

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1909.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Probably in the course of time the Provincial Education Department will settle upon some definite policy of technical education. For some years it has done much talking about the subject, and when the Normal College was taken from Hamilton the senior local organ of the Government gave our people to understand that instead of the very successful institution of which the city was despoiled Hamilton was to get "a great Provincial Technical College."

The delay in this matter is to be regretted. The great waste of money going on in the meantime is in itself a matter of some moment; but it is small compared with the other disadvantages which the delay causes. The entire progress of technical education is hampered, and whatever is attempted is done on the patchwork and haphazard system. In our own city a very large expense has been undertaken by the local School Board with the laudable object of furnishing technical education to our people. This school and its work should fit perfectly into the Provincial Government's system and policy; yet no such system and policy exist! The announcement made by the local Board is only for the first year's course; what the later years may require awaits the decision of the Department, to be based, it is presumed, on information which is now to be looked for by Dr. Seath. Other countries have found much to undo in their structures of technical training; it is quite possible that ideas gathered five years ago would appear to-day a little behind the age. It is somewhat unfortunate for the Province that there has been so much neglect in this matter; and it is to be hoped that the Department has now found its feet and will proceed with some definite aim and in a course which will enable us to make the most of the expenditure undertaken by our School Board. The Government should not have to be prodded along by the local educational organizations; it should be the leader, and the chief burden-bearer in this matter. If a three-headed educational executive move so slowly, what might we expect if the Minister were left to himself!

THE POLICY OF DECEIT.

The character of the campaign which the Winnipeg Tribune carries on against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party (of which its editor, Mr. Richardson, professes to be a member) is well illustrated by a two-column article in its issue of the 16th inst., headed "The Great Apostasy," in which, by a quotation from Sir Wilfrid's speech at the Liberal convention in Ottawa in 1893, it is sought to convict him of treason toward Liberal principles. A number of distantly separated extracts are grouped together, the most lengthy of which is the last. As the Tribune presents it, it ends with the following:

Let it be well understood, then, that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection; our ideal is free trade; their immediate object is protection; ours a tariff for revenue only. (Cheers.) Upon this issue we engage in battle.

Now why did it break off the quotation in the middle of a sentence. Doubtless to make it appear that Sir Wilfrid was pledging the convention to a policy which, it contends, has not been followed by the Liberal party in power. The Tribune knew that it was guilty of gross misrepresentation in doing that. Sir Wilfrid knew the difficulties to be encountered. He knew that protection was unsound, and he sought the Liberals to fight for its overthrow, and to set their faces toward a better system. The Liberal ideal was free trade, but the practical object which he asked the party to aim at was a tariff for revenue only. Enthusiastic as he was, he appreciated fully the fact that the policy of protection had brought about a condition of things which made the attainment of the Liberal ideal impossible in the near future; and that belief he set forth frankly and forcibly, while urging the Liberals to continue the struggle until the country could be freed from the incubus. Continuing the extract from Sir Wilfrid's speech where the Winnipeg Tribune ended it as above, in the midst of a sentence, we find the following:

from this moment forward, and I ask you once more never to desert until we have achieved victory, until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years. Nothing is more difficult—that is one of the evils of protec-

tion—than to wipe away protection, because under it interests have been established which every man who has at heart the interest of all classes must take into consideration. It is always easy to increase the tariff, because by so doing you increase the private fortunes of certain individuals, but whenever you decrease the tariff it has always to be done with careful consideration, and I am sure that when the Liberals are in power they will not be indifferent to this primary truth.

And this suppression was perpetrated in an editorial effort to make it appear that Mr. Richardson, in turning traitor to the Liberal party, and endeavoring at every opportunity to use the dagger, was true to Liberalism, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a political apostate! Let the people judge.

Later on, in this same article, the assertion is made that Sir Wilfrid struck his colors to the Massey-Harris Implement Company, "which had bid the settlers till they were white." Without commenting upon the reference to this company, it need only be pointed out that while the protective tariff had been 35 to 50 per cent. on its products under the N. P., and was near the end of that term reduced to 20 per cent., the Liberals who are accused of striking their colors, and, scuttling the principles of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, reduced the duty on these goods to 17 1/2 per cent., exactly the rate of Mackenzie's revenue tariff.

Mr. Richardson's paper says: "Perhaps, however, it is wasting time and space discussing the question, for it is extremely doubtful if more than a handful of Canadians, constituted as they are, care a rap whether the country is run by patriots or buccaniers." The people of Canada care very much whether their public affairs are discussed truthfully and fairly. Perhaps the Tribune may find in that fact an explanation of its frequent failures to marry the electors with it. The people cannot always be deceived.

