

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.

LIBELLING CANADA.

It is probable that a fuller report of the speech of Sir Hugh Graham, of Montreal, at the banquet of the touring press delegates in Great Britain would enable us to place a more favorable construction on the remarks than is possible by the report given in the cable despatches. As it appears there, his speech savored strongly of the loafer and tuft-hunter, and is an utter misrepresentation of the situation as regards Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was made a Ph. D. by Harvard. The degree was granted as the result of an examination recently completed by Mr. King, and is strictly one of merit.

The story of an Anglo-Russian treaty to secure the integrity and good government of Persia is a very circumstantial one, and, if true, would appear to give promise of promoting the peace of Europe.

Quebec's policy, just decided upon, of preventing the export of timber from Crown lands, is nine years behind Ontario's. Ross put that policy in force in this Province by order-in-Council on Jan. 13, 1900.

The statistics of 1908 show a decrease of 48,296 in the number of deaths during the year, and an increase of 18,067 births. That should be effective as a nerve-quieting potion to some of our alarmed birth-rate cranks.

The vote on the Toronto sea-wall by-law to raise \$700,000 was an exceedingly small one, and resulted in the defeat of the by-law. Toronto has so many schemes in view involving enormous expenditures that the taxpayer is becoming alarmed.

Mr. Deakin, Premier of Australia, is said to have cabled an offer of a Dreadnought to the home Government. Competition in evidencing "loyalty" by "offers" of Dreadnoughts appears to be quite keen among Australian statesmen. Thus far the "offers" have cost Australia very little.

The Mail and Empire is using its every effort to encourage the Opposition to contest the election of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in North Waterloo. Its natural dislike for the cause of labor makes this work congenial. We shall see to what extent the Opposition has taken leave of its common sense; its course in this matter will enable the public to judge.

WATCH THIS SALE.

Ontario Government officials have been laying out and dividing valuable silver lands of the Gillies line, 870 acres of which is shortly to be sold by tender. It would be strange, indeed, if some information as to the choice bits of this property should not leak out so as to reach the ears of the party friends who push the Whitney chariot along. Let the public keep its eyes open and watch the process of making millionaires out of petty political leeches. It is rumored that a bulk offer of \$20,000,000 was made for the property by a syndicate of capitalists who are impressed with the richness of the territory. This offer, it appears, is not to be considered, although the Government has it in its power to add to its condition a royalty in proportion to the richness of the property as a mineral producer. The Government appears to prefer to distribute it in parcels. Why? That is yet to be demonstrated. If, however, it were possible for Government favorites to obtain information which would enable them to secure the choicest claims at the price of the average of all the property to be sold, it is easily to be seen that there would be in such an arrangement vast possibilities in such a method of disposing of it for party and individual graft. It is a property the value of which is exceedingly great, and the disposition of it is a very important matter to the people of the Province who own it. Whether they shall receive \$20,000,000 and a royalty tax, or whether the fat is to be fried out of the deal for party favorites, is a question in which they cannot fail to be interested. It appears certain, however, that the division of the property to be sold, into forty-five parcels, absolute secrecy as to the wealth-producing capacity of each being maintained—at least, so far as the public is concerned—is not likely to operate toward the realization of the best prices obtainable. But to the man who might, by some means or other, obtain inside information, it offers great possibilities of easy money.

JOHN BULL'S HYSTERIA.

The absurd war scare that has rendered England ridiculous in the eyes of the world was not unnaturally the subject of discussion at the Lake Mohonk conference on International Arbitration, and President Butler, of Columbia University, aptly characterized it and the prevalent Germanophobia as striking instances of "present-day emotional insanity." The Philadelphia Record, commenting on the situation, remarks: "The justice of the remark is confirmed by the hysterical excitement caused in what used to be called the 'tight little island' during the past week by the most ridiculous reports. The air over the North Sea was said to be crowded with, and the sun darkened by, flocks of 'Flying Dutchmen.' Every incoming collier and trawler had encountered one or more of these mysterious birds, or airships, or what not. The aerial portents not only flew by day, but by night also; and they wracked already overwrought British nerves by flashing queer lights and other terrifying signals. Sixty-six thousand Mauser rifles have been surreptitiously landed in Great Britain and secreted in convenient depots; these are the arms to which the sixty-six thousand German waiters, tailors and hairdressers' apprentices now in London will fly when the word of command comes from Berlin. The story must be true; for did not a member of the House of Commons interpellate the Government on the subject? And the House did not laugh. Evidently the German invasion and the certain downfall of the British Empire is at hand. Such crazes are not peculiar to the English, however. Not more than ten years ago every fishing village on the New England coast nightly heard the booming guns of the 'Spanish fleet,' and more recently many excited Americans saw in Hawaii a disguised soldier of the Mi-

erally relied upon the Government's carrying out its repealing promise." It says that Whitney evidenced his recognition of its injustice by his evasion of the direct issue and his effort to stir up prejudice against the majority plan on the ground that it was "American." But Whitney probably feels that he can flout the temperance vote now that he has secured a majority of the Legislature.

