

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

MR. MONK RAISES THE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Correspondence Wanted—Sir Wilfrid says Wait Until Mr. Lemieux Finishes—Mr. Lancaster's Bill to Regulate Speed of Trains at Crossings Passed.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—The question of Japanese immigration was raised for the first time in the House this afternoon, on a motion by Mr. Monk for all correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments relative to the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the House was entitled to the fullest information on the subject, and the Government had no objection to the motion, but he pointed out that it would not be advisable to bring down the papers until Mr. Lemieux had concluded his mission.

Replying to Mr. Foster, the Prime Minister explained that Mr. Lemieux had no diplomatic status in Tokio, and that representations to the Japanese authorities had been made through His Majesty's Ambassador.

Mr. Lancaster's bill respecting unprotected railway crossings, which was rejected by the Senate last session, was read a third time, with the unanimous consent of the House, being the first bill to go through this session.

Mr. Etheridge moved the first reading of his bill amending the railway act, in brief it proposes that the present system of expropriating lands for railway purposes shall give way to a plan under which experts appointed by a Judge shall have power to personally inspect and fix the indemnity for lands proposed to be expropriated.

Mr. Fielding, answering Mr. Foster, said the travelling and other expenses paid since March 31 to date of the following Ministers were: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, \$63.75; Sir Frederick Borden, \$720.65; Hon. W. S. Fielding, \$1,142.73; Hon. L. P. Brodeur, \$507.69; Hon. S. D. Fisher, \$940.14.

Hon. Frank Oliver, replying to Mr. McCarthy (Calgary), said a bill was now in preparation to give effect to the resolution of December 1, 1906, to set aside grants of lands for residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who took part in the South African war.

To Hon. Mr. Foster Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that \$280,000 of the \$300,000 loan, August 17 last, had been discounted outside of the Bank of Montreal, London.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, answering Mr. Foster, said that the French treaty would, as a matter of course, apply to those countries which were recognized as favored-nation countries.

Hon. William Templeman, in reply to Mr. Monk, said the question as to the intention of the Government to introduce amendments to the inland revenue act, so far as tobacco was concerned, was under consideration.

Sir Frederick Borden, in reply to Lieut.-Col. Worthington, said 36,000 Sutherland rifle sights had been ordered by the Militia Department. No payments had been made on them. They were to be adjusted to the Lee-Enfield rifles.

The question as to whether they were to be used with the Ross rifle was under consideration.

Mr. Lancaster spoke to the motion for the second reading of his bill to amend the railway act. This measure, which in one shape or other had been before the House several years, has as its principle limiting the speed of trains on unprotected crossings in settled districts unless the Railway Commission allows a modification. It passed at the last session, but was rejected by the Senate.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham said the question of level crossings and their danger was one that would not down. He was not one of that class that cried out against railway and other corporations simply because they were corporations, but the paramount interest of the moment was the protection of life. There were many railway crossings that were dangerous, and he was in hearty sympathy with the movement to gradually check this danger in thickly-settled portions of the country. He concurred in the bill, which was then read a second and third time, thus being the first bill to go from the House to the Senate this session.

Mr. Wright, Renfrew, moved that in the interests of good legislation the rules of the House of Commons be amended so that, except on extraordinary occasions, to be decided by the Government, the hour of adjournment for the evening sittings be not later than 10.30.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the rule which it was desired to amend was one to which reasonable exceptions might be taken, but it had the advantage that it had been the rule in England for many generations, although he believed there was a tacit understanding that the British House should not sit after a certain hour.

Mr. Borden—Twelve o'clock rule. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes, but I think it is honored more in the breach than in the observance.

Mr. Borden agreed that the reform proposed was very desirable, and suggested that Mr. Wright might bring forward his motion again.

Mr. Foster favored a time limit being imposed on speeches, expressing the view that, unless on special occasions, half an hour or three-quarters was long enough for any member to say his say.

Mr. Monk thought day sittings should be tried.

Mr. Taylor said that after twenty-five years' experience he had come to the conclusion that a change was needed. He suggested that the House should meet at 10 in the morning, sit till 1, resume at 2, and finish at 5, committees to sit in the evening.

