

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1909.

YESTERDAY'S U. S. ELECTIONS.

The elections in the United States yesterday resulted in a few surprises. There were only three Governorships contested with results as were expected. Rhode Island and Massachusetts elected Republicans, and Virginia, a Democrat. The election in Maryland dealt with the constitutional amendment, the object of which was to disfranchise the colored population. It was defeated for the second time.

The greatest interest was taken in the city elections. In New York Judge Gaynor, the Democratic candidate, has been chosen as Mayor by a plurality of about 70,000 in a three-cornered fight, Bannard, the Republican candidate, and Hearst, the so-called Independent candidate, running in that order. Hearst being 25,000 behind Bannard. The so-called Municipal Reformers were entirely swamped. It is doubtful, however, whether good government in New York would have been gained by their success; while Hearst's election would have been a calamity. Judge Gaynor, Mayor-elect, is at least a man of character, having the respect of the community, and the same is to be said of Mr. Bannard.

In San Francisco, Haney, who led the forces for the purification of the city, appears to have been defeated, and the old gang which represents the Schultz influence is in power. In Indianapolis the fight was one largely between the liquor interests and the reform element, and victory perches on the latter's banner. In Buffalo the Democrats have elected Fuhrmann Mayor. In Cleveland Tom L. Johnson went down before Baehr. Cleveland, it will be remembered, has for some years been kept in a turmoil by Johnson's socialistic street railway schemes. The settlement of the street railway difficulty a short time ago was a crushing defeat for Johnson, and his personal deposition has followed rapidly. Johnson is a man of much ability, and is generally regarded as clean; but his extravagant municipal ownership notions have led to his downfall. In Philadelphia the "Municipal Reformers" also went down to defeat.

FAIR PLAY OR NO DEAL.

The Hamilton Herald asserts that the Hydro-Electric Commission "will undoubtedly refuse" to insert in the power contract the clauses protecting the city from the monopoly features of the Hydro agreement and guaranteeing to the advantages arising from our greater nearness to the Falls as compared with the other contracting municipalities. That was the one question at issue at Monday night's meeting of the Council. All the aldermen would have voted for the contract for 1,000 horse-power, if these protective clauses had been inserted to guard the city's rights. The shameless anti-Hamilton organ rejoices that Mr. Lobb's fine Italian hand eliminated these conditions specified for by the city, on the advice of Solicitor Waddell, as necessary to the protection of the city and its ratepayers. And after gloating over the idea that the Commission will refuse us that reasonable measure of justice, it says:

What will the Council do then? It meets next Monday evening, and in the meantime the Commission will have refused to comply with the demands which the Council decided last night to make. No alderman will then have any excuse for voting against the Hydro contract on the plea that perhaps better terms might be exacted from the Commission.

The object of the dastardly conspirators is clearly indicated by their organ. The Commission, loaded up by the traitor element within the camp, is to be induced to refuse to agree to contract for 1,000 horse-power, exempting us from monopoly fetters and agreeing to give us the advantage which should be ours because of our nearness to the source of supply, and this refusal is to be made an argument in support of committing the city to the monopoly gamble in its entirety. This is what those who stand ready to sell out to the ratepayers and involve the city in a contract that will cost us hundreds of thousands of dollars have been working for. And some of the aldermen who voted with the minority on Monday night have strangely enough, failed to see through their game!

The duty of the honest aldermen is clear. They must insist on the safeguarding clauses. To do less would be to prove false to their trust and to betray the interests of the city. And if the Commission refuses to safeguard us, the Council should have nothing to do with the scheme. If the aldermen had shown more loyalty to the city—more solidarity in insisting on civic interests first—Lobb and his fellows would not have made their attempt; and the protecting clauses would have been readily agreed to. Let the aldermen stand for these clauses or no deal.

The National Geographic Society of the United States has examined Commander Peary's polar data, and unhesitatingly declares its confidence in his having reached the Pole. Peary may not be scooping in the money as Cook is doing, but the world believes him to be honest.

