

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1907.

MR. BECK'S SECOND THOUGHT.

Hon. Adam Beck's statement at St. Thomas, that the peak load system of selling power to the municipalities has been adopted as a matter of fairness to the generating company from which the Government buys the power, is an important one, and will tend to a better understanding of the matter by the public. Mr. Beck stated that the payment of the peak load—that is, paying for a month's power at the highest figure reached for any 20 minutes of the month—should not be objected to, as no matter what system was adopted "the plant would have to be able to meet the greatest demand, which would mean great capital expenditure. If the municipalities wanted to buy the power on meter, allowance would have to be made for the capital expenditure in any case, and in the case of Niagara power it would be probably \$15 instead of \$10 per h.p. at no falls."

It is worth the while of the interested reader to peruse that a second or third time, and try to comprehend its full significance.

Mr. Beck's language evidently is intended to state that the generating company must be paid such a price as will compensate it for not only what the municipalities use, but for the reserve power to serve, which it must provide at great capital expenditure. In other words, it must be paid such a sum as will reimburse it for its capital invested to enable it to give at any time service to the extent of its agreements.

That is not an unreasonable statement. Evidently Mr. Beck does not regard it as unreasonable, because he defends the peak load system of charge, and points out that if a meter system were adopted, the power would cost 50 per cent. more at the falls.

In other words, paying \$10.40 per horse-power at the falls for the power by the peak load system, which the Hydro-Electric Commission has chosen, is the same to the purchaser—the Government—in practice, as paying \$15.60 per horse-power for the power actually used. Mr. Beck's words are there for it, and it is very much nearer the hard, cold facts than have been many of his statements.

To this first cost to the Commission of \$15.60 per horse-power are to be added a heavy line loss, cost of transmission, transformation loss, interest, maintenance, insurance and management and operation of the works, incidental losses, etc., which total was estimated by the Commission on a block of 8,000 horse-power to Hamilton at \$4.20 per horse-power. It is likely to be very much more, and it will be greater on the smaller purchases contemplated. Let us put it at only \$5. Adding that to the Beck estimate of price per meter at the falls, we have a charge of \$20.60 before it is handled by the city at all!

"But what of all that?" cry the enthusiasts. "Isn't it stated that we are not to pay over \$17.50 a horse-power?" The contract that we shall have to sign is not yet before us. It is not specified in either of the by-laws to be submitted binding the ratepayers to a debt of \$404,580, principal and interest, that there shall be any limit to the price. The statute does not set any limit, but says we must pay all the cost to the Commission, with interest and an additional sum to pay off the capital invested. But even were a limit fixed, it is true, as Mr. Beck has said, that we must pay such a sum as will make allowance for the capital invested. And how we do it is of little moment, when it has to be done. Whether we pay for a greater number of horse-power than we actually use, at the Hydro promoters' quoted figures per horse-power, or pay for what we use, according to meter, at prices 50 per cent. higher (plus the other charges) makes no difference; we must pay all charges and enough to remunerate the developing company. The \$19.50 rate is the sugar-coating on the pill to make it less unpalatable to the taxpayer, but Mr. Beck's words make it clear that he who runs may read, that in small pills or large, sugar-coated or plain, the minimum dose he has prescribed will be \$19.50, plus 50 per cent., plus the loss and cost of transmission, interest, etc., which will mean at least \$20.60 before we begin to spend more money on handling the current.

Now, as the Cataract Company is quoted as low as \$13 per horse-power delivered in blocks of 100 horse-power to the customers' dynamos, there would not appear to be any great bargain in a deal like that which Mr. Beck proposes. At least the ratepayers who are asked to pay \$404,580 as a beginning, to plunge into it, to enable other municipalities to gamble for cheaper power with which to compete with us, may want to know something further about it before plunging their property for the money.

