

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1909.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES

According to an advance report issued in London giving some information of the Grand Trunk half-yearly meeting, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson is resigning from the presidency, and will be succeeded in that office by Mr. Charles M. Hays, who has been second vice-president and general manager of the railway. Mr. Alfred Smithers, who has been vice-president for five years, will be chairman of the board, and will discharge the duties which have fallen to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson; and the board will continue as heretofore its control over the administration.

The information contained in the cable despatch is too meagre to enable us to fully understand the nature of the changes and their effect upon the operation of the road. The advancement of Mr. Hays to the presidency of the company would seem, however, to be in the direction of broadening his powers. If that will be the result of the readjustment, it would appear to be a movement that will tend to greater efficiency in the working of this great Canadian railway.

NO LEMIEUX ACT THERE.

The people of Canada, employers and employed, having had a brief experience with the Lemieux Act and the advantages it offers for the avoidance of industrial warfare, are in a good position to compare conditions under it with those which prevail where no such machinery for settling labor troubles is provided. We have had few disastrous labor wars in Canada since it was placed on the statute books, and in the rare cases in which the findings of the conciliation boards provided for by the act were not accepted the results of the refusals were not long in impressing themselves on those who rejected them. The act has evidently justified itself; and this notwithstanding that it is not compulsory, save as to preventing strikes or lockouts till inquiry has been made. Of course it applies automatically only to a few industries directly affecting the public convenience, but it may be applied to any labor difficulty by the consent of the parties.

About nine months ago a great strike of the United States haters was begun, and it has been waged with great bitterness. The struggle has cost both sides a very large sum of money, estimated at \$4,000,000. The employers have been running some of their shops with non-union labor; they have cleared out their stocks on hand and worn out many of the men. Now a compromise has been agreed upon, and the men will be taken back very soon. The non-union men employed are not to be disturbed, and the union label will be placed in hats when the customer's order so specifies; if it specifies that it shall not be used the union shall not hold it to be a grievance to omit the label.

Surely such matters as these could have been settled by three men of common sense sitting as a board of conciliation, and such a great waste of time and money might have been saved. A measure like the Lemieux Act would, if it had been taken advantage of, have led to many a poor man's family entering the winter in comfort, instead of in debt and poverty. The Canadian people have in this matter set an example to their neighbors. It is a measure infinitely better than big labor war funds, employers' associations or walking delegates, because it is founded on ideas of justice and fair dealing, and because the Canadians, employers and employed, as a rule are ready to defer to a healthy public opinion.

U. S. WHEAT CROP.

The October crop report issued by the United States Government fully bears out the optimistic predictions of the earlier months of the year and indicates that the world's needs will be well met as far as North America's contribution is concerned. The estimate of the return which the United States farmer will have for his labor is:

Wheat	724,768,000
Corn	2,648,846,000
Oats	883,768,000

There has been but little change in the figures from the estimates of the last two months, and the experience of recent years gives confidence to the work of the Government Bureau of Statistics. This wheat crop has been the largest ever produced in the United States, save on two occasions—1901, when the crop was 738,460,218 bushels, and 1906, when it was 735,200,970 bushels. The figures of the last five years may be thus compared with the estimate of the present year's crop:

Estimated, 1909	724,768,000
Wheat harvest, 1908	664,602,000
Wheat harvest, 1907	634,067,000
Wheat harvest, 1906	735,200,970
Wheat harvest, 1905	692,979,489
Wheat harvest, 1904	532,399,517

With an increase of 60,000,000 bushels in the United States wheat crop and perhaps 50,000,000 bushels of an increase in the Canadian yield, and a generally increased yield of oats, corn and barley, which is offset by no great famine in any of the leading wheat-producing countries, there is promise of bread and to spare in the coming season. There does not appear to be in the situation, manipulation by speculative operators apart, anything to prevent the grain-grower from realizing a fair return for his labor, nor to warrant expectations of exorbitant prices to be obtained by holding.

MR. FISHER'S DEATH.