GOOD FOR THE G. T. R.

The Grand Trunk half-yearly report contains some interesting data bearing upon the business of the road for the first half of 1908. The earnings from passengers, mails and express, freight and other receipts amounted to \$2,886,468 as compared with \$2,854,787 in the same half of 1908, an increase of \$31,681.

There was a decrease of \$21,684 from passengers and \$1,761 from mails and express, while there were increases of \$24,947 and \$10,178 respectively from freight and "other receipts."

It is worth noting that the average per ton per mile rate on the entire freight business done was 0.66 of a cent, as compared with 0.69 of a cent for the corresponding half year of 1908. The United States official statistics give the freight rate averages per ton per mile in that country as 0.753 in 1898; 0.782 in 1907, and 0.765 in 1908.

TAXATION EVILS.

The expenditures of national, state and municipal governments continue to steadily increase, and the hunt for new subjects of taxation becomes yearly more keen. The French Chambers are now trying to enact into law an extremely drastic income tax bill, the terms of which are very confusing to the average layman. It has already become apparent that if this measure becomes law, it will have the effect of driving very many foreign residents of leisure and wealth domiciled there, out of the country. It is said that at present many of these foreign residents are simply awaiting events and taking on their houses or flats year by year, instead of renewing on the usual conditions, namely, leases of three, six or nine years, with the option of giving notice to leave six months before the expiration of the first or the second period. Most, if not all, of these persons are in comfortable circumstances, if, indeed, they are not wealthy, and the reason is that they are to be hard hit by the new tax. A concrete illustration is furnished in the case of a foreign resident who was warned by the landlord that the renewal of his lease would, if the bill became law, imply a considerable addition in the matter of taxation. As this person, although paying a pretty heavy rent, a matter of \$100 to \$150, could not possibly be described as rich, it was a kind and thoughtful act on the landlord's part. This good example will no doubt be followed by others.

The feature of the measure which will more immediately affect foreign residents, who do not own real estate in France, is what is called the "Complementary tax." In cases where the income is derived from abroad, that is to say, outside France, the complementary tax for people who are domiciled in the country is estimated on every item of that income. Here are some figures which illustrate its working: "Persons living by their toil will, if they reside in Paris, have to pay to the state in the case of earnings amounting to £400 per annum 160 francs; for earnings of £600 per annum, 410 francs; of £800, 710 francs; of £1,000, 1,060 francs; and for £2,000, 3,050 francs, or £122, the ratio being progressive. But the local Paris taxes have also to be borne in mind, and as they are about equal to those paid to the state, each item may be doubled for convenience when the total amount is calculated. With regard to other sources of income, a full declaration will also have to be made, and any attempt to represent them as being smaller than they really are will be visited with dire pains and penalties, sometimes amounting almost to downright confiscation. In many cases bankers will be consulted about operations which they may have carried out for persons having accounts with them, and all sorts of other questions will be asked."

Foreigners who have domiciles abroad, but reside in France, are not allowed to escape. Their income is calculated at the rate of seven times the sum that they pay for their house or flat in rental. This somewhat arbitrary system would work out to cause much hardship. Take the case of a Hamilton man who has to pay \$25 a month for his house. According to this French system it would be assumed that his income was \$175 a month. The French tax on his assumed income would be 4 per cent. to the state, and 4 per cent. to the city, a total of 8 per cent. Naturally this kind of taxation will drive away capital, and discourage the coming of men with money to spend among the people.

What seems to be needed—not only in France, but much nearer home—is less government and less squandering of money by the people who exercise over us the right of direct taxation. Moreover, the men who make our tax laws stand badly in need of education. They should be brought to realize that taxes are not a blessing, but an evil—a necessary one, of course, but one which should be held down to a minimum—and that the imposition of taxes upon any product of industry or the money which it represents is so much of a burden to be borne by the community, so much of a handicap to progress and prosperity.