JOHN BULL'S MARKET.
In the November System, the magazine of business (published by the System Co., Chicago), Mr. Paul E. Derreck, of London, Eng., has an article dealing with Great Britain as a market for United States manufacturers. After showing that the time is rapidly approaching when the States will not be able to consume their own manufactures and that a foreign outlet must be found, he shows the value of the British market to the Yankee manufacturer. Great Britain, he says, if properly approached now, offers an opportunity for American commodity trade more promising and more profitable than any other market in the world. A country teeming with millions of people, each single in-

and the money and will to satisfy them. To the uninitiated, Mr. Derreck says, it may seem a long and indirect way, via London, to go about developing trade in Australia, South Africa, India, and the hundred and one other commercial areas which are marked red on the map of the world, but nevertheless, it has been pronounced by many to be the shortest and most direct route to successful trade in all of Britain's possessions, except Canada.

Mr. Derreck does not talk as if free trade as they have it in England had ruined that country. On the contrary he says, "In Great Britain, within a few days' journey of America's ports, is a free and open market, in which there is in circulation wealth so colossal as to almost challenge computation." A remarkable statement indeed. After stating that the people of Great Britain are ever on the lookout for the best of the world affords, fond of the substantial in food, clothing and housing, quick to see value in whatever is offered to them for purchase, and eager for anything that appeals to their frugality and sense of worth, he continues:

"Yes," may say the American manufacturer, "but what have they all got to spend for my product?"

And now, perchance, comes the most striking part of this brief statement on the business possibilities of Great Britain. These people have enormous wealth more than he had in 1890-91, and 1,025 million dollars saved, after satisfying all his individual wants and those of his family.

Taking the roughest estimate of the British subject's savings, he has been able to put away into the Post Office and Trustee Banks 450 million dollars more than he had in 1890-91, and 1,025 million dollars saved, after satisfying all his individual wants and those of his family.

During 1906 the Britisher paid over 120 million dollars in premiums on ordinary life insurance policies, and about 55 million dollars on industrial policies; these sums exceed the life insurance investments in 1882 by about 90 million dollars.

To the American manufacturer of proprietary goods these facts stand as a revelation. They should stimulate him to the task of measuring the capacity of the British public pocket and figuring out what it may possibly contain for him.

What do the British people buy with their surplus millions?

Last year the three Kingdoms bought over 2,825 million dollars' worth of imported goods; and, calculated roughly, they retained 2,435 million dollars' worth of that produce for home consumption, exporting the rest, together with 1,650 million dollars' worth of home manufactures.

Evidently John Bull is still the greatest buyer and seller in the world's markets and grows fat and rich upon his bargaining. As Mr. Derreck says: "When you visit him with your goods you will not find him scowling at you behind the bars of a heavy tariff system. You are free to come and buy and sell and go as you will, and his hand is in his huge pocket ready to pay for anything you may have to sell him that interests him and presents actual value." John. Sandy and Pat keep open house and thrive upon it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Telegram is alarmed lest the French treaty prove highly beneficial to Canada.

King Edward is just 11 days older than Sir Wilfrid. And they are twins in popularity.

Archbishop Bruchesi is a tower of strength for the defence of the weekly Rest Day. And his influence is moderately and wisely directed.

The New York Herald urges the Washington Government to establish Government savings banks. Canada can give Uncle Sam some hints on banking.

The Toronto World boasts now that it can "telephone through its chest." But is that any improvement on Mr. Maclean's plan of "talking through his hat"?

An Ingersoll lawyer has quit the bar to go back to school-teaching, becoming mathematical master of the Woodstock Collegiate Institute. Has the tide turned?

The Nova Scotia Supreme Court holds that the only recourse in the case of Chinese getting into Canada is to sue them for the head tax. John Chinaman will smile some at that.

In the year ended June 30, 1907, there were 7,432 derailments on railroads in the United States, resulting in the death of 515 persons and the injury of 6,995. Something like a battle record, isn't it?

There are 6,200 blind persons in New York State, and 2,300 in the city alone. Fortunately blindness is decreasing, owing to the greater care taken with infants by physicians and nurses.

