

THE HAMILTON TIMES

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1909.

PRESIDENT HOBSON'S ADDRESS

The speech of Mr. Robert Hobson, President of the C. M. A., yesterday, was very much what was to have been expected from a gentleman in his position and holding his views. The tone of it was eminently hopeful, confident and patriotic. Even to a multitude of Canadians who cannot see eye to eye with him in regard to some of the matters with which he dealt, his confident optimism appeals with much force. To him there is no question of the Canadian business future; its success is assured, and the great revival in business now visible on all sides is one to warrant hopefulness and faith.

As was to be expected, Mr. Hobson had something to say about the United States tariff. In common with Canadians generally he does not view the recent amendments with satisfaction. There are not lacking evidences, as the Times has frequently pointed out, that some of them have been made in an unfriendly spirit toward Canada. Mr. Hobson appears to anticipate an application of the United States tariff law against Canada at the end of March next. Curiously enough he affects to see no disadvantage to the Canadian manufacturer in such application, but he fears for the Canadian farmer who, in such event, "will be almost entirely dependent upon the home market and the markets of the Empire." This concern for the farmer is something which need bring no tears from the association. The Canadian farmer is in no way dependent on our neighbors to the south for markets for his produce; and the summons to him to rally to the support of the politicians who would build a wall of exclusion along the line is hardly likely to effect its purpose or to delude him into the belief that he could profit by such a policy. But of this much Mr. Hobson may be well assured, there will be no "surrender" to United States tariff club methods. Canada will meet the requirements of every development of our neighbors' policy by such means as will best serve the exigencies of the case, and maintain the rights, honor and dignity of a people who feel the strength and justice of their position. Whatever measures we shall adopt will be for the benefit of Canadians as a people, and the occasion will not be utilized to place any class, section or industry at a disadvantage before the rest.

With regard to the complaint that the anti-dumping regulations are evaded, and that the proper remedy is to adopt "a satisfactory scale of specific duties," it need only be pointed out that the anti-dumping regulations were intended to meet exceptional cases. Generally speaking, they have effected the purpose, but it is not to be supposed that there have not been cases in which evasion has been practised. The cry for specific duties is one that is always made by the extreme protectionist. Such duties enable combined interests to subject the consumer to the most onerous burdens and to deprive him of every advantage which should naturally accrue to him by a decline in prices. They are grossly inequitable and tend to place the heavier burdens of taxation on those least able to bear them. Specific duties are the strongest weapon used by trusts and combines against the consumer.

President Hobson's remarks on the labor question indicate cordial approval of the efforts made by the Government to produce industrial peace. He bears testimony to the benevolence of purpose of the Lemieux Act and the generally good results of compulsory investigation of labor disputes; but he thinks a step further is desirable. This step is, in his opinion, the freeing of Canadian labor "from the interference of those foreign professional agitators who warp the minds and inflame the passions of our working people to such an extent that they imagine troubles and grievances where no trouble or where no grievance exists." This is a plea for the independence of the Canadian working man from United States influence and dictation. There is much to be said for President Hobson's contention, and the Nova Scotia coal strike situation, to which he referred, seems to furnish ample justification for his remarks. We find there through the machinations of United States labor agitators a working contract was deliberately violated, and a great and wasteful strike was precipitated against the wishes of the Canadian labor organization. And not only was a contract violated but the Canadian labor legislation was defied, the law set at naught, and a condition of anarchy brought about requiring the presence of military to protect Canadian citizens in the right to earn a living. And while disorder and defiance of law were thus fomented, agents of United States coal interests were at work in the tributary territory seeking to profit by the mischief set on foot by the agents and officers of this United States organization. Is it to be wondered at that suspicion of collusion between these United States agitators and United States coal interests is aroused?

President Hobson's remarks as to immigration and transportation show a great familiarity with the subject, and present in concise form the facts of the great progress Canada has recently made. His brief references to the progress of British Empire consolidation and to Canada's proud place in the galaxy of federated British nations stamp him as a sound and sane student of Imperial questions, and his closing word for a "Made-in-Canada" policy merits the attention of our readers. This city, and especially its merchants, have done much

to cultivate the "Made-in-Canada" spirit. Its inculcation is a matter of no small importance to the manufacturing interests of this great Dominion.

POLAR RESEARCH.