Hon. John S. Hendrie is a member of the Ontario Government and a member of the Hydro-Electric Commission. Why should he have his knife in Hamilton? Is not he ashamed of the course of the commission toward this city?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If the price of raw cotton continues to rise as it has done recently, the masses may be driven to wear silk.

How does that man Cooper come to be kept informed as to Lobb's letters to the Council before even the civic officials and the Mayor know? Looks streaky!

Now Bedford repudiates his "confession" of the Kinrade murder in toto. Being that fellow out and run him as a Hydro alderman. He would poll the solid vote.

It is amusing to see the disgraced anti-Hamilton power organ abusing Ald. Peregrine for quoting the cost of the power transmission at the figures boasted of by the Hamilton Herald!

England has 1,244,558 "superfluous" women, or women who have not secured husbands. In Bourhemouth it is said there are 1,709 women to every 1,000 men. Now, how is that to be remedied?

And if the Hydro Commission refuses to insert those protective clauses and the Council rejects the entire scheme, the ratepayers of the next thirty years will thousands of times bless the memory of those who saved them from so much certain loss.

Observe, will you, that the Hamilton Herald speaks as a confidant of those who are trying to impose upon the city a power contract the conditions of which would do a grievous injustice to the city. Who pulls the hidden strings, think you?

It is understood that the Cabinet is carefully considering the question of clemency to Mrs. Robinson, in whose behalf the Department of Justice has been deluged with petitions and that it has been practically decided that the sentence in her case will not be carried out.

Mr. W. D. Flatt's scheme to build an incline or elevator at the head of Garth street, is one that should receive the favorable consideration of the Council. It will doubtless be some time before such a venture could be made to yield a profit, but by and by the need of it will be felt.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper declares his entire disapproval of the McBride Government's railway policy, which he characterizes as "wild and unconsidered," and announces that he will vote for the Liberals if they will oppose it. He thinks McBride's object is to snatch a verdict before the public grasp the import of his latest railway deal.

Cardinal Gibbons expresses his hearty sympathy with the anti-suffrage views of the National League for the Civic Education of Women. The prelate believes that if realized, female suffrage would be a death blow to the domestic life and happiness and thousands of the best women of the country share his views.

Aldermen Forth, Ryan and Applegath will have a chance to square themselves. These aldermen squared themselves on Monday night—stood squarely for the rights of the ratepayers and the proper protection they were sworn to give them. It was those who were ready to sacrifice those rights that will need to do the squaring.

If one of those ten aldermen who voted for the adoption of the Hydro contract Monday night had a business manager, who would commit him to a bargain of the sort without insisting on the protecting clauses which the majority demanded, he would discharge such manager as soon as the law would allow him to do so. Why should the ratepayers' rights and interests not be guarded with equal care?

Superintendent Seath has returned from a six-weeks' tour of the old world, during which he has studied industrial and technical education as it is conducted there. During his flying trip he visited a dozen or more cities of Great Britain and the continent, and, we presume, possessed himself of all the Europeans know about the technical and trade education. If Hon. Dr. Pyne could have spared Seath for a few days a year or so ago, he might by this time have had a policy of technical education and not only known where he was at, but might have been able to set the pace for those slow pokes of Europe. To think of so much delay because of saving six weeks of Seath's time!

The Council has comprehensive plans for paving streets next year, conditional, of course, upon the ratepayers voting the necessary money. The Board of Works is in a somewhat similar situation to that of the Street Railway Company. The Street Railway plans to do much reconstruction next year, if it can make the necessary financial arrangements. The Board of Works approves of the company's specifications, and the completion of the work will give Hamilton a street railway roadbed unequalled in Canada. It is to be hoped that the financial arrangements may be successful, and that both the railway company and the Board of Works may be enabled to carry out the great improvements contemplated for next season.

