

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1909.

WELL DONE, ALBERTA!

The second general elections of the Province of Alberta were held yesterday, the result being a remarkable victory for the Liberal party. In a House of 39 members, 27 Liberals have been elected, 2 Conservatives and 2 Independents. Two elections are yet to take place, and a few seats are yet in doubt. The best claim made by the Conservative reports is that there will be 4 Conservatives returned.

The result of the elections was pretty generally expected. The Liberal policy, Dominion and Provincial, has had the hearty approval of the people of the West, and the bitter antagonism offered to it by the Tories in both Dominion and Provincial spheres has placed them so strongly at enmity with the best interests of the Province and country that it was foolish to expect that the Tory cause would be favored by the people. Premier Rutherford's Government has outlined a very ambitious programme, and the people have given it unqualified approval. It is now in a position to carry out its great schemes for Provincial development. If it proceeds with due measure of caution the Rutherford Government may confer great benefit upon the people of Alberta and do a large part in laying the foundations of a future of assured prosperity.

THAT GUARANTEE.

The Cataract Company has sent the Council, as promised freely as soon as suggested, a letter guaranteeing Hamilton power users power 10 per cent. cheaper than the price charged to consumers by any municipality obtaining its power from the Hydro-Electric Commission, and Mayor McLaren affects to regard it as a most important concession. We do not ourselves view it as such a very important matter, having in consideration the rates actually charged by the company in Hamilton and the estimated cost of Hydro power to other municipalities. The company knows what it costs to furnish power a great deal better than the "arm chair" expert estimators—better even than the Hydro estimators—and it is doubtless very well satisfied that in giving this guarantee it is not entering blindly into a bargain that will cause it loss. It knows that it can guarantee such a service, and still have a good margin of safety. Its willingness and alacrity in accepting the proposal and giving the guarantee attests its good faith, and its confidence that its prices are away below what the Hydro-Electric Commission can meet.

It is difficult to know just what Mayor McLaren's reply to the company's offer is intended to mean. On the face of it, it would bear the construction that he thinks a great power reduction has been secured—that the company has yielded some very important point. We do not think the company is under any such impression. It has all along contended that the Hydro-Electric scheme was unconsidered, its own prices for power are much lower than can be attained under that scheme. If His Worship will consider that attitude of the company, he may appreciate its position.

But this guarantee will have one good effect: it will remove one excuse for the hostility of certain people to the Hamilton concern. Those who, driven from other positions, excuse their anti-Hamilton attitude by the pretence that perhaps, sometime, somehow, the Cataract might charge extortionate prices to private power users, will no longer be enabled to put forward that thin excuse for advocating that the city go away from Hamilton for its power supply and pay higher prices. The Mayor's letter of reply to the company hardly seems gracious; there is an apparent attempt to put "a sting in the tail" of it by alleging that the company has not "given sufficient attention to the interests of your home city and citizens." This, coming from the Mayor, is hardly less happy than the remark that "we [the Council presumably] will welcome a disposition [on the part of the company] to turn in and help us." In view of the fact that the Mayor and Council have been doing little else for two years or so than seeking to damage, to crush the company, and advertising Hamilton abroad as being in the grasp of a huge electric monopoly, from whose exactions they were trying to enable it to escape; while the company was by its cheap power and its efforts to boom its business doing much to induce industries to come to Hamilton, the Mayor might well have omitted such reflections. Some people may even read them as indicating disappointment at the ready and prompt acquiescence of the company in the city's latest proposal. Mayor McLaren can afford to be just. It is better.

FREAK LAW MAKING.

