

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1909.

MR. BECK TALKS.

Having got back from his five weeks' holiday in England, Adam Beck tells the Globe that he is going to take up his "work" as Minister of Power again. Adam's "work" seems to be principally large talk on the matter. But out of his statement to the Globe little information is to be obtained save that a number of the engineers of the Commission are having a good time in Europe; that as yet practically nothing has been done as to the construction of the transmission line, and that he is hopeful that the Commission may be able to take power next spring and to complete the line in two years. According to Mr. Beck, Hamilton is to get no concessions, but "is given permission to carry out the contract with the Cataract Power Company so far as it is bound to do so."

This supports the view entertained by many Hamilton people that the Hydro idea is to get Hamilton inveigled into the scheme by making some illusory special terms, and, as soon as we are committed to it, compel us, at the earliest possible moment to terminate other electric contracts, and bind us in a monopoly for the best of the thirty years. Beck's organ, the Toronto World, asserts that the Times' statement "that Hamilton was getting more favorable terms than the other municipalities was a misrepresentation, made with the apparent object of causing dissatisfaction among other municipalities." It quotes Adam Beck as saying:

The only respect in which the Hamilton contract differed from the others, was that Hamilton was allowed to fulfill its contract with the Cataract Company, in so far as it is bound to do so, while other municipalities have bound themselves to take power from the Hydro-Electric Commission exclusively.

It was hardly candid on Mr. Beck's part to make such a statement with the evident object of conveying the idea that Hamilton is being given some favor. This favor is a goldbrick. It was always intended that existing contracts should be carried out. Even in the original form of contract furnished to the city of Hamilton by the Commission, Section 2, sub-section b (the monopoly clause), it was provided:

Nothing herein contained shall affect existing contracts between the corporations and other parties for a supply of electric power, but the corporations shall determine said contracts at the earliest possible date.

Nothing could be more definite than that statement; and if Mr. Lobb's letter to the Council means no more, the Council would appear to have very good reason for complaining that it was not being dealt with frankly. According to the London Free Press the Council of that city has been somewhat exercised over Hamilton being allowed special concessions. But Mr. Beck has assured it that Hamilton will get precisely the same terms as London; nothing more. What Hamilton has a right to demand is why an effort should have been made to lead our Council to suppose that an exception was being made to meet its views. Such conduct calls for explanation. Mr. Beck is reported in the London Free Press as saying that "Hamilton is not a member of the power union, and never was." An Act passed by the Legislature to validate the by-laws passed by the municipalities of this power union, Chapter 22, O. S., 1908, and including the agreement with the Ontario Power Company, signed by Adam Beck, names these municipalities, the second name being "Hamilton." Schedule A of Chapter 19, O. S., 1909, again includes Hamilton. In the body of the Act, however, Sec 2 (a), Hamilton and Brantford are struck out. There could be no better evidence that Mr. Beck's statement that Hamilton was never considered a member of the power union is incorrect. In the multiplicity of his statements, Mr. Beck appears to have slipped a cog. The really important part of Mr. Beck's talk is that which goes to indicate that if any Hamilton alderman flatters himself that he is getting exceptional terms for Hamilton, he is being goldbricked.

CANADA HAS DONE WELL.

Speaking at Sheffield at the Lord Mayor's dinner to the Imperial Press delegates, Mr. J. W. Dufos, of the Winnipeg Free Press, took occasion to point out that some of the men who thought themselves to be the best friends of the Empire were very far from doing the best in its interests. These were the men who believed that they could sit in a library in London and formulate a constitution or a working programme, in which they could compress the life of the nations overseas. The evidence that had been forthcoming at the conference that no responsible statesman in either party accepted that theory, had done more for the consolidation of the Empire than anything that had happened for many years. Mr. Dufos frankly put before the meeting an evidence of Canada's devotion to the Empire and of her determination to maintain her British status, even at the cost of suffering which is too often overlooked or disregarded by many of those who would propagate the notion that Canada has been remiss in discharging her obligations towards the motherland. Mr. Dufos said:

Because Canada had been British for the last hundred years it had perhaps prospered less than it might otherwise have done, but no Canadian had ever regarded that as a sacrifice. It had been a condition of their national life—and they had accepted it. The bond which had held the British Empire together had been a community of aspiration. The British Empire grew and en-

dured because the people who lived in it, whatever language they spoke, believed that the British principles, the British system of Government, were the best assurance of that social and political toleration that was in the heart of every good man.