If the Hydro-Electric Commission begins to try to take from some private citizens their property or product to parcel it out to some other citizens who hanker for it, we shall get new ideas of just government. And if it succeeds Chief Justice Sweeney will be entitled to chuckle.

Alberta Provincial Government conducts a hail insurance business at a very low cost, but it will have to be increased. On 2,932 contracts last year there was a loss to the Government of \$7,178, the losses paid amounting to \$29,419. The cost of operation is chiefly in adjusting the claims.

If \$14,000 is cut off revenue by the removal of the water rate for baths, and the School Board gets \$25,000 more, that will get away with \$39,000 of next year's Council's money. Then the overdraft may be \$30,000. And then the power

kite-flyers want \$275,000 as a beginning of that scheme, the one year's payment of principal and interest making up \$20,284.90. In all about \$90,000 of next year's taxes will be appropriated ahead of the by-laws are carried. It is a pretty rapid pace.

Berlin has recently gone into a number of "ownership" ventures and sold bonds to raise necessary money. The \$21,200 at 4½ per cent. and \$62,000 at 5 per cent. brought, according to the Telegraph, \$66,411, a loss of \$16,789. That is a pretty costly way of raising capital to go into public ownership and operation schemes.

A recent rear-end collision, thought to be due to the sudden death of a motorman on duty, has caused much discussion in New York, and the proposal is made to have two motormen on duty at all times. And three motormen would still further secure safety—if they didn't talk politics or religion.

If a small city may have free delivery by letter carrier three times a day, it is a fair question whether the farmers in a densely populated township may not have their mail delivered and collected by postal runners at least once a day.—London Free Press.

And if the farmers in a densely populated township have free delivery, why should the scattered pioneers be refused? It is all a question of millions more taxes.

The burning of the Cataract Company's transformer raises the question of how much unforeseen accidents would cost the city if it ran its own plant. Not a dollar is allowed for that sort of loss by the Hydro people's estimate, yet it may occur at any time in any plant.

Moreover, the Hydro people talk of using 60,000 volts (Adam Beck suggested 120,000). The Cataract people use about 45,000, and then find difficulty in oil-cooling. Even 15,000 volts additional pressure will greatly add to the risk and danger. And that any one pretending to knowledge of such matters should talk about adopting 120,000 volts shows how absurd and irresponsible are the men behind this hydro scheme.

There can be no doubt that the success of the Railway Board has been influential in affecting the public view as to the proper mode of settlement of this twentieth century question. Many who looked to public ownership and operation of natural monopolies as the only remedy for admitted evils have come to the view that public regulation may afford us all the benefits of the zeal, skill, and economy of private ownership, together with that scrupulousness with regard to the public interest that is claimed on behalf of public ownership. It may be regarded as certain that our people will at least give public regulation a good, fair trial before they are tempted into national experiments, which are quite evidently not without drawbacks of a very grave kind.—Toronto Globe.

The same thinking people may be trusted to arrive at the conclusion that the doing of the business of the country is for the people of the country, and that government will have all that it is wise to undertake to do in exercising its proper functions. Let government preserve order, enforce justice and secure the safety of person and property, and trust the rest to private endeavor.

HERE AND THERE.

Peterboro Examiner: In a political sense, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in Toronto, is casting pearls before swine.

Berlin Telegraph: It is now 348 days and the Whitney Government has not found a successor to the late county clerk.

Windsor Record: With the influx of the unemployed from the republic come from all parts of the province stories of sneak thieving, burglary and highway hold-up. These troubles are likely to be epidemic this winter.

Toronto Star: No one will begrudge the Conservatives a little jubilation over the victory in Colchester, which at last gives the leader of the Opposition a supporter in his own province. It must be remembered, however, that until the last general election Colchester had an unbroken Conservative record for thirty years.

London Advertiser: Strange to say, Major Beattie was not introduced in the House by Mr. W. F. Maclean.

