

YEAR 82, NO. 267

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915

SECOND SECTION

REJECTS PROPOSAL TO OUST COMMISSION

There Was Lively Discussion At the Board of Trade Meeting Over the Policy And Plans of the Utilities Commission.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"It is no use, for we have control over that power."

Continuing, Mr. Givens stated he believed that the Seymour Power Company, in caring for the small consumers, in Belleville, was doing good. The Utilities Commission, in Kingston, was pursuing a different course, and he held that the members of the Commission should be censured for the course they had taken. He then asked what would be a fair price for power, and proceeded to read what was termed, as the 8th annual report of a steam plant in Ontario (not giving the name). This statement was for the year ending 1914. In this report, the cost of power, per kilowatt hour, at the station meter was 1.4 cents; at the consumer's meter, including maintenance was 2.10 cents; the highest cost at the consumer's end, including sinking fund fixed charges was 3.2 cents.

Asked by one of the members for the name of the company giving this report, Mr. Givens stated that it was the report of the Commission, in negotiations with the Seymour Company, or some other company, and he hoped that the Board will favor the recommendation to have the work

taken out of the hands of the Commission, and given back to a committee from the City Council.

Mr. Rigney Speaks.
T. J. Rigney, chairman of the Utilities Commission, spoke on the subject. He said that as far as the Commission was concerned, the citizens came first, and the Commission afterwards. The question of dealing with the rates was a highly technical one and he told about the Commission seeking advice from the Hydro-Commission. Mr. Givens had been misled when he stated that the Hydro-Commission had done so. The rates as submitted by the Hydro-Commission had been modified by the Commission to warrant the circumstances. Last year, the plant had shown earnings amounting to \$82,000. This revenue was derived from four sources, incandescent lighting, 67 per cent; power, 9 per cent; street lighting, 17 per cent; street railway, 5 per cent. It had been found that the burden of cost was not fairly distributed. The Commission was not capable of equalizing the rates, and had sent out for assistance. The Hydro-Commission was given a full report on the province, and had been asked for information, and the Commission had spent much time in the consideration of the rates. Based on the present rates, the revenue estimated for 1915, reached \$66,000, as compared with \$82,000 last year. Where was the balance? It was given to adjust and in equalizing the existing rates. The ratepayers were receiving twenty-five per cent on their commercial lighting. The rates for power were being based on cost of production. It was realized that the former rates were more like "crazy quilt," incandescent lighting was being sold at some at less than cost. An endeavor was being made to equalize, so that each person might pay his share. He had been struck with Mr. Givens' basis on Hydro-Electric power.

Mr. Rigney stated that if we had Hydro power in Kingston, the rates would not be as high as they are. The present rates could not be compared with Hydro rates. It was wrong to state that the Commission rates had not acted for the best. Reports to-day show that there had been an increased consumption in the department. This disposed of the argument that the Commission was endeavoring to crowd out industries. The entire matter had been weighed carefully, and everything discussed on a business basis.

As to the doing away with the Commission, Mr. Rigney stated that this question had better be dealt with by some other person. Before he had any thought whatever of being a member of the Commission, he was of the opinion that the plant would be better managed under a Commission. True, the Commission had made mistakes, and would continue to make mistakes, but he was firmly convinced that it would be a calamity to take the work out of the hands of a Commission and give it to any other type of governing body. Personally, a day never passed but what he regretted having taken hold of the work. He had entered into it as a citizen having the interests of the city at heart. It was for this reason alone that he had taken a seat on the Commission. He felt that it was the duty of every citizen to serve the city in some way. The members had made mistakes, but the form of government should not be blamed for any deficiency.

Rates Too High.
N. C. Polson, Jr., said that he understood that there was to be a reduction of twenty per cent. He could not see this, as his own rate for power was over twice as much as the old rates; in fact the bill he had received was five times more. He had endeavored to get information from two members of the Commission, but could not get the information.

Elmer Davis, of the Davis Tannery, stated that he was a user of city power. Two years ago he had started to use power. He intended to drop the civic power owing to the high rates, and generate his own power. He held that the policy of the Commission was responsible for this. He hoped for a readjustment of the rates, but felt that many more users would quit the city, and that it would mean a serious loss to the city.