There is just a hint here, and it was very properly given, that Canada has suffered disadvantages as well as she enjoyed advantages, from her connection with the Empire. There is not a doubt that very much of the tariff hostility to which we have been subjected has been exhibited in the effort to alienate us from Great Britain. Those efforts were fruitless. They have but served the purpose of rendering us more British and of shaping our policy along British lines. Especially since the Laurier Government came into power has Canada's policy been thoroughly British. For many years we lost population and lost trade by the tariff efforts put forth to kill British sentiment in Canada. We have survived that period, and we are now in a position to smile at such attempts to wean us away from the Empire. The money we have devoted—and it has been many millions—to placing ourselves in a position of trade independence and drawing closer the bonds with the other nations of the British Empire has been vastly better spent than it would have been had it been devoted to the building of Dreadnoughts, or given in contributions to the British fleet. The policy Canada has pursued has been the best policy, not only for herself, but for the Empire at large. She has not been remiss in her Empire duties; she will not be remiss. She is the best judge of her own affairs, and it is, well that the British people should be given to thoroughly understand the situation from the Canadian point of view.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

How the Times ads do lubricate the wheels of business!

Some of the aldermen do not appear to take kindly to Hydro-Electric lobbying.

But if the city buys those boulevard natural gas lamps what will it do with them?

Is the Greater Hamilton Association angling for the C. N. R. shops? Toronto has its hooks out.

It is not conducive to the enjoyment of life and freedom from bruises to dispute right of way with a street car.

Queer ideas of ethics prevail in Morocco. El Kebir having entered Meaquize and committed some depredations, Sultan Mulai Hafid has had his rebel brother's mother whipped in public!

It is all very well for ratepayers to grumble at the extravagance of the School Board, which has sent the cost of education up "by leaps and bounds." But what are they going to do about it?

In France, one in every 90 of the population is a government official, at an average salary of \$320. Of course, this computation includes school teachers. As many as 1,700 women have competed for a single post.

Next to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mayor McLaren was soon ranked as the Herald's dearest foe and special aversion. The Mayor did not facilitate the scheme to hand the city over bound to the spoilers of the Hydro gang.

London is going to reduce its order for power from the Hydro-Electric Commission from 5,000 to 3,000 h.p. The city engineer advises the committee that that will be sufficient for London's purposes. What's wrong with Mr. Beck's home city?

The Belleville Ontario had a narrow escape from total destruction by fire last night. We hope the damage sustained by our sprightly contemporary may not cause serious interruption to the publication of the paper, and that it will come forth from its trial by fire brighter and more vigorous than ever.

The Toronto World says the Hydro transmission line will be "completed in December." Hon. Adam Beck says the Commission hopes to begin to take power in the spring, and to complete the line in two years. Those behind the scenes say that the Commission has no thought of being able to take power even in the spring.

There is much complaint in British trade journals about the wretched quality of the American steel which is sent to the United Kingdom. The rails will bear the ordinary railway traffic but a very short time, and the tool steel, a few lots of which have been tested, is of an inferior grade, quite useless for cutting purposes.

The wonderfully improved conveniences of transportation, water, steam and electric, are yearly conferring boons on the fruit growers and dairymen, as well as on the denizens of the towns and cities. It will be a busy time with the transportation companies in the Niagara district for some time to come.

Guelph boasts much of the profit it derives from the Guelph Junction Railway. Guelph did a good stroke of business in building that link, which is leased and operated by the C. P. R. It is one of the "ownership" ventures that has been justified—largely because the road gives it the C. P. R. connection, and because the C. P. R. operates it.

