

THE HAMILTON TIMES WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1909.

FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC.

Those food canning firms in the United States who use benzoate of soda, borax, and other chemical preservatives to "embalm" their products, are very bitter against Dr. Wiley, the official of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, who has been such an active advocate of pure foods. They are banded together to defeat him, and, if possible, to oust him from office. They have succeeded in having a board of referees appointed to overrule him in his decisions, and great is their glee at their achievement. One of the agents of the embalmed food ring, H. L. Harris, could not contain himself, so great was his joy, and he writes to the New York Journal of Commerce a letter bitterly assailing Dr. Wiley, belittling his abilities, attacking his honesty in the discharge of his duties, and assuming that the overruling of Dr. Wiley by this referee board will end the battle for pure food. The New York Journal of Commerce does not allow him to carry off the matter so insolently. It points out the dishonesty of his argument, and then proceeds to deal with the man.

But our chief purpose now is to expose the motives and the methods of some of those who are fighting so strenuously against the pure food law and are so anxious to get rid of the official who has courageously stood for its honest and uncompromising enforcement. This man Harris has long been in the office of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, in William street, while he has posed as a food expert under the name of H. H. Langdon, with an address in an uptown street. As a writer and speaker, pretending to scientific knowledge and independent judgment, he appears before the public as "Langdon," and we have in time past received many communications from him in that disguise, some of which were printed before his real character was discovered. As Harris, which we understand to be his real name, he serves the Pacific Coast corporation that monopolizes the borax supply, and is concerned in its utmost use as a "preservative," and haunts committee rooms and lobbies where legislation is pending that may affect the interest that supports him. In Washington he has labored in both characters, appearing in one before the public and in the other behind the scenes.

Now there is no objection to the Borax Company employing a "publicity man" or a "legislative agent," or "lobbyist," if he works openly and above board by setting forth facts and arguments in behalf of an interest that he avowedly represents. There is no objection to a real "expert" in food products having an opinion that differs from that of Dr. Wiley and honestly supporting it. Even if he openly takes up the side of a corporation for pay no one can reasonably object, for if he acts in good faith it is his right, and due allowance for bias can be made. But when a man is the hired servant of an interested concern and acts and is paid as such, pretends under another name to be an independent "expert," works as such to mislead the public and defeat the law in the interest of his employer, and comes out in derision of those who are striving to have the law upheld in the interest of public health and common honesty, forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and exposure becomes a duty. Those who employ him are even more deserving of criticism.

This man Harris would seem to have overplayed his part in fighting the pure food cause, and drawn upon himself and the cause of the "embalmers" a solar plexus blow from which he is not likely quickly to recover. The exposure enables the people to judge of the objects of the enemies of Dr. Wiley. Fortunately, in this country we have already the protection of a pure food law which does much to protect the health of our people. It is to be observed, however, that in this exposing this man Harris the newspaper took considerable risks. In Canada the libel laws are so unjust toward newspapers that such an exposure, although true in every particular, would be actionable, and the journal so protecting the public would be liable to find itself defendant in a damage suit instituted and promoted by some shyster lawyer, a few of whom still disgrace the profession. It cannot but be evident to all that the public interests are served by plain dealing with all such frauds. The Ontario libel laws are badly in need of amendment.

GERMAN DEBT AND TAXES.

The keen hunt for means of increasing the Imperial revenues has led the German Government to consider the declaring of a Government electric monopoly. As yet it is not considered to be wise to take such a step, but having resorted to the taxation of light, of advertisements, and of a large number of things which enter into modern daily life, under the pressure of need, the Government may be led to forbid the electric industry to private endeavor, if it sees money in doing so. The German people have been educated to submit to much.

