

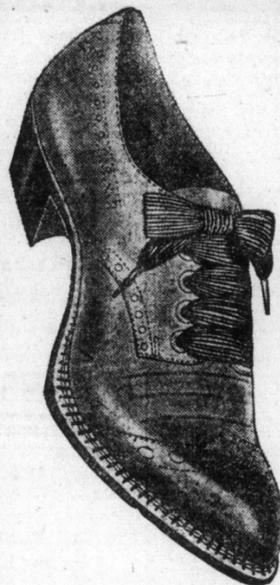
FIRE!

FIRE!!

FIRE!!!

IMMENSE SALVAGE SALE

Of Damaged Slater Shoe Stock



THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE SHOES ever offered to the people of Hamilton. Most of the stock has only been slightly damaged by water, but it must be sold in thirty days regardless of cost to make room for a new stock of Slater Shoes. This opportunity to get goods at a sacrifice cannot be repeated. Slater Shoes are worth and are always sold at the stamped price on the soles, but loss by fire cannot be foreseen--hence this chance of a lifetime.

This Great Fire Sale is Now in Full Swing

Men's, women's, boys', youths', misses' and children's shoes of the very finest Slater manufacture at less than half price. Don't delay, come at once. Here are big, rich, honest bargains that cannot last long. Here is a bargain chance that very seldom occurs.



26 and 28 King Street West HAMILTON

SLATER SHOE STORE

26 and 28 King Street West HAMILTON

SCARES CREDIT.

The Statist Discusses Recent Ontario Legislation.

Government Using Powers in High-Handed Fashion.

The Statist, the great British financial journal, in its issue of July 10 has the following article dealing with recent legislation of the Ontario Government and its effect on British capital:--

Writing in the Statist of October 19, 1907, under the title of "Harnessing Niagara," our special commissioner, who visited Canada at the invitation of the Ontario Government, complimented the Government on its wisdom in taking steps to control the huge corporations using an agreed maximum quantity of the water power delivered at the Niagara Falls, and added:--"Considering the enormous cost that Canada incurs by importing coal for obtaining steam and the great advantages that are offered by electrical energy generated by water, the ability to produce cheap power is undeniably, as I have termed it, a 'national' asset that has to be conserved and directed with a view to the repression of monopoly or unfair and unreasonable prices." From the state of affairs at present existing, however, it would appear that the corporations referred to by our commissioner have reason to apprehend against a system of repression and what looks like confiscation inaugurated by the Government. Were any excuse needed for directing the attention of the British investor to the present condition of affairs in Ontario it would be found in the fact that it is largely owing to British capital that the Province of Ontario is at present commercially utilizing Niagara for the production of electrical power, and it is from the broad point of view of the supply of capital for Canada generally and for the Province of Ontario in particular that our remarks are brought forward. It must not be forgotten that the large corporations generating power are working under charters granted by the Government of Ontario.

DIRECT COMPETITION BY GOVERNMENT.

Confining our attention for the moment to the one company in which British capital has been largely placed, viz., the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited, so far as public knowledge is concerned, no charge appears to have been made that the company has violated the conditions laid down in its charter. But its commercial success has been seriously interfered with through direct competition set up by the Government, and competition

which, it is claimed, is not on proper lines--if, indeed, the Government procedure is not a violation of the constitution. The Government, acting in accordance with its undoubted rights, established a competitive system through a commission known as the Hydro-Electric Commission. Several municipalities accepted the offer of the Government to supply them with cheap power. When these municipalities agreed to take power from the Government, a cardinal feature of the agreement was the provision of a limit in the maximum price of power to be supplied. Ultimately, however, when the contracts were presented by the Hydro-Electric Commission to the municipalities for their signature, the clause relating to the limit in price was removed, and, consequently, many of the municipalities refused to sign the new contracts, and on being taken to the courts the contract was declared to be invalid.

MOST ASTONISHING LEGISLATION.

In the last session of the Ontario Legislature, however, an act was passed of a most astounding character, for, inter alia, it provided that the contracts which the courts had declared invalid were to be considered as valid. Not only so, it also provided that no appeals with regard to them could be made to the courts. It also declared in the case of one municipality, at any rate, that though the municipality had refused to sign the amended contract, the contract should have full force as if it were signed. Let our readers should imagine that we are making a travesty of what actually occurred, we reproduce herewith the clauses of the act verbatim. Clause 5 reads as follows:-- "The said contract as so varied as aforesaid shall be treated and conclusively deemed to have been executed by the said corporation of the town of Galt."