Mr. Billings has laid before the Mayor the congested state of the scarlet fever hospital and pointed out the urgent

need of more accommodation. He reminds him that the people voted down a by-law to provide means to furnish such accommodation, and there the matter stands. The unfortunate part of the business is that the money which would have furnished the badly needed room for the little patients has been spent in booming the Hydro scheme and in paying experts connected with that campaign!

The sight of one of his old employees in an intoxicated condition lurching through the gates leading to the shops recently set Mr. Frick, the great steel magnate, a-thinking. He called a cab and took the man home and then set about interviewing the various steel men of Pittsburgh. The result of his efforts was that a temperance pledge was agreed upon, which all workmen must hereafter sign before being employed. Pittsburgh is a great steel centre, and the enforcement of this rule will affect about 60,000 men. The employers expect that it will result in sober employees, a better state of morals, and fewer accidents.

In Germany great interest is taken in new electric lamps. The tantalum filament lamp is said to be the latest favorite. It is cheaper, but not quite so economical to run as the tungsten lamp. The ordinary carbon filament lamp of 5 to 32-candle power costs in Germany 12c; the tungsten lamp, 75 cents; the tantalum lamp, 62c. The respective ratios of current consumption are: Carbon 3.05 watts per candle power; tungsten, 1.15 watts; tantalum, 1.50 watts. The tungsten lamp is vastly more economical of current, but the filament is very fragile. The tantalum filament is said to stand rough usage.

The celebration of Independence Day in the United States, while productive of a large number of fatalities and minor accidents, appears to have been an improvement upon former years. A number of the large cities have made an earnest effort to secure a saner celebration, and the benefits are seen in the reduced mortality returns. The movement has now well begun to place a ban upon fireworks in the cities. Cleveland deserves credit for the reform carried into effect this year.

The great colliers' strike in Nova Scotia presents a peculiar situation to Canadians. Canadian industry and the good of Canadian workmen would appear to be sacrificed in a struggle between Nationalism and Internationalism in labor unions. One party controlled by the United States Mine Workers insists on striking, while the Provincial Workers' Association party wants to work and says it has no grievances. Is there not some better way to settle which union is to be boss without disturbing industrial conditions and causing much loss both to the employers and employed?

Speaking of Hon. Mr. Brodeur's declaration before the Montreal Chambre de Commerce that any contributions which Canada might make toward naval defence would be made in the shape of a Canadian navy under the control of our own Government, as are the Canadian land forces, the Victoria Colonist, Conservative, says: "To this principle the great majority of Canadians will assent." Our contemporary, however, is quite prepared to find campers. Party politics is everything with some people. The Colonist declares, however, that "the question is not one of politics, although it will probably be impossible to restrain the disposition of some people to claim to be more truly loyal than any one else."

Others than nervous Englishmen get attacks of war scare. The U. S. War Department has received the following: "The Japanese spies now in the Philippine Islands are working night and day digging tunnels under our forts and ammunition vaults so that when war breaks out they can blow them all up."

Gen. Oliver promptly referred the matter to Brigadier Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs: "Bosh!" he said, "I don't see why General Oliver gets so excited about this. There are only a few Japs drilling under our forts or laying charges of dynamite."

"I don't suppose one out of a dozen Japs in the Philippines is really planning to blow up our ammunition supplies. The majority of the Japanese are not trying to explode anything at all, so why should we worry. Besides, we have no forts in the Philippines."

The anti-Hamilton power organ tries to convict Mayor McLaren of inconsistency in objecting to the monopoly feature of the Hydro contract, saying that he did not regard it so seriously last year. A good many people who honestly seek to serve the city's interests and who have studied the contract have learned since they first took up the matter that it contains much that is disadvantageous and dangerous to Hamilton. But the anti-Hamilton organ after denouncing the Hydro monopoly clause and approving of this year's contract with the Cataract Company turned round and did its best against the city by misrepresenting the facts and misleading the ratepayers. Even now it declares that the Commission has agreed to waive the clause in Hamilton's case. We have only a statement of Mr. Lobb to that effect, and Adam Beck told the Londoners that Hamilton would get no special favors, but would have to come in on the same terms as the other municipalities. He is as good—or as bad—an authority as Mr. Lobb; he is "Minister of POWER" (note capitals), while Lobb is only an underling.

