

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1909.

THE LOAN A MISTAKE.

According to a statement, apparently inspired, in the Toronto World this morning, the Ontario Provincial Treasurer had received, up to the end of June, \$2,404,000 subscription to the Ontario Provincial loans. Of this, something like \$1,250,000 is all that has been subscribed for of the \$3,500,000 loan which is being offered for sale to enable the Government to finance the Hydro-Electric transmission scheme. That only about one-third of this loan has been sought, notwithstanding the special inducements offered and the diligent campaign conducted to effect its sale, is a fact not without significance. The Government organs make a brave effort to appear to be pleased with the result, but it is rather a funeral jubilation. The Financial Post, in referring to the matter, says:

The Ontario Government's effort to raise \$3,500,000 for its power project by a popular loan has proved an absolute failure. Finding that the individual investor would not respond the Government next had recourse to the banks. In spite of the very potential character of the request the banks did not respond to any appreciable extent and leading bankers did not hesitate to express their disapproval of the character of the scheme. Institutions which might not be impressed with the nature of the damage to Canadian credit caused by the Government's scheme were loth to take on any considerable quantity of bonds and thus render unavailable funds which according to present indications will be required for the ordinary necessities of the country. In fulfillment of the very excellent promise now offered. There was no occasion for the Government authorities to suggest as was stated in last week's Post that the banks did not favor the loan because they were greedy for larger profits. The statement is in line with the attack upon bank stocks as an investment, which was thoughtlessly made by the Provincial Treasurer three weeks ago.

Perhaps nothing could have a better effect than the failure of this loan. It is the product of a policy of financial recklessness, socialistic hostility to private investment, and the prostitution of power to partisan ends. Even the floating of this loan was in its manner ill-conceived. This Province, this Dominion, needs for home development all the available capital which can be obtained in the country. If the Government of Ontario was determined to float a loan of \$3,500,000, it should have sought the British money markets in which to sell its bonds, and left the home capital free for investment in the business enterprises of the country. The business of depleting the stores of private capital readily available was a mistake from the start.

CONFIDENCE UNSHAKEN.

Mr. Frank W. Morse, who, a short time ago resigned his position as first Vice-President and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, was interviewed on leaving by the White Star steamer Celtic, for New York, by a representative of the Liverpool Journal of Commerce. There has been considerable speculation in certain quarters as to the reason for Mr. Morse's vacating his office and an effort has been made by certain party organs to account for it on the theory of lack of confidence in the railway project. Mr. Morse, however, in his interview, gives no support to such a theory. He is quoted as saying:

I am still more strongly convinced than ever that this line will be a great success, and I feel that the people who have charge of this work will achieve all I ever hoped for—and more. At least, that is my sincerest wish. The Grand Trunk shareholders should be alive to the fact that they virtually own a trans-continental road which will be of the greatest service to the original system. I have the best of authority for stating that the parts of the line now in operation are securing traffic far in excess of expectations. The people have been settled along the line in advance of the road, and new developments of the Lake Superior branch in the way of mining interest is emphasized by the number of trains carrying prospectors into these districts.

A NEAR VIEW.

The Manchester, Eng. Courier is evidently not favorably impressed with the result of municipal ownership and operation of electric services in England. Its opinion seems to be that the municipalities have seized upon these utilities for the purpose of levying toll upon those industries which use electrical power. In speaking at a meeting of the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association, it very frankly declares that "there is less justification for the municipalization of electrical undertakings than for any other recognized form of municipal trading. Power production is as much a branch of the electrical industry as is motor or dynamo construction or cable making, and though corporations may, by their early enterprise, have pushed forward the use of electrical power by private consumers, there is much reason to fear that they have invaded detrimentally what would have proved a fertile field for individual effort." But it finds that the fact has to be faced that in many places the municipalities have taken over most of the producing and distributing electric plants and have the private users at their mercy, and it urges these users to insist on getting energy at the lowest possible figures. Such service it evidently does not feel is now being given; rather are the industries levied on to make a showing of earnings. The Courier remarks significantly: "If private users are not care-

ful, the spendthrift municipal legislator will be stepping in here, as he has in the case of the gas undertakings and will be demanding a surplus of profit for the reduction of the rates. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, to the manufacturer, electrical energy is a prime cost, just as much as is coal or raw materials. For the municipality to neglect him, in this matter, above rock-bottom figures will react most powerfully on the general prosperity of industrialism in the particular area."