And German Imperial finance is on even a worse footing than German protected industry. New sources of revenue must be found to increase the income of the state by about £32,000,000 a year, to take no account of the necessity of decreasing the national debt. This debt has within recent years attained enormous proportions. In 1886, just fifteen years after Germany had recovered from France a war indemnity of £200,000,000 sterling, Germany's debt amounted to about £24,000,000. Fifteen years later, in 1901, it had increased to £98,000,000, and the hunt for new subjects of taxation was growing keen. Five years later the debt burden had increased to £177,150,000; and to-day it is stated at £213,000,000, with the prospect of an increase of at least £100,000,000 within four years! The unsatisfactory state of German Imperial finance is reflected in a permanently excessive bank rate, which deteriorates industry, making

capital dearer, and tolling the scanty earnings of labor. The people are loyal, industrious and frugal, but this continual increase of burdens and deprivation of comforts to supply the war chest can have but one end, if there be not a change. And there are not lacking indications that the powers that be in Germany are becoming alive to that fact. The world feels that there is something wrong with the philosophy which teaches that the object of life is to breed men as "food for powder," and to toil for military and naval glory.

THE CROWN LANDS.

Editor Times: A short while ago the Spectator stated in an editorial, "Control of Crown lands is also assigned to Provinces, but Sir Wilfrid's Government in establishing the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, refused to allow them control of the public domain." To it is a fact that the constitution assigns the control of Crown lands to the Provinces, and whether Sir Wilfrid acted unconstitutionally in the case of the Crown lands of the Northwest when the two new Provinces were formed?—Student.

The Spectator's statement is not a correct one. The B. N. A. Act gives to the Dominion control of all matters of legislation and administration not exclusively reserved to the Provinces. The management of Crown lands is not one of those subjects. Sec. 72 of the Act provides that the Provinces shall have "the management and sale of THE PUBLIC LANDS BELONGING TO THE PROVINCE." The lands out of which the new Provinces were formed belonged to the Dominion. Whether they should be handed over to the Provinces or administered by the Federal Government was a question of policy, and it was decided that administration by the central authority which controls immigration was to be preferred, hence the Provinces received a generous money grant instead of land. Sir Wilfrid's action was clearly constitutional; it has never been attacked on that ground. Our contemporary's opinion is an error.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Czar as peacemaker: Who should despair of the millennium now?

But, Mayor McLaren, why go beyond the Chief Justice of the power monopoly organ to seek expert legal advice?

A Tory contemporary says the three-fifths clause will stay. It banks on the liquor pull to manage the Whitney Government.

If protection were eliminated from the Canadian tariff there would be no need of elaborate legislation against local combines.

The power monopoly's most potent reason for serving its out-of-town masters are probably not exhibited to the people to be betrayed.

The Toronto Telegram chronicles an accident due to the fact that a "gun went off suddenly." If it had gone off gradually it might not have done any harm.

"Knock Hamilton and Hamilton institutions, in the interest of the outside owners which we serve," seems to be the policy the Herald is devoted to. It is a poor way to help to civic prosperity.

The New York Excavators' Union threatened to strike for 20c an hour. And we were assured that the Dingley protective tariff secured to the United States workmen the highest scale of wages.

While merchants, manufacturers and the public generally advocate a "boom Hamilton" policy it is pretty rank to have a city newspaper, the organ of outside interest, knocking and defaming a leading Hamilton industry. Shame!

The arrest of a number of Grand Trunk conductors for systematically swindling the company goes to indicate that, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the railways, there are still methods by which dishonesty may prey upon them.

The ruling of the United States Agricultural Department, unless reversed, will put an end to the practice of "bleaching" flour by chemical processes. It is said that in Minnesota alone nearly a quarter of a million dollars is invested in bleaching plants.

A verdict of \$25,000 has been returned in the case of Hammond vs. the Consolidated Grocery Company, at Jacksonville, Fla. This is one of a series of suits against the grocery combine in the United States, and organization for the restraint of trade was clearly proved.

The jury in the Laird-Scott libel case at Regina disagreed, and it is not probable that the case will come up again. Mr. Laird having withdrawn his spectacular suit for \$25,000 damages against Premier Scott. The revelations of the trial shed some light on the political methods of the Saskatchewan Tories.

Mr. W. F. Maclean's Socialistic ideas do not make much headway in the Commons. His latest performance was an attack upon the Canadian Pacific Railway issue of new capital stock. But the members of neither side of the House seemed to come to his support. Reasonableness would tend to win Mr. Maclean friends.