SELF-GOVERNING CANADA.

A local contemporary devoted much space recently to arguing that Canada is not self-governing, and that the Confederation Act being an act of the Imperial Parliament, could by it be repealed, the rights of autonomous self-government which we exercise being thus taken away; it being stated, to use its own words, that "the authority that devolves power can take it away." As a rule, perhaps, the quoted phrase may hold; but there are exceptions. And we fancy that Canada's right of self-government furnishes one of these. Not that we imagine Great Britain would ever dream of such a thing—she has a splendid record of extending self-government wherever her flag flies, but we can at the moment recall to mind no instance in which she has given self-government or the franchise to again withdraw it—and we feel quite sure she would not begin with her big boy, John A. Macdonald, were she to essay any departure so un-British and foolish.

Great Britain trains her dependencies for self-government, and when they are disposed to "walk alone," she gladly sets them up in political housekeeping. It is hardly accurate to represent Canada as a "colony," grudgingly conceded certain restricted powers as to making her own laws—to say that "we have our being as a self-governing people because the people of Great Britain, through their parliament, will have it so." That conveys a somewhat euphemistic notion of the situation. The British Parliament passed the Confederation Act which was to unite a number of separately governed British colonies. That is true. But the Act itself is the work of representatives of those colonies. They drafted it; they sought it. It was they who "willed to have it so," and it was the British Parliament which acceded. Our contemporary would do well to look through the other end of the telescope. It is not true that "Canada is not self-governing. Even 'the silken tie'—the Governor-General—is strictly bidden to act only on the advice of the responsible Ministers, and is not to even exercise the prerogative of pardon without it! True, the sovereign can legally veto an act of the Dominion Parliament; he can also legally veto an act of the Imperial Parliament. He does not do the latter; no more is he likely to do the former, when it deals with our own self-government. Canada is very much more in the enjoyment of the powers and rights of a nation within the Empire circle of nations than our contemporary seems to think.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In this annexation matter some people must be prepared to endure disappointment. All those interested cannot have their way.

According to the Telephone Gazette there was in May and June an increase of 8.63 per cent. in telephone subscribers over the same months last year.

Uncle Sam's rural delivery and second-class rates left him with a postal deficit of nearly \$17,000,000 last year. This year it will not likely be less; and he is looking about for places to economize.

The State of Mississippi is considering a scheme for the employment of her convicts in agriculture, probably "sawing" growing for "ribbon" syrup, so as to make them profitable instead of burdensome. The rapid increase in the number of convicts is compelling attention by the expense caused.

The learned Chief Justice of the Herald comes up, as was to be expected, with great assurance to declare that Henry O'Brien, K. C., editor of the Canada Day Journal, and the eminent coun-

sel who passed upon the Whitney Power Act have "a poor case." It is quite certain that these gentlemen don't know what they are talking about.

The fire in the Savoy Theatre this morning occurs at a very unfortunate season for the management. Aside from the considerable actual damage to building and scenery it will cause a large consequential loss by its interruption of business. That the building was not totally destroyed is indeed fortunate.

August has been a month of great fatality to babies in some Ontario cities. In London up till yesterday there had been 34 deaths of cholera infantum. Hamilton has been most fortunate in that respect this summer. Who knows how much the clean milk campaign and the work carried on by the local Milk Commission may have done in the way of saving infant lives in this city?

John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, who has just returned from a tour of the United Kingdom, says he was agreeably surprised by the great general prosperity of the people of Ireland. Bishop Corrigan, of Baltimore, also joins in saying that the new land act is working out to the great benefit of the Irish masses, and making the future bright.

The action of the Grand Trunk in deciding to make this city, instead of Toronto, the terminal for all its west-bound trains, is a recognition of the geographical advantage of our situation as a railway centre. The order is more important as an indication of Hamilton's natural advantages as a divisional point than for anything else, although it will probably mean the bringing of a few more families to the city.

Rev. Father Phelan, of St. Louis, has a franchise scheme that hits at one and the same time the bachelor and race suicide. He would enfranchise both male and female heads of a family and give an additional vote for each child in it. If husband and wife differed on political questions he would give the mother all the daughters' votes, but if they agreed the husband should cast the ballot for the family. A difficulty might arise in dividing the house, however.

France is preparing to retaliate against Uncle Sam's tariff discrimination against her. Germany, also, is making wry faces at it. The attempt to use a coercion club on Canada in the matter of pulp and pulpwood will not contribute to good feeling in this country. Does Uncle Sam think to make more customers or better by such a course of action as his politicians are taking?