Every action that has been heretofore brought and is now pending, wherein the validity of the said contract or any by-law passed or purporting to have been passed authorizing the execution thereof by any of the corporations heretofore mentioned is attacked or called in question, or calling in question the jurisdiction, power or authority of the Commission, or of any municipal corporation, or of the Councils thereof, of any or either of them, to exercise any power or to do any of the acts which the said recited acts authorize to be exercised or done by the Commission or by a municipal

corporation, or by the Council thereof, by whomsoever such action is brought, shall be and the same is hereby forever stayed."

IN A HIGH-HANDED FASHION.

It must be pointed out that the grounds on which British capital has already been placed by means of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited, in Ontario, was a purchase by the company from the Government of certain franchises and rights for a cash payment of a royalty embodied in a contract between parties in which the conditions were explicitly set forth. It will thus be seen that not only is the Government of Ontario entering into direct competition with a trading concern which is working by faith of a charter granted by the Government, but it is attempting to use its powers in a high-handed fashion, whereby security granted by the Government, and for which payment was duly made, is endangered. If the Ontario Government persists in the course which it apparently has marked out for itself, we fear it will have a detrimental effect on British investors, and that the credit of the Dominion as a whole will suffer. For it should be pointed out that in such a case the British public will be slow to discriminate between Province and the Dominion as a whole. In the last resort, therefore, it seems pertinent to inquire whether the Dominion Parliament has powers whereby such an astounding piece of attempted legislation may not be vetoed.

BRITISH CONFIDENCE NECESSARY.

Our strictures are intended not primarily in the interests of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited, but in the interests of the Province itself, and of the Dominion as a whole. It is scarcely necessary to labor the point that it is largely by means of the capital that Great Britain has poured without stint into the Dominion that the progress of Canada has been so rapid, and it can hardly be considered that the time has yet arrived when the Dominion can dispense with further supplies of British capital. In order to insure that such shall be forthcoming, however, it will be necessary that British investors shall have full confidence that perfect fairness and stability will be assured to any company seeking capital. So far as

the Province of Ontario itself is concerned, we would ask, in what way does the Province propose to find the new capital which will still be required, and that in large amounts, for the further development of the Province?

HASTY, ILL-CONSIDERED, CRUDE.

Does it desire that British investors should still be willing to provide such supplies as it may need? If this is the case, stress must again be laid on the fact that to insure further supplies perfect confidence must be forthcoming. Such confidence will be entirely wanting if we are to witness the advent of hasty, ill-considered and crude legislation such as that which we have quoted above. We venture, therefore, to direct the attention of the members of the Ontario Cabinet to the features that we have detailed, and to urge the importance of seeing that no act of theirs shall in any way destroy the confidence which British investors have hitherto placed in Canada and its various Provinces.

BLACK HAND SCARE.

Five Prominent Men in Michel, B. C., Threatened.

Michel, B. C., July 27.--This, one of the larger coal mining towns of the Crow's Nest district, is an armed camp to-day, among its foreign population especially, because of activity of the Black Hand Society. Great excitement has prevailed since Sunday, when five leaders among the foreign miners and business men were threatened with instant death by the Black Hand unless they paid \$200 each. In the threatening letters received, a place for deposit of the money was designated, one of them being alongside a large rock, which is a landmark, at the rear of the Roman Catholic Church.

Last night the threatened men turned over the letters to the police, and Provincial Constables Stevenson and Bulger immediately made an investigation. The time set for the deposit of the money was between 10 o'clock last night and 1 o'clock this morning. Several men were posted at the designated places, and fake parcels were placed in hiding places by recipients of letters, but no attempt was made by the Black Hand gang to claim the bounty.

Three hundred and fifty armed Italians held a meeting this afternoon and discussed the situation. The police force is being doubled by swearing-in of specials.

Minister Returns to Canada.

South Monaghan, July 27.--Rev. Dr. Campbell, a former resident of North Monaghan, has accepted a call to a Presbyterian church in Chatham. Dr. Campbell, who was for a time pastor of a Presbyterian church at Ottawa, went south after his church burned down, and filled a pastorate at Norfolk, Va. He was educated at Toronto University and at Knox College.



GOOD SHORT STORIES

WHO SHALL DECIDE?