An Ottawa member of the Legislature named Fripp has a bill to limit the working day to eight hours, and to provide that "notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary made by a workman with his employer, no workman shall be employed and paid at less than 25c. per hour, irrespective of any amount earned at overtime." There is a deliverer for you, surely—a regular economical Christopher Columbus and Moses combined! This man Fripp, who is father of the measure, doubtless aims at achieving immortality at a single step. But why did he exclude "farm laborers and domestics" from the blessings which he proposes by a fiat of the Legislature to confer upon the toilers of the land? And why, when he was at it, did he not pro-

vide that so much leather, and no more, should enter into the build of a pair of shoes, and that the price to be charged for the same should be neither more nor less than so much, no matter what the quality? Why did he not fix the price of the bushel of wheat, the peck of potatoes, the quarter of beef, the loaf of bread, and the thousand and one commodities which enter into the cost of living and the remuneration of labor? These half-hearted measures weaken faith in their proposers. Alas! were it not that it savors of lese majeste we should feel like characterizing the fool measure as a bit of legislative Frispry.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Paris strike of postmen, telegraphers and telephone operators is, of course, a tribute to public ownership and operation "principles."

It has been no secret that there are pistols made which fire ten shots at one loading. There does not appear to be much chance of making a sensation out of that.

Uncle Sam has just awarded a contract for shells for his big guns. It is interesting to note the cost. The 12-inch shells cost \$197.50; 10-inch, \$131.41, and 8-inch, \$87.18 each.

The Monetary Times thinks that the Daylight Saving Bill is a good idea, but it has little hope of seeing it practically enforced. It says the proposal "is a legalized form of experiments which have already been made by office boys."

Changes of the standards of time are not made without more or less unsettlement, to which the public objects.

Some of the less ambitious life insurance companies were not long ago talking of taking out merely provincial charters, "on account of the Dominion Government insisting on a \$50,000 deposit. Already, however, the four western provinces demand aggregate \$30,000, so it is said that the insurance men mostly favor federal charters which cover the Dominion.

The discovery of a contemporary that because "automatic pistols will kill at 1,000 yards," the theory that the Kinrade murderer used an automatic pistol "had to be abandoned," is, to say the least, interesting. A thousand yards is a pretty long range for a small calibre automatic revolver. And the velocity of the bullet bears some relation to the calibre and charge.

The Chatham News prints an item which illustrates the danger of rashness in the use of firearms. A policeman in that city saw a man enter a hen house and seize a chicken by the neck. The policeman drew his pistol and was on the point of firing at what he supposed was the thief, when he discovered that it was the owner of the hen house himself. It is sometimes wise not to be too quick in shooting.

The necessity for some convenient and efficient means of investigating fires has long been felt, but in spite of the numerous illustrations of the benefit to be derived from the work of such a commission, nothing has yet been done, save in Manitoba, where a beginning has been made. It would cost something, but the moral effect of a properly conducted system would be so great as to leave a balance of profit.

The shareholders of the Ontario Bank, upon whom it is proposed to make calls to make good the deficiency under the double liability provision of the Act, do not intend to throw more of their good money into the sinkhole if they can avoid it. Their lawyers have met and decided fight, and the official referee will soon have to dispose of their objections. There are a few persons in Hamilton, Dundas and the district who are interested pecuniarily in the case.

The Zeppelin airship is said to have made a successful flight at Berlin carrying 26 persons. Here will be more cause for terror by apprehensive Britons. With a few thousands of these airships, and at the risk of drowning or smashing to pieces half of his soldiers, an ambitious invader might be able some time in the future to land a few thousand men on British soil. What they would do after getting there is hardly worth while speculating about. Some appear to think that the British people would instantly surrender at discretion!

Speaking of the United States tariff, Judge Alton B. Parker said at Princeton University the other night: "The steady lowering of our political ideals will diminish or cease when, and only when, business and politics are rendered." And, he might have added, the lowering of the tariff—the separation of business and politics—will take place when some men cease to seek to get possession of the earnings of others without giving value therefor, and place the good of their country before ill-gotten personal gain at the expense of their fellow-citizens.

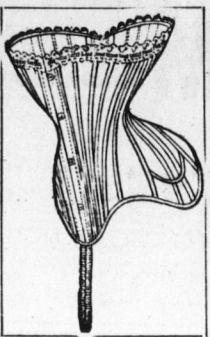
These Special Prices Are Good Wednesday, Thursday, Friday or Until the Quantities on Sale Are Sold Out

SENSATIONAL

A Corset Bargain Worth Coming For

We have secured just one hundred pairs of Corsets at a figure somewhat below half price. They are perfect in every way, no seconds, most of them are worth more than double the price asked, splendid quality jean, garters attached; others are without garters, but of a higher grade.

