

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1909.

THAT REORGANIZATION.

Already there is talk of the "reorganization of the City Engineer's department." It is worth asking whether that describes the real reform called for. Perhaps, however, the phrase is used because the duties of the City Engineer have apparently grown till they include almost all the practical work of the city, not only the strictly engineering part of it, but its execution and overseeing—and bearing the blame for errors of administrative policy regarding it and for the results of shortage of funds, interference with plans and the partisan appointment of officials and workmen to carry them out. If so, it may be allowed to pass. What is really to be aimed at is not to be achieved by cutting Barrow and putting a high-salaried man in his place, paying Barrow to be his teacher and assistant, and taking a vast mass of work off the Engineer's shoulders, but by such a judicious division of the work under competent heads as will leave to the Engineer only the really engineering work, and to each head of department the carrying out of the plans prepared according to the definite policy of the Council.

And to such a reasonable reorganization the Council may well set itself. No one man should be asked to shoulder the work some aldermen have seemed to wish to load upon Barrow. The Times has frequently pointed out that responsible heads should be appointed for the Waterworks and for the Works and Sewers departments, and that to them should be committed the execution of the work, the engineering duties alone being left to the Engineer. Such an arrangement would make for economy and efficiency and the securing of the orderly discharge of the multifarious duties which no one man can do. If the Council will adopt such a plan, and will clearly define each official's duty, and hold him to it, and will refrain from meddling with the Engineer in his duties and bear the blame for its own errors, there will be no need for the addition of a lot of new high-salaried men, and the city's service will gain much by the change.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Times to-day devotes considerable space to the report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The statement presented shows that as a result of the year's operations there was a net profit of \$1,027,382. With the balance of profit from last year the directors were enabled to add \$1,000,000 to the rest account, to pay the annual dividend of 8 per cent., write \$300,000 off bank premises account, and carry forward to undistributed profit a balance of \$161,244. Fourteen new agencies of the bank were opened during the year; the deposits increased by nearly \$8,000,000, current loans and discounts diminished by \$7,378,222, and call and short loans increased by \$5,231,227. The rest account of the bank has reached \$6,000,000, the paid up capital being \$10,000,000. In every department of the bank's operations there has been an encouraging degree of progress.

President Walker, whose opinions are held in high respect by the financial and commercial world, reviewed the general situation in Canada, which he regarded as fortunate in not having suffered to the extent of other countries by the financial stringency. He even wondered whether "we have suffered enough for our own good," having in view, doubtless, the object of impressing wise business caution upon our people. Mr. Laird, the general manager, presented an able defence of the policy of the Canadian banks with regard to extra-Canadian loans. The Canadian Banking system has amply justified its claims of being devised in the country's interests, and during the recent financial stringency it proved of saving value to the Canadian business situation. It is safe to say that no man in the country is looked up to with more respect by the students of banking and finance than Mr. B. E. Walker, President of the Bank of Commerce, and it is pleasing to note that abundant prosperity which has accompanied the great institution of which he is the head. The local branches of the bank have fully shared in this prosperity.

THE EAGER PERVERT.

When you look for real self-education, whole-souled devotion to a cause you must go to the perverts, the newly purchased advocates of it, or those who support it out of sheer enmity, those who are on the other side. The Toronto News' love of the Tory cause for hatred of the Liberal leads it to go to strange lengths of silliness and falsehood. A few days ago it devoted itself to talking over what it chooses to refer to as the "Mayes scandal," presenting this statement:

Mayes originally tendered for a certain dredging contract at fifty cents a cubic yard. The work was not awarded. Later, McAvity suggested that Mayes apply again, and make the price fifty-five cents a cubic yard. The extra five cents was to go to McAvity for his political influence. Both men went to Ottawa. McAvity walked into the Department of Public Works, secured the acceptance of the Mayes tender and in due time collected \$25,900.