He recognized that cheap power was most essential in the securing of new industries. It was not so much a question as to what other places were paying for power, but the question was as regards the cost of production. The plant should not be for the making of money for the city. He also criticized the method of the sending out of accounts by the present Commission, stating that he was unable to check them up. He had sent out the old rates. He thought the Commission had depended too much on what they regarded as high authority, and not enough on their own authority. The rates were far better under the old schedule.

Doing Their Best.
G. Y. Chown, speaking as a member of the Utilities Commission, stated that the members of the Commission were doing the best they could with the plant. It was an old plant, and was run down. If the people were willing to expend \$60,000 on it, power could be given at a lower rate, but it was not deemed advisable to expend money at this time. Reference had been made about a surplus of \$23,000 last year, but there was really no surplus, as there was no depreciation account carried from year to year. As to the new rates, the Commission simply had the Hydro engineer look over the plant and give a summing up. The rates were not "fixed" by the Hydro Commission. Unfortunately, the Commission did not have the control of the plant it should have, otherwise a great deal of the friction might have been eliminated. As to the statements credited to Sir Adam Beck, the

Commission was not responsible. The Commission held that the small user was entitled to a fair deal as well as the big user of power. An endeavor had been made to equalize the rates. The Commission was to blame for some things it did, but adjustments were being made, and the Commission was endeavoring to be fair to all. Speaking personally, he would say that he was a user of power, and recognized the fact that cheap power was needed to get industries. He did not think it was right to penalize the small user for the purpose of the big user. The Commission had dealt fairly in the matter and was prepared to stand on its work.

Situation Reviewed.
W. F. Nickle, M.P., said that after he had read the remarks in the press of Sir Adam Beck about the power question, when he was in Kingston recently, he had considered it his duty, as a representative of the city in parliament to make an investigation into the situation, and for this purpose he had made a special trip to Toronto. He referred to the fact that the wants of Western Ontario had been supplied by Hydro power from Niagara Falls, but the problem in Eastern Ontario was as yet un solved. The Commission was composed of a body of men who had this one line of work to pursue. If the methods adopted by the members of the Commission were not considered good, then the men could be retired, but the same system pursued.

R. A. McLellan wanted to know if a committee from the Council would be under the control of the Hydro Commission.

Mr. Rigney stated that there was no Hydro control that he knew of. This so-called control was merely in the fact that all contracts entered into by the Commission had to be approved by the Hydro Commission. This would also apply to a committee from the Council.

Prof. Gill and the members of his committee finally decided to withdraw the resolution, but Mr. Chown stated that, in view of the discussion and publicity given the matter, this would not be a fair deal for the Commission. He asked for a vote on the question.

President Meek then put the matter to a vote, and the resolution was defeated by a unanimous vote.

The president, Robert Meek, was in the chair, and also present were R. J. Carson, L. G. Lockett, W. R. Givens, E. Conway, J. G. Elliott, Robert Crawford, M. Campbell, W. B. Dalton, W. H. Carnovsky, Capt. John Donnelly, J. Minnes, W. F. Nickle, M.P., Hugh Nickle, W. Y. Mills, Dr. R. E. Sparks, G. A. Bate-man, Rev. J. D. Boyd, Prof. L. W. Gill, A. J. Macdonald, N. C. Polson, Jr., A. J. S. R. McLean, Elmer Davis, T. J. Rigney, G. Y. Chown, George Hague, Colman Folger, A. H. W. Newman, William Gibson, R. E. Burns, H. D. Bibby, Frank Anglin, Oliver Chown, R. A. McLellan, Hiram Calvin, M. Farvell, C. Livingston, Harold Davis, Joseph Powers, and H. Welch.

Nickle's plan was one which should be followed up. He held that the question of the abolition of the Commission was the issue. From the arguments presented he had not heard one reason which would justify the abolition of the Commission. If the ratepayers were dissatisfied with the Commissioners they would show their dissatisfaction at the elections. He held that the work could be better handled by a Commission than by a committee from the City Council. He felt that the Board would be unwise in passing the resolution.