All of them beautifully finished with embroidery and lace, worth up to 75c pair, 29c



Some Great Things in the Basement

2 10c Articles Selling for 15c
\$1.19 Wash Boilers, worth a great deal more, \$1.49.
\$1.50 Wash Boilers, copper bottom, \$1.19.
\$2.00 Wash Boilers, copper bottom, \$1.49.
50c Tea Pots, graniteware 43c.
28c Lipped Sauce Pans, 20c.
Mooney 2 1/2 lb. boxes of Soda Biscuits, special 19c.

Women's Boots--Rush Price for a Quick Clean-up at \$1.00

It's a round-up of all the odd pairs from our late big selling, and it's only on account of it being such a disassorted lot that we make such a startling offer. Many way less than cost, but you'll find your size in the collection, and you can pick with your eyes shut, and be sure of good appearance, good wear, and good fit, and such savings as you haven't been offered in some time. 500 pairs in the lot, and the bootman says according to the value the whole lot should be gone in three hours. So that means 8 o'clock sharp.

All genuine dongola kid, laced and Blucher styles, patent and plain toes, medium and high heels, popular shapes, light and medium soles; sizes 2 1/2 to 6 1/2. Rush sale price, per pair, (can't promise to fill 'phone or mail orders) \$1

The Canadian CO-OPERATIVE Concern Ltd.
51-53 KING STREET WEST

been released on parole, having about six months of his sentence yet to run. He has been an exemplary prisoner, and has earned the best treatment at the hands of the penitentiary authorities. What a pity Banwell dashed his future prospects by the foolish act of dishonesty for which he was sent to prison! His case should prove a warning to every young man in a position of trust. Success is not to be won by dishonesty.

The ways of peace are best. The street railway and its employees have renewed their agreement, with but few changes and without any unpleasantness. That is well. Why should not all such negotiations be so conducted, by applying the principles of the Golden Rule, that good will and co-operation toward the best results would follow?

Japan is feeling the burden of empire. Its debt is over \$1,000,000,000, and the expenses of the little power last year were about \$1,000,000,000. In 1898 the taxes were less than \$50,000,000; last year they were nearly \$150,000,000. A great effort is being made to reduce expenditure. It is estimated that the Japanese nation is worth about \$12,000,000,000, almost twice as much as Italy, and one-third as much as Russia. In spite of the enormous burden which Japan has taken up, her people are confident that their industry and frugality will ensure success.

The story of the kidnapping of a boy from school in Sharon, Penn., and holding him for \$10,000 ransom, which amount is said to have been paid by the father to ensure his safe return, reads like a tale from Morocco. If criminals of this kind be allowed to make such deeds profitable, with comparative safety to themselves, it is obvious that offences of that kind will be encouraged. Society cannot afford to leave anything undone to secure the punishment of such miscreants. And men once found to be concerned in an offence of the kind should never again be allowed their freedom in society.

J. A. Macdonald, William Maclean and the other Canadian newspaper men who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Press Conference in Britain in June next will have the time of their lives, judging by the programme, which we publish in another column. We are afraid they will run the risk of being killed by kindness, for the many "functions" and "outings" they will be expected to take part in will test their endurance in more ways than one. Evidently the British people attach much importance to the coming press conference, a conference imperialistic in its bearings. We have no doubt, however, that Canada's press men will give a good account of themselves and of their country.

ABOUT "SPOTTERS." (Ottawa Citizen.) If license inspectors consistently did the work they are paid for, it would be impossible for any hotels to keep open after hours, and all would be on the same footing. Most of them would prefer to keep the law, but when laxity of supervision induces some to disregard it, others are impelled to follow suit for the reason already stated.

OUR EXCHANGES

IN WHAT WAY? (London Free Press.) The Hamilton, Ont., police seem to have been overlooked by the Whitts family.

ANOTHER MYSTERY. (Belleville Intelligencer.) An airship was seen flying over Hamilton. Another suspicious circumstance, eh?

