

THE HAMILTON TIMES

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1909.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

The first division of the session and of the new House took place yesterday afternoon upon Dr. Reid's motion and Mr. Guthrie's amendment in regard to the reception and opening of tenders. It was not a full House, only 194 of the 218 members voting, the Government majority being 42. Great efforts were made by the Opposition to present its full strength, so as to make a good showing. The Third Party (W. F. Macleay, M. P.) and Mr. Joseph Russell voted with the Tories and Mr. Verville voted with the Government. An effort was made by the Tories to give the discussion a turn which would appear to place the Government in supporting the amendment as discriminating against Conservative tenderers and preventing them from securing contracts. Of course, such a contention could not for a moment be upheld in the face of the readily presentable facts. Mr. Miller was proceeding to show the utter groundlessness of such a contention by pointing out important contracts secured by the prominent members of the Tory party, when Mr. Borden, seeing the effectiveness of his line of argument, rose to a point of order, claiming that Mr. Miller could not be allowed to present this evidence on the motion and amendment before the House on account of a previous ruling. The Speaker sustained the objection, and Mr. Miller was not allowed to proceed.

A majority of 42 in a House of 194 is one that will be satisfactory to the Liberals of the country. With all the members present, it will probably be close upon 50. The Liberals have still a considerable margin over the forecast made by the Times during the election campaign. And it is not likely to grow less as the work of Parliament proceeds.

THE REGULATION POLICY.

Last night, at Mayor McLaren's instance, the Finance Committee passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to include the Cataract Power Company and all others using water from the Welland Canal, under the control of the Dominion Railway Commission, as is proposed to be done with those generating power from the Trent Canal. We are not inclined to regard this resolution as arising from hostility toward the Cataract Power Company. Rather is it perfectly in line with the policy of the Dominion Government as illustrated in its control of railways, telegraphs and telephones, and, more recently, with reference to the power companies using the Trent Canal as a source of water supply. It is highly improbable that the Cataract Company will offer the slightest objection to any just regulation such as may be expected from the Dominion Railway Commission. Probably the very fact that the Company is subject to regulation by the Commission will do much to dispel the falsehood and prejudice which have been sedulously cultivated in certain quarters to its injury. Moreover, it will absolutely remove the last shred of excuse which the anti-Hamilton interests and their local organ have for their war upon this most important industry of our city. With this Government regulation in force, the only plea which the Hydro ring could present for asking citizens to bear a huge burden for alleged competition (?) would be desire to injure the great industry built up by local investors.

And, while we are pleased to see that the Dominion Government is extending and making more efficient its control of the great public services of the country, so that the Finance Committee has thus expressed its confidence in the policy by its resolution of last night, we cannot but think that something remains yet to be done by extending that control and regulation to all the public service companies of a similar character. This regulation should cover the Ontario Power Company and all the power-generating and distributing companies using Niagara. All should be placed on the same basis.

And now that Mayor McLaren and the aldermen have come to see that the local electric company is not the "huge octopus" and "tyrannous monopoly" which cannot be controlled, that some people have sought to represent it as being, it may be worth their while to keep in view the fact that in the matter of electric lighting, whether for public or private uses, it cannot practise extortion or disregard the wants and conveniences of the people. IF THE COUNCIL DOES ITS DUTY. The law provides that the Council can compel it to furnish light for private or public uses at a price to be fixed by arbitration. If the prices charged are excessive, the fault lies with the Council.

APPETITE FOR BOUNTIES.

The Spectator tells its readers that it was "uphill work trying to establish the iron and steel industry in Canada, and down to 1879, when the protective tariff was adopted, disaster followed nearly every effort." The organ is less than candid. It would make it to appear that with the N. P. came the establishment of the industry. That is, of course, false. Even after eighteen years of N. P. plus bounties and bonusing, it said it was not "established." The Liberal Government reformed the absurd N. P. tariff, and adopted a direct and large subsidy system. By this means some progress has been made, but it has been a very costly process. Millions upon millions of the taxes are paid to the steel and iron men to run their own business for their own profit. In many cases the bounty poured into their pockets amounts to far and away more than all the wage cost of the product! It

