

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, MAY, 24, 1909.

THAT MEMORIAL TABLET.

The erection of a tablet in the Drill Hall to the memory of the volunteers who served in South Africa is a fitting public recognition of the nation's feeling of debt to them and of its participation in the spirit which led them to arm and go forth to serve the British cause. The place for the modest memorial is well chosen. There can be no doubt that its presence will be to the young men who are proud to wear His Majesty's uniform a constant silent reminder of the obligations which they owe to their common country, and a stimulus to healthy patriotism. The unveiling yesterday partook largely of the nature of a religious ceremony. That was most appropriate. Too often unjust wars have had the sanction of religion—rather of its spokesmen; this tablet commemorates the gathering of the scattered sons of Britain for defence. In that cause all can join with clean consciences and courageous hearts. We seek no quarrels. We ask but to be left free to enjoy well-earned British liberty. For that when needs be every Canadian will take up arms. The tablet unveiled yesterday should be regarded as the pledge of a peaceful people to maintain, without offence, the right to the enjoyment of British freedom wherever the flag flies. War is not the Canadian's choice of a vocation; it is not the craft whereby he has his wealth (and may the time never come when such a thing may truly be said of him!) But if he and his fellow Britons find it necessary to resort to the arbitrament of force to repel wrong, it will not be the first time that they have demonstrated a courage and capacity to rise to the occasion. A peaceful man—a truly good citizen—is neither a coward nor a bully.

THE KING'S PLATE.

Hamilton is the home of champions, and another champion was added to the list on Saturday when Shimomene, one of the Valley Farm string, not only won the King's Plate at Toronto, but made a new record for the event, the oldest racing event in America. To Col. John S. Hendrie and George M. Hendrie congratulations are due on their success in bringing the trophy to Hamilton. A tinge of regret is felt that the late William Hendrie is not alive to enjoy the victory. He did much to make the stable what it is to-day, one of the best in Canada. This is the third time the stable has carried off the Plate.

PINK TEA EDUCATION.

A teacher, writing in the Toronto Sun, has been criticised a book recently admitted to the list of approved text books of Ontario, and which deals with etiquette for training schools. This particular teacher does not seem to have the fear of the Department of Education before his eyes, as he intimates that Hon. Mr. Pyne has set out to produce "Laidy-Daws instead of school teachers," and he reviews the text book, setting the following examination paper upon it:

1. Servants: In what particular ways do servants "who are generally ignorant and often impudent, and ill-bred" tax their mistress's temper? Give instructions for servants in respect to the use of the front stairs, telephone tips, and addressing the children of the family. (See pages 77, 93-97.)

2. Dances: State the maximum number of dances permissible on the first evening of an acquaintance. When is it permissible to use the street cars in going to a dance? (Page 47.)

3. Gloves: Give rules for the wearing of gloves at the card-table. When may a man wear light or pearl gloves? (Page 70.)

4. Matrimony: What is the wise thing for a girl to do "if she discovers very soon after her marriage that she has made a mistake"? On what occasions is the "re-performance of the marriage ceremony customary"? (Pages 53, 64.)

5. Indicate briefly the differences in the etiquette of chaperonage for young widows and unmarried girls of the same age. (Page 62.)

6. Pink Teas: State the etiquette for eating olives, cheese, chicken-bone, dates, oranges, candy, also for the use of finger-bowls and toothpicks. (Pages 82-84.)

The Brockville Times has little patience with the addition of such a book to the list of school text books. It remarks that "lessons on etiquette are all very well in their proper place, but it is surely straining the patience of the taxpayer to the breaking point when he is asked to pay out good money for a book containing such silly nonsense as outlined above." We are progressing rapidly in some directions in educational matters. Whether the people will agree that we are getting the best results for our expenditure of time, money and effort by the Department, the teachers, and the pupils, is another question, however.

One of the Opposition leaders in New Brunswick endeavors to account for Hon. Mr. Pugsley's victory over his would-be slanders in the Commons by attributing it to Tory body tactics. He declares that it was folly to leave the attack on Pugsley to men like Dr. Daniel and O. S. Crockett. "They might as well have matched a couple of mutton tallow pussy cats against a red-hot iron dog," is the expressive way in which he puts it.