The Globe is severe upon the Medical Council for not exercising its extreme disciplinary power over practitioners who violate the law. We do not share the Globe's view. We think the power in question is one which should never have been given to the Council. Violation of the law should be punished, not

by the Medical Council, but by those in whose hands lies the administration of justice. It may be all very well for the Medical Council to assist the authorities by bringing before the courts uneducated and unlicensed frauds who prey upon the public; no man should be permitted to practise medicine without the proper educational qualifications; but no society or organization should have the power to take away a qualified man's right to practise his profession. Leave the work of the courts to the courts.

Our Exchanges

TORIES DIVIDED. (Guelph Mercury.)

The only dissension over the naval question is in the ranks of the Conservatives themselves.

IMPERFECT. (Harper's Bazar.)

Tommy—The doctor brought the boy. Freddy—It looks just like ma had been shopping by telephone again.

THE SERPENT'S TONGUE. (London Advertiser.)

Party controversy in England is going to unheard-of extremes. A political poet now attacks the Premier's wife.

HAVE STILL APPEAL. (London Free Press.)

Gompers and Mitchell have hit the presidential pardon between them and jail. Labor leaders assume some risk.

WOULD SPEAK ACCORDINGLY. (Puck.)

Reporter—What shall we give as your last word to the public? Sick Actor—How many words can you crowd into a headline?

WAITING TO BE ASKED. (Toronto Star.)

Some citizens, we learn, will run by sundry folks invited. And some still wonder why in thunder they've so far been slighted.

GOOD GRIT TIMES. (Toronto News.)

Increased bank clearings, railway earnings and customs receipts, and the virtual disappearance of the unemployed problem are among the first effects of the new tidal wave of prosperity.

TO BE SURE. (Cleveland Leader.)

"I guess Mrs. Pemith doesn't like the way you dress your hair." "What did she say?" "She says she despises rats."

USELESS NOISES. (Louisville Courier Journal.)

"Nothing lost here but the squeal," declared the pork packer. "Are you as economical in conducting your business?" "Just about," answered the visitor. "I'm a lumber manufacturer. Nothing wasted but the bark."

BAD BUSINESS. (Toronto News.)

The procurers use liquor, trickery and deceit to accomplish their purposes. Often the victims are inveigled by the promise of lucrative employment. Hundreds of men in the large cities live from the earnings of these unfortunates, and in many instances the more extensive procurers live in affluence. The books of one notorious importer, recently arrested, showed that he enjoyed an income of \$102,000 a year from the hateful traffic. Mr. Sims asserts that the operators of the white slave trade can only exist with the connivance of the police—that none of the victims can be long detained in these leprous resorts, except by the acquiescence of the legal authorities.

THE HOSIERY. (L. Case Russell, in Puck.)

The socks I darn for thee, dear heart, Mean quite a pile of work to me; I count them over, every one apart, Thy hosiery, thy hosiery.

Each sock a mate, two mates a pair, To clothe thy feet in storm and cold; I count each sock unto the end, and find I've skipped a hole.

Oh, carelessness, this thy reproof, See how it looms across my sole, I grind my teeth and then in every truth, I darn that hole, sweetheart, I darn that hole!

SOME HAMILTON COLONELS. (Toronto World.)

Colonel the Honorable John Hendrie, M. P., of Hamilton, doesn't seem to get much support in the municipal council of that city for the Whitney-Hendrie Hydro-Electric power proposition. The gallant colonel has been persistent in his advocacy of the policy; notwithstanding these strenuous efforts of his, however, Colonel McLaren, the Liberal and pro-Gibson-Cataret Mayor of the city, has unhorsed him several times. Senator Jaffray will be putting Colonel Hendrie's picture in the Globe as a slight mark of appreciation.

Colonel John Morrison Gibson, late of Hamilton, is watching these proceedings in Hamilton from the end of a wire in Toronto.

Colonel Sir James Pliny Whitney is also looking on, but not at the end of a Cataret wire.