The numerous expeditions which have sought a northwest passage, of the pole itself, have cost a terrible toll in money and human lives. Not to go back beyond the last century—and many hardy explorers had penetrated the Arctic regions before that time—the list of adventurous spirits who devoted their energies to this work of Arctic exploration is a large one. A few facts bearing on their work may prove interesting at this juncture.

In 1800 William Scoresby, of Yorkshire, set out for the northland, and on May 25, 1806, reached lat. 81 degrees 30 minutes north, long. 19 e., the farthest north then on record. He brought much valuable information and his venture was by no means disastrous. He left many works of scientific value.

Sir Edward Parry, Bath, England, in 1819 won the £5,000 offered by the British Parliament by crossing long. 110 deg. w., and in 1827 he reached a point lat. 82 deg. 45 min. n. He also accompanied Ross on his unfortunate expedition in 1818.

In 1845 Sir John Franklin set out to seek a northwest passage. He was last spoken of at the entrance to Lancaster Sound on July 26, 1845. No fewer than thirty-nine relief expeditions were sent out to search for and rescue him. In 1859 an expedition sent out by Lady Franklin two years before got traces of the party and confirmed the rumors of its total destruction. It consisted of 138 men. Franklin died on June 11, 1847. A monument to him is erected at Beechey Island, where he spent his last winter on land. To the work of the relief expeditions sent out to search for Franklin we owe much of our knowledge of the Arctic region.

A few of the more important of the recent expeditions were:

Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, overland from the mouth of the Mackenzie River to that of the Coppermine—1847-50.

Capt. Sir James Clark Ross, to Lancaster Sound—1848-49.

Lieut. Pullen, from Behring Strait to the mouth of the Mackenzie—1849.

Capt. Forsyth, to Regent Inlet—1850.

Commander McClure, to Behring Strait and across the ice on foot to Beechey Island, making the northern northwest passage—1850-54.

Dr. John Rae, at Hudson Bay Company's expense, to Repulse Bay, King William Island, bringing first news of loss of Erebus and Terror and their crews—1853-54.

Capt. McClintock, to King William Island, bringing a record and relics of the Franklin expedition—1857-59.

The British Government outfitted the Erebus and Terror at a cost of £272,000, and spent on relief expeditions £2675,000. United States relief expeditions probably cost \$250,000 more. These were all for the Franklin party.

The British Government in 1875 fitted out the Alert, with George Nares in command, and that year its party reached 82 deg. 25 min. north latitude, longitude 61 deg. 30 min. Next spring Commander Markham reached 83 deg. 20 min. 26 sec. n. lat., the farthest north then made. The party lost one man and suffered great hardships.

In 1881 the Greely expedition set out. It reached lat. 83 deg. 23 min. n. It suffered great privations, and but for the caches of supplies left by Nares in 1875 not a man would have survived.

Peary, who has made several exploring trips, reached in 1906 the farthest north up to that time attained, 87 deg. 6 min. He has shown much tenacity of purpose and great endurance, and the public, which has long watched him, has been prepared to hear of his efforts being crowned with success.

But, after all, what have we of value to the world for all that last-trying stretch of polar travel? As yet, nothing—if we pass over the apparently definite information that the Pole is situated in a sea of eternal ice? It is barely possible that Peary or Cook has some newly discovered facts that will prove useful to mankind; but at present the struggle for the Pole seems to have been as useful—or useless—as a Marathon race, or the setting off of a bunch of fire-crackers.

Up at Cobalt the people want the Dominion Government to help to fight

the typhoid plague. What is the Provincial Board of Health for? Why has the Ontario Government "milked" the district for years, pot-blind to the manifest need of water supply and sanitation?

Aside from any danger of rabies, there will be little objection to giving doggie his liberty during the winter months. His power for mischief is small then. But the man who keeps a howling cur should be made liable to a heavy penalty, and it should be made the business of the police to enforce it.

If the Hydro crowd wishes to make sure that the defence in the Morris injunction case will be honestly and skillfully conducted, there appears to be only one way of achieving it, that is if we are to judge by the local Hydro organ's remarks. Drop the City Solicitor and his legal associates from it, and instal as counsel the learned Chief Justice of the Herald.

The Toronto News affects a half-nearted apology for Whitney's dealings with the municipalities in the Hydro-Electric matter. It seeks to represent the Ontario Government as the mere agent of the municipalities in the power union, and professes not to see wherein there has been any breach of faith toward the municipalities. Not even in forcing on them contracts entirely different from those of which they approved? Not even in the case of Galt?