CANADA'S CRIME RECORD.

The volume of criminal statistics covering the year ending September 30, 1907, shows that the number of convictions made was 9,110, as compared with 8,093 in the year 1906, an increase of 12.5 per cent. The highest percentage of convictions to charges are recorded in Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Quebec. The ratio of convictions for indictable offences

fenses for 10,000 of population in the several Provinces was as follows:

	1906.	1907.
Prince Edward Island	2.47	1.38
Nova Scotia	6.33	9.67
New Brunswick	4.16	4.83
Quebec	11.57	11.70
Ontario	15.89	17.47
Manitoba	21.44	25.44
Saskatchewan	14.00	18.80
Alberta	18.18	17.41
British Columbia	23.12	22.55
Yukon	58.86	56.00

Yukon seems to have an excessively high rate of criminality, but it is to be noted that the total number of convictions was 44 in 1906 and 42 in 1907, and that, as might be expected, a rather rude population inhabits the mining territory. Most of the convictions were for theft and gambling.

In 1906, 4.65 per cent. of these convicted were females, and 5.35 in 1907. The proportion of youthful offenders (under 16 years) increases, it having been 9.66 per cent. in 1906 and 11.02 in 1907.

It is pleasing to note that the number of convictions for serious offences such as shooting, stabbing and wounding, is diminishing, 177 convictions having been recorded in 1906, and 130 in 1907.

The classification of convictions, according to the occupations of the offenders was as follows:

	1906.	1907.
Agricultural	290	244
Commercial	1,067	913
Domestic	297	569
Industrial	1,049	905
Professional	92	77
Laborers	3,140	2,969

In 1907 of the persons convicted 1,085 were married, 145 widowed and 4,905 single.

Of the convicted 14,26 were under 16 years of age; 18,18 from sixteen to twenty, 32,66 from twenty-one to thirty-nine, and 14,90, 40 years and over.

Astonishing as it may appear to many, and quite subversive of the partisan theory which Inspector R. W. Bruce Smith and some members of the Whittier Government have put forth, the percentage of Canadian-born convicts is increasing, while that of the foreign-born is decreasing. The figures are:

	1906.	1907.
Canadian born	63.50	63.34
British born (outside of Canada)	14.50	16.26
Foreign born	21.91	18.40

The convictions represent 1 in every 78 in 1907 as compared with 1 in every 136 inhabitants in 1906. Comparing the several Provinces the proportion of population to each conviction was:

	1898.	1907.
Prince Edward Island	228	428
Nova Scotia	170	93
New Brunswick	139	113
Quebec	129	73
Ontario	129	73
Manitoba	165	41
N. W. Provinces	83	60
British Columbia	61	49

In 1907 there were granted 503 pardons, including 420 tickets of leave, as compared with 478 pardons and 302 tickets of leave in 1906. Four death sentences were commuted in 1907 as against 2 the year before.

It should be borne in mind by the reader that a very large percentage of the offences is not crime of a serious nature, but violations of statute law. We are a people much given to law-making, and so far as the record of statistics is concerned, the law enters that offence may abound. There is nothing in the showing that should alarm or discourage us.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

China began a parcel post business eight years ago. Last year it handled 2,445,600 pieces, aggregating 27,155 tons. The Chinese are waking up.

Jules Verne died but a few years before the realization of his dream of the submarine warship. And now the aeroplane gives promise of bringing another dream to actuality.

In the year 1907 not less than 30,000 women and 105,000 men were employed as school teachers in the United States. It took something like \$240,000,000 to pay these teachers' salaries. The army of pupils numbered about 19,000,000.

Cuba is looking forward to a deficit of \$2,000,000, and is going into the lottery business to make it up and to get a little more of the money of the gambling fraternity. But it is a poor kind of business for a people to enter into.

The great Woman's Rights Convention called to meet in Allegheny county, Pa., was attended by 16 representatives. Were the rest of the female population having too much fun with the babies, or their new bonnets, to permit them to give the time to attend?

There appears to be more or less marital infelicity in Gould marriages. Mrs. Frank J. Gould has just obtained a divorce from her husband, with the custody of the children from December till April in each year. Mrs. Gould did not seek alimony. It takes more than money to make happy marriages.