The news of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. E. E. Fisher, general superintendent of the T. H. & B. Railway, will be received by our readers with surprise and regret. Although he had been ill for a considerable time, the nature of his illness did not lead his friends to suppose that a fatal result was to be apprehended. It was very generally expected that a short time of rest and recuperation would enable him to again take up the activities of railroad life. We understand that not even his physicians apprehended a fatal outcome of his disease, although they were fully aware of its dangerous possibilities. Mr. Fisher had occupied a prominent position in Hamilton business life for some years; and a very large circle of friends will lament his sudden taking off.

A GREAT WORK.

Yesterday the last spike in the National Transcontinental Railway line between Winnipeg and Fort William was driven, and trains may now be run from Fort William to Edmonton. This section is not yet ready for traffic, but the laying of the rails indicates that an extremely difficult piece of work has been carried out thus near to completion with a rapidly hitherto unequalled in railway building. On this section from 6,000 to 8,000 men have been continuously employed and the engineering alone constitutes a remarkable feat. The grades secured are easier than those of any other line north of the lakes; much easier than was hoped for when the line was first projected, and this will have much value by way of rendering operation of the line easy.

The construction of this section of the line was the most difficult part of the Commission's work. By its completion, about 1,500 miles of the new road from Fort William to Edmonton is now ready for the engines. The other sections of the line are well under way, and the entire construction work will present a record in railway building that is highly creditable to the Dominion Government's carefulness and executive capacity.

THE POLAR DAY.

A contemporary cannot understand why there should be six months' day and six months' night at the North Pole. There isn't—Victoria Colonist.

In one sense our contemporary is right. Many people seem to have conceived the erroneous idea that at the Poles utter darkness prevails for six months, followed by continual day for six months. This is, of course, a mistaken notion. Save at the equator, day and night, as measured by light and darkness, do not for two consecutive days remain the same. Owing to the inclination of the earth's axis to the ecliptic, there is constant change. As we near the Poles we find the inequality in the length of the days and nights becomes greater, and at the Poles themselves a day of six months, while light prevails at one Pole, darkness reigns at the other. The Polar circles have one day of 24 hours, and one night of the same length in each year. But day and night in the sense of light and darkness is so distributed that every part of the earth has the sun above its horizon for six months in the year.

NEWS FOR "INDIANS."

The case of the Thamesville license holder who was fined for selling liquor to a person whose name was on the Indian list settles a point of considerable importance. An endeavor was made to quash the conviction on the ground that the wife on whose application the man had been placed on the Indian list had personally gone to the hotel afterwards and taken down the notice, it being contended that her action constituted a removal of the name from the Indian list. The appeal was heard before Judge Dowlin, of Chatham, and disallowed, the conviction being upheld. His Honor ruled that while a name placed on the list by a magistrate under section 124 of the act might be removed from the list by the county judge at any time he thought proper, a name placed on that list by a relative, under section 125, must remain on the list for 12 months.

Tipplers, beware! If Inspector Sturdy ever gets his Indian list into legal shape, your name on it will place you in the ranks of the proscribed for 12 months. Think of the prospect of such a long season of aridity!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Property owners seem to have sized up the Board of Education as decidedly "easy."

That Bedford assassination story does not tally with the story of the Hamilton woman who says she heard the murder being planned in the Public Library.

But the people are not persuaded that the at-large system is the best. They have had experience of it, and know the sort of dubs that used to steal into the Council by its aid.

Why can't the Shoe Combine do its bleeding of the people without trying to put the blame on the heathen Chinese? Why excuse the extortion by saying that more leather is being used by the Celestials?

The disturbances in Rome call attention to the fact that the conditions in Italy are not reassuring. There is a violent anarchist element which is held in control only by the persuasion of bullets and bayonets. The Italian Govern-

ment has thus far dealt very firmly with this element. It is not to be reckoned with. It is to be suppressed and educated.

It is asking much to ask us to believe that the murdering of a girl in cold blood is such a trivial thing to the murderer that in a few months he forgets whether the deed was done in summer or winter!