The contract for building the new G. T. R. Central Station at Ottawa has been awarded to Peter Lyall & Sons, of Montreal. The station will cost \$500,000.

Our Exchanges

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

(Kingston Standard.) Balloon weddings are the latest. Funny, how some people go up in the air when they get married!

HIGH FLYERS.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.) Of course, when the police are provided with flying machines they will be fly cops.

WHAT BECK SAYS.

(London Free Press.) Hamilton must come in flat-footed, Mr. Beck says. Of course, Hamilton was a member of the Municipal Union, which originated the scheme.

YUM! YUM!

(Toronto Star.) Word comes from the summer resorts that the mosquitoes pronounce this season's girls the sweetest they have tasted for years.

PLAYGROUNDS.

(London News.) The group of children awaiting admission to the supervised playground at the Borden Street School before the morning hour for opening the gates proves the pressing need that lies behind the whole playgrounds movement.

RAISE THE STANDARD.

(London Advertiser.) It would be wise to have the same standard of morality for both sexes. But what certainly have we! If a certain lapse from virtue in a man is just as bad as it is in a woman, what about the converse that it is no worse in a woman than in a man?

WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

(Montreal Gazette.) There is hardly a feature of daily life that has not been blessed by it, for it is almost needless to say that whatever made women more quick of brain, more deft of hand, more pure and kind of heart, has tended to ameliorate the conditions of society, to make the lot of women more desirable and to render men at once happier and better.

SHOULD WHISTLE.

(Ottawa Journal.) The smallest Ontario hamlet has its brass band which gladdens the ears of the populace at least once a week during the summer if not oftener. In many of the larger Canadian cities there is abundant provision for public music. But the people of the capital of the Dominion have to go without music in the summer unless they man make it themselves.

IS THIS TRUE?

(The Pioneer.) Wide-open, unchecked law violation, prevails in Ontario with the knowledge and practical consent of the officials who are employed and paid by the people to prevent that law-breaking.

FOOLISH GIRLS.

(Kingston Whig.) If anyone wants to see how many young girls are travelling the streets and given to foolish flirtations he has only to take up a position of vantage any Sunday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock and use his eyes. When these girls, in their teens, should be at home, or in their homes, some places justifiably or modestly employed, they are inviting the attentions of the young men, and doing it by methods which are shockingly improper.

MEN OVER 50.

(Philadelphia Record.) Our philanthropic contemporary the New York Times is developing a large and wholly unexpected demand from employers for men over 50 years of age. This age is commonly spoken of as a "dead line," and much has been said of the cruelty of refusing employment to men who have passed it.

R. T. OF T.

Crown Council Determined to Retain the Banner.

Installation of officers was the main business at the meeting of Crown Council, R. T. of T., held last evening. The ceremony was conducted by the District Council, B. Johnson, with Jos. Wilson acting as Grand Herald. The following officers were installed: Select Councillor—Robt. J. Menary. Vice-Councillor—Miss Margaret Kelly. Chaplain—Miss Lillian McMillan. Recording Secretary—Arthur J. Lambert. Secretary-Treasurer—W. M. McMillan. Herald—Arthur C. Hopkins. Deputy Herald—Miss A. E. Jerome. Guard—R. Lloyd Patrick. Sentinel—John E. J. Cusick. Press Reporter—Herbert B. Clement. Auditors—F. Leo and W. H. Millar. Committees on membership, programme, entertainment, literature and visitation of the sick were appointed. This council is at present in possession of the Dominion banner, which is held by the council having the largest insured membership in the Dominion. The determination is to retain this banner for 1910.

HARVESTER NIGHT.

The employees of the International Harvester Co. of Canada are having a special night at Maple Leaf Park on Thursday night, July 8. The management has made arrangements to take care of the large crowd which is assured, as about 4,000 tickets have already been disposed of among the employees and their friends. There will be a good show in front of the grand stand and fun for everybody.

Verdict of Wilful Murder.