The total fire losses in Hamilton in 29 years have been \$2,235,711. That is a large sum, of course, but it is an average of only \$77,093 a year. The average yearly insurance has been \$571,609 on the property in danger. Hamilton and the insurance companies—get good value from our fire protection system.

It should be more generally known by the public that the use of gasoline engines may affect insurance contracts. It is pointed out that the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association charge ten cents in addition to the ordinary rate for the privilege of using a gasoline engine forty feet from a building they have insured. Twenty-five cents in addition to the ordinary rate to place the

engine inside and the tank outside in the ground, for a one year policy, and fifty cents per annum in addition to the ordinary rate to place both tank and engine inside, as would be necessary with an engine having the tank in the base, or with one that is fed by gravity.

The enterprising gentlemen who have invested so much money in Maple Leaf Park deserve to succeed. The novel amusements provided will doubtless prove attractions to thousands; and for some time to come it will be a busy and popular place of resort. If the public demand is fully met profit and permanency is assured.

The Herald wishes it to be clearly understood not only that it has not ceased to knock our great local electric industry, but that it would like to see the corporation and private citizens stuck for 10 per cent. higher prices for power and light in order to carry on its feud against it and tie the people up for 30 years to Adam Beck's monopoly! It is a dirty business.

A Toronto daily asserts on the authority of a number of clergymen that 90 per cent. of the people of that city are church members. In view of Rev. Dr. Chown's statement that upwards of 50 per cent. of the men are leading immoral lives, there would seem to be some need of purging the rolls of the Toronto churches.

The Times regrets the loss occasioned by the fire on Saturday afternoon at the warehouse of Coppley, Noyes & Randall, but is pleased to know that the good work of the firemen saved the firm from much heavier loss. We understand that no time will be lost in repairing the damage done, and hope that the business will not suffer to any extent by reason of the unfortunate fire.

In a New York court the other day a waiter testified that his employer paid him only \$3 a week wages. He was expected to work the guests for tips for the rest of his remuneration. He averaged in tips \$20 to \$25 a week. The tip imposition is just another way of making the public pay the wages of the help a second time, after they are charged once for it in hotel rates.

"Gypsy" Smith's attack upon the stage and player folk is calling forth a good deal of condemnatory criticism. His remarks are not accepted as setting forth the exact facts in the case. Toronto Saturday Night, referring to the matter, says:

It may be the duty of such men as Gypsy Smith to call attention humbly and sorrowfully to the evil that lurks about the stage-door, perhaps even to warn young people against exposing themselves to its dangers; but it certainly is not his duty nor that of any other man, nor is it honest or just or Christian for him to stand in his self-confessed righteousness, and turning to the thousands of men and women who earn a hard living on the stage, shout at them, "Unclean! Unclean!" Of course, it may be that Mr. Smith was misreported and that the interviewer failed to catch or to fix the evangelist's real meaning. That, however, is for Mr. Smith to set right.

COMPLIMENTARY.

(Monetary Times.) Deserved honor has come to Mr. Frank Sanderson, joint general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, in the conferring upon him by McMaster University of the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Sanderson was already since 1890 an M.A. of Toronto University, and he has been for some time a member of the Senate and the Board of Governors of McMaster University. His actual degrees are F. F. A. and F. A. S. He has been for several years a member of the Council of the Actuarial Society of America, and was instrumental in raising the status of examination papers in that body. The recipient of this highest degree has long exhibited a happy union of sound scholarship with executive ability. This has been, and will doubtless continue to be, recognized by the company he has continued to loyally serve. There will be many to congratulate him upon his latest honor as Doctor of Laws.

FRENCH INCOME TAX.

How the Impost Will Affect Americans Residing in France.

In furnishing the following information concerning the French income tax which has passed the Chamber of Deputies, as it will affect Americans residing in France, Consul-General Frank H. Mason, of Paris, reports that the Senate commission will occupy at least a year in its final consideration, so that the tax will hardly take effect before the beginning of 1911.