Mr. Justice MacLaren has refused to give leave to appeal in the case of Smith vs. City of London (a Hydro-Electric suit), which was held by Mr. Justice Riddell to be stayed by Whitney's legislation closing the courts against all suits attacking the Hydro-Electric scheme. It will be remembered that Whitney's legislation declared all actions entered to be "forever stayed." The courts, of course, do not recognize Whitney's power to legislate "forever"; at any time the vicious act may be repealed or amended, or, it may, within two years of its passage, be disallowed; in such case, the issue might be brought to trial at any time. It is far from certain that the power of disallowance may not yet be exercised in the matter.

There are worse places for the man who makes his living by his labor than free trade Britain. A government report based on a careful study of conditions in forty British, French and German cities indicates the following conclusions: The French workman pays 2 per cent. less and the German workman 23 per cent. more than the English workman for lodgings. On the other hand, if the British workman should live in France on the same footing, buying the same supplies in the same quantities, his expenses would increase 18 per cent. The same increase would occur if he tried it in Germany. As regards wages, they are on the average 75 per cent. as high in France as in England and 83 per cent. as high in Germany as in England, while the hours of work are 17 per cent. longer in France and 10 per cent. longer in Germany.

A writer in the Contemporary Review for May goes into a study of the comparative power of the British and German fleets, resolving the earlier vessels into Dreadnought values. Under certain conditions the latest type of battleships has an undoubted superiority over earlier types, but not under all conditions. He estimates that a Dreadnought should be "a match for at least two British battleships of an earlier type," but, to be on the safe side, he calls 23 of Britain's earlier ships equal to 9 Dreadnoughts. The German fleet makes a very poor showing beside that. The 10 German vessels of the Deutschland type would be, he says, a doubtful match for 3 of the Dreadnoughts; while the "earlier German ships of the Mecklenburg and Kaiser classes carry main armaments so light that in our service they would not be rated as battleships at all." Some Britons are getting over their hysteria.

It would be hard to improve upon this statement of the London Eng. Economist, which points out that in the last ten years the actual expenditure of the British Admiralty has been about 300 millions, that of the German Admiralty about 108 millions, while our estimated expenditure for next year is 35 millions, that of Germany 18 or 19 millions, mostly borrowed; that our tonnage of warships actually built and ready for action was 1,833,000 tons, against a German tonnage of about 628,000 tons; that the trained personnel of our navy consists of some 128,000 men, while that of the German navy consists of about 48,000 men. In view of these dry but surely relevant facts and figures, we venture to remark: "Those who fear a German invasion really ought to be given a safe conduct out of the country. We think the scare has been worked up by interested parties."

In an address before the Cotton Manufacturers at Richmond D. A. Tompkins estimated that the British cotton manufacturers had an advantage of 30 per cent. over the American. His "estimate" is very thoroughly analyzed by the New York Journal of Commerce, which very strongly dissents from his conclusions. It closes an enlightening review of the subject by saying: "Cotton manufacturing has been going on in this country for three or four generations, and there would seem to be time enough to acquire and transmit all the knowledge and skill there is extant. In that respect there is no reason why Manchester should have any advantage over Lowell and Fall River. Capital is abundant and interest 'cheap' in England only as the result of accumulation and large supply in proportion to demand, and this condition is the effect and not the cause of industrial and commercial development. The fact is that English cotton manufacturers have developed to their present state as the result of one single advantage—the absolute freedom of British trade with all the world for its materials and supplies."

"A correspondent" is informed that there have been several measures adopted in Germany by way of requiring the working people to insure themselves against sickness, accident and poverty in old age. Prince Bismarck's bill to arrange for the working classes, in co-operation with and assisted by their employers and the State, to provide against sickness became law in 1883. A measure to make provision for accidents passed the Reichstag in the following year, and on May 24, 1884, an act providing for an old-age pension system toward the fund for which employees, employers and the State would contribute, became law. These acts are compulsory.

