

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

HOME DUTIES.

In an address delivered in Grace Church, Winnipeg, T. M. Daly, the city Police Magistrate, gave a little plain talk upon the subject of the behavior of girls upon the streets. He said that he "could conceive of nothing more disgusting than the sight of well dressed young girls, daughters of good families, chewing gum and striving to attract the attention of men in street cars." These girls were not the product of the slums. They were children of people in good circumstances, daughters of Port Rouge mothers who thought more of dressing well and of being considered "smart" than they did of properly rearing their girls. The Magistrate expressed himself very strongly on the matter. He said, in part:

I wish that Eaton's would import a carload of birch rods that these girls might be brought up in the way they should go. If you knew what I have gone through during the last 30 days, when I've had from 20 to 25 girls, all between 14 and 18 years of age, come before me in my capacity as Magistrate, girls from good homes who have erred for want of proper instruction, you would not wonder at what I say. You would look after your daughters if you knew the danger, you would reason with them and make them realize that they are going wrong.

Mr. Daly urged that the ministers of the city should, at least once a month, preach sermons on the duty owed by parents to their children. The church had a work to do in that respect which was very important. What it might do for the children directly was little compared with what it might do for them by stimulating the parents to their duty in the homes. Sunday schools, and day schools, were good, but the home was the juvenile court. There the foundations of citizenship were laid. He emphasized the duty of making home pleasant and attractive, and he regretted that hundreds of children in the city of Winnipeg did not have homes in the true sense of the word. If the parents discharged their duty in this respect the results would be beneficial to the city.

INCREASING PUBLIC BURDENS.

The tendency of modern Governments to increase expenditures and consequently taxation upon the people is everywhere discoverable. National, Provincial and municipal Governments yearly increase the amounts taken from the taxpayers; and strange to say the demand of the taxpayers annually encourages this reckless expenditure. Enormous as are the sums raised for its purposes by the United States Government, that country's statesmen are now diligently hunting for new objects of taxation. Expenditure grows by what it feeds on, and, moreover, there is an ever-increasing number whose interests lie in increasing Government expenditure and the functions of the State. The United States Government at present is looking to the obtaining of more money from inland revenue taxes. It has been proposed to levy new stamp taxes upon all instruments of commercial exchange, mortgages, bank drafts, cheques, notes, etc. Such taxes have hitherto been regarded as of an emergency or war character; but people in touch with the Ways and Means Committee say that it is likely to adopt this method of securing the money which its greater expenditure requires. The brewing interests which were in a state of alarm at the prospect of having to contribute millions more in revenue, breathe more freely now that the draft of the new tariff bill has appeared. A surprise in the new bill is the entry of the federal Government upon taxing the estates of the dead. From this source much is expected. As the States also levy succession duties, the tax approaches something like spoliation. A tax of 50 cents a pound on coffee was also advocated, but, for the present, at least, it appears that the people will escape that burden.

With our neighbors a high expenditure—higher than the legitimate needs of the country—is always pressed for by the extreme protectionist party. By keeping the margin between receipts and expenditures narrow, a plausible excuse is furnished for resisting tariff reduction. The advocates of reduction of expenditure are never too popular, hence, the policy is dominated by the spenders, and the people pay. That is the tendency of all governmental organizations in all countries. The financial situation created in the United States is not essentially different as to the facts or the causes leading to them from that which prevails in our own country, Provinces and municipalities. When the people have been burdened beyond the limit of endurance, it is probable that they may be induced to take an intelligent interest in their business and exert an influence in behalf of a policy of wise economy. But in the meantime the policy of prodigality so meekly tolerated by them will provide them a debt which will take many years to liquidate.

The Toronto Suburban Electric Railway has obtained an extension of time, two years being allowed to begin its work and five to finish. What a pull it must have had, after all the brave talk about ending this holding of charters which were not utilized!

THE WORSHIP OF LAW.

New Zealand is the paradise of crank lawmakers. Probably in no other part of the world have the people had such simple faith in the power of the legislature to "do things." To them the proposal of the Indiana legislator to enact that "the ratio between the circumference and the diameter of a circle be changed from 3.14159 to 3.15, because it is easier to calculate," would hardly cause surprise. They excel even our "ownershipers" in their childlike faith in their official fetish. They might represent those spoken of by Lowell in the line,

"Who stretch the new boots earth's unwilling to try on."