For the purpose of the law, all persons occupying a leased dwelling, house, flat or house for a period of one year or more are subject to the supplementary tax based upon an income which the law will assume to be seven times the amount of the rental paid for such habitation. The tax on this assumed income is progressive according to the following scale, in which, for convenience, 5,000 francs will be considered equal to \$1,000, although the actual value of the franc is 19.3 cents.

A person with an income of 50,000 francs (\$10,000) will pay the supplementary tax as follows: First 5,000 francs, exempt; second 5,000 francs, 1 per cent.; 50,000 francs, 5 per cent.; 100,000 francs, 10 per cent.; 150,000 francs, 15 per cent.; 200,000 francs, 20 per cent.; 250,000 francs, 25 per cent.; 300,000 francs, 30 per cent.; 350,000 francs, 35 per cent.; 400,000 francs, 40 per cent.; 450,000 francs, 45 per cent.; 500,000 francs, 50 per cent.

Take as another example the very frequent case of an American family living in Paris for purposes of health, education or enjoyment and paying for a flat of eight rooms an annual rent of 5,000 francs. The income of such a family would be assumed by the law to be 35,000 francs (\$7,000). The real income may be much less than that, for as a matter of fact Americans as well as others pay one-fourth or even one-fifth of their income for rent, thereby securing residence in a desirable quarter, and practicing economy in other items. All the same, however, the income of a family paying 5,000 francs as annual rent would be assumed to be not less than 35,000 francs, the tax on which would

be 1,000 francs (\$193), provided his income tax law shall be finally enacted with that portion of the statute unchanged from its present form.

When an American living in France practices his profession or is engaged in other business as a means of earning money he becomes of course subject to the other taxes and contributions that pertain to French citizens. —From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

OBITUARY.

Death of William Goulard—Funerals To-day.

Many friends in this city will deeply regret the death of Sarah Hickey, daughter of the late William Land, of Dundas, which occurred on Saturday at the residence of her brother, Robert T. Land, 173 Oak avenue. She was a nurse in New York, but had been in poor health for several months, and resided here with her brother. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at St. Patrick's Church, and the interment will be in Dundas.

The remains of Margaret Sinclair, who died here on Saturday afternoon, were sent to Acton this morning, and the funeral will take place at Acton this afternoon. Deceased was 44 years of age.

Pearl Petherbridge, the 3½-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Petherbridge, died on Saturday night at her home, 40 Mulberry street. Scarlet fever caused death. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from her parents' residence. Canon Abbott conducted the services.

William Goulard, of Vinemount, died in St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday, aged 67 years. He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters, Wm. Goulard, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. S. Rymal, Toronto; Mrs. M. D. Reid and Miss Lillian, of this city. Deceased was a member of the L. O. G. T. U. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3.30 to Hamilton Cemetery, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. M. D. Reid, 328 James street north.

The death occurred yesterday of Lewis D. Bates, at his residence, Beach Road, Sault Ste. Marie. He is survived by a widow. The funeral will take place to-morrow and interment will be at Gage's Cemetery, Barton.

John Hobson died yesterday at his residence, 156 Napier street, aged 88 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow, from his late residence, to Hamilton Cemetery.

Mrs. Bennett, who died in Toronto, was a former resident of Hamilton, and the remains will arrive here at 10 o'clock this morning for interment. The funeral will take place direct from the station to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

MRS. C. V. PARKE DEAD.

The death occurred somewhat unexpectedly at Walkerton on Sunday week of Matilda Alice Whitcher, beloved wife of Sheriff C. V. Parke, and for some twenty-eight years a resident of Walkerton, prior to moving to Walkerton eight years ago. Deceased had not been in very good health for a year or so, but the sudden ending came as a shock to relatives and friends alike. Congestion of the lungs, coupled with a weak heart, brought to a close a useful life.

