

THE HAMILTON TIMES

FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1909.

UNJUST BURDENS.

When Engineer Macallum took up the question of metering the water as a remedy for waste and to enable the city to charge for its water service on some equitable basis, a pronounced effort was made in certain quarters to discourage him in his work of reform. The inequity of the water rate charges in Hamilton, and the extortion practised upon the householders, have been often discussed by the Times, and on more than one occasion we have made comparisons with the rates in Toronto, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, all cities with which fair comparisons with our own could be presented; and in all cases the Hamilton householder got the worst of it. Our waterworks system has been operated to make profit—out of the ordinary householder; but to a large extent that profit has been "spent" in "bonus" or "encouragement" to favored water-users.

Now, the Times would not deal ungenerously toward any Hamilton institution; very far from it. But justice should be regarded before generosity; and the householder has been, in the matter of water rates, treated most unjustly. Through the water rates he has been made to pay the lion's share of the cost of maintaining the waterworks system; and he has, in addition, been made to contribute, through them, an additional sum over his 20 or 21 mills on the dollar to the general taxes of the city. It is high time that he was relieved of this unjust burden, and that some more equitable system was adopted. The engineer is in good business.

Among the figures presented by Mr. Macallum to show the need for readjustment are those of a few actual cases of large water-users, their consumption, and the payment made:

Gals.	Rate.	Paid.
5,085,400	7 1/2 cents 1,000	\$381.25
5,000,000	Assessment rate (About 2 1/2¢ 1,000)	125.00
1,838,000	Assessment rate (nearly 1 1/2¢ 1,000)	26.50
1,500,000	Assessment rate (Slightly over 2¢ 1,000)	31.00

It has frequently been estimated—Engineer Macallum has reached a somewhat similar conclusion—that the average private householder pays 50 to 60 cents a thousand gallons for the water he uses. Such inequality is an outrage. But even as between the large users, why should there be such disparity in the charges as these specimen cases disclose? Were any private company to do business on such grossly unjust principles, what would be said of it? And why should a monopoly such as the waterworks owned and operated as a municipal institution be thus unequally and unjustly managed?

It may not be possible to meter all the services within a year or two, but something should be done to give the householders relief and to equalize charges according to services rendered. The engineer will earn the gratitude of the oppressed householders for his interest in the matter. Part of the evil arises, doubtless, from the usual slipshod methods that mark municipal management in general, but not all of it. A few years ago the Council got a bill through the House to legalize charging one man a rate far in advance of another, even though he use the same quantity of water, costing the city exactly the same to furnish it! There is room for a great reform here.

A FAITHFUL WATCHMAN.

Professor Goldwin Smith, who has taken so much interest in arousing the public to a realization of the encroachment upon their rights under the Great Charter by Whitney's vicious legislation making appeal to the courts contingent upon obtaining his permission and declaring by act of the Legislature that what the courts had held to be illegal should be deemed legal and binding, still urges upon the Ontario public the importance of protecting the rights of the citizens against such outrages. He inquires whether it could be supposed possible "for the most powerful of Prime Ministers to do what the Prime Minister of a single Province does here? Would it have been possible for him to override the law and shut the door of justice in the face of complainants, without offering a word of apology or explanation? And he wonders whether the Prime Ministers of other Provinces will adopt Whitney's method, and our right to property and to legal redress everywhere to be at a Provincial Minister's mercy? In this week's Farmers' Sun Professor Smith says:

Whether it is the intention or not it is the manifest tendency of the present Government of Ontario to aggress upon what has hitherto been deemed the rights of all under British Government. This, after showing itself in the Cobalt case and the now celebrated "validating" statute, is showing itself in the treatment of the farmers of this Province through the Hydro-Electric Commission, on which a very important article has appeared in the Hamilton Times.

The By-laws do not, himself, pretend to give judgment on a legal point, but he sees clearly enough that there is urgent need of intervention. It is to be hoped that the vicious and worse than vicious, plea of promoting the interests of the public at the expense of the rights of individuals or special interests will not be allowed to lead the people of this Province astray on questions of public right.

It is unfortunately easy to get up a belief that the Government, when it plunders or oppresses a private interest, is fighting for the public against a private claim. Bad things have passed muster on that plea. But nothing can be more shallow or false than such a notion. Public rights and liberties are the aggregate of private rights and liberties, and the blow of oppression, though aimed at a particular person or interest, strikes all.