THE WORDS OF A TRAITOR. (Toronto News.) Permanent free trade in coal would seem to be a natural and profitable arrangement.

CAUSE AND EFFECT. (Toronto News.) People in Hamilton saw an airship the other night. This comes from drinking too much aerated water.

BUT MAY SUSPECT. (Montreal Star.) So far the energetic Hamilton editors have refrained from accusing one another of having committed the Kinrade murder.

THE DILIGENT LIAR. (Toronto News.) The millions wasted annually under the patronage list would enable Canada to create an adequate naval defence force without ever feeling the drain.

USED TORONTO LANGUAGE. (Ottawa Journal.) Three Toronto women talked in a box in a theatre in Hamilton, and an actress went into hysterics. We really didn't think the effect would be quite as bad as that.

HER OWN FAULT. (London Advertiser.) When the British admiralty built the Dreadnought it taught other nations how to build them. But for that blunder, the German navy would not now be the bogey that it is.

A HINT TO WHITNEY. (Stratford Examiner.) If the Ontario Government is wise in its day and generation, it will take note of the fact that no word of protest has been entered by any resident of the city of Brantford against the action of the City Council of this city in entering into a contract with the Western Counties Company.

SHYING AT PROTECTION. (Winnipeg Free Press.) One expressive sentence in President Taft's inaugural message affirms the doctrine, heterodox to Republicans, that the justification for a tariff must be a need of revenue. "The prime motive," says Mr. Taft, "is taxation and the securing thereby of revenue."

THREE OF A KIND. (Toronto Star.) Coroner Anderson is one man connected with the Hamilton mystery who cannot be accused of having talked too much.

That mysterious flying machine that has been seen hovering over western Ontario is no mystery at all. The Hamilton police have been up in the air for a fortnight.

It is said that Hamilton people believe the detectives are all at sea. Down this way it has been suspected from the first that the clever ones were all away somewhere.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1909

SHEA'S

May Manton Patterns All 10c

New Table Linens

A Table Linen Sale on Wednesday at most reasonable prices, some of them cut to less than wholesale; also a quantity of Mill Ends that go to you at about 1/2 price or less. Below we give you some specials.

72-inch full bleached double Damask, worth \$1.75, on sale at \$1.39.
72-inch full bleached double Damask, elegant designs, \$1.40, for \$1.10.
72-inch full bleached Damask, pure flax, beautifully fine, \$1.25, for 99c.
72-inch cream Union Damask, splendid patterns, 50c values for 37c.
Mill Ends of Table Damask, 60 to 68 inches wide, useful lengths; worth 50c to 65c, per yard 25c.

A quantity of Mill Ends that go. We give you some specials.
70-inch pure flax Damask, direct imported, full \$1.00 value, on sale for 75c.
68-inch Cream Damask, pure flax, good patterns, 85c value for 60c.
Cream Damask, 60 to 64 inches wide, good heavy well-wearing quality, worth 70c, on sale for per yard 48c.
Cream Damask, union, 62 inches wide, worth 40c, for 25c.
Mill Ends Table Damask, full bleached, worth 50c to 75c, on sale for per yard 39c.

New Oxford Shirts

Every yard our own direct importing; all the very best patterns, both dark and light colors and marked at our always reasonable prices, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c to 25c.

Wholesale Bankrupt Stock Sale

Still a good choice left of the Burton-Spence & Co. stock. Vestings, Wash Goods, Prints. Kimona Cloths, Wrapperettes, Dress Skirts, Blouses, Underskirts, etc.

Fine White Vestings, elegant patterns and quality, worth 17c, for 12 1/2c.
Fine Vesting, worth 20c, for 15c.
Fine Vesting, worth 15c, for 10c.
Lawn Waists, worth \$2.25, for \$1.50.

New Wash Goods

White and Colored Indian Head Cotton, full yard wide, greens, browns, champagne, Saxe blue and white, very special value at 19c.
New Mercerized Linens in plain and stripes, all the good shades, very special value at 25c.
Prints, 32-inch, 10c and 12 1/2c, for 7c.

