

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1909.

THE HYDRO CONTRACT.

The economic crime plotted against this city three years ago, and to the furthering of which a little coterie, aided and abetted by certain aldermen, who, under its influence proved untrue to the city's interests and lent themselves to its purposes, has been committed, and Hamilton is bound to the Hydro-Electric scheme, to its great hurt and disadvantage, and to the pecuniary loss of the ratepayers for thirty years to come.

The situation is not, however, so bad as it might have been, and if the contract means what the Commissioners say it means, we have not, by agreeing to take 1,000 h. p. shut ourselves out from other sources of electrical supply. We have simply refused to give our people the important advantages which were to be secured to them by the local contract: rejected very large and important savings to the corporation and to the general public; purchased dear power where we might have had cheap, and placed a very heavy obligation upon the ratepayers for thirty years to come.

That the conspirators have no faith in the practical advantages of their scheme is indicated by the carelessness with which the Commission fenced, first, to have us bound in monopoly fetters at the outset, and, secondly, when constrained to waive the monopoly clause in order to invite us into the net, insisted upon limiting to less than one year of experience of the scheme in practice our freedom in the matter of increasing our orders for power. It is obvious that with less than a year (and that the first year of its operation) to test the scheme, it will be quite impossible, even were all the facts candidly set before us, to know just how much Hydro-Electric current will cost. The Commission was of course, aware of that. Its creatures in the Council, and those who pulled wires for it, were also aware of it. A strenuous effort was made to place the monopoly fetters upon the city. Fortunately, however, for Hamilton, a majority of the aldermen could not be brought to consent to such a shameful betrayal of the city's interests. They have saved it from the worst evil of the scheme. And for that the ratepayers of Hamilton owe them gratitude.

Last night, having exhausted their resources in trying to get the Commission to allow Hamilton to profit by its natural advantages in the matter of price, and to permit the city to continue the 1,000 h. p. contract for a sufficient length of time to enable it to judge intelligently of the scheme in practice, and being met with persistent refusal—a course incited by the underground influence of the local conspirators—the Council decided to accept the Commission's terms for the 1,000 h. p. of current. A number of the aldermen who have consistently stood up for the city's rights against those engaged in its betrayal, took occasion to re-state their position, and expressed regret that such a wasteful contract should be imposed upon the city. Those aldermen who have persistently fought to sacrifice Hamilton's interest to the Hydro-Electric scheme seemed to be far from satisfied with the result. They feel that it is a 1,000 h. p. victory, but that if the city is ever allowed time enough to test the scheme in practice with a 1,000 h. p. contract, the amount of current taken will never be increased, and they will have incurred the lasting contempt and detestation of a wronged public without effecting the monopoly purposes of the interests to which they show such abject servility.

Two phases of the Hydro-Electric feeling in the Council were illustrated last night by Ald. Morris and Ald. Wright. The former suggested that the aldermen, however, did not feel the appropriateness of so celebrating the consummation of the betrayal of the city, and Ald. Morris' proposal was not acted upon. Perhaps it seemed to them too much like sacrilege. Ald. Wright, however, eager as usual to serve his masters, raised an objection because the city was to be stuck for only 1,000 h. p. instead of 1,900! Ald. Hopkins, quite unnecessarily, expressed regret that the city was not to be committed to the thirty-year monopoly. When the services of Hydro-Electric tools are to be recognized and rewarded, Ald. Hopkins need lose no sleep over the fear that his perfect devotion will be clouded with the thinnest mist of suspicion, or that it will be thought by the most imaginative that he would allow mercy or ruth for Hamilton to influence him when the question at issue was the benefit of the city or the scheme of the Commission.

Thus far the matter is settled—settled at great cost to Hamilton. We sacrifice, not only the money of the ratepayers, but what is far more valuable, the city's fame. While our people have wrangled over this matter other united communities have been attracting capital and industry. We have not only lost in this way, but we have tied ourselves to a scheme which has increased the cost of our own electric power, and to do so we have deprived our own city and people of many advantages and savings, while at the same time our loss is made to inure to the advantage of rival industrial centres less favorably situated than Hamilton. It is not unlikely that this same malign influence from which the city has suffered will continue to work to our disadvantage. For ourselves, we

have no regret. We have done our full duty to the ratepayers. With them the aldermen must settle—with them and their own consciences, we were about to say; but there have not been lacking indications that the latter part of the contract will not cause some of them, at least, very much inconvenience.

THE STRATHCONA TRUST.

