

THE HAMILTON TIMES

MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1909.

THE POWER DECISION.

The question to be decided at tonight's Council meeting is one that may prove of immense importance to this city for a generation to come. If the aldermen are guided solely by a desire to safeguard the city's interests in the power bargain, they will leave nothing to chance, but will insist upon such a proviso being inserted in the contract as will in the opinion of the City Solicitor leave the city free to take or refuse further electric power from any source which it may choose, AND STIPULATE FOR THIS FREEDOM FOR A SUFFICIENTLY LONG TIME TO ENABLE US TO ASCERTAIN BEYOND QUESTION HOW MUCH POWER FURNISHED BY THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION IS GOING TO COST US. It should require no argument to convince any reasonable man that this is the proper course for the Council to pursue.

Objections on the part of the Commission to agreeing to such a proviso arise from no other cause than LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN ITS OWN ESTIMATES OF THE PRICE OF POWER. If it does not trust its own estimates, why should the Council take the ratepayers' money for 30 years to come in such a gamble? That is for the aldermen to consider. In private business such a proposition would not receive a moment's consideration.

If the Commission and the engineers and legal advisers had reasonable hope that in practice its estimates of prices, or better, would be realized, it would be not only willing, but eager, to induce Hamilton to enter the scheme by taking 1,000 h.p. with the option of increasing its orders in two or four years. That it objects to permitting us to sample the goods before contracting absolutely for a 30-years' supply ought to render any sane alderman or ratepayer wary of the enterprise.

In other respects Hamilton appears to be discriminated against—notably in the matter of line charge. Berlin, for instance, has power brought to its door. The estimate of annual line cost for Berlin is \$2,000 a year less than for Hamilton, although each takes 1,000 h.p., and although Berlin is very much farther from the Falls than is this city. The aldermen might reasonably consider why Berlin should be given this \$2,000 advantage over us. There are many other points in the scheme to which objection might be taken. These are sufficient to show that an effort is being made to force Hamilton into the contract on terms which make the city a burden-bearer for the other municipalities. It behooves the Council to brush aside all influences that would militate against the most careful safeguarding of the rights and interests of Hamilton and its people. This is not a time for careless bargaining. Let the ratepayers watch closely the actions of their municipal representatives, and mark those who are willing to sacrifice their interests to this ill-starred scheme.

NO TARIFF WAR.

We have been hearing a good deal about the terrors in store for Canada as the result of the discriminatory clauses of the new United States tariff. Politicians on the other side not gifted with an intimate knowledge of Canadian affairs, and with minds naturally narrowed by the protective tariff theory, have flourished the new tariff like the bludgeon of the bully with the object of scaring Canada into meek submission to their rapacious plans. But the real statesmen of the republic, the men who have some knowledge of their neighbors, their condition and attitude, take a more reasonable view of things. Canada is not to be scared; bulldozing is not an influence to which she yields readily; and Canada is too good a customer, and holds too many trumps in the international trade game to be easily flouted.

From Washington comes an intimation that there will be no foolish tariff war. The United States Tariff Commission is expected to find a way to avert anything of the kind. The Tariff Commission will of course find that the Canadian preference for British goods is a family affair, of which it has no right to take cognizance, and that, therefore, it is not "undue discrimination" against the United States. It is even thought that means will be found to make Provincial regulations as to the export of pulpwood cut on Crown lands, quite innocuous to the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. The Washington administration takes the view that the trouble clauses of the new tariff place entire power in the hands of President Taft. He is made sole judge of what is undue discrimination. This is probably the correct view. If so, there is little doubt that President Taft's large good sense will discover a way to avoid wasteful and unnecessary tariff wars growing out of the machinations of the combines who prepared the Payne-Aldrich schedules. It is hardly to be thought that any responsible statesman would lend himself to plunging the two countries into such a trade unsettlement as would certainly follow any attempt to apply the discriminatory provisions of the new United States tariff to coerce the Dominion.

Sir James Whitney has been telling the temperance people how his heart aches to help them to secure prohibition. Perhaps a good many of his hearers thought he might make a beginning by removing that three-fifths handicap to their efforts, which he placed on the statute book.

LET THE READER JUDGE.

In its role of journalistic betrayer of the city in the power matter, the Hamilton Herald, on Saturday, said:

Let us say, then, that the Herald has never declared that it would be unwise for the city to accept the Hydro contract. It has never said anything even which could be construed to mean that it would be unwise for the city to accept the Hydro contract. If we knew how to make the contradiction any flatter, we would do so.

Liars should have long memories. Our readers can be trusted to understand the meaning of simple English words. This was the Herald's characterization of the Hydro contract before the "influence" that took it over to the side against the city's interests was exercised upon it.