Montreal, July 5.—A verdict of wilful murder against Salvadore Donofrio was returned by the Coroner's jury to-day in the case of Antonio Dottori, stabbed on St. James street, St. Henri, last Wednesday. Donofrio is missing.

Still a Chance.

There is still a chance for some woman to come out with something original in the way of a spring hat," remarked the man on the car this morning. "I've yet to see one trimmed with rhubarb pie."—Toledo Blade.

Nine days' sickness per annum is the average for the human being.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7 1909 SHEA'S Store Closes at 5 o'clock During July and August Mid-Summer Sale Notice This store will be closed all day to-morrow (Wednesday) to allow us to prepare for our Mid-Summer Clearing Sale which will start Thursday morning at 9 o'clock sharp with bargains in every department that are bigger and better than at any previous sale Nine o'clock Sharp

Scrap Book Poetry MY EMMY LOU. A man once wrote a little book, And he called it "Emmy Lou." I had a sweet big doll of bisque, And I call her that name, too. Her eyes are so like blue bells, Her hair is golden brown; She is such a darling beauty, There's no prettier doll in town. But, oh! a careless doll is she, Of faults she has a few; I've warned her to be careful, For she'll always lose her shoe. I've talked to her and scolded her, As hard as hard could be; She'd open wide her pretty eyes, And just look straight at me. To make a little friendly call She went with me one day, And what do you think happened Before we got halfway. To the house where we were going? I was in quite a stew— For there I saw my pretty doll Had lost her dainty shoe. Now, how to cure a careless girl Of this fault I cannot tell; That it is an ugly habit She ought to know full well. And, oh! it really worries me, I don't know what to do; All that I say has no effect On my lovely Emmy Lou. —Fanny Alricks Shugert. THANKSGIVING ON MONDAY. Board of Trade Will So Petition the Government. The quarterly meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The annual general meeting fixed by statute for yesterday was adjourned until January in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board last year. On motion of Mr. Geo. C. Copley, seconded by Mr. W. B. Champ, the following were elected members of the Board: Messrs. Blair Robertson, G. V. Greenhill and H. S. Connolly. In support of the Commercial Travelers' Association and for the benefit of laboring classes generally a motion was made by Mr. G. C. Copley, seconded by Mr. W. A. Robinson, that the Board petition the Dominion Government to petition the Dominion Government to fix Thanksgiving day for Monday, as was done last year. The resolution was adopted. Notice was given that the Seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire will be held in Sydney, N. S. W., beginning on Tuesday, September 14 and lasting until Friday, September 17. Any member of the Board would like to go should communicate with the secretary. A letter was read from Mr. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, to the effect that there has been established in connection with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, an office in London, England, for the purpose of directing colonization work and emigration from the British Isles and desiring that as complete a set as possible of reports and pamphlets dealing with Ontario in particular, and also of other parts of Canada, be sent in to the Ontario Government office. A letter was received from Samuel Barker, M. P., promising to furnish the information asked for regarding the proposed building of a canal from Selkirk to Hamilton. The movement to have the Welland canal widened was endorsed. The Board authorized the president to communicate with Mr. Coates, London, England, with a view of having him represent them at the annual Congress of Chamber of Commerce of the Empire at Sydney, also any other individuals who would like to go. Verdict of Wilful Murder. Montreal, July 5.—A verdict of wilful murder against Salvadore Donofrio was returned by the Coroner's jury to-day in the case of Antonio Dottori, stabbed on St. James street, St. Henri, last Wednesday. Donofrio is missing. Still a Chance. There is still a chance for some woman to come out with something original in the way of a spring hat," remarked the man on the car this morning. "I've yet to see one trimmed with rhubarb pie."—Toledo Blade. Nine days' sickness per annum is the average for the human being.

