

WHITNEY AND HYDRO POWER.

An Answer to the Critics of the Power Policy.

A Statement Made at Request of Economist of London

And Which Will Appear in That Paper To-day.

To-day's issue of the London (England) Economist, a leading British financial and commercial journal, contains a statement from Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, following the published criticism of the Provincial power policy and its effect.

The Economist says: "Respecting the electric power legislation of the Ontario Government, which has been criticised in certain quarters in England and Canada, Sir James Whitney, the first Minister of that Province, has been good enough to furnish the following statement for publication in the Economist."

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT. The text of Sir James' statement is as follows: "Interested persons have for some time been making attacks on the Government of the Province of Ontario with a view to first, damaging the financial credit of the Province in London, and second, destroying what is known as the power scheme of the Government.

"As a matter of fact the Government is not interested in the power scheme beyond being the agent for certain municipalities—a sort of conduit pipe by which cheap electric power may be conveyed to them at their expense. The attack was made ostensibly in the interest of the Electrical Development Company, a company the value of the bonds of which it was alleged had been lowered by the power scheme, but Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, the railway magnate, some time ago guaranteed the bonds of the Electrical Development Company, removing that cause of complaint, if cause there was. It may be well to state here that Mr. Mackenzie repudiates in emphatic language all connection with, and responsibility for, the attacks made upon the Government in this matter.

"The attack has been made again and again at the last session (1909) of our Legislature, and which was rendered necessary by a defect in an act of the previous session (1908), passed at the request of fifteen municipalities and dealing with the same subject. Application has been made for the disallowance of this act.

A SAMPLE INDICTMENT. "For reasons which I shall give later on I do not propose to enter into explanations in reply, but in order to show the methods of these gentlemen I will refer to just one point in illustration, and quote from the indictment against us with reference to the statute I have mentioned. Their statement in the Statist says: 'It is also declared, in the case of one municipality at any rate, that though the municipality had refused to sign the amended contract, the contract should have full force as if it were signed.' Let our readers suppose that we are making a travesty of what actually occurred, we reproduce here-with the clause of the act in question. Clause 5 reads as follows: 'The said contract as so varied as aforesaid shall be executed by the said corporation of the town of Galt.'

"Now the facts are, and the truth is, that when the Legislative Assembly passed the act of 1908, as it did unanimously, it was understood by the members and made as clear as specific declarations in debate could make it that its provisions did not require the submission to a vote of the ratepayers of the contracts entered into by such municipalities with the Hydro Electric Commission where by laws authorizing such contracts had already been passed by the vote of the ratepayers of such municipalities. In other words fifteen municipalities acted upon the original legislation by laws in each case were carried by votes of the ratepayers, the contracts in question were approved and entered into by the municipalities, with the exception that the Mayor of the town of Galt refused to sign the contract after it had been passed by the municipal council of the town. Then a mandamus to compel him to sign the contract was applied for, but a judge held that under the act such contracts should be again submitted to a vote of the ratepayers. The twelve municipalities at once petitioned the Government and the Legislature to remedy the defect by legislation. Their request was complied with, and there was nothing strange or unusual or improper in the amending legislation as all English financiers who deal in municipal securities know very well. These are the bald facts. Surely the suppressio veri and suggestio falsi apparent in the extract I have given from the attack made by the Statist are not necessary to a good cause.

FRESH CAMPAIGN MISLEADING. "I regret being compelled to say that the carefully-drawn statements appearing in several English journals and containing the charges against us are materially false and grossly misleading. I do not complain of this. Such conduct always brings its punishment. We shall put in our reply to the application for disallowance in due course, and in the meantime we regard the situation here with equanimity. At the same time we cannot repress our astonishment that reputable financial and other journals in London should accept without question and publish as true allegations of the most serious character regarding the action of the Legislature and of the Government of a great Province, and this without having first made some inquiries—some attempt at least to verify the statements published by them, all of which, by the way, are couched in practically identical language. In this manner the Government and the Legislature of Ontario have been held up to public reproach.

QUOTES BRITISH LEGISLATION. "As I have shown, our legislation was merely incidental and necessary to correct a defect, the existence of which was not suspected. But what do our journalistic detractors think of the following substantive legislative provisions of the most serious character regarding the action of the Legislature and of the Government of a great Province, and this without having first made some inquiries—some attempt at least to verify the statements published by them, all of which, by the way, are couched in practically identical language. In this manner the Government and the Legislature of Ontario have been held up to public reproach.