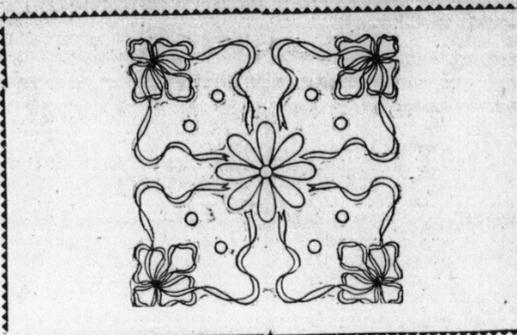
Mr. Wright withdrew his motion.

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ODD JOB MAN'S TALE PATHETIC; DERELICTS OF HUMANITY ADRIFT.

(By Frank J. Brown.)

There are thousands of "odd job" men in Chicago. Spring and fall they will beat your carpet for you, and do any other work in connection with house-cleaning or moving. In the winter they are out early in the morning to sweep your sidewalk. In the summer they are ready to trim your lawn or look after your garden. Many of these men establish a "clientele" of ten or a dozen families and do all the odd jobs for them, earning a livelihood thereby.

They usually rent a room in the vicinity of their "clients" and stay there, year in, year out. The majority, however, have no such steady trade and go from one end of the city to another in search for work. They frequently stay at lodging houses of the five and ten cent variety. A few go above that rate and have a permanent room at one of these lodging places for a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a week.

Men Shoved Aside in Race.

These men are the odds and ends of our industrial system. They have become unfit for hard and regular work by old age or by disease brought on by exposure, and by work under conditions detrimental to health. There are among them old section hands, ex-dock men, street laborers, and men whose work generally exposed them to all kinds of weather and hardships.

Among them also are some factory hands who have been displaced to make room for younger men. Some of these are who have been crippled by machinery or hurt internally by the poisonous substances that entered into their work and which they were compelled to handle from day to day many years of their life. Most of these odd job men have no family connections; at least no immediate family connections. They may have here and there a distant relative, but generally prefer to keep at a convenient distance from them.

Some—and the number of these is in the great minority—have families, wives, or children; but have severed all relations with them. The reason for the break is generally to be found in the addition of the drink habit on the part of the man. Sometimes, however, the man has been unwillingly forced out of his home because of his small earnings or the heartlessness of his children or wife.

Prefer Anything to Dunning.

But whatever the causes may have been which landed them in the ranks of odd job men, the results are alike in any ryele case. They present a pitiful sight. Their struggle for existence is as desperate as their love for freedom from the drink habit and the pathos of the man. Sometimes, however, the man has been unwillingly forced out of his home because of his small earnings or the heartlessness of his children or wife.

Such men will suffer untold hardships rather than go to Dunning, because they had regulations. They abhor living up to the rules which the heads of such an institution prescribe for them. The in-born love of freedom which is found in every man's heart is the case of these people becomes accentuated to a point of frenzy.

There is nothing so pathetic as the sight of some of these old men. He declares a person who has gone much among them as a charity worker. "A woman when she gets old can still look after herself. A man is perfectly helpless. Yet they hate to become dependents and will not go into any home for the aged to such an extent that they are out for all means to earn even the most miserable and uncertain livelihood."

Learned Druggist Begs Quit.

This man was an Australian by birth and bookkeeper by trade. He worked at his trade, both in Australia and in the United States. When asked concerning the source of his misfortunes, he said, reflectively:

"Once you begin to go on the downward path there is nothing in the world that will stop you nowadays. I had no home here, no farm, or even friends or relations on a farm or in any other independent position in life. The result is that when I found myself thrown out of the beaten track to which I was accustomed I was soon on the road to the lodging house."

This man was decidedly English in his speech and bearing. There was even a touch of puritanism about his gray, but clear and stoic eyes.

A tragedy nearer home was found in an old Irishman who worked for a generation in the stockyards. This man now stays at the house of a friend, eking out an existence sometimes by finding some little work to do for a neighbor, but generally by picking up crusts of bread in garbage boxes. He once had a wife and children. But as he is nearly 85 years old his wife has long since died.

Children Busy Buying Buns.

Of his children, his only son left home

spent several years in Paris, and even today speaks Parisian French without a flaw. When found at the lodging house he was arguing with the clerk of the hotel for an extra quilt to cover with.

The man, who was 65 years old, professed that the quilt he had torn into tatters and did not warm him at all. He was obliged to use his clothing to cover up with, and by so doing crushed them so that he could not go out on the street in the next morning. The clerk promised to give him a quilt as soon as he could get around to it, and the man took a seat growling like an enraged, wounded animal.

Lost Love With His Money.