The Pioneer, the Toronto temperance organ, says Whitney, before going to the country, "had practically promised to abolish" the three-fifths vote required for local option. Many candidates also pledged themselves to vote for its repeal, and it adds, "It is probable that, in that election, many more candidates would have been pledged to vote for repeal had not temperance workers gen-

erally relied upon the Government's carrying out its repealing promise." It says that Whitney evidenced his recognition of its injustice by his evasion of the direct issue and his effort to stir up prejudice against the majority plan on the ground that it was "American." But Whitney probably feels that he can flout the temperance vote now that he has secured a majority of the Legislature.

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Men's Suits \$3.85 Yes, it's a low price for a Sanford-made Suit and some of the lines in this lot are really all wool Halifax tweeds, while others are good substantial union tweeds. The colors are light grey, mid grey and Oxford grey, also grey and black mixtures and plain brownish shades. The sizes here yet run from 34 to 42. Single and double breasted styles. Some two and some three garment suits. Regular values \$6.50 and \$7.50, for \$3.85

About These "Overmakes"

To be classed as a mere "bargain store" does not lie within the range of our ambition. Three or four times a year we are called upon to emphasize some big lots of clothing for men and boys at very low prices; but during the whole 12 months of the year we try to give our patrons the correct models, correct materials and colors at the most reasonable prices when all details are considered. This sale of the Sanford Co's. overmakes has now been on for two days—long enough to test the public on responding to our announcements. Scores of men and boys have been fitted out and we have scores of suits here yet, and would emphasize the following lots:

Men's Suits \$11.75 Many of these Suits would be on the \$18.00 and \$20.00 tables in some stores, but in Oak Hall, the real value store, the prices would be \$14 to \$16; all sizes, 33 to 44, for \$11.75

Men's Suits \$9.75 Some very fine lines in this big lot, including blue serges and black fancy worsteds, also English fancy colored worsted and chevots and good domestic tweeds. Two-garment and three-garment suits; some cut in the latest two-button long roll "dip front" style with deep cuffs on trousers; sizes 33 to 44; regular values \$12.00 and \$13.50, for \$9.75

Men's Suits \$14.75 Here's the price that we expect to do big selling with to-morrow. Fine grey worsteds and chevots and some of the latest tints in brown and tan shades; two and three-piece suits in the newest two and three-button models; all sizes from 33 to 46 chests; regular values \$16.00, \$17.50, \$18.00 and some \$20.00 lines; all at \$14.75

OAK HALL 10 and 12 James Street North

AT BENNET'S. Billie Burke's Big Show Here For Three Days.

To bring the biggest vaudeville organization travelling, and probably the most expensive show on the road, to Hamilton, and at this time of the year, is enterprise that is worthy of being encouraged, and the Bennett management should be rewarded with capacity business to-night when Billie Burke's big star bill is presented. Mr. Burke is a manager of wide experience, and he successfully with several Broadway productions, and his ten funny folks in a comedy sketch, "The New Scholar," an act that is said to be a whirl of merriment; the great Potter-Hartwell troupe, the European sensation about which there has been so much talk; Frank Meade, who has \$5,000 on deposit to prove at any time that he is the world's champion rifle shot; Maurice Wood, Broadway's favorite comedienne in clever impersonations of Harry Lauder, Eva Tangay and others; Tom Dempsey, "The Man in Grey," one of the best of the monologue artists; the six O'Connor sisters, clever Canadian girls, who have made a big hit in vaudeville; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a condensed version of Harriet Beecher Stowe's great novel, presented by twenty-five people, with beautiful scenic and electrical effects; the fifteen Alabama serenaders, clever dancers, comedians and singers, and Carney and Wagner, cyclonic dancers, in a new novelty. New pictures will be shown by the Bennett-Optical. There has been a large advance sale, and as the show is only here for three days patrons will realize the necessity of reserving seats early to avoid disappointment.

WHAT GUFF! (Toronto Mail and Empire). The proper policy for the working men to pursue is to defeat Sir Wilfrid Laurier's kid-gloved Labor Ministers, one by one, until at last the Premier is forced to admit that a man who toils with his hands is not incompetent as the William Lyon Mackenzie King faction represents.

SUPERVISED CIVIC PLAYGROUNDS. (Toronto Globe.) The feeling is becoming very general that it is inhuman to deprive children, and especially very small children, of their natural right to play on the ground in the open air. Any civic community that persistently ignores that right will pay the penalty sooner or later. It is putting it mildly to say that nothing else is so potent a preventive of crime as such play; in point of fact it is almost the only effective preventive to which the community can resort. The highly artificial and hothouse life of a school is no proper substitute for the education given by nature in the primitive society of which children so situated are the constituent individuals.