The Herald regrets to say that, in its opinion, the form of contract is not what it ought to be.

Another weak feature of the Hydro contract is the clause which binds the municipal corporation to take power exclusively from the Commission during the continuance of the contract. * * * We do not think it would be prudent for this city voluntarily to cut itself off from another source of supply.

The contract which it thus condemned with "regret," is the contract it is scheming to betray the city into today. The monopoly feature which it candidly said was one which it would not be prudent for us to agree to is what it is to-day urging the Council to sign and abusing the Times and the Mayor for objecting to.

Who is the "liar" in the case?

"POWERS" AND "RIGHTS."

The Victoria Colonist is a Conservative newspaper, but it is laboring under no delusion as to the constitutional issue raised by the budget in Great Britain. Discussing a suggestion that the Lords might lay the budget on the table until there has been an appeal to the people, it points out that unless a budget becomes law during the session in which it is introduced, it automatically ceases to exist. Therefore to lay it on the table and to reject it means one and the same thing. Our contemporary observes that a great many people do not seem to have yet grasped the situation presented. It should be kept in mind that the power of the hereditary chamber to reject any measure submitted to it is admitted. Its right to reject money bills is the question in dispute. Our contemporary puts it briefly in this form:

The issue is not between the Liberals and the Conservatives, but between the two Houses of Parliament. The issue is not between one sort of taxation and another, but as to the authority to declare what the taxes shall be.

The issue is not as to the power of the Lords to refuse to give the budget the force of law, but as to their right to refuse to do so.

The similarity of the rights and powers of the two Houses in Great Britain and in Canada suggests to our contemporary an illustration from the working of our own Parliament. It says:

Let us apply this principle to a possible case. The Canadian Senate at the present time is Liberal by a very large majority. If at the next general election the Conservatives should come into power, the political relation of the Canadian House of Parliament would be the same, with names reversed, as are the political relations of the two British Houses of Parliament. Let it be supposed that the Conservative House of Commons would desire a new tariff. Will any one contend that the Liberal Senate would have the right to throw it out? It would have the power to do so, for no bill can become law in Canada without the consent of both Houses; but to have a power to do a thing and to have the right to do it are not the same. We think that by bringing the case home to Canada in this way we give Canadian readers a better idea of the issue which may be raised in the United Kingdom. The fact that the peerage is an hereditary order does not alter the case. A peer owes his elevation in the first instance to the Crown just as a senator does, the only constitutional difference between a peer and senator being that the former's descendants inherit his place in Parliament, while the latter's do not.

In Canada we depend largely upon the letter of a written constitution. In Great Britain no such document exists. The constitution there, like Topsy, has "just grown." The right of the Lords in this matter rests upon precedent; and by a long series of precedents it has been well established that they have no business to meddle with money bills. Among those whose opinion is worth considering, it is not open to dispute that the Lords will overstep their rights in attempting to overrule the Commons on the budget. Exasperated as they are, we hardly think they will attempt to do so. But, in any event, if the issue be raised, their aristocratic lordships may have an opportunity of dealing with "the common people" whom they hold in so much contempt.

Those who put forward the contention that if Canada's navy is to be built in Canada there will be openings for graft and abuse of patronage have an exceedingly weak case; and if nothing further can be advanced against Canada spending the money for its navy in its own country, it would have been better for them to remain silent. Every time money is spent or offices filled by the Government, opportunities for graft and abuse of patronage occur. Should we, therefore, refuse to maintain the country's public service, to construct public works, or to fill the public offices? To ask such a question is to confound these foolish carpers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Greek naval mutiny was quickly subdued, but the conditions of which it was but an indication still remain. King George's throne does not seem to be particularly stable.

The Customs receipts for the last seven months have increased by \$6,838,614 over the same period of last year. Indications are that Canada has weathered the brief period of stringency.

"Mickey" Ions, of Toronto, who kicked a player during a game of lacrosse at Scarborough Beach, has been sentenced to 10 days in jail without the option of a fine. Such a punishment should help toward keeping sport decent and clean.

The Street Railway Company has had a good quarter, nearly \$8,000 better than the same quarter of last year, and the gain for the three quarters is slightly over \$16,000. But it is still a good deal below the 10 per cent. regular increase which the Stewart faction counted on and for which the benefits of street railway extension were sacrificed.

Hon. Mackenzie King, replying to the Canadian Federation of Labor, expresses his willingness to recommend the application of the Lemieux Act to the settlement of labor disputes in whatever particular trades ask to be brought under its provisions. Here is an opportunity for the labor organizations to manifest their confidence in the justice of their demands.