The late Mrs. Parke was born in Seneca township, of Hamilton, in 1845, and was consequently in her 64th year. She was the eldest daughter of the late Henry Whitcher, of Walkerton, and was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Besides the sorrowing husband, three daughters are left to mourn her demise—Miss John Turner, of Niagara Falls, and Misses Lora and Cora at Walkerton. Bereaved sisters and brothers include Mrs. Hyslop, of Glanville township; Mrs. Edwin Parke, Hamilton; Mr. John H. Whitcher, Alberta; Mr. C. E. Whitcher, Colpoys; Mrs. (Dr.) Wigle, Walkerton, and Mrs. George Stevens, Amabel.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, May 19, from the late residence, Walkerton, to Hanover, thence to Walkerton, where services were held in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. M. Nicol officiating. After the service the cortege proceeded to Colpoys cemetery, where interment took place.

The pallbearers were six nephews of the deceased—Messrs. John H. Parke, C. E. Parke, Harry Bell, Ed. Whitcher, E. R. Wigle and Dr. C. A. Wigle.

FATE OF SOME PINS.

The Disappearance of at Least a Few Thousands Accounted for.

"It's an old question, what becomes of all the pins, and I wouldn't undertake to tell what becomes of all of them," said a young woman who had just had her new spring coat fitted. "I can tell you what becomes of some of them."

"The fitter uses many pins in pinning up seams. She may carry about a box of pins, and she picks up the pins, handy to get at, or she may have a paper of pins hanging down from her belt; and when she fits she finds use for many pins."

She pins and pins and pins, and sometimes in reaching for a pin or in pinning in a button she loses a drop of one of them. She doesn't stop to pick that pin up, for that would be a waste of time and effort, she simply lets that pin lie where it fell and reaches for her cushion or the paper of pins that she carries for another; and so in the course of a day the floor of a fitting room gets littered with pins.

"Then does somebody at the end of the day when they straighten things up pick up these pins and save them? No. It wouldn't pay. It would take time to pick them up, and time, labor, costs money. It is cheaper to buy new pins than it would be to pick and save these pins that have been dropped."

"So these dropped pins are not picked up, they are simply swept out with the rest of the litter, and that is the last of them. There must be hundreds of fitting rooms in New York, and so the account for the disappearance of at least a few thousands of pins daily."

Entering by an unguarded rear window, thieves secured over \$1,000 in valuable jewelry from the premises of William McKendry, manufacturing jeweler, 13 East Queen street, Toronto, during the early hours of Saturday morning. The robbers took their time in going through the stock, selecting the more valuable pieces.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1909

SHEA'S Bargain Day

Tuesday Bargain Day—This Week

After the holiday every department will have bargains that will appeal to you in Ready-to-Wear Garments, Household Goods, Linens, Dress Goods, etc., etc.

WOMEN'S SPRING COATS \$2.95

Women's Covert Cloth Coats, plain and striped, worth \$5.00 and \$5.95, to clear at \$2.95

WOMEN'S SUITS—A SALE

A quantity of Women's Suits, black and colors, newest styles, \$15.00, for \$7.50

WOMEN'S SKIRTS \$4.50 for \$2.49

Made of Panamas, Launres, Venetians, etc., etc., black and colors, worth \$4.00 and \$4.50, for \$2.49

Another lot of Skirts, worth up to \$6.50, on sale for, each \$3.95

WOMEN'S WASH SUITS \$6.95

Made of splendid Plain and Striped Wash Materials, long coat, \$8.50, for \$6.95

A SALE OF WASH GOODS 10c, WORTH 25c

Muslins, Organdies, Chambrays, etc., etc., 20 to 25c, for 10c

Embroidered Linens, white goods, with neat spot design, 50c, for 17c

White Lawns, 40 inches wide, worth 15c, on sale for 7½c

BARGAINS IN WOMEN'S WAISTS

Women's Waists, made of white mulls and lawns, lace and embroidery, trimmed, full \$1.50 value, Bargain Day, each 69c

Women's Waists, made of Silk, net and lace, white, black and colored, worth \$3.50 to \$4.50, on sale Bargain Day, for each \$1.95

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS—TWO BARGAINS

Women's Underskirts, made of black saten, with deep flounce, \$1.00 value, on sale Bargain Day for each 50c

Women's Underskirts, made of fine Moreen and saten, in black and colors, full \$2 value, on sale Bargain Day for \$1.00

TWO BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR

Women's 25c Vests for 10c

200 dozen of Women's Knit Vests, with short sleeves and no sleeves, a great variety of makes; regular 20 and 25c kinds, but these are seconds, so they go for each 10c