But already many of these crank laws have failed, notwithstanding constant tinkering; and the evils they were to abolish or prevent have been intensified, and the government devoting itself to them is facing difficulties. The compulsory arbitration law, so much praised at one time by the Canadian worshippers of officialdom, has been a sorry failure. Speaking of it the London Times recently said: "Arbitration acts, eagerly presented as models for legislation in this country, are creating great discontent both among employers and workmen. Their operation apparently produces strikes instead of averting them, and labor disputes, have ultimately to be settled, after needless embitterment of feeling, in the old-fashioned way."

"Let Government do it for us!" was the slogan in New Zealand, just as with some here the trust is in the municipality or the Government to do things for us which we should do for ourselves. The result was not to be doubted for a moment. New Zealand now suffers for its folly. Others should profit by its experience.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now Castro may understand how it feels himself. But if he is allowed to keep the swag he will be partly consoled.

The Street Railway Company wants to get at the rebuilding of its line. Any opposition? If not, let the work proceed.

Any dunderhead can gird at the police and blame them for not capturing the murderer of Miss Kinrade; but it is quite another thing to be helpful in the search for him.

Constable Smith has so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital. His would-be murderer is still at large, and the city takes so little interest in his capture and punishment that it declines to offer any reward in the case.

One is almost forced to the conclusion by the utterances of some of the alarmist organs that they would be extremely sorry to learn that British naval prestige is in no danger, and that the whole scare is senseless and absurd.

It is said that at an early date the Grand Trunk will attach to its trains between Toronto and Montreal cars for third-class passengers at a 2c a mile rate. This will be done in conformity with the recent judgment of the Privy Council.

Whitney forgot himself again yesterday in the discussion of the Beach bill, and descended to pithouse sarcasm and abuse of Mr. Reed, who naturally stood up for his constituency. Why does the Premier think it necessary to resort to that sort of thing?

Judging by the cable reports from Australia and New Zealand, Canadians will be warranted in waiting a few days before arriving at a judgment upon how the war scare and Imperial delirium of the time affects our people of that quarter of the world.

Even the most terrified of the victims of the German invasion scare is now so far reassured that he crawls out from under the bed now and goes to sleep between the blankets. Things are improving. When sanity returns the subject may be rationally viewed.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, who was so long and bitterly attacked by the Opposition for the Fruit Marks Act and regulations, had yesterday the satisfaction of witnessing the Opposition testifying to the great benefit it had been to the country, and advocating that it be extended! Time is the great justifier.

The Hamilton bill goes, and \$237,000 will be charged up to the city debt without getting the vote of the ratepayers. It may be that it is the best thing under the circumstances, but the "circumstances" are a disgrace to the civic government, and should not be allowed to occur again.

Mr. Lloyd George's estimate of the British expenditure for 1909-1910 places the total at £164,703,801, an increase of £11,480,027. Of this increase £24,000 is for army, £2,823,290 for navy, and £7,981,728 for old-age pensions. A considerable deficit is looked for as the result.

Joe Downey got a trifle fresh with Allan Stucholme yesterday and was taken to task. Joe resorted to the Oh, I'll tell you plan of getting even, and solemnly complained to Hon. Frank Cochrane that he had been cruelly wronged by the pugnacious Hamilton member "not to be cocky." Allan admitted the corn, but Mr. Cochrane assured the members that he couldn't have meant it. Joe is still wondering what the Minister meant.

Speaking in New York the other night, Andrew Carnegie advocated re-

formal naval service under a system by which the British fleet would guarantee United States possessions in the Pacific while the United States fleet would guarantee British possessions in the Atlantic. The suggestion is well received by the United States press. An arrangement of the kind would tend greatly to naval economy, and to secure the peace of the world.

Inasmuch as the Laurier Government has taken credit for having made Canada a nation, one is surprised to see this falling down on the first all made for an exhibition of nation status.—Hamilton Spectator.

That is the senior local Tory organ's remark as to furnishing money for the big naval programme for which a certain class is now shouting. There is in the remark a hint of the principal object of the cry both here and in the United Kingdom.

Yesterday Mr. J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., London, pointed out that Whitney's legislation to validate the Hydro-Electric contracts was actually a measure to force the people to accept an arrangement upon which they were assured they would have an opportunity to vote when the exact terms were placed before them, which promise had not been kept. It was a betrayal of the people. Whitney's only reply was to suggest that the Speaker rule Mr. Elliott's motion out of order, and to jam the bill through.

OUR EXCHANGES

THE LATEST CLUE.

The latest from Hamilton is that the police are working on the clue that the other clues were incorrect.

THE TWO POLES.

The time is close at hand when, for unscientific people, the fish-pole will have more interest than the South Pole.

HOW THE KAISER WAS SILENCED. (Halifax Chronicle.)