The Technical night school classes are fairly large ones. That is a good thing. Register, boys; you will be glad in after years that you did so. You will be storing up capacity and power, instead of acquiring idle habits.

Wonder how it is that whenever the Council has an errand to Toronto two or three or four city officials are needed to do it? Must two or three be sent so that one may always be watched? Is it a case of "safety in numbers"?

If that preacher who extracted \$64,000 from his hearers at a missionary meeting had devoted his energies to bill collecting, what a howling success he might have become! Of course none of the contributors of that meeting owed any bills.

No quarter to the tramps and loafers! The city authorities will have the support of the public in making it well understood that Hamilton is no tramps' refuge. Make it clear that those who would eat and lodge here must work, and the gentry will give the city a wide berth.

With 42 patients in residence at the Mountain Sanatorium for Tuberculosis and 40 on the visiting list, the institution is fully justifying its existence. The work done there by Dr. Holbrook is along the most advanced lines and nothing that is known to medical skill is lacking in the treatment of the patients. The work is one that claims the sympathy and support of all.

The great strike in Sweden is turning out to be as disastrous to those engaging in it as we predicted it would. Over 60,000 of the striking workmen find that when they would return to work there is no work for them. The strike has become a lock-out, and there is much dire suffering throughout the country. Would not the methods of reason be better than such attempts at blind force?

In September 371 Toronto school pupils were punished by strapping, while only four were suspended. We are free to confess that we think the strap, well laid on, is vastly more effective in dealing with bad boys than suspension or expulsion. Many a lad grows up to become a penitentiary inmate, because his parents took his part against the teacher, instead of heartily approving of whaling the contumacious out of him.

That "murder confession" by Bedford in London is just near enough to the newspaper narratives of the Kinrade tragedy to give it verisimilitude, with just enough fatal divergencies to give it a very fakey appearance. Bedford will, of course, be held until his story can be looked into. If he gets 60 days in the workhouse for his cleverness or quarters in an insane asylum, it will not be nearly so funny for him.

The fact that the Toronto Mail and Empire is publishing long editorials, protesting against any amendment of the rules of the House, intended to prevent organized construction of business, may probably be taken to indicate that in the absence of any constructive policy, the Tories are considering a renewal of their time-killing tactics of two sessions ago. But whether this be so, or not, the rules should be so amended as to make any such attempt at blocking the business of the country hopeless of success.

It is said Lansdowne is not in good odor with the Unionists, and that ere long he may resign, to be succeeded by Earl Cawdor. Lansdowne is not a Tory—he indignantly disowns the name—and preserves his separation in the Liberal-Unionists. The so-called "Tariff Reformers" do not trust him. He has too much sense to swallow Chamberlainism; he is where he is by force of a queer combination of circumstances. The Tory-Unionists would be glad to get rid of him—if they could afford to lose him. And Mr. Balfour is in a somewhat similar position.

Our Exchanges

HOW DO YOU KNOW?

(London Free Press.)

Death stepped in most inopportunist to remove the honored leader of the Conservatives in Nova Scotia.

WHAT HE GOT.

(Exchange.)

Restaurant Guest—Phe! This place is awfully close! Can't I have a little fresh air?

Waiter (yelling up the lift)—One 'ere! (pause)—Let it be fresh!

A PERFECT EQUIPMENT.

(Exchange.)

Photographer—Now, pleasant expression, please. Just look out of this window at this sausage shop.

Customer—Oh, no, I'm a vegetarian. Photographer—Well, this side, then. Here's a fruit shop.

LET THE CLASSICS STILL HOLD SWAY.

(Megendorfer Blaetter.)

Young Wife—This dish, dearest, is an original composition of my own. Husband—Well, I should father, my pet, that you would cook after the old masters.

DON'T WANT WORK.

(Toronto News.)

There is still to be found within the city limits a small army of unreliable,

unsuitable, incapable men, who refuse to take hard work or to settle down to steady employment.

POLAR ETIQUETTE.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"Madam, could you spare a hand-out or cold bite? I wuz 'it' de man dat discovered de pole."

"Where's yer proofs?"