The Courier resents the attitude of the extortionate municipal electrician as expressed in "We don't ask the manufacturer to buy current from us"; it alleges that if he went elsewhere for it there would soon be given "an exhibition of municipal price-cutting and mutual throat-cutting practices." As a matter of fact, it says, in cases the manufacturer must buy his current from these municipally operated concerns, and it protests against him being "molested in high charges for the alleged but often mythical advantage of the ratepayers community as a whole."

It is only when seen imperfectly and at a great distance that municipal ownership and operation wins unqualified approval. When you come to know it as it is, you recognize it to be a very clayey idol.

AN ECONOMIC CRIME.

The Brazilian Review speaks out very plainly on the absurd protectionist proposal to burn up millions of dollars' worth of coffee, in order to keep it out of the market, and maintain prices at an artificial standard. It is indeed difficult to understand how any body of men in their senses could seriously consider such a proposition. The Review says: "From whatever point of view it is regarded the proposed destruction of 10 per cent. of the coffee crop is indefensible. Far better to leave the coffee on the trees or even to cut the trees down and put them out of bearing for a while, than, after employing the whole rural population on cultivating and harvesting it, to deliberately go to work to rob humanity of the fruits of that labor by destroying its product. There is nothing, no interest, that can justify such wicked waste, nor do we believe that it can in the long run be of real benefit to anyone." The proposal was that an export duty equal to 20 per cent. be levied on coffee to be paid in kind. That would be equal to one-tenth of the entire crop. The exportation of this would be prevented and it would be held up by the Government. The withdrawal of this amount from commerce would naturally reduce the amount in the market, and stimulate production to that extent. The restrictionists, finding that supply continued to outrun demand, then pushed the proposition that the withheld coffee should be taken out and burned. Just imagine such a proposition being seriously made or entertained in the year 1909! Surely that is exalting the doctrine of scarcity and dearth represented by protection into a fetish! Would it not equally serve the purpose intended if 10 per cent. of the labor engaged in coffee planting were withdrawn and devoted to spending the time formerly devoted to work in chopping sand, or in carrying blocks of wood from one field to another? But after all, it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the burning of this coffee is only another way of obtaining the object of protection—making the good things for which men labor scarce, and dearer to obtain.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

But, then, the "Minister of Power" might prove to be more of a success if he were dealing with wind power or natural gas.

If two justices of the peace are incompetent to try a case of theft, there would seem to be urgent call for an amendment to the statutes.

The strike in the Cape Breton collieries has not yet resulted in crippling seriously the operation of more than one mine. A considerable force of police preserves order, but the situation is threatening, and a strong hand is necessary.

Before Mr. McNaught sets out to lecture on the great saving in line loss of power and transformation by transmission at 110,000 volts instead of 60,000 he should take a kindergarten course in electricity.

Now comes a story to the effect that the British Government has already the Dreadnought of the air, a huge balloon propelled by two motors of 220 horsepower each. Are we to learn next that John Bull has a squadron or two of Dreadnoughts hidden in some out-of-the-way harbor?

A good many of Hon. Adam Beck's audience will agree with the Spectator, which has arrived at the conclusion that in this power matter "he either does not know what he is talking about or else does know and is talking at random for a purpose." In either case he is not talking for the benefit of Hamilton ratepayers.

The Ontario Medical Council has appointed a committee to discuss with committees from Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces the subject of medical reciprocity. Manitoba has already appointed a committee but British Columbia is not yet prepared to deal with the question. It is something little better than a scandal that the qualified Canadian physician of one Province should be a professional outlaw in another.

Now Whitney was talking about the building of the transmission line. Speaking to a Toronto reporter yesterday he said that "from now on the work of construction on the transmission line

will be carried on with the greatest possible expedition." That is exactly the statement made many months ago. The Premier does not doubt that it will be completed before the time allotted in the contract. Hon. Adam Beck, who is "Minister of Power," the other day expressed the belief that the line would be completed within two years!