The idea that investors will not hear

of these things, or will take no notice of them, is surely a dream. Where is the leader of the Opposition? Where, we must sorrowfully ask, is much of the Provincial press?

To the disgrace of the Ontario press, too many of the newspapers of the Province have submitted to be gagged on this question. The Farmers' Sun, however, directs attention to the fact that the excuse attempted to be made for Whitney's vicious legislation—that it merely validates by-laws of municipalities as has often been done before—is very far from being admissible. The cases cited were all instances in which by-laws had been validated on petition of the parties who had created the by-laws, who were to be bound by them, and after ample opportunity to be heard had been given to all persons affected. No such validating acts were ever passed before, at the request of those who were to receive contracts or who expect advantages under the by-laws. The Power Acts were Government measures and the Hydro-Electric Commission, a government creation, was the other party to the contracts to be affected by this validating legislation. Previous validating acts of the Legislature were limited to giving effect to the wishes of the ratepayers as expressed in by-laws which were in danger of being rendered invalid by mere technical objections. How different Whitney's act let the Farmers' Sun state:

The Power Validating Acts, however, go very far beyond this, for while the Act passed in 1908 merely validated the by-laws, and so might be supported by the precedents cited, this was found not to effect what was desired, and the drastic Act of 1909 was put through, again as a Government measure. This Act declares, not that the by-laws are valid, but that an agreement varying so greatly from the by-laws that the Court (on this ground) refused to direct the Mayor of Galt to sign it, is a valid contract and binding on the ratepayers; thus in effect invalidating the by-laws approved of by them and substituting for the agreement approved of by the ratepayers what one of our Judges calls a "new agreement." And to prevent any ratepayer disputing the binding force of this substituted agreement, the Act goes on to stay forever all appeals by ratepayers or others to the Courts for relief.

To warn the people of the danger of this sort of legislation and to guard against encroachment upon their rights and liberties is a task of the first importance. Professor Smith does well to lend his great influence and ability to this work. And it is a pity that so many of the newspapers of the Province are hostile or remain silent when their duty to their readers and to the country should lead them to speak out plainly and forcibly.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

But who furnishes the real men with firewater?

Greeves will find that \$25 lesson cheap if it results in making him less free with pistols.

Perhaps the Parks Board may have time to take notice of the tussock moth pest next year!

When the Beach Kings find that their exchequer cannot bear the strain of furnishing parks for the Beach, it will be soon enough to ask the city ratepayers to purchase them.

The protest against the unnecessary and unscientific mangling of shade trees is timely. The Parks Board or the Board of Works should supervise the work of pruning.

The Civic Union of New York city is now petitioning to have the Playgrounds Commission, recently appointed by Mayor McEllan, have a permanent body. The playgrounds idea seems to have caught on.

Who were the Tories "not in official positions" who went to milk the license-holders to pay for Tory blow-outs? How in the world did they ever get the idea that they would "let down" after Whitney's pledges?

The suspension of sentence on Irvine to enable him to be brought to this city for trial on the Porteous charge is hardly to be accepted as an indication that the Brantford authorities hold him blameless.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce estimate of the wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces is 113,979,236 bushels; oats, 157,337,750; barley, 24,324,648. That will bring to the Northwest farmers considerably over \$100,000,000 after providing for home wants.

Notwithstanding the great decline in the price of wheat and flour, the Toronto bakers have decided not to reduce the price of bread. This will probably give an impetus to the movement for the repeal of the McNaght legislation of last session which led to the "3c. bun."

There is a slight increase in the street railway earnings this quarter over the same quarter of last year, but we are away behind the cock-and-bull estimates of the gain which were so diligently used by T. J. Stewart and his clique to defeat the plan for a greater street railway service in Hamilton.

Attorney-General Foy was prompt to recognize the force of the contention of Mr. Geo. S. Kerr, K. C., and to admit that the Hydro Act did not empower the Commission to force arbitration of "assessments" for the transmission line. But had he been privileged to read that column of argument by the learned chief justice of the Hamilton Herald in which that legal authority demonstrates to his own entire satisfaction that the contrary is the fact, he would doubtless

have given a different decision. Always get a good lawyer when you need one; don't go for Toronto dubs, even if they are in office.