1809 IN MEMORY OF Oliver Wendell Holmes

Physician, Philosopher, Poet Born August 29th, 1809

A Good Man--A Pure Man--A Kindly Man

Such Men Are a Boon to Mankind, and Their Good Influence Does Not End With Their Lives.

THE TWO ARMIES. (By Oliver Wendell Holmes.) As life's unending column pours, Two marshall'd hosts are seen-- Two armies on the trampled shores That Death flows back between.

Along its front no sabres shine, No blood-red pennons wave; Its banner bears the single line, "Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bell's lingering shade; At Honor's trumpet-call, With knitted brow and lifted blade In Glory's arms they fall.

For these no clashing falchions bright, No striding battle cry; The stolid stammerer calls by night-- "Each answers, 'Here am I!'"

For these the sculptor's laureled bust, The builder's marble pile, The arches pealing o'er their dust Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom-sprinkled turf That floods the lonely grave; When spring rolls in her sea-green surt In flowery-framing wave.

Two paths lead upward from below, And aneels wait above; Who cut each burning life-drop's flow, Each falling tear of love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast Her pulses Freedom dream, Though the sunbeams pierce her crest From aurns from that scarlet dew.

While Valor's hairy champion waits Till all their scars are shown, Love waits unchallenged through the gate To sit beside the Throne.

FROM "THE VOICELESS." O, hearts that break and give no sign, Save whitening lip and fading tress, Till Death pours out his cordial wine Slung from the Mieser's crushing press-- If singing breath or echoing chord To every heart be given, What endless melodies were poured, As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

FROM "WHAT WE ALL THINK." That on unquestioned text we read, All doubt beyond, all fear above, Nor cracking ale, nor currying lead, Can burn or blot it: God is Love!

THE LAST LEAF. (By Oliver Wendell Holmes.) I saw a tree once before, As he passed by the door, And again The pavement stones recurred; As he passed o'er the ground With his cane.

They say that in his prime, Ere the pruning knife of Time Cut him down, Not a better man was found By the cries on his round Through the town.

But now he walks the streets, And he looks at all he meets, And he shakes his feeble head, That it seems as if he said, "They are gone."

The mossy marble rest On the lawn has been in place In his bloom.

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HOW TO MEET HOT WEATHER.

HEAT PROSTRATION DIFFERENT FROM SUNSTROKE.

Blondes More Liable Than Brunettes to Heat Troubles--Eat Only Absolutely Fresh Fruit--Wear Light Clothing, Sleep Much and Drink No Stimulants.

"The blazing sun of July and August can work two direct ills upon mankind, and two direct ills only," says a writer in Hampton's Magazine, "sunstroke, which, all things considered, is comparatively rare, and what is popularly known as heat prostration, which, though generally avoidable, is common.

"Because they demand rapid diagnosis and prompt relief, the symptoms of this pair of dangers are frequently confused, and not infrequently with disastrous results, but the truth is that they are entirely independent of each other.

"Sunstroke is a sudden loss of control by the heat-regulating centres of the brain, whereas heat prostration is merely but perhaps more perilously the exhaustion of certain vital organs, due to the patient's continued exposure to the heat.

"Nature in order to guard the brain against sunstroke has established in it a vessel to expand and contract in ordinary circumstances. This is a nerve centre which automatically controls the blood vessels. Cold contracts these vessels, but heat expands them, and when expanded they pour out the sweat which, by its evaporation, relieves the superheated body.

"The heat-regulating centre is to the what the automatic sprinkler is to the factory or warehouse. When the factory or warehouse acquires a dangerous temperature that very temperature dissolves the plugs in the sprinkler and releases the water. Thus, when the brain grows too warm the heat regulator permits the vessels to expand, and they proceed at once to pour out the relieving fluid.

"This is adequate in ordinary circumstances. But civilization has created for man some circumstances which are not in nature's conception of the term 'ordinary.' In such circumstances, when the brain is worn by disease, when it is wearied by overwork, when it is fatigued by abnormally long heat exposure, or when it is subjected to sudden exposure of excessive violence, the cerebral centres are whipped into a condition which requires more relief than the sprinkler can give, and then the result is that collapse which we call sunstroke.

"It is the action of the heat on several vital organs which causes heat prostration, and this is usually matter not of one hour but of several days. The heart action weakens, the stomach is upset, bowels, kidney and liver may suffer, and the prospective patient 'to keep going' which he will later need in resisting the final breakdown.

"Consequently prostrations occur as a rule in those who are exposed to intense heat for a long period, or who are in bad health. The ultimate result is likely to be more serious than in cases of sunstroke. Often the patient recovers only to run the same risk again and to encounter ultimate disaster.