New White Goods

Fine White Muslins, in stripes, checks and plaids, special values at 19c and 25c.
Fine Irish Linens, in elegant plaid and stripe designs, special at 19c and 25c.
Black Dress Muslins, in fancy patterns, stripes and crossbars, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c and 25c.
Cotton Delaines, very special values, in dark blues and blacks, 20c.

have the detectives are all at sea. Down this way it has been suspected from the first that the clever ones were all away somewhere.

WORKING THE PUBLIC.

(Toronto Globe.) Canadians are not enamored of war or warlike preparations, but while they live in the world of men they recognize that they cannot live as they would, but as they must. Building warships and conducting hostilities are looked upon as somewhat ironic provisions for peace, but at the present moment a demonstration that the British race, wherever it may be found, is ready to assume any task rather than see the one indispensable guarantee of its security, unity, and perpetuity threatened or imperilled, must have a sobering and rationalizing effect. The time has come for Canada to declare herself definitely and resolutely, and to back her declarations with her deeds.

A BOUQUET FROM THE ENEMY. (Vancouver Province.)

The Rutherford Government has certainly given the province good administration. The ministers have been manifestly solicitous for the public welfare while in office; they have accomplished many and useful undertakings; they have carefully husbanded the revenues contributed by the people and they have taken the lead in all movements for the general advantage. The province has prospered under their direction and no charges of any serious nature can be made against their direction of affairs. Why then should the people dispense with their services and accept those of men who are untried and who may be unfit or at least less competent?

BOOKS WORTH READING.

It has truly been said by some of the sensible that one of the most difficult things in the world at the present day to do, when time and attention have become so valuable is to select from the endless issues, from endless authors of prose and poetry, books worth reading. But, whatever may be thought of end less other things, there can be no doubt whatever about the value and attractiveness of a volume recently published by William Briggs, of Toronto, entitled "The Selected Poems of William Wye Smith" (12 mo. dark cloth, gold lettered, with portrait) at the very moderate price of a dollar. This really readable and most attractive collection of the poetical productions of a life time, by a bard equally at home in English and Scotch, has been reviewed enthusiastically by many of the leading newspapers and periodicals, both of Europe and America, and the trifle of a dollar would well spend in securing a copy of it, before the present edition becomes exhausted. By remitting the amount, either to the publishers or to the author direct (at 91 James Street, St. Catharines), the latter method the best for Hamiltonians, the book would arrive by mail the following day.

It may be mentioned that this is now the third volume of poetry published by Mr. Smith, and it contains all the gems of the preceding volumes (both on Scotch and Canadian subjects), besides some rare and new ones.

A Scotchman by birth, our author (we say "our" here) first saw the light in Jadhburgh, in 1827, making him now no less than 82 years of age. But he is still as lively and active as a youth, and is one of the regular contributors, both in prose and verse, to things old and new, to the Scottish American of New York, where he is highly esteemed.

Mr. Smith is also famous among Biblical scholars and theologians as the author of "The New Testament on Broad Scotch," a work of wonderful merit and interest, which can still be procured direct from himself at the very low price of \$1.50 a copy, post paid.

Such a man is an honor and a treasure to Canada, and should be cheered and encouraged by all who admire genius, pluck and patriotism. W. W. MacCoss, eThAVpM Dusefva edj

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Times—Sir,—Some two months have elapsed since it was my high privilege, through the good offices of Viscount Milner and the London Times, to make public a suggestion for Canada's participation in naval defence, and notices and criticisms, both in England and Canada, of the same have been so favorable that I am encouraged to press for its further consideration. Will you be good enough, therefore, to grant me space in your widely-circulated paper to present again in somewhat amplified form the plan which I have in mind? I dismiss as a point no longer debatable, that the majority of Canadians are cognizant of their duty to bear their share of the burden of the defence of the Empire and are prepared to assume that duty as soon as some practicable scheme has been devised.