But history will record that both New England (New Zealand?) and Australia were ready to make it Dreadnoughts without waiting to be asked, which will be everlasting to their credit.—Spectator.

Nonsense! It will record that a few light-headed ones unauthorizedly made such a proposal, but that there was a lot of wrangling over it afterward, and the scheme fell through and the cash offer was withdrawn.

D. F. Yokum, chairman of the executive committee of the Rock Island Company, in a speech to the Farmers' Union of Oklahoma, the other day, pointed out that farm products are a better defence to the United States than warships. The United States army and navy last year cost each family in the country \$17. He deplored the fact that the United States was making the mistake which has proved so costly to Europe.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean very pertinently says:

"Equality of all men before the law is a worthy and possible aim of human endeavor. Equality of men in ability to perform the tasks of a particular occupation is something that has never existed and never will." No dead level in capacity can be enforced by any law or any organization. It would be conceivable only by supposing the standard to be fixed at the level of the lowest. The idea of a dead level society is socialist. It is opposed to nature.

The Mail and Empire's attacks upon the Lemieux Act, at which it casts sneers and ridicule because it does not make arbitration of labor disputes compulsory, mean, if they mean anything more than mere petty partisan spleen, that the Government should use its authority to compel men to work for employers on terms which they regard as unjust, and employers to pay men whether they would engage them or not. Talk about slavery!

The Manitoba Government has at length discovered that the Bell Telephone Company system of management is immensely preferable to that which succeeded it in Manitoba. It is now announced that the Bell system is to be introduced, and that which the Government had adopted is to be abolished. There is hope for the Government system if it follows that of the private companies, which it has in the past decried against so much.

The question of a union of the Maritime Provinces has been receiving some attention by the Maritime Board of Trade which met yesterday at Charlottetown, P. E. I. It is felt that such a union would place the Maritime Provinces in a more favorable position as to influence in the councils of the Dominion and by abolishing some unnecessary legislative machinery would tend to great economy. The question is a large one, and will probably not be disposed of in a year or two.

A Toronto hotel keeper charged with selling cigars on Sunday in contravention of the Lord's Day Act, sets up the defence that the provisions of the act do not apply to hotel keepers; that he must carry on his business every day of the week, and that the sale of cigars is a part of that business. In other words, he claims the right to run an open cigar store every day of the week. It begins to look as if there was an organized attempt being made to break down all legislation for the preservation of the day of rest.

The engineers, it was pointed out, have fortunately been able to allay the fears of farmers as to the element of risk involved in the stringing of high potential wires over barns and out-buildings, and not a few are anticipated the time when they will be able to use power from the Government line to lighten farm labor.—Hamilton Herald.

The writer of that paragraph probably thought that it was practicable to climb up the nearest tower, hook a wire on to the 110,000-volt transmission line, and presto! the farmer would be ready to run his threshing machine, fanning mill, straw-cutter, churn or sewing machine by "white coal" from Niagara. So simple and easy, isn't it?

The Toronto World seems to believe that repetition of a falsehood must give it, to the public, the appearance of truth, and it devotes half a column of editorial space to reiterating its false assertions as to the difficulties encountered in building the farmers to obtain right of way for the transmission line through their properties. It admits the tender of \$60 for these 30-year rights, and the subsequent increase of the offer to \$850. But it wishes to make it appear that the Times and the Law Journal state what is not true in denying that the Hydro Act empowers the Commission to arbitrate these easements under the Public Works Act. After hearing Mr. Kerr, however, Hon. Mr. Foy was so impressed with that contention that attempts to scare the farmers into parting with their property rights for a trifle were abandoned, and voluntary arbitration was proposed. He saw the point.

THE BRITISH ISSUE IN BRIEF. (Ottawa Free Press.)

The issue which the electors of Great Britain have to settle is summed up in a nutshell by a timely cartoon in the Westminster Gazette. It represents a workman in his shirt sleeves, cap in hand, and a landlord, with a frock coat and silk hat, and the inscription reads thus: Workman—The other Dreadnoughts have arrived, sir. I am willing to pay my share. Landowner—That's right; I'll stop my share out of your wages.