FACTS ABOUT ONTARIO. (Canadian Courier.)

New York State, the State of Maine, the State of New Hampshire, the State of Vermont, the State of Pennsylvania, the State of Ohio—these six great states of the Union do not equal in their combined aggregate of territory Ontario, Canada's premier province. Such is the information imported in the statement issued by Mr. C. C. James, a sketch of whom recently appeared in the People and Places department of this magazine. Ontario, 1,000 miles x 750 miles, has a land area of 320,000 square miles, or 140,800,000 acres. Mr. James' interesting statistics illustrate that of this heritage 4,500,000 acres are settled; 14,000,000 acres are cleared; 6,500,000 acres are woodland; and 5,000,000 acres are swamp, marsh, or slashland. What has become to be called Old Ontario contains at least 15,000,000 acres of the total settled area. And the end of Ontario's territory extension is not yet! These figures take not into considera-

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1909. SHEA'S 1/2 Price Corset Sale Still Going On. Women's Suits at \$10.95 Worth \$18 and \$20. Women's Suits at \$15.00, Worth \$25. Women's Skirts at \$3.95. Women's Skirts at \$6.00. Women's Skirts at \$6.95. Biggest Mantle Bargains Yet---\$15 to \$17 for \$10.95. Shea's Five Dollar Hats. Swell Hats at \$7.95. New Golf Sweaters for Women. 36 Inch Flannelette 13 1/2". Bargain in Kimono Cloth. All Wool Flannels—Good Values. Comfotter Covering 10c. Table Damasks.

tion the 16,000,000 acres of clay being opened up by the National Transcontinental Railway.

EVERYBODY HELP.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—The heroic band of business men who carried out the splendid canvass for the Young Men's Christian Association in June graciously volunteered to raise the balance needed for the Y. W. C. A. The resolve was worthy of them, but they are not all working yet. Everybody help; sacrifice a day or two.

The citizens in June responded nobly to the call. It was a pleasure to canvass. One lady had a cheque for a thousand dollars drawn up and awaiting the call of the canvassers. Another contributor had not been called up to the last day of the campaign, and telephoned the fact to headquarters. He was promptly waited on, and gave his cheque for five hundred dollars. Such a splendid spirit of helpfulness will carry the present effort to success. Everybody help.

There is now an opportunity of helping a great work—a good deed is imperishable; its good effect goes on adding to the sum of human happiness and to our own. Everybody help.

If you have not already subscribed, telephone; do not wait to be called on. Telephone numbers 15,900 and 3,201. Everybody help. Alfred Powis, Chairman.

ZION MEN.

J. M. Williams Gave Excellent Address Last Evening.

"Science and Technic of the Trades" was the subject of a splendid address delivered by Mr. J. M. Williams to the members of the Men's Association of Zion Tabernacle last evening at their regular meeting. After the address the members of the association showed their appreciation by passing a hearty vote of thanks and requested Mr. Williams to deliver another address in the near future, which he promised to do.

SUFFERED 14 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by a disease known as Eczema. He was in his worst form. He was all right until a red rash broke out on his forehead, but we were not alarmed at first. Very soon, however, the rash began to spread over his head and shoulders, and it caused him great discomfort. I took him to a doctor and tried half a dozen other treatments, all with the same result: no improvement at all. The disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. We had to strap him down in bed, for he used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep. The agony he went through is quite beyond words. No one thought we would rear him. The regimental doctor, a very clever man, pronounced the case hopeless; at least, he said the only hope was that he might, if he lived long enough, outgrow it to some extent. We had him in hospital four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases, if not the worst, ever admitted. From such he was discharged as incurable; in fact he got worse under the successive treatments. At one hospital they incised him in plaster, and this seemed to aggravate the soreness terribly. He looked so badly that no one liked to go near him and his life was a burden to him. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but we had got almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago I purchased a set of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent Pills and persevered with them. The result was truly marvelous and to-day he is perfectly cured, his skin not having a blemish on it anywhere. Mrs. Lily Hedger, 51, Vaughan Road, Coldbath Lane, Cambwell Green, Eng., Jan. 12, 1907.

