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ESTABLISHED 1875

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Total Assets 78,000,000.00

Savings Bank Department

Interest Paid on Deposits From Date of Deposit

Open Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9.

BRANTFORD BRANCH: 12 Market Street, Opposite Market Square
Harvey T. WATT, Manager

OK HERE!

Send home in very best part of street. Neat and good lot.

NEST—Nice home on lot 39 x 100 in 100 ft. double parlors, dining room, kitchen, etc. Has complete plumbing and is reasonable price.

of the finest homes in Eagle Place. 6 room, pressed brick, complete plumbing and good lot.

splendid new home having complete 100 on easy terms.

BOROUGH STS.—The best block of in the city. See us about these soon if you intend to place them in our list.

UR O. SECORD

Accident and Life Insurance
217 COLBORNE ST. BRANTFORD
Aut. 175. House Both Phones 237.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS

of the splendid home of Mr. Hammond, on the east side of the city, 100 ft. wide, in Ingersoll, Ont., to Mr. Morrison of Brantford.

of Petrolia to Mr. Bell of Ayr.

of Petrolia, says: "We found the stock you represented it, and we are glad to see it."

regarding the Partlo Mill, says: "We are glad to see that you are doing better than we expected, and we are glad to see it."

of hundreds of letters voluntarily written by business men of 42 years in the city, as well as owners of properties. One of maintaining an ever-increasing business in the properties we handle are found in our list.

SON, LIMITED

Exclusive District Agents

Connaught Park

We have secured that fine block of vacant land in Grand View, known as the Finch property, and are completing plans to offer lots therein, in course of a short time.

There will be over forty lots. This is inside property, on Grand Street, a block and a half from Gorman's Grocery.

Prices and terms will be reasonable. Provisional plans open for inspection. Don't visit in lots until you see these. Township taxes.

John S. Dowling & Co., Limited

Both Phones 188. Night Phones 561, 1284, 1287 and 1091
54 MARKET ST., BRANTFORD

Choice Farm and Garden Property

200 acres of clay loam, situated 8 miles from Brantford, County of Brant. 2000 ft. frame house, bank barn 40x70, hay barn 30x50, and other out-buildings; fences good, good orchard; also a quantity of timber. This is an extra good farm, well watered and a bargain. Price \$10,000

Eight acres of extra fine garden property, situated 2 1/2 miles east of Brantford, 5 minutes walk from Brantford & Hamilton radial line; two story white brick house, good barn; large quantity of fruit of all kinds. Price \$4000

W. ALMAS & SON
Real Estate Auctioneers
27 GEORGE ST.

MARKET GARDENS!

Three acres just across the road from the city limits. Good house, nearly new, good barn, small orchard, could be subdivided into about 30 lots, which would readily sell at from \$150 to \$200 each. Price \$2900.

We have other properties, which we would be pleased to give full particulars of on application to this office.

List your property with us for quick sale. No sale, no charge.

PROWSE & WOOD
20 Market St. (up stairs)
Real Estate, Insurance, Money to loan
Bell Phones 1540
House 1288

For Sale!

\$1200 buys a 7 roomed Frame Cottage in the North Ward.

\$1800 buys a New Red Brick Cottage of 6 rooms in East Ward.

\$2250 buys 13-4 story Brick House, now gas and electric lights.

\$3400 buys 2 Brick Houses new.

\$1100 buys a good lot on Colborne Street.

\$1500 buys a fine lot on Chestnut Avenue

Thomas Myerscough
181 BRANTFORD, Ont.
Bell Phone 1822

THE COURIER

DAILY COURIER—Published at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada, at \$3.00 per year. Edition at 8 p.m.

WEEKLY COURIER (16 pages)—Published on Thursday morning at 8 A.M. per year.

Toronto Office: Suite 19 and 20, Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street, Toronto. H. E. Smallpiece, Representative.

THE BRANTFORD COURIER LIMITED



Wednesday, March 19, 1913

SOME RASH TALK BY LIBERALS.