The only trunk contained in this audacious effort is found in the first sentence. As the St. John Sun points out, Mayes' first tender was at 50 cents a yard, and it is also true that his only competitor asked \$1.25 per yard for the same work and that the government might legally have awarded the contract at this high rate, because Mayes did

not comply with the conditions which limited the right to tender to Canadian dredges. The Government, however, did not propose to be held up and made to pay an excessive price because of this limitation, so it called for new tenders, and widened the competition by allowing the entry of dredges other than Canadian. In these tenders Mr. Mayes bid for the work at the rate of 55 cents and his competitor cut the figure down to \$1.00. Naturally Mr. Mayes, having complied with the prescribed conditions and tendered at the lowest figure, got the contract.

But the matter is not yet disposed of, and will not be, till the lawsuit now pending is heard. Of one thing, however, the News should take notice, and that is that the only evidence upon which the Government could base proceedings for an investigation is the original affidavit made by Mayes. Where is it? It seems to have disappeared immediately after Hazen made it public at that Tory meeting. What became of it? What of the falsehood of its date, which had all the appearance of being a fortunate "mistake" for party purposes? Shouldn't the News feel ashamed to be mixed up in the explanation of such a "scandal" find?

Y. W. C. A. UNDERTAKING.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a clear presentation of the case of the Y. W. C. A. The ladies at the head of the institution on Main street are engaged in a noble work, fully as important to the young women as the Y. M. C. A. is to the young men. They have been earnestly endeavoring for two years or more to raise sufficient money to erect a building suitable to their needs. They have on hand \$25,000, which will enable them to provide accommodation for 30 young women. An addition of about 20 per cent. to the funds would allow them to take in 100 per cent. more girls. The figures are striking, so striking that there should be no difficulty about raising the extra \$8,000. Among the men of Hamilton who have not yet subscribed to the project at all, there are enough wealthy ones to make up that amount and never miss it.

THE DINGLEY IDOL ATTACKED.

In discussing before the American Association for the Advancement of Science the question of "Tariff Revision from the Manufacturer's Standpoint," A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., presented his subject in a novel, forcible and effective manner, which brought heavy applause from the men in whose interest United States protective legislation is framed. Mr. Farquhar frankly stated that the tariff, considered as protective, is "contrived and constructed with the single purpose of aiding the producer to sell his goods." Not all advocates of tariff protection may be as candid, but all feel the truth of the statement. Nowadays, however, not every manufacturer regards the protective tariff as "the most precious friend he has in this cool world." The reasons for this are:

First, he comes to find, as his skill and facilities for production increase, that the amount of profit is the greater number of sales to be had at a moderate price than in the smaller number at a higher price, so that the ability to advance the price of his goods is, beyond a certain limit, no favor to him. A second and more important reason is that his interest is so much involved in buying cheap as in selling dear, and his "raw material" is always the finished product of some other producer, whose profits the tariff increases, just as it increases his by adding to the price of the article sold. Thus the same reason that helps him at one end hinders him at the other, and the hindering is usually greater than the helping. Why? Not because the tariff rates are proportionately greater on the material he buys than on the wares he sells, for they are in most cases just about equal. A second and more important reason is that his interest is so much involved in buying cheap as in selling dear, and his "raw material" is always the finished product of some other producer, whose profits the tariff increases, just as it increases his by adding to the price of the article sold.

Mr. Farquhar's remarks struck the manufacturers as most sensible, and when he went on to enumerate other offsets to protection, and touched upon the cost of obtaining it, he evoked hearty applause, showing that the corrupt system which is one of bribery on a huge scale—is losing its glamor. He declared that it is not possible for a manufacturer to depend for success on the favor of any government, autocratic or popular, and at the same time lead as vigorous and normal a career as when independent. One eye must be kept all the time on the business, and the other eye on the seat of authority—St. Petersburg or Washington. Part of the savings must be spent in keeping friends at court, or a lobby in the national capital, or a subsidized press. They again a great fund must be maintained with which to bribe governments.