In India there are nearly 26,000,000 widows.

Our Exchanges

GOOD TIMES.

(London Free Press.)

All the signs point to a prosperous fall and fairly busy winter season. There should be the due exercise of economy, notwithstanding.

GYMNASTICS IN THE HOME.

(Boston Transcript.)

Willie—Papa, there's a big black bug on the ceiling. Papa (reading)—Well, step on it, and don't bother me.

A BRAVE MAN.

(Galt Reformer.)

Hamilton has at least one brave policeman, and Officer Brown, who captured a desperate Italian Monday night, is one of them.

THE WRONG CARD.

(Toronto Star.)

King Alfonso wants to go to the front in the war with the Moors, but it would not be good play to lead a king when a right bower is called for.

THE SELECTION OF A NAME.

(Washington Star.)

"Why do you call that horse Summer Boarder?" "Because," answered Farmer Cornstiel, "he don't do nothin' but eat and kick."

PRECAUTION.

(Kansas City Journal.)

"Why do you always go out on the balcony when I begin to sing, John?" "Can't you hear to listen to me?" "It isn't that, but I don't want the neighbors to think I'm a wife-beater."

FACING COURT-MARTIAL.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The young lieutenant was told that he had been appointed military aid to the President.

"And I don't know one golf stick from another," he muttered, greatly perturbed.

A WISE MAN.

(Life.)

Hotel Clerk—Just sign your name please. The other guests would like to register.

"Don't try to hurry me, young man. I don't need sign nothin' that I ain't read carefully."

FAMILIAR SCENES.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Yes; I'm just back from Europe." "Did you see any town abroad that reminded you of home?"

"Oh, yes. In Venice everything was flooded, and in Pompeii the streets were all dug up."

MODERN METHODS.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"[S] Whiffletree believes in scientific farming." "What's he done?"

"Hired a quartette to sing and two actors from a rural play to talk dialect. He's simply turning away the summer boarders."

LAMENT OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

(New York Sun.)

Argus was lamenting his hundred eyes.

"The trouble is that a monocular gets so totally lost," he continued.

Thus he regretted he could not put on style.

A CONTRAST.

(Ottawa Journal.)

Contrast the Dhangara case with the Thaw case, and you have perhaps a sufficient reason why there were early a thousand murders in New York last year compared with less than a tenth of that number in the city of London of double the population.

SONS OF REST.

(Dundas Banner.)

As a good many gentlemen, who are honorary members of the Anti-Work Association are enjoying their favorite pastime in the townships adjoining the city of Hamilton, it would be well for the rural citizens to sharpen the teeth of their dogs and train them to vicious habits for a time. They might also keep

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

(Tit-Bits.)

"For my part, I don't see any more harm in a game of cards than in a game of chess."

"But consider the associations."

"What associations?"

"Why, at chess you play with two bishops, while at cards you play with four knaves."

WHEN TO SELL WHEAT.

(Toronto Globe.)

Mr. Robert Meighen's interview, published on Thursday, in which the milling company President enjoined the Ontario farmers to "hold their wheat," aroused instant discussion at the Board of Trade. The comment on Mr. Meighen's opinion to the effect that it was opposed to a majority of the views on the local board, proved to be well founded, and Provincial millers used the long-distance telephone to express their disapproval of the utterance of the Montreal authority. As before stated, however, Mr. Meighen's position lends strong force to any expression of opinion which he may offer.

The question is one of great interest to Ontario farmers at present, and for this reason the Globe publishes herewith a contrary opinion by Mr. C. B. Watts, who, as Secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, speaks for a very large part of the milling community. Mr. Watts believes that now is the time to sell Ontario wheat.

Mr. Watts evolved an interesting market operation. "To-day," he said, "\$1.20 is asked for No. 1 northern wheat at Fort William, with \$1.16 bid, while the same wheat is offered for October at \$1.20. The December at \$1.12, and for delivery in May, 1910, only \$1.02. This would probably mean under 90c to the Ontario farmer next May for his wheat, and the cost of carrying this wheat until next May, including interest, insurance and shrinkage, would amount to easily 10c per bushel. From this it would appear that the best course for the Ontario farmer to pursue is to take advantage of the empty bins and sell his wheat at the present high price for cash wheat, and if he has faith in future high prices buy an equivalent quantity of Winnipeg May option at \$1.02, so that he can secure and shut-out charges for nine months, and have the use of his money in the meantime."