The coroner who held an inquest on two of the men killed at the Indianapolis motor races held the officers and manager of the company which owned the track responsible for their death. Indeed, this conclusion would not seem to be without reason. The track was not a good one and the officers had provided a hospital and appliances for caring for the injured and dead. Will their forethought in this matter help to convict them?

Rev. G. Morrill, of Minneapolis, attended last Sunday's baseball game in that city, and expressed his approval of Sunday ball playing. He held a short religious service before the game, closing by saying: "I believe the only sin of Sunday baseball is for the home team to lose, so I say to the Minneapolis boys, go in and climb a notch toward the flag." How prone we are to regard success as justifying any given course! But, by the way, what about the visitors? Must they be classed as unpardonable sinners?

The appointment of a strong and capable commission, of which Hon. Clifford Sifton is Chairman, for the conservation of the natural resources of the Dominion, marks an important step in a policy which may be of great benefit to Canada. We have been very reckless and wasteful of our national heritage in the past; scientific economics, carefully applied, should enable us to make much more out of the great store of wealth with which Canada has been endowed than can be realized by any haphazard dealing with them.

According to a heading in to-day's Toronto Globe the Metropolitan Racing Association will pay no heed to the Provincial laws requiring it to take out a license. The heading reads: "Will Defy the Province—Racing Association Will Not Seek License." The statements of those interested, however, as given by the matter of the report, by no means bear out these statements. H. H. Dewart, K. C., the Association's solicitor, is, on the contrary, quoted as saying: "Whatever steps are necessary to enable them to do business in the Province will be taken." If any such idea as the Globe's heading indicates is entertained, it is not hinted at in the statements of the officials. At any rate, all these associations should be made to strictly obey the law.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, petitioner against Mr. J. R. Stratton, M. P., in the West Peterboro election case, is not to be sent to jail for contempt of court in refusing to attend for examination in the case. He is allowed two days in which to obey the order of the court and submit to examination for discovery. It was apparently the object of the prosecution to have the case proceeded with while refusing to comply with the court's order. Mr. Justice Magee, in dealing with the charges, says: "A charge in such form is exceedingly indefinite and would lead one to infer that it was based rather upon mere vague rumor or suspicion than upon any substantial information, and that the petition in respect of

such charges was embarking upon a fishing expedition rather than a trial of substantial allegations of fact." He holds that the respondent (Mr. Stratton) is entitled to a fair trial and that the petitioner (Burnham) must furnish within two days an affidavit stating that all or which of the charges in the additional particulars first came to his knowledge after the delivery of the particulars first delivered. Charges not so stated will be struck out.

Our Exchanges

AS IN A RURAL DRAMA. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) "How was the scenery on the farm?" "All right, but the same every day. I couldn't help looking for the usual paper snowstorm."

THAW'S JOB. (St. Thomas Times.) Harry Thaw has got a job at last. He has been appointed prison librarian. Pity he hadn't been given a steady job twenty years ago.

THE REASON. (Cleveland Leader.) "I wish August could last forever!" "Do you like this weather so much?" "Weather? Oh, I don't know. But I've a note coming due on September 1."

MORAL ETHICS. (Toronto Star.) With deep surprise we read in the Hamilton Times a warning to parents not to let their children steal unripe fruit. In Toronto we teach a higher aim—not to steal at all.

THE IDIOTS. (Harper's Weekly.) "Just think of it—a full table d'hôte dinner for 30 cents: oysters, soup, fish, roast duck, salad, ice cream, fruit, demi-tasse!" "Where? I!" "I don't know—but just think of it!"

AMPLY LARGE. (Washington Herald.) "This is the library," said the agent for the flat. "Looks rather small," commented the prospective tenant. "Small? Regulation size. Plenty of room for a five-foot shelf."

A TAX DODGER. (Stratford Beacon.) And now Lord Rosebery has, like the other dukes and earls, refused to pay the share of his class of the bill for an enlarged navy! He will speak against the budget in Glasgow. It is amazing how some rich men, who boast of their patriotism, try to dodge the tax collector.

CAN'T GROWL. (Montreal Gazette.) The people of the western Provinces have been assured by Sir Edward Clouston that the banks out there will provide plenty of money for the movement of the crops. The railways seem on their part to have provided the cars necessary. It looks as if the westerners may be left this year without anything to growl at.

AND THEN HE RAN. (Saint Louis Star.) Jones—I am sure that man is from Chicago. Jinks—How do you know. By the size of his feet? Jones—Nope. Jinks—The soot on his collar? Jones—Nope. Jinks—The way he dodges across street corners? Jones—Nope. Jinks—Well, for heaven's sake then, how do you know he's from Chicago? Jones (preparing to run)—He just told me he was.