Mr. A. G. Lewis, Secretary of the Executive Council of the Strathcona Trust, has sent to the various Provincial Premiers a circular letter explaining fully the aims and objects of the trust and the conditions of the grant, with the idea of removing misunderstandings with regard thereto. We summarize it for the benefit of our readers: The objects of the Trust are the improvement of the physical and intellectual capabilities of the children while at school and the inculcation of habits of alertness, orderliness and prompt obedience, and the fostering of the spirit of patriotism in the boys by teaching the duty of a free citizen to be ready to defend his country, and to that end giving them a chance to acquire facility at military drill and rifle shooting.

To participate in the Trust a Province must pledge itself to physical training as a part of the curriculum in all its Public Schools. It is emphatically stated that neither Lord Strathcona nor the Executive Council of the Trust contemplates compulsory military training being introduced into the schools. Lord Strathcona only asks the Province Governments to encourage the formation of cadet corps and rifle practice; the joining of such corps is to be optional. The conditions are thus stated:

(a) Physical training to form an integral part of the curriculum in every school, or public educational establishment maintained mainly out of public funds, at which a teacher holding a certificate other than that of the lowest grade is employed. (b) A certificate of ability to instruct in physical training to form part of every teacher's certificate, other than those of the lowest grade, granted by the Educational Department of the Province.

(c) The Education Department to undertake to encourage the formation of cadet corps, including the practice of rifle shooting under suitable conditions by the older boys, in all educational establishments under its control. (d) The system of physical training adopted to be that in force in the elementary public schools in Great Britain (which has been recently revised in view of the latest developments in Sweden, Switzerland and other countries), with such modifications therein as the local conditions of any Province may show to be necessary.

(e) The Education Department to undertake to require, within a specified period, all teachers who are already in possession of their certificates other than those of the lowest grade to qualify themselves to instruct in physical training (subject to the exemption of such teachers as are physically unable to qualify, or are nearly at the end of their term of service), so that in every school there shall be at least one teacher capable of imparting the necessary instruction. The Militia Department will afford facilities for qualifying the teachers and grant certificates of fitness. It will pay the authorized grants to such instructors of cadet corps, and will supply arms and equipments, under the proper regulations.

It now remains for the Premiers of the Provinces to signify their Governments' acceptance of the conditions to enable the teachers and schools to share in the benefits of the Trust.

THE NEW CANAL SCHEME.

Considerable interest has been created by the discussion of the proposed scheme for a canal from Lake Erie to Burlington Bay, via the old Grand River route, and the city of Hamilton will probably secure from a competent engineer such figures as will enable us to judge of the feasibility of such a route, and whether it would prove attractive enough to warrant the Government in a careful consideration of its advantages before proceeding with the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

In a general way we know that Lake Ontario is about 326 feet below the level of Lake Erie, and that there intervenes a very important rise in the land level. This, in itself, would not render the proposed canal scheme impracticable, although it might have a very important effect upon the cost of construction and operation of the canal. How much, could be told only after careful and costly surveying. The present Welland Canal crosses the neck of land between the two lakes at its narrowest point. Whether we approach nearer the Niagara River, or go westward, we find this neck of land widening. The length of the new Welland Canal is 20 1/2 miles. It has 26 guard locks and one lift lock. The rise of its lockage is 320 1/2 feet. The height of land to be overcome in the proposed Grand River route canal would in itself be no insuperable obstacle. It is to be doubted, however, whether such a canal, opening into Burlington Bay could be constructed on this Grand River route without making its length very much greater than that of the Welland. Some of the suggested routes would probably be over 40 miles in length. Even a canal debouching into Lake Ontario near Grimsby—a possible route that has been discussed—would be considerably longer than the present Welland canal. Another question which must be considered is that of canal feeders, and it presents no small difficulty. In the case of the Welland Canal a feeder system has been constructed at great expense. The Grand River has been drawn upon for supply, a canal of 21 miles in length being required to utilize it. In any alternate

canal scheme it will be necessary to provide an efficient feeder system.

Of course, the suggestion that, instead of deepening the Welland Canal—an enormous work in itself—an entirely new canal on another route be constructed, the practical abandonment of the present Welland Canal is implied. That is a very serious matter, and one which no government will consider unless it can be shown that true economy is to be served by such a course. The capital cost of the Welland Canal up to the present year has been \$28,116,396. Of this amount \$22,220, was spent by the Imperial Government before Confederation. In dealing with a work of such magnitude, in which not only such a large capital expenditure is involved, but which so vitally and permanently affects the carrying trade of the country, the government will, of course, be guided by only one rule, the national good. The proposed new canal scheme must be tested by that rule. Until we have the engineering data to judge of the advantages which it may afford, final judgment upon the scheme must be suspended.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The customs reports of the United States show that in the last 10 years \$50,000,000 of toys have been imported into that country.