Hiram Calvin stated that Mr. Elliott's remarks were quite to the point. He regarded the resolution as illogical. He would vote against it.

Prof. L. W. Gill said that the Power Committee felt that the only way to remedy affairs would be by abolishing the Commission. He stated that the resolution he proposed would be a committee from the City Council. He moved that the resolution be withdrawn.

R. J. Carson suggested that the resolution be withdrawn. He agreed with Mr. Elliott that the Commission could render better service than a committee from the City Council.

J. M. Farrell felt that in taking the work out of the hands of the Commission it would be giving it over to a committee of aldermen who had additional duties to perform. The Commission was composed of a body of men who had this one line of work to pursue. If the methods adopted by the members of the Commission were not considered good, then the men could be retired, but the same system pursued.

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THE ONLY POSSIBLE TERMS OF PEACE

Belgium To Be Restored With Full Compensation—Turkish Empire Will Be Torn to Fragments And German Colonies Will Be Distributed.

New York, Nov. 16.—A London cable to The New York Times this morning says: The Right Hon. Masterman, in an article entitled "The Only Possible Peace Terms," published in The Daily Chronicle, quotes Premier Asquith's statement: "We shall never sheath the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure all and more than all that she sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace of aggression; until the right of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and definitely destroyed. That is a great task worthy of a great nation."

Mr. Masterman, who is believed to represent the Government's views, then proceeds: "The minimum of so inspiring and righteous an ideal has been interpreted nonofficially to me by some such scheme as follows:

Belgium Restored.
Belgium will be restored to complete independence, with an indemnity paid by Germany adequate to the rebuilding of her ruined cities and villages and the revival of her destroyed industries, and full compensation for her disabled and her dead.

"France will receive Alsace and Lorraine and an indemnity for all the damage done in the present conquered provinces, but also a natural and defensive boundary. The natural boundary which would render Germany's attack forever unrepeatable alike upon Belgium and France is the boundary of the Rhine. Let Germany remain there, for the Rhine is its natural boundary.

"Denmark shall receive Schleswig, which is purely Danish.

"Germany, Austrian and Russian Poland shall be united under the Czar or a king appointed by him.

"Italy would receive the Trentino and the whole of Italy irredent.

No Turkish Empire.
The Turkish Empire would be torn to fragments, and Armenia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Thrace divided amongst those who would develop and revive these once fair places now desolated under alien rule. The Turks would generally be penned up in Central Anatolia, where they would be compelled to learn to work instead of massacre.

"Serbia will be restored with heavy indemnity from Austria-Hungary to repair the vast damage done. She will receive Bosnia and Herzegovina, full and adequate access to the Adriatic and all of Austria that is Serb.

"A united Roumania, a united Greece, is possible, if these nations can rise to the height of their opportunity.

"If Greece or Roumania consider Greece irredent or Transylvania not worth fighting for they will never receive them in the end, for a Government and nation which will not risk its life for its enslaved brethren is a Government and nation unfit by such cowardice to be given the privilege

German Fleet Destroyed.
The German fleet should be surrendered and either sunk or divided among the Allies. All Zeppelins or Zeppelin hangars should be burned. German colonies, worthless in themselves, must remain as trophies for the nations who conquered them—South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand.

"On some such basis European peace might be secured. The terms may seem unduly favorable to Germany, but no German would be left ruled by or subjected to another race, and no other race would be ruled by a German. Nationality would be vindicated and only by nationality being vindicated is there hope of peace."

SIX BROTHERS WEAR UNIFORM
Three Are Now At Front and Three In Camps.

Yarmouth, Nov. 17.—The fact that six brothers raised in this district have enlisted for overseas has brought a congratulatory letter from Buckingham Palace to the father of the young soldiers. They are the sons of William Hersey, a mason and bricklayer. Three of the brothers are now at the front and three others are in training camps.