MALE STREET WALKERS. (Montreal Witness.) In order to deal more effectively with the evils to which women and girls are exposed, the cities of Portland and Seattle, on the Pacific Coast, have appointed policemen, with the same status as policemen, and who also act as detectives. So valuable have their services proved that it has been proposed to employ more of them. They perform their duties in ordinary costume, and have done a great deal to correct social wrong in individual cases, besides striking terror into a certain class of young men who never know who may be watching them until they are summoned to appear in the Police Court to answer for their conduct. These are put on the same footing as street walkers of the other sex, and liable to like punishment.

OILED ROADS IN A NUTSHELL. (Ottawa Journal.) Oiled roads keep down the dust. By keeping down the dust oiled roads prevent the spread of flying germs and therefore conduce to better health in the city.

Oiled roads drive away flies and mosquitoes. Oiled roads mean preserved roads and therefore a saving in annual expenditures for repairs. The oil thwarts off the water and as a result disintegration is prevented.

Oiled roads are good for shoe leather. The oil soaks into the soles and lengthens the life of the sole by 50 per cent.

Let us all speak for oiled roads and a dustless, germless, Ottawa.

TONIC SOL-PA. (London Christian World.) "During the last few days we have been watching the work of the training classes for music teachers that are being held by the Tonic Sol-fa college at Forest-gate. The Tonic Sol-faists are, above all things, methodists in music, and their fame in this respect attracts students from far and wide, who learn at Forest-gate how to handle pupils so as to get the best results. The students come from many quarters. Here are two Uruguians; there is a school-inspector from Boston, U. S. A.; there is another from Western Canada; near them keen young Welshmen; ladies with diplomas from Royal Institutions who are learning how to teach; Scottish organists; Irish students preparing for work upon their keen-eyed countrymen. The atmosphere is one of enthusiasm."

UNCLE SAM'S FOLLY. (New York Commercial.) Our customs officials can hardly maintain an inspection over wood cutting

pulp grinding or paper making in the Canadian provinces. At all events, this policy of restriction is a stupid one. It increases instead of mitigating the effect of Canadian restrictions upon the trade in pulp wood, wood pulp and printing paper, and adds to the cost of them all to our own consumers. Besides, it is calculated to foment ill-feeling and "discrimination," which may lead to imposing our "maximum rates" upon Canadian products after next March and diverting the trade of Canada still more to other countries. Creating bad feeling with neighbors is a poor way of cultivating trade.

WOULD IT HELP? (Montreal Herald.) If we could take from our aldermen: The power to let contracts. The power to decide between tenders. The power to vote money as they please. The power to buy supplies. The power to prepare plans and specifications for all civic buildings. The power to inspect and superintend all such works. The power to directly control the civic employees. The power to appoint firemen. The power to give out jobs. The power to exercise petty "patronage" generally.

Would it be an improvement? The Board of Control will take all these powers away from the aldermen and vest them in a committee of Mayors.

FROM THE WORKERS' SIDE. (Prof. Sumner, of Yale.) "Socialism is any device or doctrine whose aim is to save individuals from any of the difficulties of hard struggle for existence and the competition of life by the intervention of the state. Inasmuch as 'the state' never is or can be anything but some other people, socialism is a device for making some people fight the struggle for existence for others. The devices always have a doctrine behind them which aims to show why this ought to be done. The protected interests demand that they be saved from the trouble and annoyance of business competition, and that they be assured profits in their undertakings by 'the state'—that is, at the expense of their fellow citizens. If this is not socialism, then there is no such thing. If employers may demand that 'the state' shall guarantee their profits, why may not the employees demand that 'the state' shall guarantee their wages?"

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. (Ottawa Free Press.) That it pays nations to advertise as it does individuals was the message carried to the Association of Advertising Clubs in session at St. Louis, Mo., by Mr. Arthur H. Arizona, the publicity man of the Mackenzie & Mann railways. He laid stress upon the benefit which Canada had secured from its campaign of advertising, and placed the credit where it belonged, with Hon. Clifford Sifton, who began the advertising of Canada, on a clear-cut and systematic plan. The result of that advertising was a million people added to the population of the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. Sifton had insisted on truth in all his advertising, and so he had the grain in the stalk and the bag, the flour in the barrel, and all the other products of Canada, and all the other products of the States, to Britain, and to all of Europe, and by and by the people began to realize what a splendid country lay north of the 49th parallel.

Mr. Hawkes held that the best advertising was always that which was straight, which could not be controverted, and he pointed out in glowing terms the splendid chances for all legitimate businesses now open in the Dominion.