The giving of the information in his possession as to alleged police "tippling" will serve as a prosecution before the Commissioners. Chief Smith may be depended upon to take necessary measures to stop it. The proposal to have facilities

for the men getting a drink of hot tea, coffee or cocoa at times in cold weather is a good one, and should be acted upon.

The Ontario Provincial License Officer has filed with the Minister of Justice serious charges against Junior Judge Fralick, of Hastings, alleging drunkenness and obstruction to the enforcement of the liquor license act. The matter is one calling for thorough investigation in the interest of justice to all concerned.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, in a speech in the lower House yesterday, declared that the policy of Japan was to keep her people at home, and concentrate them in the far East. He declared that the Government of Japan would carry out in good faith the understanding with Canada to restrict Japanese emigration.

When the character of the Hydro-Electric power contract became known, the Herald freely declared that it would be unwise for the city to accept it, with its 30-year monopoly condition. The onerous conditions remain unchanged, and the organ is now trying to betray the city into accepting it. How many strong reasons has it taken to effect its change of heart?

Just as soon as the Cataract Power company thought it had the city of Hamilton safe in its grasp the rates to private light consumers went up with a bound.—Windsor Record.

Our Windsor contemporary has been led into error by the falsehood of the Hamilton Herald. The statement which it makes is absolutely without even the semblance of truth, and is one of the many which it has maliciously made up to attempt to create prejudice against the Cataract Power Company.

People who remember the spectacular performance indulged in by the Ontario Legislature in opposing the granting of a Dominion charter to the Radial Railway to authorize it to connect with New York State and Michigan and the terrible "Big Stick Bill," which Hon. John S. Hendrie fathered, to penalize it and other companies for seeking to "escape from Provincial jurisdiction," will be interested in noting that Mr. Hendrie's Bridge Company has itself sought and obtained a Dominion charter giving it very wide powers! Nobody will blame it for doing so; but why the war upon the Radial scheme, for which a Dominion charter was absolutely necessary?

It is sufficient to say that, if the city were to go into business as a vendor of power and light, it could so arrange the supply of power and light to consumers as to keep down the maximum power consumed at any one period.—Hamilton Herald.

It could, could it? That is not the experience of distributing concerns generally. If it were so easy to do as the Herald alleges, the peak load problem would be an easy one—which it is not. The fact is that the city would probably lose heavily by the peak-load measurement. The Commission and the Ontario Power Company take care to protect themselves by making municipalities contracting take all chances of loss.

The dishonesty of the power monopoly organ in trying to forward the cause of its Hydro-Electric employers by representing that the existence of the city's contract with the Cataract Company might "enable the company to increase dividends indefinitely by compelling Hamilton users of electric power and light to pay such rates as the monopoly corporation may see fit to exact," shows how utterly without principle it is. The organ knows well that in the matter of prices of light, for either public or private use, the Comm. At. furnishes us absolute protection against excessive charges. The Council can at any time compel the company to furnish light at a price to be fixed by independent arbitrators. The Herald's statement is but a part of its campaign of anti-Hamilton falsehood.

The city authorities should so regulate the construction of tenement houses and so inspect them after erection as to assure the sanitary welfare of the occupants.

TITCHING ECZEMA FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

Suffered Torments from Birth—Boils Formed as Big as Walnuts—In Frightful Condition and Could Hardly Work—Tried All Kinds of Remedies to No Avail—At Last WHOLLY CURED IN 8 MONTHS BY CUTICURA

"I had an itching, tormenting eczema ever since I came into the world, and I am now a man fifty-five years old. I tried all kinds of medicines, but found no relief. I was truly in a frightful condition. At last my blood was so bad that I broke out all over with red and white boils which kept growing until they were as big as walnuts, causing great pain and misery. I thought they would take the skin off my whole body, but I kept from scratching as well as I could. I was so run down that I could hardly do my work. Mr. Nelson R. Burnett recommended the use of Cuticura Remedies, telling me he was confident they would benefit me, and, in time, cure me. I used the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, Resolvent, and Pills for about eight months, and I can truthfully say I am cured. I certainly recommend Cuticura Remedies to all who are afflicted the same as I was, believing that, if they will use them according to directions, they will find them all they are represented to be. Any one doubting the truth of the above can write for the truth. I know Mr. Burnett and know the condition he was in. He never tires of praising the Cuticura Remedies. Nelson R. Burnett, Tipton, Ia."