Ald. Beattie, of London, still harbors the delusion that the municipalities in the Power Union can dictate terms to any who wish to come in later, and he persists in repeating that the act says they must be consulted. He is wrong. The act only provides that the Commission shall "notify" them—a very different matter. The Commission is empowered to act, and the municipalities have nothing to say. Their power in the matter is represented by 0.

The final estimates of the cost of construction of the railway from Pas Mission to Hudson Bay will probably be in the hands of the Government before the end of the month, when decision will be reached as to whether Fort Churchill or the mouth of the Nelson River shall be made the terminus of the line. The C. N. R. will begin at once the operation of the Pas Mission branch of the line, which is the first link. The engineers found indications of rich mineral deposits and petroleum in the territory traversed.

"Single tax"—the concentration of taxation on land values, to the relief of industry—would, says the chairman of the New York Tax Commission, "reduce the rentals of the masses, and tend to general comfort." He adds:

I think we must hold fast to that old-fashioned doctrine that price depends on supply and demand. In England taxes are levied on property in proportion to the amount of rent received. I saw a house in London that was not taxed because it was not rented. I discovered that the owner, being a rich man, kept his rent so high that no one would take the property. Because of this his land and house were not taxed at all.

The Hamilton Herald is cocksure that Prof. Dicey, of Oxford, has not been properly informed of the facts regarding Whitney's legislation validating the power contracts, staying actions brought in the courts of justice, and confiscating private property without compensation. Prof. Dicey has given careful study to the acts themselves. They need no explanation. They are incurably vicious in principle. No Government that promotes and sanctions such legislation has any license to condemn theft, forgery or robbery.

The Art School Board having made so many sacrifices to maintain the facilities for art training in the city would hardly have asked the Board of Education to pay even \$1,200 for the \$3,000 worth of equipment to be turned over, had it not felt that it was bound to account for it to that extent. But perhaps if the school is to be carried on some arrangement may be reached whereby these effects may go as a further donation to the art cause. Of course the rights of those for whom the Board is trustee must be respected.

"Shoppell's" says that recent excavations on the site of ancient Babylon show that building houses to rent was as now an important business. Moderately-sized houses could be had at 75 cents to \$3 a year, the latter having eight rooms, courtyard and access to the river. Other expenses of living were cheap in proportion. Chickens were worth 21¢ each, and a sheep cost \$1.25 to \$1.50. If a girl did not get a husband herself, the State furnished one. There are those who will sigh for these good old days—for cheap house rent and food supplies, of course.

According to the Toronto Telegram an official of Knox College Board of Management who describes himself as "the richest man in the congregation" of Central Presbyterian Church has refused his usual contribution to the college because he does not agree with the teaching of the institution. Needless to say, the official is right and the college is wrong. The only strange thing about it is that he should have withdrawn his pecuniary support and still held his place on the board. When he is at it he gives a few stabs at the "higher critics," always a good mark, and takes a whack at one of the Toronto Methodist churches. What right has any college or church to have views that do not suit the men with the money?

The sheath gown makes way for "the pantaloen gown," which is just now causing a sensation in New York. It is thus described; just read, girls: It is made of light olive chiffon broadcloth, with a train fifty-six inches in length, trimmed with French cord embroidery, embroidered ecru Chantilly lace and black satin. Twelve dozen self-colored buttons are used. It has the Di-retoire back, long effect, Louis XIV. front and bolero shape. Seven yards of cloth compose the whole dress.

But that is not the point. When the wearer stands still it resembles an ordinary gown; when she walks it is found to be separable above the knee and regular trousers come into view. Trousers—just trousers. They make no pretence of being anything else.

They measure thirty-six inches around the bottom and reach to the shoe soles. A seam that goes up the front of the skirt from the knees to the waist gives an all pantaloen appearance to the front of the garment.

No underskirts can be worn with this costume and the lingerie bills of those who adopt it will be a negligible quantity.

COMMEND POLICEMAN.

The policeman who arrested an Italian on Craig street last Friday for driving without a license, then discovered that his prisoner was selling beer also without a license, and in addition carried a concealed weapon in the shape of a murderous, sharp-pointed knife, deserves special commendation.