The lesson thus impressed upon the advertising experts is one which is applicable to the individual or to the firm as it is to the nation. Advertising should always tell the truth. They should be backed up by "the goods," and then the result will be that the advertising will be profitable.

The new reflecting telescope recently received at Percival Lowell's observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, is designed especially for planetary photography, and will first be used in photographing Mars when the planet will be nearest the earth in a few weeks.

WAS DELICIOUS WITH ECZEMA

On Chest, Back, and Head—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Nerves in Exhausted Condition—Sleep Badly Broken.

CURE BY CUTICURA SEEMED LIKE MAGIC

"Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for what Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I am a sufferer from Eczema of the face, chest, back, and head. I have tried many remedies, but nothing has done me any good. I was very much distressed, and my sleep was badly broken. I was told that Cuticura was a good remedy, and I bought a box. I used it as directed, and in a few days I felt a great relief. My skin began to clear up, and my sleep was better. I continued to use it, and in a few more days I was completely cured. I feel like a new man now, and I am very grateful to Cuticura for what it has done for me. I will always recommend it to anyone who is suffering from Eczema."—J. W. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.

WAS DELICIOUS WITH ECZEMA

On Chest, Back, and Head—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Nerves in Exhausted Condition—Sleep Badly Broken.

CURE BY CUTICURA SEEMED LIKE MAGIC

"Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for what Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I am a sufferer from Eczema of the face, chest, back, and head. I have tried many remedies, but nothing has done me any good. I was very much distressed, and my sleep was badly broken. I was told that Cuticura was a good remedy, and I bought a box. I used it as directed, and in a few days I felt a great relief. My skin began to clear up, and my sleep was better. I continued to use it, and in a few more days I was completely cured. I feel like a new man now, and I am very grateful to Cuticura for what it has done for me. I will always recommend it to anyone who is suffering from Eczema."—J. W. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.

WAS DELICIOUS WITH ECZEMA

On Chest, Back, and Head—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Nerves in Exhausted Condition—Sleep Badly Broken.

CURE BY CUTICURA SEEMED LIKE MAGIC

"Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for what Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I am a sufferer from Eczema of the face, chest, back, and head. I have tried many remedies, but nothing has done me any good. I was very much distressed, and my sleep was badly broken. I was told that Cuticura was a good remedy, and I bought a box. I used it as directed, and in a few days I felt a great relief. My skin began to clear up, and my sleep was better. I continued to use it, and in a few more days I was completely cured. I feel like a new man now, and I am very grateful to Cuticura for what it has done for me. I will always recommend it to anyone who is suffering from Eczema."—J. W. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.

Victor Records for September on Sale To-day. 21 10-INCH SINGLE AND DOUBLE VICTOR RECORDS. 10 12-INCH SINGLE AND DOUBLE VICTOR RECORDS. All the Latest Song Successes and Orchestra Hits, at The Victor and Edison Salerooms 109 King Street East. Open evenings 9.30. Opposite Waldorf. Phone 3159.

Thursday Sept. 2, '09 SHEA'S MAY MANTON Patterns All 10c Women's New Fall Suits. A splendid showing of New York Suits for women, in all the new colors and accepted styles for afternoons, at our always reasonable prices. A Sale of New York Sample Suits. Women's Sample Suits direct from New York, in blacks and all the new colors and styles, worth \$20 to \$40, on sale at each \$15, \$17.50, \$20, \$22.50, \$25 and \$25.00. Women's House Dresses \$1.95. Women's Lawn Suits \$1.49. A Silk Petticoat Showing. Women's Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, 50c for 29c. Women's Golf Coats and Waists. Boys' School Hose 19c, Worth 35c. Women's Cashmere Hose 25c, 35c and 50c. Women's Sample Belts. New Boxed Frilling. Women's Fall Jackets \$5.00. Women's Skirts on Sale at \$3.75.

DUNDAS WILL HONOR THEM Reception to Col. Bertram and Successful Shooters. Automatically Cares for Your Glasses. The Automatic Eye Glass Holder. I. B. ROUSE 111 King East Opposite Waldorf. DIED IN LONDON. (Special Despatch to the Times.) London, Ont., Sept. 1.—Mrs. McHarg, formerly of Hamilton, wife of the late John McHarg, Grand Trunk station-master, died very suddenly at her home from heart failure. She was 67 years old. The funeral will be held in Hamilton on Friday. BOAT STRUCK. Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 1.—The passenger steamer Kathleen, running between Lindsay and Sturgeon Point, was struck by lightning at the latter place last evening during a furious electrical storm, and was destroyed by fire. The boat was valued at \$3,500, and was insured for \$2,000. Paris has fifteen aeroplane factories.