Every Congressional election must bring a fresh expense—a "bribe of fact," as one United States Senator termed it. But besides this waste of power, the cause in which it is incurred must suffer proportionally to the extent from the corruption which is often attended, and is always suspected when discovered or not, the enactment of legislation upon which individuals may derive a profit. Any determination of sound morality tends to lower the self-interest of every individual and hurts business by lowering the public credit on which it is based. It is too much to claim that reduction of the tariff have been undertaken for the sake of the rewards that might be secured by those in charge of them. From the "favored industries" whose fortunes they are so powerful in making or marring, and probably there have been no such strokes of legislative enterprise in our history.

When leading manufacturers of the United States go to their assembled fellows, the Dingley fetish worship must be on the wane. The huge system of corruption by which it has so long been maintained to the hindrance of civilization

and progress has grown top-heavy, and one of these days it will collapse in ruin, and a better system of commercial policy, founded on honesty and justice, will arise. Speed the day!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There will be no protests in Newfoundland. When the evenly divided House meets there will be an interesting time.

Turkey and Austro-Hungary have agreed upon terms which will probably secure the peace of Europe if Serbia and Montenegro can be induced to accept the situation. At present Serbia seems to be the only difficulty.

The Spectator gravely charges that "McLaren has already shown his lack of independence by appointing a Reformer to the court of revision to replace a Conservative." The organ cannot get rid of the delusion that none but Tories are fit for public office, and that in seeing that no others were chosen the machine exercised a useful and beneficent function!

Montreal is determined to have its ice palace, and has let the contract for it. A great many Canadians think that Canada might have better advertisements abroad than ice palaces, but Montreal glories of her winter. Indeed, the Canadian winter, to Canadians, is something to be proud of, although to delicate human plants of less bracing climates it may present something akin to terror.

The Dominion Government is said to have its work well advanced in preparation for the opening of Parliament. The estimates are practically ready for presentation to Parliament in its first week, and will, it is said, include nearly all the items usually looked for in the supplementary estimates. There is a great effort being made to cut expenditure close in view of the decline in revenue experienced.

Sir Thomas Sloughness gives emphatic denial to the rumor that the C. P. R. has any intention of purchasing the Winnipeg Tribune. "It would be of absolutely no use to the C. P. R.," he says. Mr. W. F. McLaren has apparently wasted that half-column of lugubrious pessimism over the ruin to Canada arising from the public utility corporations purchasing the press of the country.

If Ald. Clark has any sense of the fitness of things, he will send, with his compliments and grateful acknowledgments of services rendered, a beautiful bouquet to the local contemporary which has been slandering him with the object of excluding him from the chairmanship of the Fire and Water Committee. There are those who say that his success was assured by this display of abuse.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress wants a lot of special legislation, one of the items being the repeal of the law requiring a \$200 deposit from candidates who run for Parliament. We hope that Parliament will not listen to such request. The small deposit is not an obstacle to any one who should go before the people, and it prevents freak and farcical candidatures. It should not be made easy for cranks to make elections ridiculous.

Speaking of the fact that 229,779 people left Great Britain in the last 20 months to find homes in Canada, the Canadian Gazette, of London, England, points out the value of such a "contribution" by Canada to the stability and growth of the British Empire. It avers that "if Canada continues to be secure for her vacant land even the same number as she did this year, the brightest dreams of her statesmen are being more than realized. And the least reflective must be alive to the valuable contribution Canada is making to our Imperial heritage by anchoring on Empire soil such a fine selection of citizens." In other words, Canada best fulfills her destiny and helps to the strength and permanence of the Empire by helping herself and growing great and populous as the Britain of the new world.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Defies Pyne: (Toronto Star). But we defy the Hon. Dr. Pyne to spell it Toronto.

Sacred and Secular. (Windsor Record). The rendering of a sacred song in a "secular" setting in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday is an example that might be widely imitated with advantage.