Now, at the present moment there is a well-defined movement on foot for Canada to take the initial step in laying the foundation of a navy of her own, by constructing a number of fishery

cruisers of semi-warship type. Every one knows that of very necessity these craft, constructed as they will be in Canadian yards and to plans not approved of by the Admiralty, will be but travesties of fighting ships, though they will, of course, serve the primary purpose for which they are to be built. The important point in this connection is that, while they may to a certain extent satisfy the desire among the Canadian people to "do something" towards the creation of a Canadian navy, as a matter of fact they will not advance the country one step towards participation in the work of imperial defence. If I am correctly informed, the Admiralty every year places out of commission a number of ships which would make much better craft for the present purposes of Canada than these "cruisers" which are shortly to be laid down, and the point I would make is, that the Home Government might offer to supply Canada from her retired warship class with just those ships for fishery protective purposes of which she stands in need, and thus induce Canada to take up in practical fashion the matter of the creation of the nucleus of a navy which would prove an imperial asset.

In respect to the feasibility of this proposal, it would be necessary to give consideration to the following questions:—Is there a special service which can be rendered to Canada at the present moment by maintaining in her waters certain of the smaller type of British warships which would otherwise be placed out of commission?

Would an offer from the Home Government to this end be welcomed by the people of Canada?

Would the people of Canada be disposed to instruct their Government to bear the cost of the maintenance of these ships on Canadian stations?

Would such ships stationed in Canadian waters form the nucleus of a Canadian navy?

Would the people of Canada ultimately demand of their Government that these vessels should be augmented by others built by their own contributions?

Would the people of Canada consent to these vessels being at all times under the control of the Admiralty—to the extent of their being available for imperial needs at a moment's notice?

No one who has an intelligent grasp of Canadian public opinion can doubt for a moment that all these questions may be answered in the affirmative.

While no doubt, as the London Times remarks, there may be technical and official objections to the proposal, it is difficult to see wherein it is not feasible. The Home Government has an ample supply of such ships, very much superior for the fishery protection service of Canada than any which the Federal Government possesses, or contemplates building. A number of these could be detached from the squadrons in British waters and stationed at Halifax and Esquimaux, and possibly other

points, without serious dislocation of the Admiralty's programme; and the presence of these ships in Canadian waters, protecting Canadian interests, and under the direction of Canadian officers, would bring home to the people of the Dominion a realization of the fact that they have a real interest in the British navy and would engender an aspiration to augment this "colonial fleet" by other contributions, and thus create a defensive force which would increase Britain's naval strength, while at the same time augmenting the facilities for the public services of Canada. Such vessels as would be utilized in this way could, while performing the duties attached to marine police work, also act as naval training ships for such young Canadians who would like to join the service. The Home Government would, of course, stipulate that Canada should bear the cost of maintenance of these ships—pay all salaries and charges of every kind; and I do not think Canadians would be disposed to reject such a condition.

The situation in Canada is one in which various reasons normally combine to prevent the genuine imperial sentiment from producing its full effect. The proposal in question aims to utilize the strong points of that situation while avoiding the difficulties. It would, I think, directly remedy one cause of complaint. The excellent naval station at Esquimaux is now derelict. The Canadian Government undertook the work of imperial defence there, and the British squadron was consequently withdrawn. So far, however, the only result is that Esquimaux is now derelict. The Canadian public opinion on important sections of public opinion in British Columbia is most unfortunate. By the present suggestion the situation as Esquimaux, as at Halifax, would be remedied at a minimum cost.

The general effect, however, of the proposal would be wider. The demand for a naval force would be met in a way which would afford an outlet for imperial patriotism and national sentiment in Canada, and in which they would be, not rival aspirations, but complementary to one another. Again, there would be no derogation from the principle of local autonomy; and yet, with the development of opinion and of circumstances, evolution would be possible on the lines of co-ordination of control, interchange of officers, or of units, and homogeneity of design. From the naval point of view, therefore, as from the political, the proposal appears prima facie to be practicable. Whether it is actually so can only be decided by expert opinion. It would be interesting, therefore, to hear such an opinion, both as to its value in itself, and in comparison with the other alternatives sometimes suggested.

C. A. Gregg.

Victoria, B. C., March 17, 1909.

A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.—Dutch.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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