Alabama, by a majority of about 15,000, has defeated a prohibition amendment to the constitution of the State. This does not, of course, affect the validity of prohibition in local optional localities.

The annexation of West Toronto has surprised some residents affected. Their water bills have jumped up from 100 to 250 per cent., and there are threats of resisting them and invoking the Railway and Municipal Board.

Nat Goodwin, the actor, has been gaining wisdom by experience. He has dabbled in mine promotion. Now he will concentrate his energies on mining the public purse through stage comedy. No more holes in the ground for Nat.

Last week nine new mining companies were incorporated in Ontario with an aggregate capital of \$12,550,000—on paper, of course. If all the Ontario mining companies were to "make good" what a cheapening of millions would follow!

According to Dr. Sheard, City Health Officer, Toronto's water supply shows the urgent necessity of filtration. Recent tests discovered the fact that in a cubic centimeter of water there were 1,000 colonies of colon bacilli. These are the organisms bred in the intestines. Ugh! Some of these bacilli are, of course, harmless; but it is not pleasant to think of swallowing them.

A few days ago the Times suggested, among other legislation dealing with coal mining, a law requiring all mines to be provided with stores of food and water and safety appliances, which might be available in case of accident imprisoning the workmen. Similar suggestions are made by a miner in a letter to the Chicago Tribune. It is a matter with which the organizations which aim to benefit the laborers might well concern themselves.

The debate on the budget goes on in the British House of Lords. The principal features of it yesterday were the powerful address of Lord Morley and the break-in way of Lord James of Hereford from the Liberal Unionists, declaring his intention to pursue a constitutional course, and vote against the Lansdowne motion rejecting the budget. The division is expected to-day; and it is a foregone conclusion that the budget will be rejected. An immediate appeal to the country will follow.

The shipping returns of the Chinese Maritime Customs do not bear out the theory of the alarmists who find Germany rapidly taking precedence of Great Britain. The number of German ships in Chinese ports declined from 7,337 in 1905 to 5,496 in 1908, and the tonnage from 8,187,871 to 6,585,671. The number of British ships increased by 3,200, and the tonnage by 6,300,000 tons. The Hamburger "Nachrichten" says: "The number of British ships increased by 3,200, and the tonnage by 6,300,000 tons. The Hamburger "Nachrichten" says: "The number of British ships increased by 3,200, and the tonnage by 6,300,000 tons. The Hamburger "Nachrichten" says: "The number of British ships increased by 3,200, and the tonnage by 6,300,000 tons."

The North Middlesex by-election nominations were made yesterday, the candidates being W. J. Mitchell, for the Liberals, and J. W. Doyle, for the Conservatives. Hon. W. J. Hanna and A. G. MacKay, leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, were the principal speakers. Mr. MacKay dealt trenchantly with Hon. Mr. Hanna's boasts of increased revenue, pointing out effectively that the increase was the result of Liberal legislation, which the Tories, when in opposition, had bitterly opposed and denounced.

The people of the township of Tuckersmith have one of the best and cheapest rural telephone systems, and it has the advantage of being operated in connection with the Bell line. It is stated that the charges for construction of the system amount to \$8.37 a year to each subscriber. In addition each pays \$3.50 a year for connection with and use of Bell line and inter-switching charges, making \$11.87 a year. Even when cost of maintenance of the line and instruments, repairs, etc., is added the rate will be a reasonable one.

Some men are so fond of hearing themselves talk that they would actually make an after-dinner speech at a prohibition banquet.

"TARIFF FOOLISHNESS."

Under this heading the Boston Herald deals editorially with the address delivered by W. O. Sealey, member of Parliament for Westborough, at the Canadian Club banquet in Boston, a week ago. Mr. Sealey's address, was apparently not so people in the great republic, thinking along new lines, as the following will show:

Boston business men, of whatever party affiliation, who near or read the party address of Mr. W. O. Sealey, member of Parliament, at the Canadian Club dinner banquet, must be impressed with the utter irony of a tariff war between neighboring countries whose interests are so intimate and so interlocking as those of the United States and Canada. The Dominion has been one of the best customers of the United States, in spite of preferential agreements with Great Britain, and in spite of unfriendly tariff legislation in the United States, which has continued to come here for an important part of her supplies. It is natural that she should, and equally natural that the United States, having need of the produce of the immense wheat fields of the Northwest, having need of the coal and iron ore, of the lumber and other supplies, should go across the boundary line and get them. The tariff wall is an artificial barrier which interferes with the natural course of trade, and which should have some good proof of positive benefit on either side to outweigh its acknowledged obstruction. One might imagine a surge of sarcasm in Mr. Sealey's congratulations and thanks to Messrs. Adrich and Payne. But Canada, with her immense resources, but a small fraction of which have been developed, abundantly able to care for herself—in the great majority of her needs as well as as in the United States—has no occasion to worry over the situation or to subject herself to the dictation of any other nation. There is no occasion for the Dominion to retort against the United States. Such action would not be seemly on the part of near neighbors. It is apparent that the United States Congress is exercising its prerogative and enacting such tariff legislation as it deems to be for the interest of the national prosperity.

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NEW VICTOR RECORDS OUT TO-DAY
11 10-inch Double Face Records 5 10-inch Single Face Records
1 12-inch Double Face Records 6 12-inch Single Face Records
AT POPULAR PRICES
And a superb list of Red Seal Records by such famous artists as Farrar, Schumann-Heink, Scotti and Gerville Reache.
We Invite You to Hear These New Records
Hamilton Headquarters for "VICTOR" Records and Gramophones
109 KING STREET EAST
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WEDNESDAY December 1, 1909 SHEA'S \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 Corsets for 49c

All Wool English Blankets Good Gifts
Beautiful, soft, downy Blankets, special lofty finish, English make, well finished, at both ends, the best value we ever offered you. They make good practical gifts.
60 x 86 inch Blankets \$5.95 66 x 86 inch Blankets \$5.95
72 x 90 inch Blankets \$6.50 90 x 100 inch Blankets \$7.50
Pure Wool Canadian-made Blankets, 60x80, very special value; on sale per pair \$3.95

Neck Furs and Muffs--The Best of Gifts
Nothing is more to the point as a Christmas gift than beautiful, warm, fur, and nothing more to the point with the buyer than the splendidly dependable quality and famously low prices of the Shea Furs. There's Premium Tickets, too.
Mink Stoles, worth \$40, for \$25 Isabella Fox Ruffs, \$40, for \$30
Mink Throws, worth \$25, for \$15 Marmot Stoles, \$15, for \$10
Mink Ties, \$18.50, for \$12 Marmot Stoles, \$17.50, for \$15
Mink Ties, \$15, for \$7.50 Black and White Hare Ruffs at half price.

Gift Umbrellas--Men's or Women's
Women's Parasols, with fancy Director handles, with gold and sterling trimmings, green, navy and black, very special value at \$5.00
Women's Umbrellas, splendid covers, gilt and pearl handles \$4.25, \$4.50 and \$5.00
Men's Sewell Gift Umbrellas, silk and wool covers, with tape edge, natural wood, ivory and buckhorn handles, gold and silver mounted \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00
Men's Gift Umbrellas, silk and wool cover, tape edge, natural wood handle, gold mounted, worth \$3.50, on sale for \$2.50
All Umbrellas \$4 and upwards bought before Dec. 15, will be initialed FREE.

Buy Your Neckwear and Belts Now
Swell Belts, worth 50c, for 25c Swell Neckwear, worth 40c, for 25c
Swell Belts, worth 75c and \$1.00, for 50c Elegant Collars and Jabots, 75c, for 50c
Elegant Belts at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 New and Dainty Collars and Jabots at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2

Buy Your Table Linens Early
Special prices for early buyers of Christmas Linens. Beautiful Pure Linen Damask Table Cloths in elegant designs, all pure linen, at these special prices:
\$2.00 Table Cloths for \$1.48 \$3.50 Table Cloths for \$2.50
\$3.50 Table Cloths for \$1.95 \$4.00 Table Cloths for \$2.95
Hemstitched Table Cloths, pure flax, 72x90, \$5.00, for \$3.95
Table Napkins to match, per dozen \$3.75
Battenberg Doilies, beautiful patterns, linen centres 5, 8, 10, 15, 25c
Sideboard Scarfs and Tea Cloths, worth 60c, for 50c