is a pretty costly sort of encouragement, although a fat thing for the recipients. Our contemporary "moralizes" on the iron and steel "encouragement" in this way: "Had the Laurier Government dealt as kindly and generously with the woolen industry at it has with iron and steel, there would be fewer idle woolen mills in Canada to-day." Perhaps. But surely we should not be obliged to tax ourselves more than the value of the entire product of these mills in order to keep them alive; better that they should die, if they can only live at such ruinous cost to the people. They have 30 to 50 per cent, protection now; how much would satisfy them? We could better afford to buy all these mills out and let them lie idle, paying the owners large salaries and all the employees high wages, and keeping them at first-class hotels, rather than shut Canadians up to the monopoly the organ seeks. Moreover, were we willing to adopt the plan which our contemporary approves as "establishing" the iron and steel industry, which gets so many millions of bounties, and apply it to the woolen and other industries (where would the limit be fixed?), we must not forget that somebody would have to earn the millions. The people would have to pay them. All could not be fed on their chops and squeal for more. Somebody must speak for the men who toil to pay the taxes for these men of healthy appetites and boastful love of their country—or of its coin!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hamilton Cataract Power Company paid the Government in 1907 for water from the Welland Canal \$21,205.

Wonder why, Mayor McLaren, the Council kept Mr. Hellmuth's name as power contract expert so dark? Was it feared he would be "fixed" by some interest?

The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance has called a convention for March 3 and 4 in Toronto. The year 1909 promises to be fruitful in effort for temperance progress.

One of the difficulties in the way of law reform is the necessity of law costs which must follow any reasonable measure. How can we expect the lawyers to reduce their own emoluments?

Mr. Barnard, M. P. for Victoria, by grace of the forged Borden telegram, manifests no disposition to give up the stolen goods. He apparently does not admit that the receiver is as bad as the thief.

Stanley Mills & Co.'s idea for promoting Hamilton industries by a made-in-Hamilton special exhibit is a good one. Pity more would not take it up instead of knocking local concerns in the interest of outsiders.

It exasperates the Spectator to mention the fact that in exchanging Zimmerman for Stewart the city got a real deal and Hamilton industries lost a very good friend. But it is what people all over the city, Grits and Tories, are frankly saying.

The power monopoly organ declares that "it requires no expert knowledge of electrical science to enable one to recognize the salient facts of the local power situation." Yes, its treatment of the subject would indicate that it regards knowledge of the situation as the least qualification for discussing it.

George Wright, of Halifax, protests against low forms of public amusements which tend to demoralize the youth of the country. We gather from Mr. Wright's communication that there is room for improvements in Halifax. He even hints that there is need of cleaning up in "Toronto the Good."

The usual stories as to the success of Manitoba's Provincial telephone system continue to come in in varying forms, with promises of reductions in rates. As yet, only increases have been made, and the Provincial methods of bookkeeping are such as "surpluses" will not be credited until a careful examination of the public accounts has been made.

King Menelik, who calls himself "The King of Kings," and claims descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, is said to be dying. The Abyssinian monarch maintained a large and efficient army equipped with modern weapons, and, before the succession is settled, it is to be feared that there will be much bloodshed in Abyssinia.

A two hundred million cement combination is projected in the United States, with the object of keeping up prices and "regulating" the supply of distribution. It is said that cement will be advanced from 25 to 35c a barrel immediately upon the organization being perfected. Those in the combination, however, deny that increase of prices is aimed at.

Rumors of a widespread plot to overthrow the new Turkish constitutional government and re-establish absolutism are now rife. It is interesting to note that the object of the alleged conspiracy is said to be the substitution of a Moslem fanatic instead of Abdul Hamid. The European press seems to take it for granted that there might be worse rulers than Abdul.

With due respect to Mr. Aylesworth and those members of the House who object to the use of the lash as the punishment for abuse of women, and for robbery with violence, we are unable to share their sentiments of horror at the proposal. The argument that the lash

is degrading is not a new one, and, moreover, it is not proposed to use it upon any criminals that it could possibly degrade. The men who amuse themselves by inflicting physical tortures upon their wives, and those who seek to profit by robbery with violence, are not in need of public sympathy, and are in no danger of being degraded by flogging. The judges might safely be trusted to see that the powers given them by the statute to order flogging when deserved, are not abused.