When addressed in German the man brightened up. He evidently seldom got a chance to use his native tongue in the lodging house, and spoke not only willingly, but with pleasure. In his case it was reversed in business that brought him to this life. He lost both his drug stores through the machinations of some of his cousins, who took advantage of him in every way possible. He was 45 years old at that time and had worked up to the ownership of the two drug stores after ten years of hard work in this country.

With the unfortunate turn in his affairs, he gave up plans to marry and began to work again to save money. He did not, however, succeed this time, and after struggling for fifteen years he went for the last time to the States, and his time between Chicago and St. Louis stock yards.

Another one, a man of 45, but who looked to be at least 60 years old, attached all his memories to a little book of half a dozen pages, all of which were properly stamped. It was his union book, showing that he was a member and good standing. This man drifted to Chicago from the west. But still he had not given up hope of returning there again and finding his place beside his friend and fellow workers in some copper mine.

Patriarch Sells Steel Pens.

This man steered away from all talk about his past for some time. Finally he intimated that his troubles began with a strike in the mines which was lost, and after which he was unable to get his job back. He had a wife and children, but would not say where, for he hoped to get back home as soon as he is in "condition" for it.

A third man, with the head and beard of a patriarch, speckled, and with many a thoughtful wrinkle on his brow, was sorting and arranging steel pens in several small boxes. He explained that his days of doing odd jobs are over. He was 70 years old and could not shovel snow or beat carpets, if offered the wealth of Croesus for such work. He eked out his existence by canvassing various articles.

The latest article he took up was steel pens, on which he could make a profit of 75 per cent, if they would only sell. The trouble with that business, he complained, is the difficulty of selling. The fountain pen was his chief competitor. Beside, even those who used steel pens never thought of buying a boxful or even a dozen at a time.

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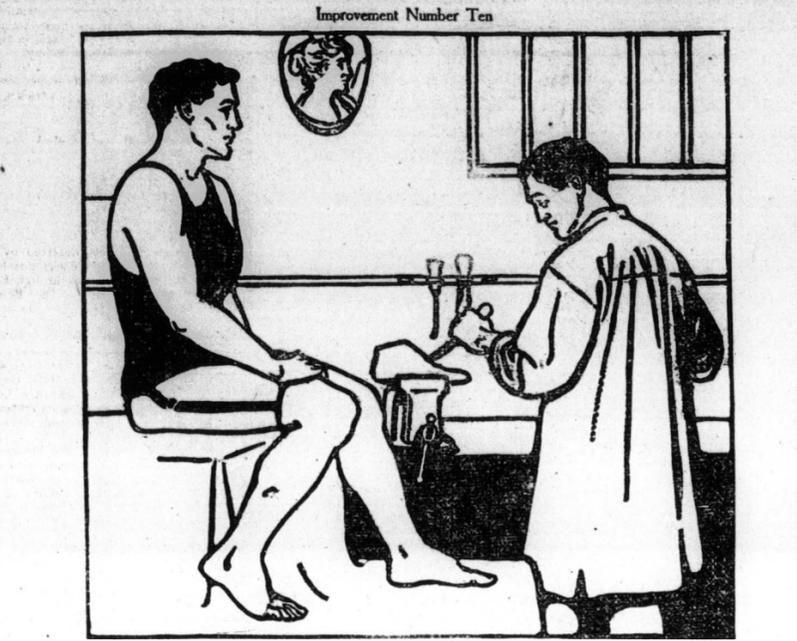
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for the west, and he had not been heard from for over twenty years. His daughters have been married, but have all they can do in the managing of their own affairs, in feeding their own children, and occasionally supplying their husbands with money on which to get drunk. One of his daughters has been deserted by her husband, and this one perhaps is better off than her sisters. But still her father can expect little out of her. Occasionally the old man makes a few cents by picking up a little wood and selling it. Generally, however, he lives, nobody knows how or on what. It seems that his body, hardened by age, by years of suffering and privations, has become numb to all feeling of hunger and cold, and the least bit of food is sufficient to keep him up. Finds Old Friends in Yards. When spoken to the man lifted his face, with a four or five weeks' crop of beard on it, and began telling about the stockyards and the time he worked there. This seemed to be the sweetest time of his life, and he could have recollection for hours, if listened to. He talked, too, about his family, but here the thoughts seemed to have become mixed up in his mind, and he spoke as one in a fever would speak incoherently and disconnectedly. Occasionally the old man takes a stroll through the stockyards. A few of the men recognize him at the dinner hour and greet him. Then, in spite of the numbness which has taken possession of nearly all his senses, he bows to them proudly and attempts to straighten up his shoulder, feeling, it were, that he still counts for something. The hardest seasons for these odd job men are those weeks preceding winter and spring, when there is neither snow or heat, and they are left to their own devices. These days they walk about the streets scantily dressed, a pin or a piece of string holding their clothes together in place of buttons. When they get exhausted they will frequently go out of the way, accost a stranger, and ask him for a nickel or dime, which gives them entrance to the free lunch counter. Always Return to Chicago. When they get cold and tired from the reek of the stockyards, they will go down to the municipal lodging house, sit about for an hour, and occasionally when they have no money with which to pay for their night's lodging, they will stay there over night and submit to the examination at the hands of the attendant, which to them is a torture. The most peculiar as well as most interesting feature about many of these odd job men is their love for Chicago. Many of them will not leave "the best city in the world" under any conditions. Some will go away west for a few months, their love for Chicago can hardly be said to be sentimental; it is more of a practical, business nature. "Why don't you go to some small town, or out in the country, where it is cheaper, easier and healthier to live than it is in Chicago?" one of these men, who looked to be down and out, was asked. "Chicago is Chicago—That's All. Well," he said, "there is no place like Chicago for poor old men. In the country people are particular. They won't let you in a house unless you are dressed just so, and when you do get in, they will usually tire you out with