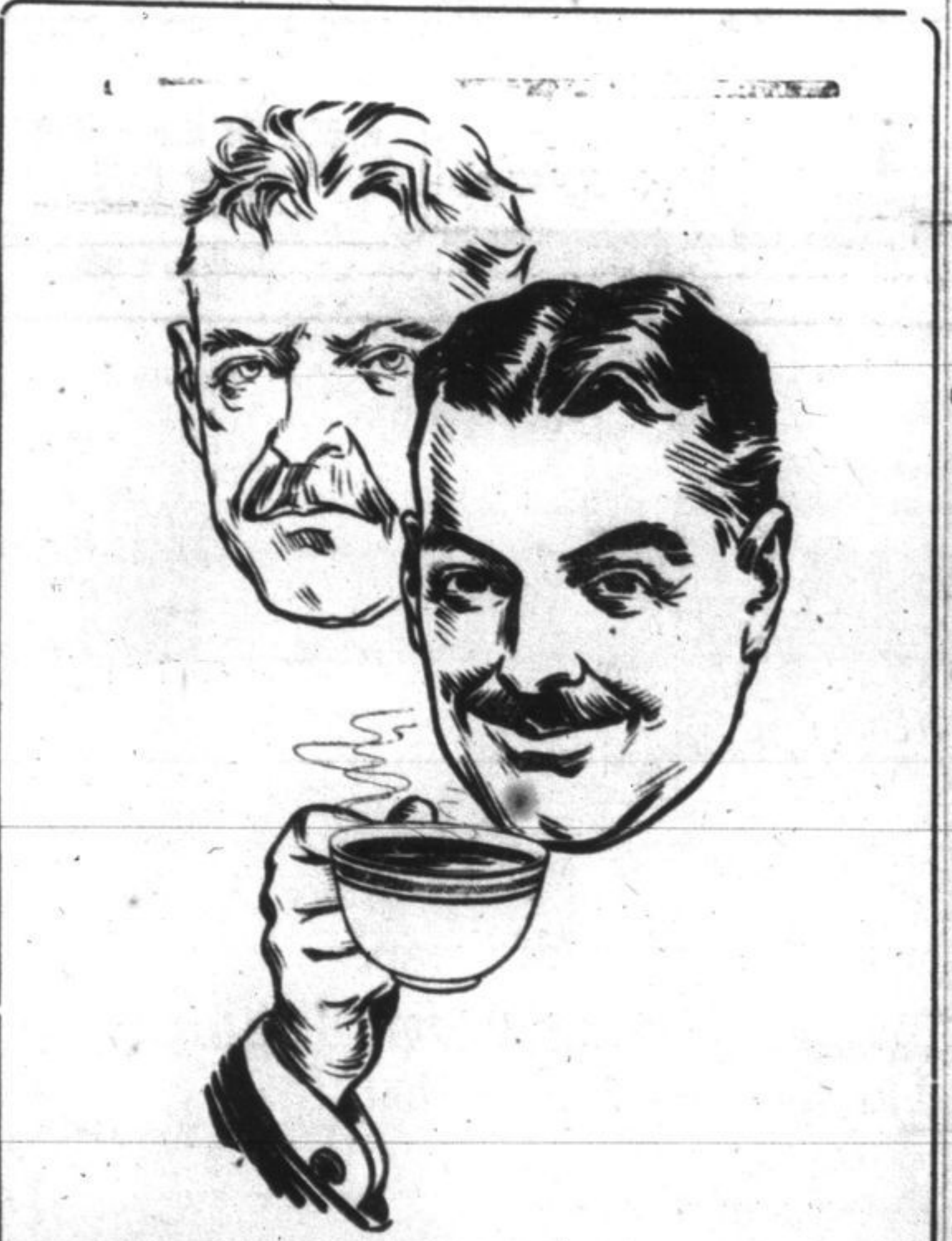
The letter from the King read: "Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the King has heard with much interest that you have at the present moment six sons serving in His Majesty's forces.

"I am commended to express to you the King's congratulations and to assure you that His Majesty much appreciates the spirit of patriotism which prompts this example, in one family, of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign and Empire.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

"E. A. R. PONSONBY,
"Keeper of the Privy Purse."