Our Exchanges

LAY THE DUST. (Galt Reformer.) Dust ruins the merchants' goods, makes work for the housekeeper, and is bad for the lungs.

AN ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARY. (Brantford Courier.) Glad to see our esteemed contemporary carried on without noise as well as with it, then by all means let us put an end to the noise.

THE FACTORY WHISTLE. (Brantford Expositor.) Galt is now taking up the factory whistle nuisance. What has become of the Brantford plan for uniformity in factory whistling?

LESS NOISE. (Kingston Standard.) Business of course should not be interfered with, but where a business can be carried on without noise as well as with it, then by all means let us put an end to the noise.

SYSTEM TELLS. (Montreal Gazette.) The Y. M. C. A. people at Hamilton undertook to raise \$50,000 for the local institution's work and did get subscriptions for nearly \$65,000. System is as effective in an appeal to the good of the community as it is in other businesses.

A FAMILY TIE. (Toronto News.) The tie that father thought for best and wore a month or so. Has served its time beneath the vest of brothers Jim and Joe, and now it's up to sister Sue to turn it to a bow. For mother thinks it's nice to have our family ties, you know.

KEEPING THE PEACE. (Montreal Herald.) There cannot be war here unless the two peoples want it, and they will not have it. The Government do not want it either, as witness the way they have been eliminating by treaty every occasion for international disagreement. So it is true that here we keep the peace without a ship or a gun. We do it with good schools, good sense, good will.

CANADA'S IMMIGRANTS. (London Canadian Gazette.) It is well to add the admission made in the last report of the Deputy Minister of the Interior that Canada has scarcely any grounds of uneasiness on account of undesirable immigration from the United Kingdom. Dr. Bryce, the medical inspector, shows that only 112 British immigrants had to be turned back last year, or about one-ninth of the total exclusions, although the British arrivals last year were nearly one-half of the total immigration. Well may Dr. Bryce declare that the present immigration is highly satisfactory and that Canada is "singularly fortunate" in this respect. It will be Mr. Oliver's purpose to see whether even this one-ninth cannot be reduced.

CONSOLATION. (Montreal Star.) We mop our brows and curse the heat And say some things that are not sweet; We moan and groan and lift our cry, And some lay down and want to die; But, oh, what compensating bliss— There's still one hotter place than this!

We fuss and fume and do our best To keep our nerves in wild unrest; We champ and chew and cuss the wether And all join in the cuss together; Until there comes that thought, I wis— There's still one hotter place than this!

Let heat waves come, they're bound to go; In time the cooling breezes blow; And when we choke and burn with fire, And in our shirt sleeves still perspire, One comfort over all don't miss— There's one place hotter far than this!

AN EXAMPLE AT HOME. (A. H. Marsh in Toronto World.) I write to you as the great educator who teaches us that all private corporations operating public utilities are nothing less than licensed bandits, insolent, arrogant, incompetent, and having predatory instincts, and you assure us that the millennium will never arrive until all public utility franchises are owned and managed by the public (with a big P). Now the city of Toronto does own and manage one public utility franchise, namely, the waterworks, and let me give you my experience. I am living at the island and ten days ago I paid my island water rates and asked to have the water highing sent over again for the water, but now on the tenth day I still have no water. No private company would dare to treat a customer in that way.

If I were to tell a similar story about a private company, operating a public utility, I know what would happen. I would sit up on your hind legs and bay the moon. Now what do you think of such a state of facts connected with a public franchise operated by the public for the public (with a big P)?

Three Card Trick Is Gambling. To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—With your kindness will you allow me a space in your paper as a reader? I like to know what is going on, I saw in the paper that Mr. Jeff said that cards is no crime. I want to say he does not know English law and I should like for him to go to England and try it out and see how he would get on. I am afraid he would get something for his trouble. Twenty shillings and one month, and I would like to try him, and by that I want to say a word about the danger to small boys. Yours truly, me that knows that law and have paid for it. Thanking you, Mr. Editor. Ben Smith, City Hospital.