"The delicate mechanism of the brain makes the immediate services of a physician imperative in all cases of sunstroke, but in the ordinary cases of prostration much may be done before the physician arrives. Stimulation is required, and this in the form of surface friction is easily administered. The fatal 'temperature' is generally believed to be 106 degrees, yet I have seen patients brought into hospitals with a temperature of 110--and going up by leaps and bounds--who were cured by ice paths and rubbing.

"Recent investigations seem to show that the lighter the color of your complexion the greater are your chances of disaster. The medical staff of the United States army has been paying particular attention to this matter and has found that as a rule blondes cannot long survive in a tropical climate.

"On the average the die within three years, probably because the clear skin, being practically without pigment, offers little protection against the sun's rays. In any event blonde or brunette should remember that the skin's natural relief from heat lies in the throwing off of excess heat by the skin, and that the more mercurial matter which we know as sweat.

"The cessation of the flow of sweat is the first danger signal. When that happens get out of the sun and into the shade, stop work, drink plenty of water and do not hesitate to use a fan. It is more satisfactory to have a ladylike and alive than masculine and dead. Of course if you can afford it you can always avoid both sunstroke and prostration by the simple process of keeping out of the heat, but you should at any rate take things easy and drink no stimulants at all.

"Chief among the ills from heat that are less direct but more frequently fatal are diseases of the lower alimentary canal. Two general causes are, roughly, assignable--cold and bacteria. Probably 95 per cent of the diseases which we are now considering have their origin in the eating of contaminated fruit.

"By this I do not necessarily mean fruit which is so far rotted that its decomposition is evident to the senses. It is true, I believe, that in many cheap eating places and in some that are not cheap, contaminated fruit is frequently served as fruit salad or in some highly seasoned or skillfully prepared form.

"But the far more frequent source of distress is in fruit which our senses could not at all detect as decayed and which if pointed out to us we should describe as just on the turn. Such decay is due to the presence of bacteria, and its result is most frequently plain, old-fashioned cholera morbus, which may be avoided by avoiding contaminated fruit.

"Plain, old-fashioned--yes; but a laughing matter--no. Out of my professional experience, on the contrary, I would say that symptomatically cholera morbus is often quite as deadly as Asiatic cholera. It certainly has been far more deadly in America, and I know of but one general rule against it--when in doubt, cook the fruit.

"It would be best if we Americans could get over the absurdities of our summer fashions in clothes, which are in literal truth, frequently suicidal. One summer some years ago I passed several weeks in the pleasant town of Bristol, N.H., and there I found that the dress of the richest man was pretty much that of the poorest. Moccasins, serge trousers held loosely by a skate strap, a five-cent chip straw hat and a hickory shirt, the collar, open and the sleeves rolled up to the elbow--so much and no more.

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Scrap Book Poetry

THE LORD WALKED IN THE GARDEN. (Washerwoman's Hymn.) (Ruth McEmery Stuart in the September Century.) He walked in de garden in de cool o' de day-- O Lord, whar kin dat gyarden be? I'd turn my weary foots dat way, And pray dese cool de day for me. Lord, Lord, walkin' in de garden, Open de gate to me! I'd never be afeard o' de flamin' sword, Ef I could walk wi' Thee.

He walked in de garden in de cool o' de day-- He sauntered 'mong's de shrubbery; He never turned aroun' to look dat way-- I wush He'd watched dat apple tree, Lord, Lord, trouble in de garden! Ev' body knows Dat sins begin wid needles an' pins An' de sealan'ness o' de clo'es.

He walked in de garden in de cool o' de day-- My bleacum-grass ant' tittin' for Thee; But dat Bible garden's so far away, So, Lord, come bless my fiel' for me, Lord, Lord, come into my garden! Ev' body knows How Eve's mistake when she listened to de snake Still keeps me washin' clo'es.

He walked in de garden in de cool o' de day-- Ef I could stan' an' see Him pass, Wid de nifty o' faith, as de Scripture saith, I'd shoo heah on my bleacin'-grass, Lord, Lord, my little garden, Ain't no place for Thee! But come an' shine wid a light divine An' fix my faith for me!

Glory, glory, haillejah! Peter, James an' John, Behold de light an' de rafment white! Yo widness's passin' on!

THE RUSH BEARING.

A Quaint Ceremony Which Has Survived Through the Centuries. An American traveling this summer in England chanced a few weeks ago on a quaint ceremony known as the rush bearing. The custom dates back to remote times, when the floors of dwellings and churches consisted of hard earth, which was covered with rushes.