The fact that you are a free trader should not prevent you from flying a flag during the visit of the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' association in the city—Hamilton Spectator.

We should think not! What asininity should prompt any man to think that only Protectionists have the good of the country and its manufacturing industries at heart? If any such has escaped from Dr. English's establishment on the mountain, let him be promptly put under restraint lest he may cause himself or somebody else's injury.

The suggestion made at the Barton Board of Health meeting, that the outbreak of scarlet fever at Crown Point was probably due to the carelessness of physicians attending cases a year ago, is not one that will for a moment be entertained in the medical profession. The theory of "fomites," that porous garments, bed clothing, etc., absorbed and retained contagion, thus passing it along to new subjects, is but little held by the leading medical men of to-day. The outbreak at Crown Point is much more easily accounted for.

East Toronto people are somewhat alarmed over the removal of the Grand Trunk shops. Last night some of the controllers and city officials sought to apologize for their persecution of the railway, and in doing so set up the theory that the Grand Trunk was merely bluffing. The Toronto Council has always seemed to regard it as "good politics" to fight the railways. We have some such people in Hamilton, and Hamilton suffers to-day from the very serious loss which their fool conduct caused us.

The supplemental examinations of the University of Toronto are now on. Two hundred and fifty undergraduates in arts, one hundred and seventy in medicine, and one hundred and twenty in applied science are now hard at work to save their year. Under the new rule adopted by the senate of the university, no student who fails to pass the examination of one year can enter upon the study of another. Those who fail in some subjects in the spring examinations are naturally anxious as to the result of these supplementals.

The book dealers of the Province are bitterly arraignment the Education Department for its school book policy. The use of numbers of authorized text books has been discontinued without any notice to the trade, and the stocks on hand are rendered useless, save for fuel. In the matter of new readers there is much soreness in the trade. The books are made a practical monopoly for a Toronto departmental store, and dealers complain that their orders for supplies cannot be filled. Parents, too, who have recently purchased books as useful as those which the department's fiat now requires, are anything but pleased by the unnecessary expense which they are compelled to incur.

The Globe attributes Whitney's troubles over the Hydro scheme to his failure to grant Toronto the power to forcibly expropriate the Toronto Electric Light Company's plant and franchise. It describes the Premier's course in this matter as "a lamentable lack of courage at a critical moment." In this matter the Globe seems to be very much in the position of a certain judge, who, in sentencing a burglar, remarked that the culprit should have known better than to leave the scene of his crime without making sure that the one witness of it would never be able to testify against him. Its notion appears to be that Whitney's actions in the matter were not Russian enough—that he had, still a few twinges of conscience.

IRVING WAS SO MODEST. (Exchange.) "Irving and Tennyson were very great friends," said the actor at the Hungry Club. "They went about much together, but Irving was very critical of Tennyson."

Our Exchanges

IN GALT. (Galt Reformer.) Bread takes a drop to-day. This will be good news for the housekeeper with a large family.

WILLIAM NOT IN IT. (Guelph Mercury.) What does the world want to publish Cook's story for? Billy Maclean's name won't be mentioned in it.

NO WITNESSES. (Toronto News.) The practice of pole discoverers is to be alone at the finish so that there may be no witnesses to deny that they got there.

CALLS JOE A LION. (Toronto Telegram.) Hamilton Times—King's Standard allusions to Joseph Chamberlain merely illustrate an ancient proverb to the effect that living jackasses may kick a dying lion.

HIS REASON. (Philadelphia Record.) At the Restaurant—"Waiter, why do you recommend everybody to take beef à la mode to-day?" "Because, sir, if it isn't all eaten we shall have it for dinner ourselves."

MAN SHE'LL HAVE. (Brantford Courier.) King Manuel of Portugal will visit England to become betrothed to one of King Edward's grandchildren. In this case they will simply tell her this is the Manuel here.

BUT WE ARE INNOCENT. (Montreal Gazette.) Lieutenant Peary's own written account of his adventures with his personal property, which no one had a right to take without his consent; and anyone who so took it, depending on the weaknesses of the law to avoid paying therefor, was and is a thief.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY. (Exchange.) "These are the smallest sandwiches I ever saw for the money," said the traveller. "Yes," said the railway restaurant waitress. "There was so much complaint of the quality of them that I thought I would make them smaller, so there would not be so much to grumble about."