Women's Vests and Drawers 35c

Women's Fine Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, short and long sleeve vests; drawers knee length; full 50c value; Bargain Day each 35c

STAPLE DEPARTMENT BARGAINS

Mill ends of fine Cambrie, 15 to 18c for 6½c

Mill ends of Factory Cotton, 12½c, for 6½c

Mill ends of Linens for boys' suits, 25c, for 14c

Women's Hose 19c

Fine black lisle three double soles, high spliced heels, worth 25 and 35c, bargain day for 19c

Like living exponents of all the sentiments that move the world—save one, and the greatest happiness—these men stand there night after night giving vent to their feelings and confiding in each other. To an outsider these tattooed derelicts of the streets display only one side of their characters—their ferocity. To a fellow "liner" many angles are shown. With pathos predominating, discontent, despair, deception and even humor are curiously blended. The men who "work" both bread lines and sometimes complete four and five rounds in the second are perhaps the most conspicuous, but not the most numerous to one who meets them in their own kind. Through nothing but laziness these men use this means to an end that spells subsistence without work.

Next to one of these the reporter first fell into line. The man had only hurriedly fled from some "div" in Chinatown, where he spent his leisure moments—practically all his time. He explained in his own picturesque vernacular how there was a call for the "bread liners" in his own particular habitat at half-past twelve o'clock every morning. He expressed his regret that the call had been late on that particular morning, as a result of which he was toward the after end of the line. He embroidered his pique with all the trimmings of the profanity of the underground. His sole solace was that three laps seemed to be within the range of possibility, while his record of five rounds in one night looked to be far out of reach on that occasion considering his poor start.

The man in front was questioned about jobs. In kind he was the mate of the Chinatown habitue. Being easily drawn into conversation, he explained that work and existence in New York were far from being essentially side parts. He related, as he thought to be "green one," that if one were familiar with the ropes one need never worry about being hungry in Manhattan.

"Kid," he rambled on, "this is the softest town there is, and I'm a hey guy on the hobo circuit. Take it from me—dig for Manhattan in the winter. If you got a nickel in your pocket just sleep in any booze joint along the Bowery."

In spite of this wizard of the easy life's antipathy for work, the testimony of other more willing men was that it was impossible to secure a job in New York. At that time the only possible employment for these poor, cold, half clad and quarter fed men was shovelling snow. The "liners" almost to a man shied at these positions.

The reporter at this point, as he had reached the mission door, dropped out to look for an imaginary partner further down the line, and his erstwhile companions jeered at his foolishness in giving up his place. The next man encountered was a pathetic figure, old and ragged and deeply in earnest, with a level look from out his steel blue eyes. He was one of those who make the line worth while in spite of all the parasites who "work" the charity.

"Boy," he said, in a shaky voice, "I've carried the stick (walked the streets) for two months and can't find a job. I haven't been in bed for fifteen nights and only sleep in the arches of the bridges and in doorways when there isn't a cop around to tell me to move out. I tried to shovel snow for one day, but when I finished cold and hungry and tired they only told me to come around next week for my pay and took my name and address. I hadn't the strength to work to-day, but I'm going back again to-morrow," and the old fellow set a square bristled jaw with a snap that showed a fragment was left of a beaten down fighting spirit.

"The reporter's next side companion was munching still when he fell in behind. He was a young fellow with an undershot chin and a drooping mouth. He was congratulating himself on his first position of vantage, which gave him such a start in the second division. In a minute he had finished his first installment of supper, and with great deliberation and curious pomp lit a cigarette.

Taking it as a whole, there was a likable side to this fellow. He freely gave the newcomer the benefit of his long experience to help him along, and, becoming reminiscent, he told a rather pathetic tale.

"Once," he began, "I looked for work earnestly. I hated to stand here; I walked the streets, but what was the use? Yer can't get a job here now except shovelling snow, and I wouldn't work at that."

Again the disguised newspaper man dropped out and joined the end of the procession. His neighbor this trip was a poor soul on the down slide of life who vindicated the establishment of a bread line. A question was put to him about charitable institutions and the free lodging houses in New York. He was conversant with the topic and