Monetary Times: That a city of Toronto's size and importance should be continually exposed to the risk of typhoid fever is a municipal disgrace.

New York Sun: Some day there will be an international conference to define the "amateur athlete." He is a vague personage at present, and in this vagueness lies the possibility of serious international disputes.

Kingston News: The weather is doing a good deal to help the feed situation in Ontario.

Ottawa Free Press: Just our doggone luck! Just when money begins to get tight science declares that there are no typhoid germs in oysters at all.

Montreal Star: "The beautiful woman froze him with a glance."—Toronto Globe. The weather man would put it more tersely by saying, "Fair and cold."

His Forked Tongue.

(Goderich Signal.)

Mr. Borden may be a clever man, but it is evident that he lacks somewhat of sincerity. A man who is in for high protection in the East, for low tariff in the West, for better terms for British Columbia in British Columbia, for better terms for Manitoba in Manitoba, and so on along the line, is not one to whom the people of Canada will be anxious to entrust their national affairs.

This is a Bald Lie.

(Windsor Telegram.)

The fact that the Dominion Government is a debtor of the Canadian chartered banks and was one of the first institutions of the country created by a polite request to pay up when the financial stringency hit the country, will bring home to the people the culpable extravagance more than anything else could do.

Must be a Bad Editor.

(Toronto Globe.)

The editor of La Revue, Paris, is being sued for \$10,000 damages for defamation of character for the Quebec Anti-Slavery

November ends with most successful business. Now for December. Our store is full of stylish, reasonable and serviceable shoes. More room and more help. We are going to make first week in December banner week of the year. These are a few of our specials for this week:

Ladies' Patent Colt Blucher Cut Boots, \$4.00, this week, \$3.00

Ladies' Patent Colt Blucher Cut Boots, fine American, laced, \$4.25, this week, \$3.50

Ladies' Fine Yiel Kid, Patent Tip, regularly \$3.00, this week, \$2.25

Ladies' Cardigan Overshoes, regularly \$1.50, this week, \$1.10

Misses' Cardigan Overshoes, regularly \$1.35, this week, \$1.00

Girls' Cardigan Overshoes, regularly \$1.25, this week, 75c

We are showing some beautiful styles in Ladies' Slippers for evening wear, most select American make.

Patent Colt Pumps, also 2 and 4-strap; French and high Cuban heel, also very stylish Yiel Kid, fancy beaded, in 2 and 4-strap.

Bargains in Men's Boots

Two special bargains for this week:

100 pairs Men's Box Calf and Gunmetal, Goodyear Welt, Blucher Cut, Leather or Canvas Lined, Heavy Slip Sole, regularly \$4.50, this week, \$3.50

100 pairs Men's 3-sole Box Calf Blucher Cut Boots, extra heavy sole, regularly \$4.00, this week, \$3.00

Our store is open every evening until 9 o'clock.

John F. Shea

25 King Street East

\$25 and \$50 Diamond Rings

You will be surprised the values you can get here at \$25 and \$50.

We are making very special prices on diamond rings.

"Consult us on Diamonds."

NORMAN ELLIS

Manufacturing Jeweler

21-23 King Street East

treasures of the world will seem to lose its last shred of liberty. It cannot abuse Abdul

Not Against the Crowd.

(Toronto Globe.)

A Hamilton merchant has been fined for having an attraction in his window which drew a crowd to obstruct the pavement. No action was taken against the landlord who owned the building nor against the contractor who erected it.

CHINESE HEAD TAX.

Nova Scotia Supreme Court Practically Annuls It.

Halifax, Dec. 1.—If a decision given by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on Saturday in the case of the Chinese who were smuggled into Cape Breton a few weeks ago is sustained, Celestials may have been paying five hundred dollars head tax on entering Canada while kicking themselves that they did not seek the admission of the last century. The Chinese were arrested in Cape Breton on arrival from Newfoundland, charged with non-payment of the head tax. On argument before the court, Mr. O'Connor, for the accused, claimed that no offence was committed in the non-payment of the tax, which could be sued for.