THE PACE THAT KILLS. (Philadelphia Record.) How many of the busy men of the country will take warning from the case of Edward Harriman and seek success from business enterprises too late? Quite likely some. Harriman's untimely end was not the first warning these men of large affairs and ceaseless energy have received. Rogers, and Gould, and Flower—all three paid the penalty of a too strenuous life. They were literally "worked to death."

CHALLENGED. (Puck.) "Are youse de lady dat has de prize?" "I am the owner of Pasquita, winner of the Blue Ribbon for three consecutive years, if that's what you mean." "Dat's it. Well, I lives at de lower end of de avenue, and dis is me purp. Runt, and de boys have raised a purse of two dollars and twenty-eight cents dat says he's de champion of de world. Now, if youse don't let yer purp an' him fight widin two weeks, de title goes to Runt by default."

THE AVERAGE YOUTH. (Toronto Star.) He will be able to tell you the names of all who took part in the latest farce comedy, but he will be unable to tell you who is Provincial Secretary or Minister of Justice. His mind will be crammed with the most utterly useless accumulation of information that a human being could collect about pugilists and race horses, plays and players.

BOY SCRATCHED DAY AND NIGHT

Eczema Began When a Tiny Baby and Lasted 7 Years—Tore Crusts from Face Till It Was All Raw—Screamed with Pain and Could not Sleep—Though Specialists Failed

CUTICURA EFFECTED A WONDERFUL CURE

"When my little boy was six weeks old an eruption broke out on his face, and he would not sleep. I took him to a doctor and got ointments and medicines but his face kept getting worse until it got so bad that no one could look at him. His whole face was one crust and must have been very painful. He scratched day and night until his face sometimes looked like a raw piece of meat. I was nearly insane. I was with his scratching day and night. Then I took him to all the best specialists in skin diseases but they could not do much for him. He sometimes screamed with pain when I put on the salve they gave me. When he was two years old the eczema got on his arms and legs so that I had to keep them bandaged up. I made gloves for his hands so the nails could not poison him worse. We could not get a night's sleep in months and my husband and I were all broken up. Then my mother asked why I did not give up and try Cuticura and try that. I got a set and he felt relieved the first time I used them, the Cuticura Ointment felt so cool. He used to wake up and cry and try to get to bed but he could not sleep, and he would say, 'Oh! Mama, that makes my sores feel so good!' I gave the Cuticura Remedies a good trial and gradually the eczema healed all up and now he is as well as any other child. He is now seven years old and the cure has lasted two months, so I think it will never return. I can't usual weekly meeting in Kennedy's Hall, Lodge street. A report was received from the Hamilton Temperance Federation, and the members discussed and supported the measures of that body for license reduction. Mrs. Ambrose then provided a sacred programme, Sisters M. Morgan and Mrs. F. W. Ambrose and Brothers J. Brown, J. Porteous, D. Campbell and F. W. Ambrose taking part.

Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, on the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, is made of... Cuticura Remedies a good trial and gradually the eczema healed all up and now he is as well as any other child. He is now seven years old and the cure has lasted two months, so I think it will never return. I can't usual weekly meeting in Kennedy's Hall, Lodge street. A report was received from the Hamilton Temperance Federation, and the members discussed and supported the measures of that body for license reduction. Mrs. Ambrose then provided a sacred programme, Sisters M. Morgan and Mrs. F. W. Ambrose and Brothers J. Brown, J. Porteous, D. Campbell and F. W. Ambrose taking part.

Our Formal Fall Opening Display Thursday, the 16th, and Following Days of the Week To-morrow this great fashion store makes its bow to Autumn with a magnificent display of Dame Fashion's latest decrees in Millinery, Dress Fabrics and Wearing Apparel. Every section of the store is shining with the brightness and newness of the Fall merchandise which include the latest exclusive ideas from the world's best fashion centres abroad. There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of artistic genius in the new goods, and this is especially true this season, and more so at this popular style and quality store. Of course the millinery display claims every woman's first attention and the critical eye will be quick to notice the large number of Parisian and American modes in a great variety of style shapes, each one bringing to the front the individuality and exclusiveness of our showing. Our Millinery Opening can be summed up in these words—A Feast of Splendor, Cleverness and Style. We personally invite every woman to this store to view a brilliant debut of the Autumn and Winter merchandise. A Great Style and Quality Store FINCH BROS. 29 and 31 King Street West