Enraged at the memorandum of Hon. Winston Churchill which Premier Borden read in the House which completely annihilated the Liberal argument the Opposition have turned some most insulting attacks on the First Lord of the Admiralty. Some Liberals are even now more openly talking secession and independence, and the issue is becoming clear at Ottawa unity of the Empire on the one hand and separation on the other. Dr. Neely of Humboldt was particularly violent in his attacks on Mr. Churchill and hinted strongly at another Boston Tea Party and a second American revolution—all because they received information from the Admiralty which they asked for but which did not fit into their plans. In closing his speech Mr. Neely said: "We adopt this policy we will have as the first step in the direction of that will ultimately mean the separation of the Dominion from the great Empire of which we are proud to form a part."

In another outburst Hon. H. R. Emmerson said: "Are we to be insulted by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and is that insult to be adopted by our voters and our country? That document is calculated to undermine our constitution, to undermine our freedom that any other document that has ever come from authority in Great Britain since the days of Lord North. It is just such acts as this that caused the severance of the ties between the thirteen colonies and the Motherland in 1776. This letter, this insulting letter is calculated to do injury as against even the throne and person of His Majesty the King."

"The suggestion that the proposed battleships could be built in Canada cannot be based on full knowledge of the question. The battleship of to-day has gradually been evolved from years of experience and the most intricate machinery, and the armour, guns, gun mountings, and machinery, all require separate and extensive plant of a very costly nature, to cope with the constant changes in designs and composition. In addition to this there is the high tension and mild steel are of special riveters and steel workers. These men are difficult to obtain in Great Britain and it is thought it would be a long time before a sufficient number of efficient workmen of this nature could be obtained in Canada."

For the manufacture of armour plate, large steel furnaces, heavy rolling mills, planing machines, carburizing plant, etc., capable of dealing with weights of 350 tons at a time, have to be provided—besides which the special treatment to obtain the correct quality of plate requires special experts who have been brought up to nothing else. Such men could not be obtained in Canada.

For the manufacture of guns, plant consisting of heavy lathes, boring and reaming machines, wire winding machines, as well as a heavy forging plant and oil tempering baths with heavy cranes, all capable of dealing with weights up to and over 100 tons, are required. The men for this class of work are specially trained and could not be obtained in Canada. For the manufacture of gun mountings, which involves the use of castings of irregular shape from eighty to one hundred tons, and which require special armour treatment, a special armour plate plant is required. The hydraulic and electric machinery for these mountings are all of an intricate and special design, requiring special knowledge, and can only be undertaken by a firm having years of experience of work of this nature.

The manufacture of engines, al-

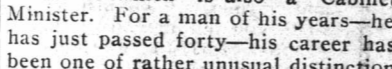
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ject of lively speculation. The names of half a dozen prominent persons have been mentioned, among them at least two close connections of the Royal Family. But the best authorities seem to agree that the young Earl of Beauchamp has the inside track and is most likely to win the race. He has the backing of the Cabinet, which should count ninety-nine points in his favor.

Lord Beauchamp is at present First Commissioner of Works, a position involving mainly the care of national buildings and Royal palaces, and the holder of which is also a Cabinet Minister. For a man of his years—he has just passed forty—his career has been one of rather unusual distinction. At the age of twenty-four he was Mayor of the city of Worcester, and before he had reached his twenty-eighth birthday he was Governor of New South Wales, one of the most desirable offices of its kind in the gift of the Crown.

As Governor of New South Wales he has said to have displayed executive ability of a high order. Also in his favor may be stated the facts that he is exceedingly wealthy and a man of high culture. Lord Beauchamp is of a very pious turn of mind. He has always taken an active interest in his church and Sunday schools, and in his youth he carried his enthusiasm so far as to appear in the role of a street preacher.