The court quashed the conviction, holding in effect that it was no offence for Chinese to enter Canada, that he could not be arrested for the non-payment of the head tax, but could be sued in a civil action. The case being analogous to that of a commercial traveller who entered a municipality where a special tax was imposed.

Mr. Justice Drysdale dissented from the majority of the court, holding that the clear intention of the act was to prevent Chinese entering Canada except upon payment of five hundred dollars head tax.

ILLICIT LIQUOR SEIZED.

Many Schemes Adopted in Western Ontario to Smuggle the Stuff.

Kenora, Dec. 1.—Over thirty gallons of liquor, seized by the Dominion police along the G. T. P. construction line, were poured down a sewer. The most ingenious ways of smuggling the liquor into camps are being resorted to, and the police have a difficult task in suppressing the illicit trade.

To make matters worse, Indians, who refuse to tell where they are getting the liquor, are engaged in smuggling, and during the past week two of them were sentenced to three months each for the offence.

INFANT FOUND DEAD.

Desperate Plight of a Young Mother in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Dec. 1.—A young woman who came to Maidstone recently and endeavored to earn a livelihood by dress-making was confined in her rooms without the knowledge of any one about two weeks ago, and the dead body of the infant has been found in her trunk by accident by a woman who was doing her washing. Death was due either to asphyxiation or neglect. The young woman is being detained by the police, pending further investigation.

TROUBLE WITH HIS WIFE.

Toronto Shoemaker Attempts to Cut His Throat.

London, Dec. 2.—A shoemaker named Frederick Hing, aged 40, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide at his boarding house, on Pall Mall street. It is said Hing had trouble with his wife, and when he came here from Toronto from the supper table, he seized a carving knife and attempted to cut his throat. Only the strenuous efforts of the proprietor of the house prevented Hing from carrying out his intention. He has gone back to Toronto.

Good Bargains for Tuesday's Selling

\$1.50 Ladies' Hats 29c

Ladies this season's Felt Hats that sold up to \$1.50, Tuesday's clearing price 29c

\$2 Ladies' Hats 49c

Best grade, best styles in Ladies' Felt Shapes, that sold up to \$2, on Tuesday, price 49c

\$2.99, \$3.99, \$4.99

We have marked for Tuesday's selling all our trimmed Hats at \$2.99, \$3.99 and \$4.99, worth up to \$15

We know that we have a little better assortment of Calendars than you will find elsewhere, and at a little lower prices for the article.

25c Calendars 19c

Handsome Calendars, each done up in a neat box, regular 25c, price Tuesday 19c

50c Calendars 39c

A choice lot of figure calendars that is selling at 50c, our Tuesday's price 39c

75c Calendars 59c

Handsome flower and figure Calendars in artistic shapes, usual 75c, Tuesday 59c

We are putting out Tuesday the sample Embroidered Handkerchiefs of the John Knox Co. These we held for the Christmas selling. These samples are in good condition, not soiled or crushed. You buy them at a shade less than the John Knox Co. wholesale price.

Boys' Books 19c

Boys' Story Books, by Alger and Henty, nicely cloth bound, interesting Boys' Stories, Tuesday's special price 19c

Chatterbox 69c

Chatterbox, the famous Children's book, hundreds of illustrations, good stories, Tuesday's price 69c

Christmas Post Cards, 3 for 10c

5,000 of the very best Christmas post cards, will be put on sale Tuesday at 3 for 10c

Tuesday will be a grand day to buy a Jacket. We put on sale 50 garments in black, brown, navy and green. Loose back, man tailored; our regular \$15.00 garment, for \$10.00.