The Ontario farmer now has his choice of opinions.

WIFE DESERTION.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The desertion of their wives by men is coming to be a matter that managers of charities in the large cities of the United States have to take into consideration among the causes of the distress they are called on to relieve. In Chicago it has been discussed for years. In many cases, and are probably most directly connected with the increase of last year, the causes are not those of any one time or condition. The Legislatures have been appealed to, and laws of varying degrees of harshness have been passed for the punishment of the unfaithful husband. America is a big country, however. Its police have enough to do to look after the more violent if not more dangerous offenders. It is easy for a man, without changing his name, to disappear from the knowledge of the little circle of his acquaintances, particularly in a big city. So in spite of laws, the practice grows and wives are left to care for themselves and their children. Those who study the situation are not united. Naturally some place drink in the first place, and its share is not to be denied. Others think that the unwise meddling of friends or neighbors has most to do with the situation, and statistics have been prepared in attempts to show the bad effect of young married couples having over close living relations with relatives. It does not show much, however, save, perhaps, that the more people there are in a household the more opportunities will there be for disputing or quarrelling, from which those who are at its head will naturally suffer most. Seemingly, in a general way, the fault is with the man. Often he marries a young woman who has been brought up to earn her living, but who knows nothing about the duties that go with housekeeping, and her consequent failures weary her new husband. But the man often has not a right sense of the responsibility that attaches

to the relation he has assumed, and to failure to allow for the inexperience of the wife is added his own indifference, neglect or bad habits. So when disgust comes, and divorce is too costly to obtain, the man goes away. There may be something of a lesson in the statistics gathered by Miss Lillian Brandt, of the Charity Organization Society of New York. Miss Brandt's figures show that in 10 per cent. of the cases of desertion where men were concerned, and in 29 per cent. where women were concerned, the ages of the parties were from 15 to 19 years, while in 40 per cent. of the cases where men were concerned, and in 43 per cent. of those where women were concerned, the ages of the parties were from 20 to 24 years. More than half of the desertions, therefore, were in the cases of those who could have been but a few years married. The victims had taken up burdens they did not understand, and on discovery of what they meant, fled for a day or a year, but for life, the man fled. In the lessons being taught the youth of this continent, the importance of accepting whatever comes in the way of duty is not given or does not receive the attention it deserves.

Requirements of Trained Nurse are Exacting.

The girl who is considering what she shall do for a living may think training nursing is just the field for her. A big weekly salary with expenses thrown in sounds rather alluring; there may be day dreams, too, of getting a rich patient with little the matter, who will take you on a world tour in a chase for twelve rest.

Realities in most business fields for women are not such smooth sailing; in fact fields less so than in nursing as a profession.

The girl who would be a good nurse must have a vocation as truly as if she were contemplating a cloister. If her ambition is just to earn her salary she will never succeed.

Success in nursing depends upon "making good" not with one employer, but with an ever changing supply of them. The nurse must please the doctor, not easy at the best, and less so when there may be a different doctor, even a different school, at every case.

Adjusting oneself to a new family and its life every four or five weeks is no easy, either. It would not be so bad if there were only the patient to please. There is grandma, "who never did hold with these new fangled ideas," to be placated and outwitted.

Doting mothers must be handled with gloves. Friends must be made with the small boy of the house, or he will make your life miserable.

PARAGRAPH FOR THE COOK. The appeasing of Nora, the cook, requires a paragraph in itself. One of the rigid rules of most hospital training is not to make trouble with the servants of a family. These rules are so much waste paper. It all lies with the nature of the nurse herself whether peace or war reigns.

Another element to be reckoned with is the aunt or mother-in-law who knows it all. She may have never nursed a case of sickness in her life, but she is long on theory, nor is she backward about expressing their to any member of the invalid's family who will listen. And you bear the brunt of that insidious "Does your nurse do this and so?" "I wouldn't keep a nurse who didn't do that!"