"De proper thing, mum, is to provide de banquet, and den ask fer de proofs."

OPPOSITE EFFECTS.

(Cleveland Leader.)

"To what does your father attribute his health and success?"

"He always foresaw just what was going to happen next."

"So did my dad. And it worried him to death."

TIED UP THEM.

(London Advertiser.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer says a duke costs the country as much as two Dreadnoughts. The British people are cheerfully putting up for Dreadnoughts, but it looks as though they would not put up with the dukes much longer.

NECESSARY.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)

"Do you regard protection as a business necessity?" demanded the inquisitive person.

"A necessity?" responded the other. "Say, you try running a speakeasy in this town without it, and see where you land!"

BE POLITE.

(Toronto Star.)

Of what use is it to drill a boy in writing, arithmetic and bookkeeping if he is allowed to retain a rudeness of manner and a slovenliness of person that causes a prospective employer to reject him, or an actual employer to dispense with his services as soon as possible?

DIVERSE TACTICS.

(Christian Advocate.)

Both boys had been rude to their mother. She put them to bed earlier than usual, and then complained to their father about them. So he started up the stairs, and they heard him coming.

"Here comes papa," said Maurice. "I'm going to make believe I'm asleep."

"I'm not," said Harry. "I'm going to get up and put something on."

"KEEP SWEET."

(Brantford Expositor.)

One of the speakers who visited Brantford last fall in connection with the Local Option campaign which was then in progress, gave the very sensible advice to those whom he was addressing, "Keep sweet." In short, he urged moderation and forbearance in a campaign which might otherwise be filled with bitterness.

THEN THE JUDGE EXCUSED HIM. (Everybody's Magazine.)

Mr. McGuire was being examined for jury duty in a murder trial.

"Mr. McGuire," asked the judge, "have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar?"

"Oh, have not."

"Have you any conscientious scruples against capital punishment?"

"Said Mr. McGuire with decision: "Not in this case, yer honor."

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The adjourned meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the lecture room, Y. M. C. A., yesterday afternoon. Mr. Adam Brown, President, in the chair. The business transacted was voluminous, being the accumulation of two months' work during the summer, when no meetings were held. A large number of reports by visitors of wards of the society were read, and, as usual, were very satisfactory. Six children were placed out, and six changes made in foster homes in the interest of the children. Messrs. Adam Brown, W. A. Robinson, and William Hunter were appointed delegates to the convention of Charities and Corrections, to be held in Toronto next week.

The crook in the old stick is ill to take out.—Irish.

BOY TORTURED BY ANFUL HUMOR

Almost Covered with Eczema—No Night's Rest for Nearly a Year—Feared Lifelong Disfigurement—All Treatments Failed and Limit of Endurance Seemed Near.

PERFECT RECOVERY IS DUE TO CUTICURA

"With the exception of his hands and feet, my son Clyde (thirteen years old) was almost completely covered with eczema. Physicians treated him for nearly a year without helping him any. While they were very kind and did all in their power, yet nothing seemed to relieve him. And I had tried many remedies sent to me by kind friends but they all failed. His head, face, and neck were covered with large scabs which he would rub until they fell off. Then blood and matter would run out and that would be worse. Many a time he looked as if his ears would drop off. Friends coming to see him said that if he got well he would be disgraced for life."

"When it seemed as if he could possibly stand it no longer, I decided to try Cuticura. I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. I used them in the evening and that was the first night for nearly a year that he slept. The next morning he awoke to find that he had never had so good a night's sleep. I treated him twice a day for six months and at present he has a fine complexion and not a scar on his body. This story may seem overdrawn, but neither words nor pen can describe Clyde's suffering and how he looked. Our leading physician, Dr. Eiss, recommends the Cuticura Remedies for eczema. Mrs. Alice Cockburn, Shiloh, O., June 11, 1907."

Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap and weekly dressings with Cuticura stop flaking hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with nourishment, loosen the scalp skin, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all other remedies fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatments for Eczema of Scalp, Face, Neck, Arms, Chest, and Groin. Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Sores, and Cuticura Resolvent (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills) to Purify the Blood. Get the Cuticura Remedies at the World's Best Drug Store, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

Small Free Cuticura Book on Eczema, Scabies, and Itch.

FINE CONCERT

By Ladies' Aid Society of Emerald St. Church.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Emerald Street Methodist Church held its first entertainment for the season in the church last night. The programme was well carried out in every particular, and each performer received a hearty encore, and responded in fine style. The cold, wet weather interfered somewhat with the attendance. A fair sized audience, however, greeted the talent, and each seemed to enjoy the delightful entertainment to the full. The following was the programme:

Organ solo—Hymn with variations . . . Mr. George Goddard.
Song—Should He Upbraid . . . Bishop Mrs. Faskin McDonald.
Reading—Ojibwa . . . Pauline Johnson.
Song—Were I a Bird . . . F. Logan.
Song—Phyllis . . . F. Logan.
Song—Lift Thine Eyes . . . F. Logan.
Piano solo—La Pense . . . Hammud Miss Belle Cox.
Song—I Love You . . . Miss Groves.
Song—Were I a Bird . . . F. Logan.
Song—Phyllis . . . F. Logan.
Song—Lift Thine Eyes . . . F. Logan.
Reading—A Kindergarten Tot . . . Miss Irene Bastedo.
Piano duet . . . Misses Hazel Rickards and Irene Minor.
Song—You . . . Mrs. Faskin McDonald.
Reading—The Quarrel . . . Tennyson Miss Irene Bastedo.
The Maple Leaf was sung by the artists, the audience joining in the chorus, at the close. Mr. George Goddard was the accompanist.

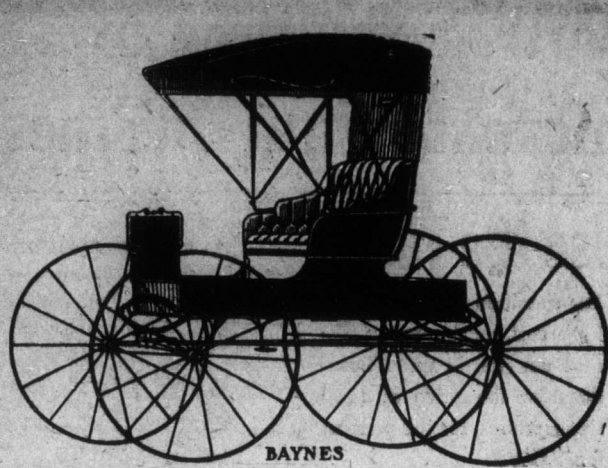
The Road That Gets There.

The commanding position of the Grand Trunk Railway System in connection with the transportation service of the Province of Ontario is well illustrated by the fact that in this premier province of Canada there are 14 incorporated cities, every one of which is located on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway. There are 100 incorporated towns, 25 of which are exclusively on the Grand Trunk Railway, and 43 others are reached by the tracks of the Grand Trunk. The incorporated villages number 66, of which 35 are exclusively on the Grand Trunk, and 13 additional reached by the tracks of the Grand Trunk.

It is easy to see how Canada's pioneer double track railway, with its unsurpassed roadbed, high grade passenger coaches, etc., is the popular Ontario line. Service wins, and the Grand Trunk serves Ontario well.

MEN LINE-WALKERS.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir—We notice in this evening's press, and are pleased to know that our city police have started a crusade against young girls who walk the streets at night, but, surely there is a grave omission in that men "line-walkers" are not also mentioned? In the light of the recent undisputed exposures of the holding by men, and for the use of men, of many thousands of girls and women in actual compulsory slavery, on this continent—it cannot be possible that our authorities believe that the girls are the only guilty or most guilty parties in our



BAYNES

FOR fear that my real friends—and those who allege they are—because they think I've got money—may forget the line of business I'm engaged in, and so that you'll all remember this essential thing, I've gone to the expense of having the above portrait made to impress the matter indelibly upon your minds.

