and the spacious marquees erected on the lawn for sleeping purposes. Over 2,000 pilgrims are attending the convention.

The little colony is the realization of the idea of simple, self-supporting communal life, and should go far to please a Tolstoy. Sunrise each morning finds the encampment full of life and activity. All the pilgrims are dressed in coarse, plain clothing. The men are unshaven and wear rubber collars. On the heads of the women are straw sailor hats. All are busily engaged in manual labor or domestic duties—milk-making, butter-making, cooking, sewing, boot-making, carpentering, etc.—every one being assigned a daily task. Then follow intervals of devotional meetings, preaching, hymn singing and baptism. Energy is the keynote of the campaign.

Edward Cooney, the leader of the sect, is the son of an Enniskillen magistrate. He has a wonderful flow of language and his sermons are interspersed with racy anecdotes. He easily holds his followers during his long discourses. He preaches on the unworthiness of all existing churches and the uselessness of worldly possessions. One of the favorite hymns of the sect concludes:

"Neither carry scrip nor raiment,  
Neither shoes nor staves;  
Walk unburdened through the deserts,  
Through the waves of the sea."

The baptismal ceremony is performed in an adjacent stream running along the valley. The leader dons his boots and wades in the water to the centre of the stream. Then he gently lowers the convert backward until the entire body is immersed, after which the convert is assisted to the shore, while the pilgrims sing "Who Will Be Next?"

No money collections are taken up. Dinner and tea are freely given to all visitors to the convention, crowds of whom flock daily to see the "dippers." Many persons are being converted to the sect by reason of the energetic sincerity of the campaign, and are promptly admitted to the brotherhood. Thus far the convention has suffered no molestation. The pilgrims claim they travel without money, earning their way by manual labor. The men and women are separated in the devotional meetings.

Using a Ring Life Preserver.  
On all steamships and many docks are life preservers of the ring type, to be thrown to persons struggling in the water. The proper way to approach or grasp such a life preserver in the water, says Popular Mechanics, is to take hold of the side and press down with all your weight. This causes the further side to fly up in the air and down over your head. The average person struggling about in the water would try to lift up the big life ring and put it over his head, thus causing him to sink deeper.

A summer girl is merely one who can propose to without any serious danger of being accepted.

## NEXT FRIDAY CIRCUS DAY.

### Great Street Parade Promised by Barnum and Bailey.

Was there ever a herald like the man who announces the approach of the circus? Was there ever a more grandiloquent utterance than his? Was ever one heard more willingly or who held his audience more surely? He comes out of the winter with a superb confidence; he moves briskly, he talks boldly, he proclaims the wonders of his tents in convincing superlatives. Everybody reads his proclamations and practically everybody responds with a determination to attend. There is in it a pleasant anticipation for all—for the young because the experience is new, and for those who are older because of the memories awakened—the memories of a boy or girl who years ago stood before the billboards and marveled at the unfamiliar animals and acrobatic feats there pictured, who stood in the throng upon the street and saw the parade go by and who later saw the reality from some hard-earned seat under the canvas.

The circus is a purely democratic institution, giving alike for the same price to the rich and the poor, and holding them all in the same thrall of expectancy and wonder. It has gone on so long that there seems to be no reason why it should not go on forever.

The herald of the Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, which will give two exhibitions in Hamilton on Friday, Aug. 13, announces that the performance this year, while retaining the interesting features of previous seasons, will present new and startling acts. Promises are made that the street pageant will prove a free carnival of entertaining merriment.

## NEW FEATURE.

Ferry Company to Run Regular Moonlight Excursions.

To-night the Hamilton Ferry Company will begin a series of pleasant moonlight parties by the steamer John J., on the bay and lake. There will be music on board for dancing, and the brisk demand for tickets indicates that this will prove a very popular feature for the balance of the season. Beginning next week, moonlight parties will be held every Friday and Saturday.

So successful has the weekly outing for babies proven that the company has decided to accede to the numerous requests that another trip be added, and after this every Monday and Friday afternoon will be set apart for mothers and their babies. The steamer John J. leaves the dock at the foot of John street at 2:30, and makes a two-hour cruise of the bay. The charges are trivial and it makes a very pleasant outing for the little people. The company is well pleased with the way in which patrons have shown their appreciation of this feature.

An attractive inducement is held out to private parties, limited in number to sixty, who desire to charter a boat for the evening. The Ivan R. can be chartered for \$15 an evening. Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. It is electric lighted and has a piano on board. People have already awakened to the possibilities of the north shore as a pleasant spot for camping, and a number of tents are pitched there. In addition to the regular Saturday service to-morrow, several special trips will be made to accommodate the crowd at the Scottish gathering at Oaklands.

## THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 6.—State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss to-day denied the application of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for permission to acquire real estate for the purpose of erecting a hospital for its employees and selected policyholders afflicted with tuberculosis.

## SWEDISH STRIKE.

Stockholm Not in Darkness—Troops Patrol Roads.

Stockholm, Aug. 6.—The situation with regard to the labor conflict was intensified to-day when the workmen employed in the power station which supplies the electricity for lighting the capital joined the strikers. The service now is being maintained by officials of the lighting department. As the strikers have been preventing farmers from bringing provisions into the city, troops have been detailed to patrol the country roads. The military authorities continue to dispose of milk from the railroad stations for the use of children.

## A NEW KING.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro Aspires to Become One.

Vienna, Aug. 6.—Europe next year will have a new King. According to a Prague report Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has decided to assume the title of King on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his accession, which will occur on August 14, 1910.

The reports say it is understood that the powers will raise no objection to his so doing.

## FOUND CUTICURA INDISPENSABLE

For Her Children—Little Girls Suffered with Itching Eczema Which Simply Covered Back of Head—Baby Had a Tender Skin, Too.

ALL PROMPTLY CURED BY "WONDERFUL OINTMENT"

"Some years ago my three little girls had a very bad form of eczema. Itching eruptions formed on the backs of their heads, which were simply covered. Before I heard of Cuticura, I used to try almost everything, but they failed. Then my mother recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I washed my children's heads with Cuticura Soap and then applied the wonderful ointment, Cuticura. I did this four or five times and I can say that they have been entirely cured. I have another baby who is so plump that the folds of skin on his neck were broken and even bled. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the next morning the trouble had disappeared. I am using the Cuticura Remedies yet whenever any of my family have any sores, I can never recommend Cuticura sufficiently; it is indispensable every home. I cannot find its equal. Mine, Napoleon Dupeppe, 41 Duluth St., Montreal, Que., May 21, 1907."



"I had an ulcer on my foot for a year or more and it was very painful as it was a running sore. I had a doctor, but his treatment did not heal it. About eight months ago I commenced to use Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. I used two sets and it is now all healed up. Mrs. E. F. Ryder, West Brewster, Mass., April 29, 1907."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itching Eczema, and Acute Cases of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills to Purify the Blood. Sold everywhere. Price, Five Cents a Set. Cuticura Remedies, Boston, Mass.

On Foot for a Year. Healed by Two Sets of Cuticura  
"I had an ulcer on my foot for a year or more and it was very painful as it was a running sore. I had a doctor, but his treatment did not heal it. About eight months ago I commenced to use Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. I used two sets and it is now all healed up. Mrs. E. F. Ryder, West Brewster, Mass., April 29, 1907."