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)
She was an A. B. college maiden. "When Henry James," she said, "sneered at our American accent on his American visit, I sneered back. What difference about the accent, I demanded, as long as the grammar was correct? What difference if one talked with a twang, like a banjo, as we do, or with a fluty gobble, like a turkey, as do the English? Well, I fear I was wrong."
"She stirred her ice cream soda."
"Neither Americans nor Britishers," she said, "are entitled to say which accent is correct, both being directly interested in the matter. No, the decision must be left to the disinterested nations--to the French, Germans, Italians, and so forth."
"Those nations, alas! have decided against the twang. They prefer the gobble. I know this to my cost. With the best of references and certificates I've tried a pear in vain to get a place as English teacher in French schools, German schools, Italian schools, Spanish schools--and it's no go. My American accent bars me out."
"For all foreigners who learn English insist on learning it with the English accent. They sneer at our American accent as we ourselves sneer at the Irish brogue."

SAVED THE SITUATION.

(Ti-Bits.)
She raised her head from his shoulder for a moment.
"Do you believe that exercise and lotions and toilet preparations will improve a woman's looks?" she asked.
He pressed her blonde curls back up on his chest. "They couldn't improve the looks of some women," he said.
"Whose?" she asked.
"Well yours and Violet Cochrane's, for instance," he replied thoughtlessly.
"I don't understand you," she said, raising her head for the second time and chilling him with a look. "We are not at all alike."
"I mean," he replied, turning her head for the second time and thinking quickly, "that your looks couldn't be improved because they are perfect as they are, and that hers couldn't be improved because no amount of work could make her pretty."
And the firelight flickered knowingly as she sighed a great sigh of contentment and relief while he drew a deep breath.

A Young Physician in the East Side.

A young physician in the East Side of New York spends much time in charitable practice. In fact, he sometimes gives to a poor patient enough money to pay for prescriptions. "I'm not getting rich," he explains, "but I simply can't see them suffer for medicine that may put them on their feet again."
Not many days ago the doctor had occasion to visit a woman who occupied one small tenement room with her three children. After making out a prescription, he gave her \$2, telling her to buy the medicine, and to use the change for needed food. On the following day, as he was about to enter the tenement for a second call, he met the 10-year-old daughter of the patient.
"How is your mother?" he inquired of the child.
"Oh, she's all well," was the answer. "She took that \$2 and got a real doctor."--New York Evening Post.

YOUNG TRAVELLERS.

Two Little Boys Crossed Atlantic All by Themselves.

Guelph, July 27.--After a journey lasting seventeen days, from Kent county, England, to the seaboard and thence across the Atlantic to Montreal and by rail to Guelph, Willie Pellow, aged ten, has brought his three-and-a-half-year-old brother Joseph to the arms of their father and sister here. The children made their journey over a big section of the globe alone, and without other protection than that of the boat and railroad officials.

They sailed on the 10th on the Sicilian, after leaving a rural school at Bisley Heath, Kent county, and were admitted to Canada under a special immigration permit. Their father, W. Pellow, who has been some time in this country, and is employed by the Page-Hersey Co., was to have met the youthful globe-trotters, but he missed them at Toronto yesterday, and a conductor took them on to Guelph Junction, from which point a telegram was sent to Guelph, and the sister went down and brought them home.

The boys seem to look on the trip as a matter of fact affair, and to-day are not even tired after their long journey.

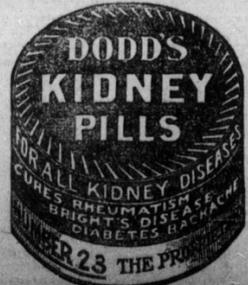
IS TACTLESS.

Advice of German Paper, Deutsche Tages Zeitung, So Described.

Berlin, July 27.--The Deutsche Tages Zeitung is not supported by any of its Berlin contemporaries in its efforts to induce the British residents of British colonies to oppose the increase of the British fleet. The Tageblatt, the only newspaper which refers to it, describes the language employed by the Agrarian Pan-German organ as a gross impropriety, which, in the interests of good relations with England and of Germany's foreign policies as a whole, calls for immediate and unequivocal repudiation. If Englishmen living in German colonies or in Germany should care to inaugurate a campaign against the construction of a German fleet, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung would, it says, be the first to raise an outcry. The Tageblatt strongly recommends all Germans in British colonies to ignore the "tactless and unseemly" recommendation, and to abstain utterly from any such agitation.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

Proprietor and Ten Poker Players at Montreal Fined.
Montreal, July 27.--Another gambling joint was raided by the police last night, when Chief Campeau, Captain Hebert and several constables swooped down on the private residence of Ed. Demers, butcher, corner of Bienville and Frontenac streets, gathering in the proprietor and ten others whom they found playing stud poker in a back room upstairs. Arraigned before Judge Leet to-day they all pleaded guilty, the proprietor being fined \$50 and costs or one month and the others \$20 and costs each.



CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Young man, a belle is likely to like you if you ask her, "How would a diamond ring strike you?"