Amusements One of the most thoroughly pleasing dramatic sketches seen in vaudeville here in a long time is the offering so capably presented by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Desmond at Bennett Theatre this week. It is entitled, "The Soldier of Propolis," and deals with the strange prank fate played in re-uniting with his daughter an old veteran, whose memory has become a blank as a result of injuries received in war. The editor of a New York paper saw great possibilities in this character, for a Sunday feature story, and he assigned one of his original women reporters to get the copy. The climax is well worked up and paeans are so skillfully blended in the little skit that it never loses interest for a minute. Mr. Desmond is a character actor of more than ordinary ability and the sketch is so far out of his ordinary line that it is well worth seeing. A clever specialty by DeWitt, Burns and Torrance, entitled, "The Awakening of the Toys," the fantastic comedy presented by Foy and Clark, Clifford and Burke, a blackface team, who are cooking good food, and dainty Vime Dale in her artistic dancing specialty are other attractive offerings that help to make a great bill. KING DODO.

ON ORATORY. Rev. W. H. Sedgewick Gave Some Very Good Ideas. The Hamilton Summer School for Oratory held its sixth annual meeting in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. last night. Principal James L. Jolley occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of students, who listened with appreciation and profit to the excellent lecture delivered by Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, B. A., B. D., associate pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, on the subject of "Essentials of Effective Public Speaking." Mr. Sedgewick in addressing the students said that a young man to become an ideal public speaker should collect the most excellent matter relative to the subject. Attention should be given to arrangement and concentration of material, the speaker should cultivate naturalness, simplicity, and be logical, adopting a progressive plan in his address. The science of oration should be developed. The lecturer said the first five minutes decided the success or failure of a sermon, and that every speaker should cultivate a royal diction and vocabulary.

DR. ROBERTS REPLIES. To the Editor of the Times:—Sir, In the case against Wilbur Davis at the County Court yesterday the most malevolent critic of my conduct while there would scarcely deem me worthy of the remarks attributed to Judge Snider. Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, Mr. Lewis, I ventured to class the prisoner as a feeble-minded boy, not without previous examination and deliberation over his case; not on the evidence produced in court, and perhaps not without appropriate and due professional modesty in giving my opinion. Mr. Lewis no doubt understood my statement that he was a suitable candidate when a special institution for such cases shall be provided by the Provincial Government. For an institution of this kind Dr. Helen MacMurely, of Toronto, and others have long contended. The opinion of the learned Judge in matters pertaining to law I appraise at its legitimate worth, but do not consider his opinion in matters of medicine of any value. His opinion of me I respect as highly as the phraseology in which it was given. Dr. McGillivray and myself without the slightest remuneration for our services or time tried to discharge intelligently what we conceived to be our duty in this case. One feels after all that were it not for doctors and the reliance which under certain circumstances, English law places in their evidence, such unfortunate as Wilbur Davis need hope for but scant consideration. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that the above explanation will receive a small portion of the prominence accorded the head line in the spectator last evening, and that it betrays less of personal malice and vindictiveness, I remain, yours truly, James Roberts, M. D., Health Officer.

New Publications. The Outing Magazine for October is a fall shooting number, and its articles strike the keynote of the chase after big and small game. Several of the articles are distinctly of practical use to the sportsman after good fall shooting. Among these are "Hunting the Adirondack Grouse," by Todd Russell; "Turkey Tracks in the Big Woods," by A. W. Dimock; "Game Birds at Close Range," by Herlet K. Job; this is one of Mr. Job's fascinating articles upon camera hunting; "Rifles and Shotguns of Today: Their Care and Selection," by Chas. Askins. An article sure to attract attention for its revelation of new opportunities for sportsmen is "Mexico's Unhunted Wilderness," by Dillon Wallace. The number abounds in good photographs and illustrations. Schoolgirls Their Own Dressmakers. A novel proposal made by a lady inspector has come under the consideration of the Romford school managers. It is that schoolgirls shall become their own dressmakers. Needlework in elementary schools is at present confined to odd pieces of miscellaneous cloth obtained at trifling cost. The inspectors propose that the girls should be taught to mend clothes and to make complete garments suitable for their own wear. The idea is regarded as excellent; but the provision of the material to make complete dresses would involve considerable expenditure. The view of the managers is that it would amount to giving the children free clothes, and this principle they are not prepared to adopt. It is probable a way out of the difficulty would be found if the parents provided the material—London Standard.

The ATELIER Has made its selections for Fall and Winter. We offer the ladies of Hamilton a choice second to none anywhere in Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order. E. A. BARTMANN 20-22 KING STREET WEST