SUCCESSFUL PUPILS. The following are the successful pupils of Sister M. J. Aurelia, who recently passed their musical examinations of the University of Toronto: Junior theory, second class honors—Miss May Wilson. Prinary piano, second class honors—Miss Mary Lynch, Miss R. Ransdell; pass—Miss L. Pringle, Miss R. Wells, Miss Marguerite Beaudoin, Miss Marguerite O'Donnell. Junior piano—Miss Amy Humphrey.

George Barry was killed at Goderich on Tuesday by falling through a trap door.

FORTY HAVE CONNECTED.

County Residents Are Using City Sewers Without Permission.

While the Sewers Committee yesterday afternoon was discussing the case of John O'Neil, a contractor, said to have made an improper connection with the Barton street sewer, which the city had to repair, at a cost of \$27, Chairman Duffin called the attention of the man Duffin called the attention of the chairman to the damage done to roads through the carelessness of sewer contractors. He expressed the opinion that a by-law should be passed requiring the contractors to make a deposit that they would properly repair the roads after making excavations. "It's not a matter of \$27," said Secretary Brennan. "The sewer is plugged and although we have frequently flushed it, it is not clear yet. It might cost \$1,000 before we are through."

Mr. O'Neil disclaimed responsibility. He said the sewer had been inspected by Building Inspector Anderson, who is also inspector of private drains. Mr. Anderson very emphatically denied this and declared he had never been requested to make an inspection, although he warned the contractor to be careful, as it was a bad spot. Mr. O'Neil was ordered to pay \$10. Secretary Brennan announced that no less than forty property owners in the township, on King street, Sherman avenue and Fairholme avenue, had connected with the city sewers without obtaining permission and paid no rental. The matter was referred to the City Solicitor for a report.

A draft by-law regulating private sewer connections, suggested by the Board of Health, will be further considered, before being sent on to the Council. It provides that people who build private sewers to drain their property shall be assessed in the same manner as properties not so drained, and shall, after notice from the engineer, drain the properties drained into private sewers into the city sewer.

On behalf of George Stroud, whose property will not be benefited, George S. Kerr protested against a sewer being built on Ferris street, between Victoria avenue and Emerald streets. The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

Scrap Book Poetry

Give me a taste of life: Not a tang of a seasoned wine; Not the drug of an unearned bread; Not the grape of an untitled vine. The life that is really life: That comes from no fount afar, But springs from the toil and strife In the world of things as they are.

Give me the best of life: The joy, the hope, and the pain, The struggle whose end is strength, The loss that is infinite gain, Not the drought of a cloudless sky, Not the rust of a fruitless rest; Give me the sun and the storm; The calm and the white sea crest.

Give me the best of life! To live in the world with God, Where the seed that is sown and dies Lifts a harvest over the sod, Where beauty and truth are one, Where the right must have its way, Where the storm-clouds part for stars And the starlight heralds the day.

Give me the toil of life: The muscle and mind to dare, No luxury's lap for my head, No idly won wealth to share, Whether by pick or plane, Whether by tongue or pen, Let me not live in vain; Let me do a man's work among men. —Charles P. Cleaves.

The C. N. R. will take over and operate the Hudson Bay section of the Hudson's Bay Railway on the 15th inst. William MacNamara was sentenced at Orangeville to six months' imprisonment for an aggravated assault on George McDonald. The defendant paid McDonald \$175 as compensation.

SUFFERED WITH ECZEMA 25 YEARS. Limb Peeled and Foot Was Like Raw Flesh—Had to Use Crutches, and Doctors Thought Amputation Necessary—Montreal Woman Writes of Cure Seven Years Ago.

BELIEVES LIFE SAVED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES. "I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off, but I said I would try the Cuticura Remedies first. He said, 'Try them if you like, but I do not think they will do any good.' At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bottle of Cuticura Pills. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor could not believe his own eyes when he saw that Cuticura had cured me and said that he would use it for his own patients. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Ointment, and five bottles of Remedies, and I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. I have lots of grandchildren, and they are frequent users of Cuticura, and I always recommend it to the many people whom my business brings to my house every day. Mrs. Jean-Baptiste Renaud, clairvoyant, 277, Mettana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

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At All Dealers 75c per dozen. Regal will make the blood richer, the nerves stronger, the digestion stronger. It contains less than 3 1/2% of alcohol,—just enough to help the whole system assimilate its other foods. Have Regal on your table.

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