Once a year the inhabitants of the towns and villages enjoyed the great ceremony of going in procession to the church to strew the floor with newly cut rushes, and the little village of Grasmere, in the lake country, boasts of being the only place where the custom has an unbroken record of observance. There the custom is held once a year, on the Saturday after St. Oswald's Day, the saint for whom the little church is named.

The American found the tiny village crowded with visitors and no lodgings to be had except at the bootmaker's, whose house and shop were separated from the small and ancient church only by a lawn and the winding stream, Ubbay. The visitors combine the rushes--no longer needed for a carpet--with wild flowers and make them into various forms suggesting Christian truths. In the late afternoon the children assemble with three designs and arrange them along the churchyard wall, where the villagers and hundreds from the surrounding country come to admire, or at least to study, the wonderful devices.

Moses of the burhuses is still a leading favorite, and the visitor was privileged to view a little china Moses lying on a soft white bed in a nest of rushes. In the outlook that the flag-haired baby carrying this marvellous exhibit had the honor later of leading the children in the May pole procession, followed closely by a small girl led by the hand and bearing the serpent from the Garden. This device must have measured five feet, and as it was in spiral form its actual length could not have been less than twelve feet.

Saturday evening at 6.30, when the clergy and choir and band and children are arranged for the procession, the hymn of St. Oswald is sung, the band plays the century old "Rush Bearing March," and they parade the village with bells ringing and crowds following. On returning to the church the garlands are hung about and a full choral evensong follows, with the rush bearers' hymn. On the following Monday all the decorations are removed to a neighboring field, where the May pole is set up and a regular gala day enjoyed by the children.

First Doctor--"Harduppe says he owes his life to you." Second Doctor--"Yes, not to mention the amount of my bill."

A woman may be a perfect cat and still be afraid of a mouse.

Teaching Foreigners in Illinois to Speak the English Language

Pana, Ill., has a free school for the purpose of instructing foreigners in the English language. The coal miners of the community have enthusiastically taken over it and are availing themselves eagerly of its advantages. Many of them have a good knowledge of their native tongue and of the habits of thought and speech prevailing in the old home. But they find the lack of acquaintance with the English language a serious drawback in their daily intercourse with their fellow-citizens. In this particular locality men and women alike have rejoiced in the opportunity afforded them by the establishment of the school mentioned.

In the recent discussion of the Chinese school, attention was drawn to the murder of a mission worker in New York it was frequently asserted that the interest of the Mongols in their fair teachers was not due primarily to a desire to know the teachings of the Bible. What they wanted was to understand English, and to be able to converse with the missionaries.

The eagerness to learn English is apparent in the Chinese school. The stories told of the night schools in the large cities often have much of the pathetic connected with them. The eager souls, hungry for a knowledge of English, are present in large numbers. Old, middle aged, and young men, women, and children of both sexes, crowd the rooms where instruction is given. Many well trained individuals take their places side by side with the uneducated. A visit to the Chicago Hebrew Institute, for example, is rewarded by the sight of a great class of many fellows, strong limbed and strong hearted, who are willing to sit for hours at a time after the day's work is done to learn the essentials of English in order that they may be more effective as wage earners and better citizens as well.

Instructions of this nature should be given all over the country, wherever there are foreigners, and marked with letters 20 feet by 20 feet. The fleshy part of his leg was badly torn and the artery severed. Dr. Bowie succeeded in stopping the flow of blood in a short time, and unless poisoning develops Mr. Walter will in all probability improve rapidly.

SNOW ON THE ST. BERNARD. At present the monastery of St. Bernard costs about \$9,000 a year to keep up. This money is partly collected in Switzerland and partly derived from the revenue of the monastic order.--St. Nicholas.

IN THE MIDDLE AGES the monastery was stripped of all its wealth, though it still continued and continues to this day to carry out the work of St. Bernard. Over 30,000 travellers pass this way every year, and hundreds of these at least would lose their lives were it not for the guardians of the mountain. When the first heavy snows come in September the paths are marked with posts 20 feet by 20 feet. These soon disappear and other posts are fixed on top of them and so on. Soon the winter paths lead indifferently over enormous rocks and buried alpine huts. The greatest danger comes from the furious gales shifting the snow and making return impossible.--St. Nicholas.

BITTEN BY A HOG.

Mr. W. J. Walter Seriously Injured at Streetsville. Streetsville, Aug. 27.--Mr. W. J. Walter was very seriously injured today by being bitten by a hog which he and Mr. Featherstone were attempting to load. The fleshy part of his leg was badly torn and the artery severed. Dr. Bowie succeeded in stopping the flow of blood in a short time, and unless poisoning develops Mr. Walter will in all probability improve rapidly.

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