NOS. 71 and 73 KING ST. WEST

Is where I'm now domiciled—early in the morning and late at night, and friends, I want to tell you I've something good—I've the finest line of Vehicles to show you that was ever opened up in this city.

Road Wagons Surreys Top Buggies Sleighs
Runabouts Gigs Democrats Jumpers

And a full line of everything in vehicle ware. Remember!—I told you in a former communication in this same space what success depended on—and sure, I fitted myself out accordingly. I've got quality, design—and where I do the most good—price. If I sell you a road wagon for \$75, and it lasts you ten years, and were you to buy another make for \$60 and it lasts but for five years, see? Now, this isn't a bid for price—I can do just what I say I can. And you who know me, know that what I say is so. Respectfully yours,

JAMES SCHUTZ



Broken Lenses Promptly Replaced

No prescription required if you have the broken parts. We can read a broken lens just as easy as we can read a letter on a piece of paper. We grind our own lenses, do it right and do it quick.

I. B. ROUSE, Optician
111 King Street East.

More Matter of Time.
"I say, waiter," said a guest in a Boston restaurant, "have you any fried oysters?"

"No, sir," replied the home-grown bash-slinger, "but we have some oysters that are susceptible of being fried."

Thursday, Oct.
14, 1909

SHEA'S

May Manton
Patterns All 10c

SHEA'S FOR MILLINERY

More \$5 Hats for Thursday

Beautifully becoming Shapes, absolutely correct styles, but not extreme, on excellent imported felt shapes, trimmed with panne velvet and moire silk, wings and mounts, \$7 to \$9 values. Shea price each . . . \$5.00

Hats at \$6.75 and \$8.50

The most fashionable and stylish headwear you can get, even if you paid a third more for it, each \$8.50 and \$6.75

Hat Shapes by the Hundred

Every conceivable style of shape and every fashionable color, plain shapes and covered shapes, medium styles, dainty styles, some extreme styles, but every one correct, of them direct imported, beginning at 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50, with every between price to . . . \$3.75

Women's Suits A Sale at \$15.00

Just purchased at a sharp discount, Women's Suits, made of Cheviots, Venetians and Broadcloths, silk-lined, long coats, beautifully hung skirts, jet buttons, black, mole, brown, navy, green; \$15 worth \$20.00 anywhere, on sale to-morrow for each . . . \$15

Women's Suits \$22.50

Broadcloth, satin lined, swell coats, extra long, nicely trimmed, strictly man tailored and a bargain, \$22.50 at, each . . . \$22.50

Women's Skirts \$3.49 Worth \$5

Made of Panamas and cloths, in black and all the good colors, pleated and finished with jet buttons, worth easily \$5.00, Thursday for . . . \$3.49

Shea's for Mantles---Always

Coats \$6.75 Thursday

Made of all-wool Cheviots, well lined, braid trimmed, velvet collar, semi-fitted, black and color; worth \$10.00; Thursday for . . . \$6.75

Coats \$10.95 Thursday

Made of plain and rough cloths, full ulster length, black and color and fitted backs, lined; worth \$15; Thursday for . . . \$10.95

Coats \$15.00 Thursday

Made from fine Broadcloths and Kerseys, blacks and colors, plain and braided; sizes 32 to 46; worth \$20.00, Thursday each . . . \$15

Women's Waists--Tailored

Made of Cashmere Lustre and Vesting, black, white, cream and colored, every one of them real Shea value at \$1.00, \$1.50 and up . . . \$2.25

Knitted Corset Covers 25c

Long sleeves, fitted and splendid quality, should be 35c, Shea's value for each . . . 25c
All Wool Knitted Corset Covers, each . . . 75c

Striped Flannelette 13/2c

The best 36-in width, striped flannelette, very firm and good weight, and patterns, actual 15c value, to-day, Thursday . . . 13/2c

Bleached Table Linens

72-inch Double Damask, pure flax Grass Bleached, Thanksgiving sale prices.
\$1.00 Damask . . . 75c
\$1.50 Damask . . . \$1.10
\$1.75 Damask . . . \$1.39