BAPTIST SETTLEMENT

Messrs. Wm. and S. Drake, were at Sheldon a couple of days last week attending the funeral of their grandmother at that place. To Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wilson spent Sunday at Mr. S. A. Miller's at Jerseyville. Mrs. Wm. H. Spoor spent a couple of days this week at Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. D. Kemp, of Brantford and Miss E. M. Sager were guests at Elias Vansickle's on Sunday. To Mr. and Mrs. Seth Vansickle a daughter, on Saturday, Dec. 7th. Miss E. Lockman, of Hamilton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. H. Spoor. Mr. and Mrs. J. Vansickle, and Mrs. Wm. Drake spent Sunday at Mr. T. E. Wilson's North Road. The children are being practiced for the Christmas entertainment, which is to be held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 24. Mrs. T. Teeple and children are visiting at Mr. Peter Vansickle's. Mr. and Mrs. D. Barlowe and children, of Lynden, spent Sunday at Mrs. J. Kelly's. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Misenere were at Hamilton on Thursday evening attending the supper given by Warden Vansickle at the Dominion Hotel. Mr. K. Vansickle, of Brantford, spent Sunday at Wm. H. Spoor's.

JERSEYVILLE

Several of the friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Vansickle met at their home on Monday evening to spend a social hour and bid them farewell on the eve of their departure for their new home at 68 George street, Hamilton. During the evening Mr. J. G. Cochrane read a nicely worded address, showing the high esteem in which they are being held in the neighborhood, and on behalf of the friends, the Methodist Church and choir, presented them with a handsome china cabinet. Mr. and Mrs. Vansickle were completely taken by surprise, but thanked the friends feelingly for their kindness. They will be greatly missed in the church, both having sung in the choir for a number of years. Mrs. Vansickle being the efficient leader during the past six years. But what will be their loss will be another church's gain, for her sweet soprano voice has few equals. Their many friends here join in wishing

RENFORTH

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gaddy, of Fowler, Michigan, are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hossack. Mr. and Mrs. H. Waldron, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. Carr. Mr. J. Reinhardt, who has been visiting friends in Michigan, for several weeks, has again returned home. Mrs. Kayzer, of Detroit, Mich., is at present renewing acquaintances in this neighborhood. Mr. K. Mayhew, who has been traveling in the western country for several months, has again returned, greatly impressed with what he saw. Mrs. Joseph Mayhew, who had been suddenly called to Huntsville to attend the funeral of her brother, who was accidentally killed in the woods, has not yet returned home.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

Table with columns for destinations and times. Includes Grand Trunk Railway System, Canadian Pacific Railway, and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway.

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HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILROAD—TIME TABLE

Table with columns for destinations and times. Includes Hamilton Radial Electric Railway.

HAMILTON & DUNDAS RAILWAY

Table with columns for destinations and times. Includes Hamilton & Dundas Railway.

HAMILTON, GRIMSEY & BEAMSVILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Table with columns for destinations and times. Includes Hamilton, Grimsey & Beamsville Electric Railway.

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