OUR FAME ABROAD. (Toronto Pioneer.) According to our Hamilton exchanges, the Chief of the Fire Department in the Ambitious City is considering the adoption of a regulation prohibiting any of his men from going into hotels while in uniform. This action has been proposed because of some conduct not creditable to the department, and caused by indulgence in strong drink.

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OUR EXCHANGES

PLAYING IN THE STREETS. (Toronto News.) Toronto can well afford to spend a few thousand dollars annually on providing its children with room for play and recreation. In fact, the city cannot afford not to make such expenditures.

THE BISHOP AND PLAYGROUNDS. (Toronto Star.) The Bishop of Toronto has written a letter strongly approving of public playgrounds—for children. He is doing

mond and G. Pierce. The parade was about 120 strong, and among those attending were Mayor McLaren, Allan Studholme, M. P., and Ald. Milne. The gathering of members and friends all most filled the church, which was decorated by Union Jacks hanging over the choir and pulpit.

Mr. Sycamore expressed himself pleased to see such a large number present. He said the S. O. E. had been organized 35 years ago in Toronto and had spread rapidly until now it has branches in all parts of Canada. The more Canada is opened for settlement the larger the immigration from the motherland, and very often those coming in need some assistance. The Society helps in that respect, and by helping the immigrant, help the nation. Mr. Sycamore selected his text from Matthew xii, 12, "How much, then, is a man better than a sheep." He said all knew something of the parable. The Pharisees pulled their sheep out of the pit on the Sabbath day, but rebuked Jesus for healing the withered hand and thus caused the Master to answer as He did. Next to God comes man, divine and human, so intimately it found that one can't glory without the other. Christ was the same as the people He was among in some respects. He labored at the carpenter's bench, but He was a true specimen of manhood. The weariness of man made Him sleep in the boat on Galilee, but His Godliness quailed the waves after He had commanded them to be still. It was Christ's manliness that caused Him to weep at Bethany when He saw Mary and her sister weeping for Lazarus. On the cross it was His manliness that made Him say "I thirst," but His Godliness made Him say to the thief, "To-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." God shows both godliness and manliness. If the world were to be balanced with a man's soul, "what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." Although a sheep is inferior to man many men judge a sheep as more valuable than their fellowmen. No wise man would put Jesus away as He is too good an example. In closing, he said every man should place a high value on himself. Special music was given at the service.

YOUR SUMMER OUTING. If you are fond of fishing, canoeing, camping or the study of wild animals, look up the Algonquin National Park of Ontario for your summer outing. A fish and game preserve of 2,000,000 acres, interspersed with 1,200 lakes and rivers, is awaiting you, offering all the attractions that nature can bestow. Magnificent canoe trips. Altitude 2,000 feet above sea level. Pure and exhilarating atmosphere. Just the place for a young man to put in his summer holidays. Hotel accommodation. An interesting and profusely illustrated descriptive publication telling you all about it sent free on application to J. D. McDonald, D. P. A., Toronto.



Save Your Vanity Wear the "Kryptok" If you require the two vision. Distant objects are seen clearly, near ones with perfect ease and no perceptible line in your glasses. Have fitted a great many of those lenses, all of which are giving the best of satisfaction to clergymen. Special discount to clergy. I. B. ROUSE, Prop. Globe Optical Co. 111 King East.

HAISTE AHEAD In Traveller Contest at the Maple Leaf Park.

The commercial travellers' contest at Maple Leaf Park caused a great deal of excitement on Saturday and the friends of the leading candidates had a great time canvassing for their men. The vote is to decide who is the most popular traveller residing in the city of Hamilton and the winner will be presented with a handsome diamond ring. Another man became prominent after Saturday's ballots were counted and he is now in the lead. C. M. Haiste is the lucky chap and he will make the other fellows work some to beat 'im out. The leaders when the ballots were counted on Saturday night were: C. M. Haiste, 308; George Nicholson, 303; Eddie Dore, 290; Bay Hill, 291; J. M. Zimmerman, 274; J. R. Studer, 269; W. Jackson, 267. There are many other travellers who are by no means out of the running. The chariot race on Saturday was the cause of a great deal of fun. The company to prevent people from riding free, and their Grievance Committee is now waiting on the report of Vice-President Whyte, who is at Montreal interviewing the Executive in regard to the matter.

The trial of the election petition against L. E. Prouse, M. P., has been adjourned until September 14. C. P. R. conductors in the west object to recent regulations adopted by the company to prevent people from riding free, and their Grievance Committee is now waiting on the report of Vice-President Whyte, who is at Montreal interviewing the Executive in regard to the matter.