Married men take note. "Some people are born with cold feet, some people acquire cold feet, and some people have cold feet thrust upon them."

Toronto has not been blessed with even a fairly low rate of taxation for years. And Toronto has regularly been cursed with an overdraft of larger or smaller dimensions.

How Hydro "Arguments" Are Made. (Hamilton Herald.)

The Cataract company, in negotiating the power contract with the city, tried to fasten on the city an annual peak-load—that is, that the maximum amount of power taken must be the amount paid for throughout the year; but it failed in this and finally consented to a monthly peak-load, the same as the Hydro-Electric commission.

An Example. (Toronto Star.)

The action of Capt. Seally in remaining on his ship, until washed off in the final plunge, was in itself an inexcusable risk of life; in the addition it made to the British tradition of "the captain last" the action was of inestimable value in that it made it more than ever impossible, in any future hour of trial, for any British sea captain to fail in the slightest particular in whatever duty may call for at his hands.

ELIJAH ST. PAUL MENDELSSOHN HYMN OF PRAISE WEDDING MARCH

When one thinks of the noble oratorios "Elijah" and "St. Paul," "Hymn of Praise," of "Walpurgis Night," "Songs Without Words," "Judge Me, O God," the "Hebrides" overture, the concertos, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, not to mention many lesser but worthy works, it is difficult to realize that their composer, Mendelssohn—Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—was born 100 years ago this day. In the house of art it is but knocking at the door of yesterday, a little can time be counted where music is concerned. Though dead these 62 years—for Mendelssohn's light went out at the early age of 38—he lives in his music, and centuries will not efface its beauty and power. Be he or she admirer of the dramatic, overwhelming "Elijah," the little bride who hears in the piping and air the joyous strains of the Wedding March, or any of the great array between these extremes of musical expression—none can rise and say the world was not better and richer for what Mendelssohn gave it. There are and have been pedants seeking to depreciate his works, and judging from the modern standard, some of them may not withstand criticism; but his major works are unassailable for the sensitiveness and sublimity of their melodies, the dramatic intensity, the high musicalship of their harmonies, and their freshness and spontaneity, added to great originality. Mendelssohn founded a new school, and, naturally, was made much of—so much, in fact, that a revolution of feeling came to some in after years, when the moderns had their say of post-pooling his work.

Environment had, without doubt, something to do with the tendency of Mendelssohn's style. The "lap of luxury" he lived in was all his life. His father was a wealthy Hamburg banker, who moved to Berlin when Felix was three years old, and the latter never knew what it was to suffer privations, as did Mozart and Schubert, not to mention many another struggling genius. Every thing that was worldly good he had, and it is to Mendelssohn's credit that instead of lolling in luxury's lap he spent his years toiling incessantly to make still much richer the musical lore of the old lands. He became a linguist and painter, and, like the great composers of his native land, and his charm of manner, his wealth and his talents gave him entrance into the highest and most exclusive circles. Was it any wonder, then, that his music acquired a form that has received commendation and commendation, according to the attitude of the critic? Think of it: Before he was 20 he had written the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, many symphonies, quartets, sonatas, operas and songs. "St. Paul" was produced when he was 26; "Elijah" when he was 35; "Hymn of Praise" when 32. Among his minor works none is more popular than the Wedding March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and the brides of yesteryears, who can, should rise in chorus to bless the genius who gave them such a heart-lifting nuptial march.