This journal has spent money in the employment of special writers qualified to discuss the disclosed terms of the Waterways Treaty in their effect upon the Hydro-Electric problem in Ontario. —Toronto Telegram.

If that be true, the public generally will think that the Telegram wasted good money to make a pitiful exhibition of a lot of ignorant, hysterical rot for which a self-respecting Canadian newspaper should be heartily ashamed.

The Sarnia Canadian (Tory), in its sour and disgruntled humor, declares that "Canada's credit is weakening." We venture to say that no honest, intelligent Canadian for a moment thinks so. The excellence of Canada's credit is a matter of common remark in financial circles in Great Britain. A question of more or less in interest rate is merely a matter of tightness or looseness of money in the world's markets; but as to Canada's credit there has never been a shadow of a doubt.

The fairness (?) of the Toronto News is illustrated by charging the crime of Moir to "the present system of immigration." It will be remembered that Moir was tried for homicide and was found to be suffering from epilepsy, and is now incarcerated in the insane asylum. Nobody ever suspected him of being an epileptic until his trial. He had been two years in the country and was wearing his Majesty's uniform at the time of the crime. If Moir had been ten years in the country before it became suspected that he was an epileptic, doubtless the News would be equally ready to blame the Immigration Department.

Fourteen of the most important industries in Hamilton have iron and steel as their foundation, giving work to several thousand men. It would form an interesting chapter on Industrial Hamilton to gather the number of men employed in each of the establishments, the amount of wages paid, and the total output of the finished product. It would open the eyes of the Liberal shriekers for free trade or a reduction in the tariff. —Spectator.

Sounds familiar, doesn't it? But the writer should bear in mind when he feels like "throwing himself" in that way that Hamilton and its industries just began to recover from the evil days of the N. P. and to forge ahead and expand when a Liberal Government reduced and reformed the tariff and took the letters off. Hamilton's prosperity dates from the accession of a Liberal tariff-reducing Government!

Fires in Montreal.

There were in Montreal last month 115 fires calling for the services of the brigade. This was at the rate almost of one fire every four hours. This sort of thing is calculated to strengthen the impression that the cause of the heavy losses by burning which this and other cities suffer is to be found within rather than without the buildings, and that the brigade which keeps down fire losses in face of such conditions has to be lucky as well as efficient.

The York County Council decided to discontinue their grant of \$50 to the Canadian National Exhibition.

FOUND CUTICURA INDISPENSABLE

For Her Children—Little Girls Suffered with Itching Eczema Which Simply Covered Back of Head—Baby Had a Tender Skin, Too.

ALL PROMPTLY CURED BY "WONDERFUL OINTMENT"

"Some years ago my three little girls had a very bad form of eczema. Itching eruptions formed on the backs of their heads which were simply covered. Before I heard of Cuticura, I used to try almost everything, but they failed. Then my mother recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I washed my children's heads with Cuticura Soap and then applied the wonderful ointment, Cuticura. I did this four or five times and I can say that they have been entirely cured. I have another baby who is so plump that the folds of skin on her neck were broken and even bled. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the next morning the trouble had disappeared. I am using the Cuticura Remedies yet whenever any of my family have any sores, I can never recommend Cuticura sufficiently; it is indispensable in every home. I cannot find its equal. Mme. Napoleon Dussape, 41 Duluth St., Montreal, Que., May 21, 1907."

PAINFUL ULCER On Foot for a Year. Healed by Two Sets of Cuticura

"I had an ulcer on my foot for a year or more and it was very painful as it was a running sore. I had a doctor, but his treatment did not heal it. About eight months ago I commenced to use Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. I used two sets and it is now all healed up. J. E. Fisher, West Brewster, Mass., April 29, 1907."