LIBERTY TALK. Dr. J. A. Macdonald's Speech at Edinburgh Luncheon. Lord Rosebery Induiges in the Gaelic Tongue. The Imperial press delegates ended their itinerary at Edinburgh, Scotland, where they spent an interesting time visiting the many historic scenes there. At the luncheon tendered them by the Lord Provost and Corporation, many fine speeches were made. That of Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe, was a splendid effort. He said: No words of his, in the few moments they had at their disposal, would convey our sense of appreciation at least no words in the tongue understood by the most of the members here. It might speak in the original language, if one might convey a sense of affection, regard and respect that would be understood by some of the elect left in Edinburgh. (Laughter and applause.) But in the interest of the men for whom he spoke, he would only use the Sassenach tongue. Any wish to thank them for receiving them there. It was no accident or chance, but by the foreordination of things, that those who arranged the programme arranged that this tour should end in this ancient city, the capital of the unconquered people of Scotland. (Applause.) All matters in their programme were foreordained; and by the eternal fitness of things they were there that day, and they would close their tour with memories of Scotland and Edinburgh—the city to which they had been all looking forward, those of them from over the seas with something Scottish in them yet—(applause)—and as for those who had not, it would put some into them. (Laughter and applause.) Our country they were welcomed by the orator of the Empire, Lord Rosebery, a Scotsman. (Applause.) Time would fail him to tell what was in the hearts of the men from overseas, and in the hearts of the women too; for of all spots they wanted to see this was the one. (Applause.) It had spoken to them not only through the navy and army—they had heard much of the navy and army in these last two or three weeks—but that day in the Cathedral and in the streets they had been reminded what Scotland and Edinburgh had done for the liberty of the world and the strength of the overseas dominion. (Applause.) From Edinburgh the word had come, not of war always, but of peace and liberty. (Applause.) THE AVERAGE MAN. Scotland through her peace as well as her wars had stood for the rights of the average man against the privileges and powers of those who ruled them. So they, inheriting the idea, sons of the crowd, had gone overseas; and they stood, every man of them and every journal they controlled, for the rights of the common man against the power of organization, even against the crowd itself. Their ancestors sometimes fought against the King. They, in the crowd, sometimes fought against the crowd; for they of the democracy over the seas knew full well there never was a King, a Czar, a Sultan more oppressive, more relentless, than a crowd in a democracy could be. They thanked them for restoring them back, as being worthy sons, to the old home. (Applause.) They had told them in England and elsewhere of their great lands, of the Ganges, the St. Lawrence, and all the rest of them. They had told them of plains and mountains, of stress compared with which that along they had come was naught. But they had no mountains with a history like the hills before them, no streets so paved with passion and tragedy and reminiscences and poetry and heroism. (Applause.) They needed more men from that city; and he wished to tell them that beyond the seas they had a land where the common man had a chance, where they desired to build a democracy free from some of the things that clung to them in the old land, that they had not yet shaken off. They wished to invite them, all of them, and their children and friends, to come to their great land, to Australia, New Zealand, India, Canada, and they would give them a chance, as the aborigines gave a chance to themselves. They would not with no question at all about the fidelity of the sons of Scotland and their loyalty to the Empire. (Applause.) A GAELIC BATTLE-CRY. Lord Rosebery charged them, who represented the overseas dominions, that they must stand shoulder to shoulder. The Sassenach full meaning of that charge; but there were here enough of the elect to know what it meant. It meant more than shoulder to shoulder. The Sassenachs or the Frenchmen or the common folk from anywhere could stand shoulder to shoulder; if there were enough of them. The Gael understood the charge to mean, "shoulders together." The Gael understood the meaning—"Clanna nan Gaidheal an ghabhail a cheile." "Sons of the Gael, shoulders together." (Applause.) Your own shoulders together! Whether you stand in martial gear alone, or backed by armed men, you must face the foe, you must meet the situation square-set and full front. (Applause.) So in all the dominions overseas, in Canada, Australia, in India, in the West Indies, in Ceylon, each part of the Empire stood shoulder to shoulder with great and free and true in the Empire, and so standing they would find themselves with England and Scotland and Ireland and all the King's dominions standing shoulder to shoulder. (Loud applause.) G. Fisher, an old German farmer, deliberately walked over the boundary from Neche into Canada, near Grctna, Man., then blew his brains out. The new street railway at Calgary was opened on Monday for business.