Now that the fiery warriors of Toronto have been heard from, Germany will please efface itself as quickly as possible. What chance has Kaiser Wilhelm against Colonel Denison's "imperialism"?

WHERE IT IS WEAK.

The Ontario Legislature is weak in the matter of municipal tax exemptions. The law prohibits them, but the Legislature nullifies whenever asked to do so in a private bill.

THE EASTER HAT.

Turn the dishpan upside down, Cover it with ribbons flat, Stick a feather in it—and You possess a stylish hat.

NOT USING US WELL.

(Kingston Whig.)

Dr. Payne visited Hamilton, and made an address, and managed to avoid saying anything about the technical college which it was understood the Ambitious City would receive when the normal college was removed. The Government has not been using Hamilton well on this subject, and no one knows this better than Dr. Payne.

THE CURSE OF MOLOCH.

(Home Journal.)

Kipling has given us a vivid picture of the uttermost of animalism aroused by the passions of war. Nevertheless we continue in this Christian land to encourage the youth to strut about with mock soldier garb and mimic games while their elders talk jingo and paper columns map out imaginary invasions. If it could be made a part of the "Moorish Doctrine" that any man on this continent who

BABY TORTURED FOR 6 MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema—Face and Head a Solid Sore—Spread to His Hand and Legs—Tiny Sufferer Immediately Relieved and

ENTIRELY CURED IN 2 MONTHS BY CUTICURA

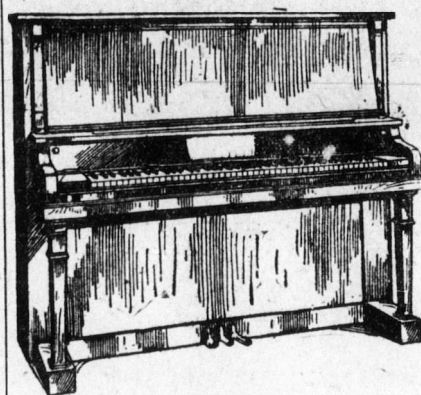
"When my son Walter was three weeks old, eczema appeared on his face. We did not know what it was so went to a doctor who told him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face was covered with sores. We were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried another doctor. He said he could cure him and we doctored there four months, the baby never getting any better. His hand and legs then had big sores on them and as for his sleeping, we could not think of it. The poor little fellow suffered so terribly. First I tied his hands to the crib to keep him from scratching, but when it got so bad I tied him in a sheet or he would scratch himself all bloody. When he was seven months old we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies. The first application of Cuticura led him sleep and rest well. In one week the sores were gone but it stayed red and sometimes it would itch so we used Cuticura for two months, then he had a clear and white face. Now he is two years and seven months old and has never had eczema again. I hope this letter will help some who are suffering from skin disease. Every mother who has a baby suffering with skin disease should just try Cuticura; there is nothing better. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 15, '07."

A single set of Cuticura Remedies is often sufficient to cure torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczema, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humors of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap for Cleansing the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Sores, and Cuticura Tablets to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Foster Bros. & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Remarkable Piano Opportunity

A Stepping-Stone to a Gerhard Heintzman Piano



RICHMOND PIANO DESCRIPTION.

Height 4 ft. 6 in., 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals, loud, soft and very soft; full width swinging music desk, Boston fallboard, continuous hinges, case double veneered inside and out, full overstrung scale, ivory keys.

WE ANNOUNCE A MATTER OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE.

We have just secured from a well-known manufacturer a limited number of fine new "RICHMOND" Cabinet Grand Upright Pianos, full sized, in handsome walnut and mahogany cases.

Here is the plan:

While we could readily sell these excellent instruments at a considerable profit we have found a better use for them.

We offer them as an easy stepping-stone to the possession of the famous Gerhard Heintzman. We will give you full advantage of the lowest possible price, and agree to take them back any time within six years, if desired, on the purchase of a new Gerhard Heintzman, allowing credit for the full price paid, less a nominal yearly charge of 5 per cent. for wear and tear.

Furthermore, we offer these pianos at the exceedingly low price of \$215 cash, or on the following reasonable terms: \$10 cash and \$6 per month, with interest at 6 per cent. We will ship anywhere on approval, and if you are not satisfied we will pay the return freight.

Here is an unexpected chance to not only secure an unheard-of value, but to make easy the final purchase of the highest grade piano manufactured—the celebrated GERHARD HEINTZMAN.