Y. M. C. A.
Fine Meeting of the Cabinet and Good Address.
The regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Cabinet held last evening developed into a more than ordinary gathering. The officers had invited the directors of the association and a number of other young men interested in association work to enjoy the programme with them.
Mr. C. K. Calhoun, of Montreal, Dominion secretary of Y. M. C. A.'s, had been arranged with for an address, but sickness at his home called him away. His place was ably taken by Rev. E. H. Tippet, pastor of the First Congregational Church.
About forty men were present, and after full justice was dealt out to the ample supply of provisions, the speaker of the evening was introduced, and delivered a very earnest and appropriate address on "A Call to Service," the qualifications necessary, the vision and the call, and the remuneration.
Chairman Russell T. Kelley expressed the thanks of the gathering to the speaker, and spoke of the meeting as the banner one to date in the history of the cabinet.
Mr. Will Crooks, recently of Brantford, the popular first tenor of the Y. M. C. A. quartette, rendered a patriotic song in excellent voice and style, which was also well received.
The chairman announced that Mr. Julius Williams would be the speaker next Monday evening. His subject will be "Science and Technique of the Trades," and any young man interested would find a hearty welcome at the cabinet meetings.

THE TRAINING OF POLICE DOGS.
The police dog has now become an established institution in Paris, say the Advertiser correspondent. So many dogs are in training for hunting down apaches that it has been found necessary to form a club and to hold exhibitions from time to time. The dogs gave an interesting display in the park at the Quai de Mercey on Sunday. Three new competitors were held—a search for a man who had committed a crime, the discovery of a pickpocket, and the arrest of a poacher. The first competition had a remarkable mis-en-scene. A passer-by was supposed to have been stabbed, and the murderer escaped, leaving his wife beside the body of his victim. The dog sniffed at the knife, and then went in search of the murderer, and found him.
Equally remarkable was the demonstration culminating in the discovery of a pickpocket. A passer-by is robbed of his watch and chain, and shouts "Theft!" A policeman arrives with his dog. The animal sniffs at the clothes of the person robbed, and a few moments afterwards the thief is discovered in a crowd in which he had concealed himself.
In the contest demonstrating the arrest of a poacher, a man is lying in an ambush. No one can see him. Soon shots are fired in several directions. The game-keepers hesitate, but the dogs act speedily. They discover the poacher in

Our Exchanges
COMING OUR WAY.
Dominion Liberals seem not only to have stolen the Opposition's policies, but also their Tuppurs.
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?
(Toronto Star.)
The hon. gentlemen from Hamilton will not be gayed so unfeelingly in the Parliamentary corridors this week as last.
ONLY TEMPORARY.
(Philadelphia Record.)
Mrs. Nagby—"You know very well you were perfectly crazy to marry me."
Mr. Nagby—"I admit it, my dear; but it was merely a case of temporary insanity."
MILDLY INTERESTED.
(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
"Emerson, your little brother has a tooth."
"Indeed!" responded the Boston youngester politely. "And is it an incisor or a bicuspid?"
A SOAKER FOR SABLEIGH.
(Boston Transcript.)
Sableigh—Bah Jove, you know, an idea has occurred to me—
Miss Pert (interrupting)—Pardon me, Mr. Sableigh, isn't that more than a mere occurrence? I should call it an event.
THE DEATH LINE.
(Toronto News.)
The New York courts have declared that no nation may exist within two hundred feet of a church building. As Cardinal Richelieu dramatically remarked: "Round me I draw the sacred circle of the church."

PHONE METERS.
Will Keep Tally of Your Talk Over the Telephone.
Chicago, Nov. 20.—Chicagoans soon will have their telephonic talk measured. For two years the commission created by the telephone franchises has been hunting for an accurate and effective meter, and it announced to the Council last night that it had been successful. In addition, the commission has ordered the company to install the meter.
AIR BRAKE EQUIPMENT.
Ottawa, Nov. 29.—At the next meeting of the Railway Commission here on December 7 the board will consider the question of issuing a general order compelling all railways under its jurisdiction to equip all cars with air brakes. The matter will come up in connection with an application recently made for an order of the board requiring air brakes equipment to be placed on the cars of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo and the Hamilton Radial Electric Railways, which are federally incorporated.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney & Liver Pills
Here is a test which proves positively that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills do cure kidney disease and urinary troubles.
Capt. Wm. Smith, a British Army veteran, living in Revelstoke, B. C., had his urine tested by his physician who pronounced his case a bad form of chronic kidney disease.
After being cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney & Liver Pills he again had an examination of the urine made and his physician stated that no trace of the old trouble remained.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills are definite and certain in action and positively cure backache, kidney disease, Bright's disease (in early stages) and urinary troubles. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers or Ed. Mason, Bates & Co., Toronto.
Refuse substitutes and imitations.