The Herald now endeavors to explain away its condemnation of the Hydro monopoly contract (before it entered the service of the city's enemies) by saying that it "expressed the opinion that the municipalities should be at liberty to obtain power elsewhere in cases of emergency." Judas of old did not aggravate his crime by any such pitiful explanations. He went out and hanged himself.

Birmingham, England, has been testing calcium chloride for the laying of dust on the streets. The result of tests extending over considerable time is thus given by the judges:

We are of opinion that the results of the tests of calcium chloride applied in granular form by the "dry" method have shown that it is a very effective dust layer, and, provided no ill effects are experienced in winter as a consequence of the treatment, we are of opinion it is a cheaper and preferable process to that of street watering, which, as now carried out, is undoubtedly very injurious to macadamized roads.

Mr. Tamura, a Japanese commissioner to Canada, and a Christian, when asked whether the Japanese would remain true to the theology of the West, said: "I will not discuss your theology as it may present serious problems. But if you will ask me whether the Japanese will, if largely left alone by the West, be true to the teachings of Christ, I will not hesitate to give you an affirmative answer. We Japanese Christians want less theology and more Christianity." Now there should be a hint here for our missionary societies in their work in the East.

The latest device suggested to save the Lords from humiliation is a referendum on the budget. The Toronto Mail and Empire would have such a referendum taken, adding: "Parliament need not be prorogued in order to have this vote taken. A short adjournment would suffice. If the answer of the people should be in the negative, the Government would have to abandon the bill, for it could then be certain that the Lords would not pass it." It says this procedure would avoid any question of the rights and powers of the Lords as to finance bills. How very innocent! Is it not clear that to propose such a thing is to ask the popular House to give up its admitted supremacy with regard to those very bills?

Our Exchanges

A HOUSE MARINE.
(London Advertiser.)
How is Mr. McLaughlin on the navy question? Most likely at sea.

ALL WORKING.
(Toronto News.)
The Labor Gazette reports most Canadian trades and industries active during September, very little unemployment being noted in any quarter.

SEEING DOUBLE.
(Toronto News.)
Mars, it seems, has two moons, thus vindicating the judgment as well as the eyesight of many a man who has seen that many before he gets home from lodge.

MILITARISM A PERIL.
(Detroit Free Press.)
We do not need large bodies of soldiers in this country. A force enough for police purposes and to serve as a nucleus in time of danger is all the United States requires for peace. A great standing army is a great standing threat.

COOK HAS THE MONEY.
(Kingston Whig.)
While Peary has been fussing and fuming, and spending his time in a futile effort to discredit his opponent, Cook has been travelling from place to place as fast as express trains can carry him, and he has been taking in \$3,000 to \$4,000 a night. He has a business manager who has a keen appreciation of the coin of the country, and if he has not already cleared \$100,000 or \$150,000 by his lectures and talks it will be surprising.

THE INJUSTICE TO THE FARMERS.
(Financial Post.)
The solicitors of the Hydro-Electric Commission continue to serve notices on

farmers that they will proceed to arbitration, if the offers are not accepted, in face of this decision of the courts, which for the time being at all events has disposed of the point. If the solicitor for a private company or railway were guilty of such sharp practice, he would be quickly called to account. It is pretended by the Hydro-Electric Commission that the protests and physical efforts for the defence of their property are inspired by the electrical interests. One does not find the farmers in various districts driving off invading troops and forks unless there is treachery or trickery. If any private corporation had attempted to do what the Ontario Government officials are now doing, there would be a rebellion fomented all along the transmission line by an indignant press. Now any paper which takes its case in the interest of equity or common fairness is accused of being in the pay of the electric corporations.

MISSIONARIES TO JAPAN.

(Canadian Courier.)
You may have noticed possibly that a member of the Japanese Commission, which is visiting Canada, who happens to be a Christian, endorses Mr. Preston's contention that missionary work in Japan should be conducted by native preachers. They are at once cheaper and more effective. They understand both the people and the language; while the foreigner must be a genius who gets to understand either in any very short time after his arrival. I presume that the Canadian missionary authorities will say in reply that the seed must be carried from Christian countries to the Japanese Christian is himself a product of missionary effort—though the truth may be that he caught the fire at college in either Britain or the United States—and that, so long as the Christian missionaries supply most of the money for missionary work in the Flowery Kingdom, they will keep their hands off the strings and their men in the field. Still it is likely that the bulk of the subscribers will prefer efficiency to everything else, and that, if they once become convinced that the exported missionaries are more and do less than the native preachers, they will demand a native missionary force, even if the sinews of war continue to come from the outside world.