Ambition has prevented many a man from making a success in small things.



Puts Another Face on It

Many a man jauntily takes his cup or two of tea or coffee at a meal and declares that it doesn't hurt him!

But wait until the poisonous drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee begins to show its cumulative effects, and puts a different face on the proposition.

It's a fact anyone can verify, that caffeine hardens the arteries, brings on premature old age, and sallows and wrinkles the skin. Some of the signs are headache, irritability, biliousness, heart flutter, sleeplessness, dizziness, "fag," and so on.

The way out is to quit both tea and coffee, and for a pleasant, healthful beverage use

INSTANT POSTUM

—the pure food-drink.

This delightful beverage is made from finest wheat, roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses. It has a fine colour and a delicious, snappy taste, but contains no caffeine nor any other harmful substance.

Postum makes for health, happiness and vigor.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

DOING THEIR "BIT."

Inmates of Reformatory and Asylum Helping the Empire.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—If the prisoners in the provincial reformatory and the patients in the provincial asylums have not been able to serve their country by enlisting they have the opportunity to do their "bit" just the same. For six months past the public institutions under Hon. W. J. Hanna have been hard at work turning out material and equipment for the Ontario Hospital at Orpington, Kent, England, and the result is shown in the accumulation of between 25 and 30 cartloads of supplies.

According to Hon. Mr. Hanna, 12 cartloads have already been shipped, including mechanical equipment made at the Guelph reformatory. The output of the institutions includes 8,300 blankets, 1,550 hospital beds, 1,550 mattresses, 1,050 adjustable bedside tables, 2,930 chairs, 1,540 covers of pyjamas, several thousand washcloths, trayloads, etc., and over 12,000 towels.

BURIED 61 HOURS.

Two Sappers Entombed by Explosion of German Mine.

Paris, Nov. 17.—An episode of the battlefield is related in a letter from the front concerning two sappers who were buried by the explosion of a German mine, but dug their way out after 61 hours' work.

The two men were entombed in a small space at the end of a counter mine gallery. By means of knives they made a vertical chimney, only to find that it issued less than a yard from an enemy trench. Waiting until night, they dug in another direction, and after 24 hours reached the upper air. Each has been awarded a medal.

Has Had Good Year.

Toronto, Nov. 17.—The St. Lawrence & Chicago Steam Navigation Company, Limited, dividend in 1914 was made 3 per cent, owing to the large reduction in net earnings as a result of the outbreak of war. This compared with 8 per cent, in 1913 and 12.5 per cent, in 1911, 3 per cent, in 1910, and 8 per cent, in 1909. This year the company is said to have benefited along with the other navigation companies from the increased freight tonnage, particularly on the upper lakes, where the record grain crops in the west have proved a great boon to vessel owners.

New Alberta Judge.

Calgary, Nov. 17.—Ald. J. L. Jenkinson, K.C., a well known member of the Alberta bar, received official notice of his appointment as senior judge of the District Court for this judicial district. He will assume his new duties at once.

A fine Orange hall has been dedicated at Almonte.

END INDIGESTION OR STOMACH PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sick, sour, gassy stomachs feel fine.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructation or tightness of food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain remedy in the whole world, and it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from any stomach misery.

Please, for your sake, get a large fifty-cent bottle of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

Approved of Plan.
J. G. Elliott stated that Mr.

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GIN PILLS
FOR THE KIDNEYS

Why Recommended

"My case was very serious and I was so sick that everybody expected my death any day. No suffering could ever be worse than what I had to endure.

I could feel at first the gravel passing through my bladder but now I am as strong as ever. I weigh about 20 lbs. more than when I started to take GIN PILLS.

I beg you to publish my letter so that people may know what GIN PILLS had done for me. The first box relieved me a good deal, eight boxes were sufficient to cure me entirely, and bring me back to perfect health.

(Sgd.) ISIDORE THOMAS,
Tilted Road, Glen, N.B.

GIN PILLS are sold by all druggists, 50c a box; six boxes for \$2.50.

National Drug & Chemical Co.,
of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

and the Worst is Yet to Come.