Special "price offerings" are no novelty, and a "price offering" may mean little or nothing. But a real piano offering which combines such a low price with such excellent quality is rare indeed. These pianos are fully guaranteed by their maker and by this Company, who, as makers of the GERHARD HEINTZMAN Piano, could not under any circumstances have their name associated with a questionable instrument.

If you are not ready at this time to purchase a piano of the highest grade, but desire a splendid new instrument for your own use, for the use of the children, for students or beginners, here is a chance of the greatest value.

Do not delay in taking advantage of this offering. Our supply of these instruments is limited, and they are sure to go quickly.

Call or write us at once.

Gerhard Heintzman, Limited

HAMILTON SHOWROOMS

Cor. King and Catharine Streets

Opp. Terminal Station.

F. Lunn, Manager.

talked of war should be put in a straight jacket, America would give to the world a lesson on the supreme folly of this last legacy of our naked ancestors.

THE RACE CRY.

(Dunville Gazette.)

It may not be due to the fact that Canada at this important crisis in the affairs of the empire has a French-Canadian Premier, or that Quebec Province exercises a dominant influence in the government, but it is none the less unfortunate that the Dominion has lost the opportunity to be the first to tender aid to the mother land in the hour of her need.

ANY ANSWER?

(Toronto Star.)

If Canadian implement makers can more than hold their own against American rivals in the Australian and German markets, what reason is there to suppose they cannot do the same in North America with the United States and Canadian markets thrown open to both on absolutely even terms?

BUT WOULD THEY?

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

The excitement over Germany's war-like programme is serving one purpose. It is again showing to the world that the British empire, so far as the English-speaking section of it is concerned, is a unit, presenting a solid front to any foreign foe. The other day the Tribune expressed the opinion that the people of Canada would be ready to-morrow to take down the high tariff wall against the mother country, and admit her exports free of duty. This would be an act worth more for unity and welding the empire than the building of half a dozen Dreadnoughts.

GOVERNMENT BAD FAITH.

(The Economic Society.)

Our commercial system rests upon sentiment; and the sentiment that influences it most is—good faith. There was a time when the Crown kept trade, like most other things, in the hollow of its hand. What is now a legal fiction was then regarded as absolute fact. All property and property rights, all trade and trading rights, were appanages of the Crown, and only to be enjoyed by those to whom the privilege of enjoyment was extended by it.

All this changed, and the change seemed permanent in the British empire at least until our Ontario Legislature, as Professor Goldwin Smith puts it, passed "a measure described by the highest legal authority as confiscation without compensation, the gate of justice being at the same time shut against appellants."

PATRIOTISM—OR PEP?

(Chatham News.)

What has happened in Canada? A scream of senseless panic is sweeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and back again. Public journals are howling for one, two, three or a dozen Dreadnoughts, all according to the strength of their voices. The mayors of all the cities, in response to telegraphic queries from an ambitious Toronto paper which has seized a golden advertising opportunity by the forelock, are pouring uncounted Dreadnoughts into the receptive lap of the motherland.

And what does it all mean? Simply, that the hysteria, which lately broke forth in Great Britain has proven contagious, and has spread to the dominions beyond the sea.

And where did this movement origin-

ate? When we remember that the Spanish-American war was largely fomented by capital—that capitalists were the chief beneficiaries by the costly South African struggle, which enabled them to fill the diamond minds with Chinese coolie labor while the men who fought and bled for Britain were turned empty and starving away—we may draw our own inferences.

Nell—Yes, Miss Screecher is very charitable. She sings at all the charity entertainments. Belle—I should think it would be more charitable on her part if she wouldn't.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The Sunday meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will be held as usual at 4.15. Ensign Price, of the Salvation Army, will speak on the "Life of Catharine Booth." All young girls are cordially invited. Tea will be served at the close.

The children's gymnasium class will give the first exhibition of their work on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 in the gymnasium church. The programme will consist of gymnasium work by the children, with recitations and solos by the children, and violin solos by Miss Florence Clark.

The Junior gymnasium class will en-

tertain the senior class with a hard times party on Friday evening, April 2nd.

Said to be the Oldest Freemason. In connection with the death of Sir James Gowan at Barrie, it was said he was the oldest Free Mason in Canada. Mr. Archibald Couper, a member of Amity Lodge, Dunville, now claims that distinction. His Masonic career began September 17, 1838, when he was initiated in Glasgow, Scotland, and affiliated with Amity Lodge at Dunville in 1873. He is now a life member of both lodges.