REFORMATION.

Luther Anniversary Celebrated in German Lutheran Church.

The members and adherents of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church turned out in large numbers yesterday morning and evening to attend the anniversary of the Reformation. The pastor, Rev. H. Rembe, occupied the pulpit at both services, and preached two instructive and helpful sermons. In the morning he based his theme on the words, "And God said, let there be light; and there was light." (Genesis i. 3.) He explained how the Reformation was achieved by adherence to these few words. The lessons of the Reformation on which he spoke were, first, the remembrance of the past; second, admonition for the present; and, third, the promise of the future. In speaking of the past, the time of the Reformation—he pointed out how Luther had showed the people the road to salvation and the right doctrine of the Bible. But he continued, Luther had only preached the true Gospel to others after having first learned and lived by it himself. In regard to the admonition for the present, he said that since Luther had opened the way to the complete reformation of the church, it was the duty of every Christian person to follow, and to regard the Bible as a real household book for everyone. The Reformation was undertaken by Luther had made it possible for every person to live in the light of the true Gospel. In referring to the promise for the future, the speaker showed how all could live eternally with God if they only lived in this earth according to the word which he so boldly offered.

In the evening Rev. H. Rembe spoke on the death of Luther, and in relation to it read copies of a number of letters written to him by various people the night he died, Feb. 18, 1546. He explained how the letters proved the fallacy of the statement made by Roman Catholics that the death of Luther was a violent and self-inflicted one, which they attributed to his defiance of the Church of Rome. It had been further proved, said the speaker, by people who were at his bedside, that his end was quiet and peaceful, and his death was caused by a wound received while teaching the Gospel.

After the evening service a meeting was called to organize a local branch of the Sick Benefit Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada. The following officers were elected: Rev. H. Rembe, President; E. Witthuhn, Vice-President; A. Ramsperger, Secretary; John W. Bartmann, Treasurer.

FORTH FIRST.

A happy Halloween to Forth! Though only Forth, he's first in worth. When'er his patrons' pumps run dry, Friend Forth is always first to try To fetch them Forth the very first Of Adam's wine to quench their thirst. (Adam's always wears the crown In every region of renown.)

But not of course the crown of treating At any "hole and corner meeting"; Though Catarracts of it, bright and booming, For Forth are always first forthcoming; And so, beyond and past surmises, He wins both Forth and foremost prizes, Halloween, 1909.

TEMPERANCE REFORM CLRB.

Rev. H. Edgar Allen, of Victoria Avenue Baptist Church, gave a temperance address at the Gospel Temperance Reform meeting, Sunday afternoon to a fair audience. Mr. Allen argued that signing the pledge was helpful to the young and to the old. He referred to an instance in his own life wherein the bit of blue ribbon prevented the invitation to drink with him. He said he was resolved to do so, and he further said that he knew the benefits of having the arms of the Everlasting Father around him. Mr. Rolfe, president of the society, occupied the chair, and complimented the speaker. Mrs. Hardy and Mrs. Smith sang duet. Miss Jessie Smith accompanied on the piano, and every one present enjoyed a pleasant hour.

A FAMOUS CHAPEL.

Venice, Nov. 1.—It has been decided to begin reconstruction of the famous chapel of the Rosary, which was erected to commemorate the battle of Lepanto, a naval victory won in 1571 by the Italian and Spanish fleets over the Turks. The chapel was badly damaged by fire in 1867.

Amusements

Fair sized audiences greeted Marguerite Clark on Saturday at the Grand, when the popular comedienne made her first appearance here as a star on the legitimate stage. Hamilton audiences have a warm spot in their hearts for this dainty little actress, she having made many friends through her work in musical comedy when seen here on former occasions with De Wolf Hopper.

From the appreciative reception accorded her, it is safe to say that Miss Clark will win success in her new departure.

The comedy is founded on a short story by Dorothy, and although the plot is slight, Miss Clark made the most of it, and made a most winsome and captivating Sally, Robert Dempster, as Giles, made a satisfactory lover, and the rest of the support was fair.

The staging of the play was elaborate, the scene being laid in the picturesque Devonshire country, and the costumes were quite in keeping. Miss Clark received several handsome floral tributes.

"HAVANA" AT THE GRAND.
"Havana," the London Gaiety and New York Casino musical comedy, which holds the record for the longest run in New York during the past season, will be seen here for the first time at the Grand to-morrow and Wednesday evenings.