SCRAP BOOK POETRY

THE ROBBER MAN. BY DORIS WEBB. One lonely night the moon was full, The clouds were flying fast; The wind was high, the light was low, The leaves were falling fast. And I, beside my study lamp, In contemplation sat. A lonely bachelor was I— With no one but a cat. Then, lo! a knock came at the door— Another, loud and long. And some one tried to break it down With blows severe and strong. Said I: "There's some one there, I think, And with an inspiration I, The door flung open wide. It was a robber stood without— A-looking rather grim, And some one tried to break it down With blows severe and strong. "I don't think much of him!" "And what have you to spare for me?" He hesitated said. Said I: "I've but a table here, A book, a lamp and bed." Said he: "You trifles with me now; I see beneath your table there A gentle tabby cat!" Said I, politely as I could, "Though angry as could be, 'New take away my bed and lamp, But leave my cat to me!" Said he: "You've given me a clue To what you value most, If you don't give that cat to me I'll find myself a ghost."

TEST YOUR SIGHT FOR ASTIGMATISM

By closing one eye, if these lines do not appear equally black to you when holding at three feet distant from the eye, the difference in shade is caused by Astigmatism, which is an irregularity in the refracting surface of the eye, and very frequently causes severe headaches. This trouble can be ENTIRELY REMOVED by Glasses ground specially to correct this defect.

I. B. ROUSE, MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN, 111 King street east.

He seized his little pussy cat, And tucked her in his arm, My little, precious kitty cat, Was filled with deep alarm.

And he was gone before I knew His name or his address— He had not left his calling card, Which grieved me, I confess.

But, after weary days of search, I found him in a tree— A most uncomfortable man, And broken up by me.

I said: "I most apologize For I've neglected you; I have not returned your call, I've had so much to do."

He waved his hand and said: "I know It's hard to make a call, But, now, be quite at home, my friend, Take any branch at all."

I took, with difficulty, then A seat within the tree, And he apologized because He could not serve me tea.

"I've lately moved up here," he said, "I'm not fixed as yet, And though it's light and airy here, I've several things to get."

"Until a week ago I lived Within a house alone, A pleasant place"—he heaved a sigh, It sounded like a groan.

"But now no longer can I stay"— He sobbed, I thought he'd fall— "Because that kitty cat of yours, Heists she wants it all!"

"She took my chair, she took my bowl, My bed and table, too; And now she'll not let me in, And what am I to do?"

"She scratches like a thousand thorns Whenever I go near, And so I'm forced to leave the house To her, and camp out here."

"I do not like it, for there is No doornail here at all, I cannot say I'm not at home When people come to call."

He looked at me reproachfully, And so I said: "It's late I'm sorry I must go at once, And until our tete-a-tete."

"I'll go and get my kitty cat And take her home with me, And you can take your house again, And leave this knotty tree."

His gratitude was so intense, His gratitude was upst— He said, "My affability, He never could forget."

I went and got my kitty cat, Who purred with deep delight, She knew I was no robber bold And did not scratch or bite.

And ever since I've lived with her As happy as could be, And once a year we always ask The robber man to tea.

Wrong Cut. She was one of those fussy, fidgety women, who are never satisfied. "I don't like the way you have been cutting my steaks," she snapped, as she ran her gloved finger over the round of beef. "You should cut them as I direct."

"What kind of a cut do you wish, ma'am?" asked the butcher, as he sharpened his knife.

"Why, you have been giving me high cuts, and there is too much fat at the top. I want a low cut."

The humble butcher could stand it no longer. "Low cut!" he protested. "Madam, you are not buying a half gown. This is beef steak!"

"It is due to learn some time that he cannot always have his own way."

"Why, is he engaged?"—Houston Post.