Far Felched. (Guelph Herald). The Hamilton Times is a far-seeing Grit newspaper, which can only see the indeterminate sentences as affording a handy method of releasing the Liberal Government without even a ticket of leave.

Stepping Backward. (Montreal Witness). The restoration of the letter "n" in such words as honor, favour, glamour, in the school books of the Province of Ontario is a step backward in the movement for spelling reform.

"YF" for Wifs. (Toronto News). Hon. Dr. Pyne's latest suggestion in spelling is a rendering for "wife."

On his way to the Parliament Buildings this morning he was asked by a press man if he intended changing the "Y" in his name to "I." "That wouldn't be new," he replied. "That's what most of my eponyms

seem to think it really is—Pine. But I have a new one, for wife, making it 'I.' Now you'll know when you meet it."

Reforming Prisoners. (Montreal Star).

It is cheaper to cure a criminal than to board him for life. But even here the purpose is not the reformation of the individual, but the protection of society. That is society's sole standing in the case. It has not a shadow of a right to jail a man for his own good.

Hamilton, Too. (Gait Reporter).

A Toronto twice its present size means added prosperity for the Ontario farmer if the latter realizes that in the production of poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, butter, fruit and vegetables he will have nearby markets of more value to him than any foreign field. Toronto will be a large market, Hamilton another; with scores of other industrial centres lacking up the demand for such products as we have named.

Thinks It's a Good Thing. (Brantford Expositor).

Mayor McLaren, of Hamilton, advocates a board of control for that city. It is probably the best system for large cities. Provided the right men are selected, the citizens lose little and gain considerably: in the concentration of civic government, particularly if added to efficiency, they can secure continuity in administration.

Ridiculous. (Ottawa Free Press).

Had the pedagogues based their stand upon the principles of etymology they might have been wiser, for the change is that it is British to not only make themselves ridiculous, but to put a severe strain upon the British sentiment of many who are possibly every whit as loyal as they are.

Compulsory Play. (Ottawa Journal).

The Germans, who have reduced more things to exact sciences than most other people have been able to do, have made play compulsory in their school system. Play has long been practically compulsory in English public schools, which of course are not English schools at all, as we in Canada know them, and we have some glimpse of the principle in the drill and athletics of the Ontario public schools. But in Germany the child must play; it is a part of his day's work.

The King and Ireland. (Goldwin Smith).

The King, we are told, is going incognito to Italy, to confound the Italians, and perhaps lend them help in their misfortune. It is one of the many proofs of the kindness of his nature. But it is to be wished that after going incognito to Italy, he would go incognito to Ireland. Had British powers done their duty in that quarter, things would never have come to this dangerous pass. That there is not a more king-loving race than the Irish was proved to George IV., not a very august exemplar of royalty, when he visited O'Connell, who knew his people pretty well, found it politic on that occasion to make a display of loyalty. Visiting Ireland is the duty the Ministers ought constantly to press upon the King, and there is a half-acre residence in Phoenix Park, things would never have come to the present state.

Hard to Please.

I told one of her friends that she looked young for her age and she got angry. "Couldn't you fix it up?" "I tried to! I told another of her friends that she is not as old as she looks, and now she doesn't even speak to me!"—Houston Post.

A Job for the Tailor.

Little Joe—Oh, mamma! Look at the poor little dog without a tail! The people who own him ought to attend to it. Mamma—But what could they do? Little Joe—Why, they could take him to a tailor and have a new tail made.—Chicago News.

Many a man kicks like a mule without giving it any more thought.

TWO REMARKABLE CURES OF ECZEMA.

Over Twenty-three Years Ago Baby had Severe Attack—Years Later Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Virulent Sores Developed from Knees to Toes.

BOTH OWE COMPLETE RECOVERY TO CUTICURA.