If you are thinking of being a nurse have a soul searching talk with yourself. Be sure, too, that your answers are as if you had kissed the Bible. Ask yourself:

Am I going into the work for money only, or have I an inherent love of relieving misery and a keen zest for being around sick people? If invalids bore you, keep out of nursing, though it means \$50 a week clear to you.

If you are in it for money only do not fool yourself that it will not be known. Such women are not the nurses who are seldom on the register. They rarely get back on a case in the same family and by and by cases are rare.

QUESTION OF HEALTH IMPORTANT. Am I delicate? There may be nothing wrong enough with you to bar you from the physical examination that all would-be nurses must take, but you know, as no doctor knows, the tendencies of your people? If you are nervous by nature, have tubercular traits in your family history, or have an inheritance of weak heart or brain, keep out of professional nursing.

Nursing under the most favorable circumstances is an arduous life, a strain on every nerve. Only those women can meet it with justice to themselves who have no lurking ill to fight. You can-

not be a good nurse and be half sick most of the time. A delicate appearance also works against you in case getting. Am I unduly sensitive and sympathetic? Such a nature suffers needlessly in a sickroom. True, you will become hardened by years, but the hardening process wears. You put yourself "not wisely but too well" into your work. Sympathy is delightful to the patient, but death to the nurse.

NURSING NOT FOR THE SHIRKER.

Am I afraid of work? If your habit before entering a hospital has been to do only what you have to do, be sure you will hate nursing and you will not be loved by the families with whom you have to deal. The shirker never shines in a less amiable light than in the sick room. The girl lazy by nature would better look farther in profession seeking. Dead snags and cinches are not profits in that line.

Am I a mischief maker? Perhaps you know it, or perhaps you only find that hitherto you have constantly gotten into trouble with your tongue. Unless you can swear reform keep out of nursing. The possibilities for your refrains are too strong, when you live from house to house.

Am I wobbly minded? The girl who is never quite sure what she wants to do has no business in the sick room, where quick decision is at a premium. Training may improve you, but it is a trait that is hard to eradicate.

Am I able to say "No"? If you cannot you will be in constant turmoil. You will not be able to stand up for your own rest and recreation rights; and plausible patients can cozen you to your and their undoing.

PATIENCE AN ABSOLUTE NEED.

Am I patient? You would better be if you have aspirations to be a nurse. If you find yourself slapping your small brother on slight provocation, or given to snappy answers to repeated questions, be sure that yours is not the disposition for a life limited by a round of sick rooms.

Have I the innate common sense that forbids "talking shop"? There are nurses—unfortunately far too many—whose conversation has a horrid dressing details tone that is both maddening and disgusting to the inoffensive families who must listen to it, and often distracting to the patient. It is all too easy to talk of the things that interest us most, if you think you cannot refrain from this go in for something as a life work that furnishes more agreeable table talk.

Above all, am I tactful? A successful nurse when to try is impossible. If you have an unfortunate propensity for saying and doing the wrong thing, you may earn your twenty-five per cent, but you will probably have your patient in hysterics, the servants at loggerheads, and your employers counting the days until they get you out of the house.

NEW WARRANT FOR RUSSELL.

Detective Rogers in Cleveland on Extradition Case.

Toronto, Aug. 20.—Inspector Joseph Rogers, of the Toronto detective force, has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, in regard to the extradition of W. Lockhart Russell, who is wanted here to answer to charges of fraud in connection with the flotation of mining companies. On his last visit to Cleveland Detective Rogers found that in the absence of the judge who granted the warrant for Russell's arrest nothing could be done toward the extradition of the man, who had, in fact, been released on bail. It is said that a new warrant will be issued, and that proceedings will be pressed forward as vigorously as possible.

LORD STRATHCONA.

Winnipeg Preparing to Honor Canada's High Commissioner.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 19.—Arrangements for giving a royal reception to Lord Strathcona upon his arrival here next Tuesday are proceeding apace, and the welcome will be the most cordial demonstration of appreciation by the west of what his lordship has done for this country.

Addresses will be presented to him, and civil and military honors will be accorded to him. He will also be asked to accept the presidency of the Canadian International Exposition and Selkirk Centennial.

Wednesday was the hottest day on record in Philadelphia. The Star of that city, came to the rescue by publishing on its front page pictures of a train that had been stalled in the snow for a week, as well as a number of country winter landscapes. Refreshing!