Many a man who is stoop-shouldered takes his whiskey straight.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909 SHEA'S Bargain Day

Splendid Buying Chances Await You On Monday, Bargain Day, at Shea's

Bleached Cotton. Fine White Cotton, very even weave, needle finish, worth 12½c, for 8½c	Women's Suits All colors on Short and Long Coats, strapped and button trimmed, worth \$10.00, for \$7.50	Wash Muslin In fancy stripes, spots and plaids, worth 15 and 17c, for 10c
White Flannelette Mill ends, 1 to 10 yards, worth 12½c and 15c, for 7½c	Shirt Waist Suits Lustre and Panama, all colors and newest spring fashions, full \$5.50 value, for \$3.95	Lawn Mill Ends of Victoria Lawn, from 1 to 10 yards ends, worth 12½c, for 8½c
Table Damask Beautiful quality, 64 to 72 inches wide, from 1 to 4 yard ends, worth \$5.50 and 60c, for 25c	Spring Coats Blacks, greys and tans, loose, semi and fitted, \$7.00 value, for \$3.95	Motor Suiting Something new in Wash Goods, made for motor and driving suits, worth 25c, for 23c
Table Damask From 1 to 5 yard ends, full width, full bleached, worth 75c, for 39c	Skirts Just open, a new case of Ladies' Skirts, in plaids and plain goods, folds and button trimmed, all sizes, worth \$5.50, for \$3.95	Dress Goods All wool Cheviot Serge, 48 inches wide, in black, navy, brown, blue, new grey and garnet, regular \$1.25, for 75c; 75c, for 49c
Wrapperette Light and dark colors, regular 12½c and 13½c, for 6½c	Ladies' Waists Blouses, lawn and lustre, worth 75c, for 29c	Dress Goods Brown Venetian Suiting, 50 inches wide, fine, rich quality, \$1.25, for 75c
Toweling Roller Toweling, all linen, fast colored border, worth 12½c, for 7½c	Ladies' Waists Blouses, lustre and sateen, worth \$1.50, for 75c	Dress Goods Black Serge, good quality, fine twill, 54 inches, worth \$1, for 69c
Bleached Sheetting Full 72 inches wide, plain only, good 30c value, for 22c	Ladies' Waists Blouses, silk and net, worth \$3.50, for \$1.95	Silks White Chiffon Taffeta Silk, 37 inches wide, worth \$1.25, for 95c
Oxford Shirting Best English makes, pink only, good 22½c value, for 12½c	Underwear Ladies' Union Underwear, all sizes, worth 50c, for 35c	Notion Dept. Fancy Back Combs, shell and amber, 25c, for 10c
Lace Curtains Curtains, 3½ yards long, 52 inches wide, strong weave, regular \$1.50, for \$1.00	Underskirts Moreen Underskirts, in black, green, navy, etc., worth \$1.25, for 75c	Belts, silk, leather and gilt braid, 25c, for 15c
Lace Curtains Curtains, 7½ yards long, good weave, regular 75c, for 50c	Corset Covers Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery, worth 35c, for 25c	Hose Supporters, 25c, for 15c
Lace Curtains Curtain, 2½ yards long, regular 50c, for 30c	Wrappers Made of print, in light and dark colors, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, for \$1.00	Baretts, in shell and amber, 35c, for 25c
Scrim Curtain Scrim, remnants, from 1½ to 2½ yards, worth 8 and 10c, for 3c per yard	Embroideries Corset Cover Embroidery, 18 inches wide, regularly 25 and 30c, for 15c	Silkshene, assorted colors, 3 spool, 10c
Curtain Samples Curtain end samples, good sizes, at 15, 19, 25 and 35c	Laces Val and Torchon Laces, in cream and white, from 1 to 3 inches wide, worth 8 and 10c, for 5c	Hair Nets, 10c, for 5c
Ribbons Taffeta and Duchess, from 3¼ to 5 inches wide, all colors, worth 25 and 35c, for 10 and 15c	Ruching Tourist Ruching, 6 yards in box, 25c, or 3 yards for 15c	Children's and Misses' Dresses From 1 to 14 years of age, made of Union and Wool Material, neatly trimmed, large assortment, all must be cleared out regardless of cost.
Hosiery Ladies' Plain Black Cashmere Hose, also children's, sky, red, tan, white and black, regular 29c, for 19c	Prints and Gingham Prints and Dress Gingham in light and dark colors, floral and checks, worth 12½c, for 7½c	Regular 50c, for 30c
Socks Men's Plain Cashmere Socks, extra 29c value, for 19c		Regular 75c, for 49c
		Regular \$1.25, for 50c
		Regular \$2.00, for \$1.25
		Regular \$2.50, for \$1.50
		Regular \$3.00, for \$1.75
		Regular \$4.00, for \$2.25