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was cured. He is today a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, my ankles and nearly from the knees to the feet being covered with virulent sores. I tried all the best medical remedies, dermatologists, etc., to no purpose. My daughter-in-law reminded me of having prescribed Cuticura for my grandson more than twenty years ago. I at once procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement, and final cure. I am as though I had never had that disease. I am well known in the vicinity of Louisville and Cincinnati, and all this could be verified by witnesses. M. W. LaFue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema, the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne—all demand remedies of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such standbys proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many medical and even physicians have failed. One Cuticura sufficient to cure.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Table showing LIABILITIES for Dec. 31, 1907 and Dec. 31, 1908. Categories include Deposits bearing interest, Deposits not bearing interest, Total Deposits, Notes of the Bank in Circulation, Balances due to other Banks in Canada, Balances due to Agents in Great Britain, Balances due to Agents in Foreign Countries, Capital Paid-up, Reserve Fund, Dividend No. 81, Dividend No. 85, Former Dividends unclaimed, Rebate on Bills Discounted, and Balance on Profits carried forward.

Table showing ASSETS for Dec. 31, 1907 and Dec. 31, 1908. Categories include Gold and Silver Coin, Dominion Government Notes, Deposit with Government for Security of Note Circulation, Notes and Cheques on other Banks in Canada, Balances due from other Banks in Canada, Balances due from Agents in Great Britain, Balances due from Agencies in Foreign Countries, Government and Municipal Securities, Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds, Loans to other Banks in Canada, Loans to Provincial Governments, Current Loans and Discounts, Overdue Debts (Loss Provided for), and Bank Premises.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Table showing PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907. Categories include By net Profits for the Year, Accrued Interest on Deposits, Interest on Unmatured Bills, By balance of Profit and Loss Account, Appropriated as follows: To dividend (10 per cent.), To transferred to Officers' Pension Fund, To written off Bank Premises' Account, To transferred to Reserve Fund, and To balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.

WHEN THE POPE SAYS MASS.

Many Old Customs Prevail—Why Silver Trumpets Are Blown. The papal mass of the present day contains many customs of the earlier liturgy. This great ceremony takes place on Easter, Christmas and St. Peter's day, June 29. The deacon and sub-deacon at this mass are both cardinals. The epistle and gospel are read in both Latin and Greek, says the Rosary Magazine. The Pope elevates the host at the centre and toward each side of the altar. The cardinal-deacon of the gospel makes a second "ostension," elevating first the host and then the chalice. The Pope returns to the throne after the Lord's prayer and "Pax Domini" and the deacon brings the host to him, the Pope kneeling while the deacon comes from the altar to the throne, but rising to receive holy communion. There have been many discussions concerning the communion at the throne, and as far back as Innocent III. we find in this Pope's writing: "The Roman Pontiff does not communicate when he kneels"—that is, where he kneels at the altar, but communicates at his seat; the reason for this being that Christ broke the bread before the disciples at Emmaus, but ate before the twelve disciples at Jerusalem. St. Bonaventure writes that this rite may express the Passion of our Lord, who suffered exposed to the general view, with everyone passing around Him. It is certain that the deacon bringing the anarchist to the bishop is a very ancient ceremony, coming down from the days when the saying of mass was in every way—in act and significance—made a united and common action, and when the bishop did not perform all the liturgy at the altar, as the celebrant of the mass of the present day does. At the elevation in the Pope's mass no bell is rung. The ancient rubric directed that the bell at consecration should be rung at a low mass, but not at a high mass, where it is easier to follow the action of the celebrant. This explains how the clear toned silver trumpets came into use. These trumpets are sounded from within the dome of St. Peter's at the consecration during the Pope's mass, a sound which has been seldom heard since the eventful year of 1870. The pax is given at the usual place by the Pope to the cardinal-bishop who, as assistant priest, represented the arch-deacon of Rome of old times, then to two assistant cardinal-deacons, keeping the kiss of peace for the cardinal-deacon of the gospel until after communion. On other occasions, in his low mass, in our times, the Pope kisses the instrument called the pax, introduced in later times. In other ways the Pope's low mass does not differ from that of any bishop. The devil has offered many a woman a diamond tiara instead of a halo.