\$11 Children's Ulsters \$6.99

Children's Ulsters in navy and brown cloth, made with and without shoulder capes, a few with hoods, value up to \$11.00, Thursday's price \$6.99

\$6.50 Children's Ulsters \$4.99

Children's Ulsters in grey and green tweeds, also navy, made with shoulder and trimmed with fancy but tons, regular \$6.50, Tuesday \$4.99

\$5.00 Children's Ulsters \$3.49

Children's ulsters in navy, green and red, trimmed with velvet collar, straps of self and buttons, worth up to \$5.00, Tuesday \$3.49

20 in all Ladies' Astrachan Jackets, full range of sizes, made this season, with large sleeves, double breasted and large collar; the ordinary value of this coat \$40.00, Tuesday's price \$20.00.

50c and 65c Dress Goods 29c

Tuesday we give you another chance to take your pick of about 50 to 75 pieces of 50 and 75c Dress Goods for 29c

65c Silks 39c

Tartan Silks, nice soft Louisine, will make up an excellent waist, value for 65c, Tuesday's price 39c

18c Muslin 10c

White Swiss Spot Muslin, worth in the regular way 18c, Tuesday's special price 10c

We are now ready with our Christmas goods. One of the largest stocks of fine China, Toys, Books, Calendars and other goods suitable for presents that we have ever shown, and prices a shade less than elsewhere.

Sample Gloves

Men's Lined Gloves, about 10 dozen in all, samples, at exactly manufacturer's prices.

Men's Braces 35c

Men's Braces, 1 pair in a handsome gift box. These have been made up specially for us. Price 35c

Paper Napkins 5c Doz.

An immense assortment of all the newest designs in Paper Napkins for fancy work; price 5c dozen

THE T. H. PRATT CO. LIMITED

REACHED ZENITH.

J. J. HILL GIVES HIS OPINION OF NEW YORK.

Thinks the Great City's Commerce Will Grow No More—Traffic Will Find Other Channels—The St. Lawrence or Mississippi.

New York, Dec. 1.—New York, in the opinion of James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern system of railroads, has reached the climax of her commercial supremacy. In an interview to-day the railroad builder of the Northwest expressed this view, his reason being that this city cannot hope to maintain its commercial control when its chief claim is, as he states, that it is the dearest place in which to do business. "The cost of everything relating to trade and commerce," said Mr. Hill, "has increased beyond the point of profit. Traffic will be forced to seek other outlets; business other locations."

"The tax imposed upon business in New York is enormous. Your real estate, your docks, your means of communication are all burdened with heavy charges. The price to live and do business in New York is growing beyond the ability of the people to stand. They will be forced to go elsewhere, seeking places where the cost is more reasonable."

"Traffic cannot be dammed up. It will seek an outlet somewhere and two

FIRED BUILDINGS.

Incendiary Who Wanted to Go to Jail Under Arrest at Port Hope.

Port Hope, Ont., Dec. 1.—Thomas Kow, a French-Canadian, 39 years of age, who says that his home is at 505 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, is now in the cells here charged with incendiarism. About five o'clock this morning a large frame barn belonging to John Harcourt, at Port Bryan, about three miles west of Port Hope, was set on fire and destroyed with its entire contents. Immediately afterwards a straw stack some distance away, belonging to William Brown, was set on fire and burned.

Schultze and Dickinson, the two farmers who had been attracted to the first fire, noticed tracks leading from the barn. They followed them footstep by footstep, where they through the fresh snow to the straw-stack, and from there to the schoolhouse. Thence they followed the saw. Kow ahead of them. He offered no resistance and was brought to Port Hope.

Kow says that he was on his way to Kingston from Toronto, and that he deliberately set fire to the barn and strawstack for the purpose of being sent to jail. He says that he also tried to set fire to the schoolhouse, but did not succeed in doing so.

Dr. P. G. McLean of Woodbridge, was nominated for the Commons by the Liberals of Centre York.

The value of the 1907 crop in the United States is estimated at \$7,412,000,000, or \$657,000,000 above that of 1906.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3rd, 1907

SHEA'S

Big Bargains in Dress Goods