It is pleasant to recall that Mendelssohn always loved England and Scotland. In England he was worshipped and feted, and to England he gave his grandest work, "Elijah," an offering which, of the great land, he joyed in the majestic Scottish scenery, and his "Hebrides" overture was one of the fruits of his tour in the Land of Cakes. It is sad to think of Mendelssohn's death at 38, for what might he have accomplished had he lived twenty years longer? But musicians everywhere can rejoice for all he gave to the world. His short life was crowded with constant and successful labor in his chosen art, and as long as the world lasts his works will give pleasure to countless thousands. It was indeed well for the world that Mendelssohn lived. J. W. S. (Toronto News.)

Dwellings for the Poor. (Toronto News.)

OUR EXCHANGES

The Two Kings. (Toronto Star.)

Mr. Fielding has been to London to see the King. Thereby having the best of Mackenzie King.

The Devil's Work. (London Advertiser.)

The Victoria Colonist's explanation as to the bogus telegram throws suspicion on the printer's devil.

Cold Feet. (Boston Globe.)

Married men take note. "Some people are born with cold feet, some people acquire cold feet, and some people have cold feet thrust upon them."

Toronto's Curse. (Toronto Telegram.)

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909 SHEA'S Our Winter Clearing Sale

Women's Coats at \$15. The most stylish Coats in Canada; loose and fitted backs; extra lengths and an immense range of sizes, 32 to 48 bust; \$25 to \$30 values; on sale to clear at \$15.00 each.

Sample Skirts—A Sale. A lot of sample Skirts, New York designs, have just come to hand and will be cleared at these extraordinary cut prices. They come in blacks and colors. \$4.50 to \$5 values for \$2.95. \$6.00 values for \$3.95.

Women's Blouses \$3.95. Made of Silk Net Lace, black, navy, brown, white and cream, full \$7.50 value.

Women's Waists \$1.50. Full \$2.25 to \$3.00 value, in blacks and colors, made of Poplins, Lustras and some Silks.

Women's Waists at 69c. Good \$2.00 value, made of Delaines and Lustras, in black and cream, some of them silk embroidered; the biggest snaps were ever offered.

Flannelette Gowns 49c. Made of good quality Striped Flannelette, finished with lace, special at 49c.

Dressing Sacks 79c. Made with fitted backs and loose fronts, worth \$1.25, for 79c.

Women's Fur-lined Coats, in elegant quality; worth \$45.00, for \$27.50.

Women's Near Seal Fur Coats; worth \$45, to clear at each \$25.00.

Children's Coats at 1/2 price; \$4.00 for \$1.95; \$6.00 for \$2.95; \$8.00 for \$3.95.

Women's Suits at \$10. Blacks and colors all pure wool goods and made in the very latest styles; \$15 to \$20 values on sale for each \$10.00.

Sale of Sample Aprons. Made of Prints, Gingham, Ducks and Linens, a great variety of styles and useful shapes, worth 30c to \$1.25, on sale at from 15c to 75c.

New English Prints. Positively the best Print values in Canada, 32 inches wide and fast colors, on sale at per yard 12 1/2c.

Mercerized Gingham 15c. Now Mercerized Gingham in the popular plaids, all good colors, special per yard 15c.

Women's Hose 35c. Both Cashmere in ribbed, and plain splendid pure wool Worsted, 50c values for 35c.

Imperfect Table Cloths. A quantity of Pure Linen Table Cloths, with border all round, with slight imperfections, so slight you can hardly find them, on sale at following cut prices: \$2.25 Cloths for \$1.69. \$3.50 Cloths for \$2.50. \$4.00 Cloths for \$2.95. Towels worth 17c, for 10c. Bath Towels, special 25c. Table Napkins, hemmed, \$1.25, for 95c.

Our Optical Department. Is fitted with every new device for the accurate testing of the eye. OUR OPTICIAN is thoroughly competent to examine your eyes. Consultation free. NORMAN ELLIS JEWELER and OPTICIAN 21 and 23 King Street East.

A BIG SUIT. Further Particulars of Pigott vs. G. & G. Railway.

The following additional particulars regarding the action started by Mr. M. A. Pigott, of this city, and his partners against the Guelph and Goderich Railway Company, referred to in last night's Times, are taken from the statements, filed in Toronto.