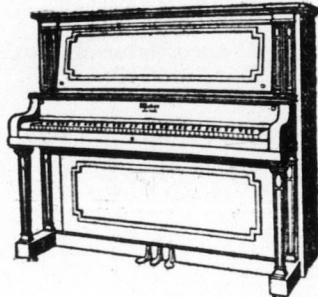
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Form of Itching Eczema, and Other Skin Diseases, by Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail for 25c. Price of the Cuticura Remedies, 50c. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Cuticura Ointment, 25c. Cuticura Pills, 25c. Total, 1.00. Money refunded if not cured. Write for Free Booklet, "The Cuticura Remedies," to Dr. J. C. Foster, Dept. -Mailed From Cuticura Soap and Ointment Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

RUSH OF PIANO BUYERS

Everybody is Taking Advantage of Geo. W. Carey's Retiring from Business Sale

Yesterday was another busy day at the great Carey Retiring from Business Sale and many beautiful pianos found new homes.

Never in the history of the piano trade have such beautiful instruments been offered at such ridiculously low prices, but the goods must be sold, and the only way to sell them is to make price the object.



There are no finer pianos in the world than Mason & Risch New Scale Williams Haines Bros. Ennis & Co. Newcombe Dominion Krydner and all are offered at from

\$100 to \$200

below the regular prices, so our loss is your gain. We do not hesitate to say this is the finest collection of high-grade pianos ever seen under one roof, and it seems a pity to see them go so cheap, but we want to close everything out in the shortest time possible, and in many cases goods are offered at less than the cost to make them.

Don't Delay--Use Judgment--Come and See

If you haven't got the money, borrow it, for this opportunity will never come again

25 Organs at \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30

Everything Guaranteed Your Own Terms Prevail

GEO. W. CAREY

Open Evenings 90 King St. West Open Evenings

OUR EXCHANGES

Your Valentine. (Belleville Intelligencer.) Soon be time to get the valentine verse machine oiled up. Going to send her something nice this year? Both Claim It. (Toronto Globe.) That must be a pretty good Government at Ottawa. Everything it undertakes to do the Opposition yells, "I saw it first." Carried unanimously then. Foster's Economy. (Ottawa Free Press.) Hon. Mr. Aylesworth yesterday presented a bulky return moved for on Feb. 10 last year by Mr. Foster, relating to the release of convicts since 1896. Later

on, it was stated by the Minister of Justice that the preparation of this return, which covered 686 pages, had cost the country \$2,000. That is the way in which the member for North Toronto practises economy! But Not Always. (Toronto News.) Natural gas would make an almost ideal fuel if it were not for its habit of giving out when the thermometer is ten below zero. Certainly. (Guelph Herald.) It sounds strange to hear the Hamilton Times talking about "Obstacles to Reform," but nevertheless that paper ought to be an authority on the subject. Air Too Strong. (Toronto Star.) An unemployed person, hired by the city to shovel snow, has just paid a fine for drunkenness. Our champagne air,

which word-painters are never tired of referring to, must have gone to his head. Just Like New York. (London Advertiser.) "Are we being Americanized?" asks a contemporary. "Judging by the spread of the 5-cent theatre, the shoe-shine parlor and the quick-lunch restaurant, we are." May Invade Canada. (Major-General Lake.) "How about Japan?" asked General Lake. "When Japan has pulled herself together and reorganized her army and navy, as she is doing; when she feels the need for expansion, it is quite certain in what direction that line of expansion is going to trend. When China awakens and realizes that she has hundreds of millions living under difficulties on land cultivated to the last point, will she be satisfied to stand still? We see signs of nationalhood in India. Great Britain

has been working to educate India, and she cannot stop. These recent ebullitions, a sort of agitation by outrage, may check the process for a time, but cannot stop it. India is going to be a nation, and in the course of the present century we are going to have to face a great fight, a desire for expansion on the part of these big Oriental nations. They are bound to do that soon, and it seems to me that every white inhabitant of America is given a nice and pressing problem. How far are we going to share the country with the eastern peoples, and their ideals, moral and religious, and family life to obtain here as opposed to the western ideals? If mere arguments," he proceeded, "will not prevail we shall need force behind, and must prepare to fight for our ideals." Three anti-Japanese bills were considered in the California Assembly yesterday and two were beaten. The only one which passed was Grove Johnson's bill, providing for the segregation of Japanese children and placing them in special Asiatic schools.