Fox Skins From Maine.

No accurate statistics are available as to the number of foxes captured in Maine in a year, but some time ago Charles E. Oak, of Caribou, then land agent, said at a committee hearing that more than 50,000 fox skins were sold out of Aroostook county alone every year. Outside of Aroostook county, where several men make a business of fox hunting, perhaps 25,000 pelts are taken in a year, making the total output of the State 75,000. The price of good fox skins reached the highest notch last winter, even red pelts commanding \$4.50 to \$5 each, as against \$3.50 two years ago and \$2.25 five years ago. One fox skin in 200 is from a "cross" fox, and is valued at \$30, one in 10,000 is a silver gray and is worth from \$200 to \$300, and perhaps one in 500,000 is a pure and radiating black, which may bring \$800 or even \$1,500, thus making the coat of the black fox the most valuable garment worn by any animal on top of the earth.—From the Portland Press.

Under No Obligation.

"Senator, you surely will vote for this measure." "Why should I?" "It's for the benefit of posterity." "Posterity may go hang! I know already what posterity will say about me, and I'm going to get even with it beforehand. I shall vote against the bill just to spite posterity."

Advertisement for SHEA'S Skirts Made to Measure of Sale Goods \$1.25 for. OUR WINTER CLEARING SALE. No sales like the Shea sales for bargains that are dependable, seasonable and wantable. This annual clearing sale has become one of the great merchandising events of the year and is taken advantage of by thousands of people of Hamilton and surrounding country, so come with the thrifty ones and save money. Something for everybody. Mantels, Skirts, Underskirts, Furs, Underwear, Blankets, Comforters, Dress Goods, Silks, Table Linens, etc., etc. White Blankets, pure wool, \$4.50 for... \$2.95. Bed Comforters, splendid quality, \$1.95, for... 99c. White Quilts, worth \$1.35, for... 99c. Big Clearance in Table Linen. 35c Tableing for... 25c. 65c Tableing for... 49c. 45c Tableing for... 35c. 75c Tableing for... 59c. 50c Tableing for... 39c. 85c Tableing for... 69c. \$1.00 Tableing for... 75c. \$1.25 Tableing for... 99c. \$1.50 Tableing for... \$1.20. Table Cloths and Table Napkins. \$1.75 Cloths... \$1.15. \$2.50 Cloths... \$1.65. \$3.75 Cloths... \$2.75. \$4.75 Cloths... \$3.50. \$4.00 Cloths... \$2.95. \$4.75 Cloths... \$3.50. \$1.25 Napkins for... 75c. \$1.75 Napkins for... \$1.25. \$1.50 Napkins for... \$1.00. \$2.50 Napkins for... \$1.49. \$3.00 Napkins for... \$2.00. \$4.00 Napkins for... \$3.00. 35 and 36-inch Striped Flannellette, 13 1/2c, for... 9 1/2c. 15c Union Towels, colored border, for... 10c. 25c Unbleached Sheetting for... 19c. 35c Bleached Sheetting for... 25c. Big Cuts in Women's and Boys' Hose. Women's and Boys' Cashmere Hose, 39c, for... 29c. Women's and Boys' Cashmere Hose, 39c, for... 25c. Women's and Boys' Cashmere Hose, 25 and 29c, for... 19c. Notion Counter Bargains. 50c Bags for 25c. Belts worth 50c and 75c for... 25c. \$1.50 Bags for 75c. Belts worth 25c and 35c for... 15c. \$3.00 Bags for \$1.69. Fancy Collars at about half price. WOMEN'S DRESSING SACKS, made of eider flannel and Eimono cloth, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, for... 95c.