M. A. Pigott, of Hamilton; Hubert E. Larkin, and Alexander Saugster, of St. Catharines, trading as M. A. Pigott & Co., contractors, are suing the Guelph & Goderich Railway Company, claiming \$223,574.75 and interest, for work done, materials supplied, and expense incurred pursuant to contract, and they claim damages for breach of contract. Plaintiffs claim that extra work and extra haul were ordered by defendant in excess of what was originally agreed upon.

The time for the completion of the work was extended, a new verbal contract being entered into. Work was completed August 20, 1907, and accepted by defendants, being approved by their Chief Engineer, P. A. Peterson. The original claim was for \$1,117,115.66 and interest, on which defendants have paid \$593,540.91, repudiating liability for balance, except for less than \$100,000 not yet paid, and which they have refused to pay except on condition that plaintiffs accept it in full of all claims.

Defendant company relies upon provisions of contract, and says plaintiff did not construct work within time limited thereby, and that they have not yet completed it; also, that all progress certificates issued by the chief engineer have been fully paid, and that final certificate has not yet been given. They deny the claim of extras, and counter-claim for loss and damage by alleged failure to complete work according to contract for \$250,000. Plaintiffs reply that the engineer gave them no opportunity to be heard upon various issues involved, that his decisions or certificates were invalid, and that his impaired health rendered him not in condition to deal with matters in question, and that plaintiffs were absolved from necessity of obtaining certificates.

YUKON INDIANS DYING OUT. Not Like Other Tribes—Have the Color and Beard of a Jap. "The Yukon Indians are fast passing away," writes a trapper in Fur News; "the squaws are living, the children increasing apparently, but among the men, old and young, you hear the hollow cough of lung trouble."

Handy Shur-On Eyeglasses. On and off with one hand by simply pressing a small spring with the forefinger and thumb, won't come off till you take them off. For the GENUINE SHUR-ON and have it made fitted. I. B. ROUSE 111 King East.

MAPLE LEAF. Forester Lodge Holds Banquet and Makes Presentation. The thirty-seventh annual reunion and banquet of Court Maple Leaf, A. O. F., was held last evening in the Foresters' Hall. A large crowd attended, and sat down to a sumptuous repast. District Chief Ranger H. Cowan was in the chair, and the usual toasts were honored. Musical selections were given by the Gayety orchestra, Miss McCarthy, Miss McLush, Miss Stevenson, Mr. Atwell, Mr. H. Bowker, Mr. A. Newlands, Mr. Coward, Miss M. Atwell, Mr. N. Goodale, Mr. T. Davies and Mr. F. E. Peckham. The hit of the evening was a comical and characteristic address of Bay Hill's, delivered by that inimitable one himself, John Young, who has held the post of Secretary for the past twenty-one years, announced his retirement a short time ago, and last night he was presented with a silver tea service. The presentation was made by P. C. R. Franklin, and was suitably replied to by the recipient. After the banquet the evening was finished up with a dance.

WHAT IS LIFE? To the Editor of the Times: Sir—I think that if your correspondent, Mr. A. H. Bennett, will look into the statement, "To be spiritually minded is life and peace" (Rom. viii, 6), he will no doubt find an answer to the question, "What is Life?" When the apostle made that statement he no doubt had in view those "objects of thought" which constitute an incorruptible mental life. Therefore he knew what life is, and I feel confident we can also know, and give a reasonable explanation of what it is. J. W.

Allan's Front Seat. (Guelph Herald.) Allan Stutholme is to have a front seat in the Legislature, not necessarily that he can the better catch the Speaker's eye, but that he may see how the Premier is bringing labor to the front.

Dangerous Ground. (Woodstock Sentinel-Review.) It seems probable that eventually the law will go so far as to provide for the permanent isolation of all who are hopelessly criminal. There is no maddening sentiment about a movement that takes such a turn.

Associate with the lame and you will learn to limp.—Latin.

THE Atelier 25% to 50% Reductions ON ALL SUITS, COATS AND SKIRTS FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS ONLY E. A. Bartmann, Ladies' Tailor 20-22 KING STREET WEST