The chief character in the play is Samuel Nix, the boss of the American yacht Wasp. This vessel puts in at Havana just at the time when a revolution is brewing. Nix goes ashore and has difficulty in escaping his wife, whom he deserted in the same town seven years before. His queer antics cause him to be mistaken for a friend of the revolutionary party, and, much against his will, he is made a conspirator. He is arrested and about to be shot when his wife manages to save him. All of the scenes are laid in Havana, which gives ample opportunity for wonderful pictures and a wealth of gorgeous costumes. Many people will doubtless remember the piece on account of its music, more especially the "Hello, People, Hello," number, which is the most discussed song of the year. Another song hit is "How Did the Bird Know That?" The piece will be given here in its entirety, with the largest musical cast ever seen on the local stage. Seats are selling and there is every indication of large audiences at both performances.

"BEVERLY."

Robert M. Baker's excellent dramatization of George Barr McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark" is to be seen at the Grand next Thursday night under the title of "Beverly." It is the same play and production that was offered here last season and gave undoubted satisfaction. That the story is melodramatic does not in the least detract from its sterling character, and Grand patrons will no doubt revel in the thrills with which it is replete. "Beverly" is well fitted to interest all who care for stories of this kind, and which are clean and wholesome, with strong heart interest. It is an admirable production, and should attract a large audience on its return, as it is doing an immense business everywhere. The sale of seats opens to-morrow morning.

"THE BARRIER."

Theatre-goers who read Rex Beach's "The Spoilers" will want to witness the dramatization of his second Alaskan romance, "The Barrier," which will be presented by Klaw & Erlanger, the famous producers of "Ben Hur," for the first time for two nights, Friday and Saturday, and Saturday matinee, at the Grand. "The Barrier" is the romantic story of a young U. S. army officer and the daughter of an Alaskan trader, who had an Indian common law wife, or a squaw as they say out west. The officer is one of the blue bloods of Ken-



Scene from "Havana" to be seen at the Grand Opera House, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

tucky, and loves what he supposes to be an Indian blood-bred girl. In this remarkable play the audience are keenly made to feel the "life" in Alaska as it is today, for the author's knowledge of that far distant country is universally acknowledged, all the characters having been drawn from real life. The sale of seats will open Wednesday morning.

ROYAL WELSH LADIES.
A justly celebrated choir is coming to Hamilton to give a concert on Wednesday night. It is the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir. It is now in Canada and has already achieved fame in this country. Last week it was in Montreal and the Herald of that city, of the 26th, said:

"Sincere congratulations are due to Mr. J. W. Shaw for having opened his season with such a wholly delightful and meritorious musical feature as the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir proved to be last night. If one may hope that it will set a standard for the balance of the season, musical programmes in store, in addition to those already announced.

The choir is unique, as far as Canadian audiences are concerned, at least. It consists of but twenty voices, but every voice is a voice of fine quality—every voice is one of natural beauty; and not one has been spoiled by bad training. Natural production, natural singing—nothing artificial, nothing that of necessity detracts from the volume, the purity or the quality of the organ. The result is that these twenty singers not

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WARSHIP SALE.

Turkey Wants to Get Rid of Part of Her Navy.

Five of Her War Vessels to be Sold For Scrap Iron.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Iron and steel manufacturers have received requests from the Turkish government to submit offers for one of the most notable piles of scrap iron ever put up for sale, nearly one half of the Ottoman navy. It is appeared on paper. On Nov. 11 bids will be received by the post for the sale of five battleships. Their construction made Turkey the third naval power in the world, their destruction, at a time when the country ranks near the bottom of the list of naval powers, is a step by the new regime to reach the empire's prestige. New ships will take the place of the discarded ones. The battleships offered for sale are the Asinieh, the Mesoudieh, the Osmanieth, the Orkanieh and the Hamidieh. The ships are one type, being of 6,400 tons displacement and bearing an inch armor. They carry 4-inch guns and had a speed of 14 knots an hour.

Sir Richard Gamble, of the British navy, with a number of subordinate English officers are now engaged in reorganizing the Turkish navy. They have decreed that the policy of pretence must end and at the same time the names of the five vessels are striking from the list of battleships as ineffective. They would be sold to the highest bidder as junk.

The dealers throughout the world have been invited to bid.

GOOD TIMES.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Prosperity, according to a statement issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. During September the business of the country and the movement of the railway freight cars reached proportions which excited those of the same month last year. In fact the Bulletin declares, while the number of idle cars at the end of last month had not altogether disappeared, there were indications that a car shortage would quickly develop.

\$5,000 LIMERICK PRIZE.

The winning of it—ease the pain of the corn, but "Putnam's" will ease, cure and prevent corns and warts. Guarantee goes with every bottle of "Putnam's." Use other.

When a boy says he feels sick on a holiday he really is.