The Canadian post there is little doubt, would be highly acceptable to the Countess Beauchamp, who is a sister of the immensely wealthy Duke of Westminster, and before her marriage, some ten years ago, was Lady Lettice Grosvenor. She has always taken a keen interest in her husband's political work. It is rather an interesting coincidence that one of her wholly unwise friends in the realization of this, in this instance, however, they have other large yards and all the necessary plant in the country. The cost of this undertaking is not known.

The Japanese have taken twenty years in working up their warship building and now take only three years to build a battleship; and although anxious to build all ships in their own country, they still find it necessary to have some of them built in Great Britain.

Spain has developed a shipyard at Ferrol and at Cartagena. There is only found it possible to put down second class battleships of about 15,000 tons at Ferrol (the bulk of the material coming from Great Britain) and the yards are being financed and worked by English firms (Armstrongs, Brown and Vickers).

Taking the above points into consideration it is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt to undertake the building of a battleship at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone would, at a rough estimate, be approximately £15,000,000 and it would not be ready for four years. Such an outlay could only be justified on the assumption that Canada is to keep up a continuous naval building program to turn out a succession of ships after the fashion of the largest shipyards in Great Britain and Europe."

CHURCHILL AND THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION

Winston Churchill is the First Lord of the Admiralty in the Asquith (Liberal) Government in the Old Land, and it is well at this juncture to quote in full his memorandum sent to Premier Borden regarding the cost of construction in Canada of three Dreadnoughts. Here is the document.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

Few European rulers of modern times have had a more interesting and eventful career than George I, King of the Hellenes. He was born December 24, 1845 as the second son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Gluecksburg, who became King of Denmark in 1863, and Princess Louise, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. In baptism the young prince received the name George William Ferdinand Adolphus Christian and he was simple Prince William, without prospects of fortune, when he entered the naval service of Denmark as midshipman.

What the Other Fellow Thinks.

Not Tempting.

Montreal Witness (Liberal)—There has been a lot of rodomontade in Parliament, against Mr. Churchill for stating the essential difficulty about increasing the navy, namely the difficulty of manning it. This difficulty, he says, has become acute in England, and must necessarily be much greater here. He cited the fact that the little fleet we had became stranded for lack of men. It is nonsense to get on a high horse and say that nobody in England ought to say what Canada can or cannot do. When men in British Columbia are striking

though requiring special treatment, does not present such great difficulties as that of armour, guns and gun mountings. But in starting a new business of this kind it would be difficult machinery to put down, as the possible introduction of internal combustion engines may revolutionize the whole of the engine construction of warships. The above does not include specialties, such as bilge pumps steering gear, and numbers of other details which have to be subcontracted for all over the country and only with the people on the Admiralty list. The expense of fitting these up, sending them out and carrying out trials, would become very onerous.

For the building year itself, the installation of heavy cranes and appliances for building a vessel of say 27,000 tons is a very heavy item, and the fitting of the blocks and slips to take this weight would require considerable care in selection of site, in regard to nature of soil, and in launching facilities, so that the existing shipyards might not be adapted for this purpose.

As an example of the cost of a shipyard it may be mentioned that Elswick, in order to cope with increased work, have lately put down a shipyard which is costing approximately three-quarters of a million pounds. This yard has already been two years in preparation and will not be ready for laying down a ship for another six months.

With regard to foreign shipbuilding, Austria-Hungary has largely extended her resources by laying down two large slips at Fiume. This scheme was projected in 1909. It is understood that these slips were put down in 1911 and the first battleship commenced in January, 1912. The Austrian press states that the contract date for completion is July, 1914 but that it is probable there will be a delay of some months in the realization of this. In this instance, however, they have other large yards and all the necessary plant in the country. The cost of this undertaking is not known.

The Japanese have taken twenty years in working up their warship building and now take only three years to build a battleship; and although anxious to build all ships in their own country, they still find it necessary to have some of them built in Great Britain.

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against four dollars a day they are not going to bind themselves down to taking sixteen dollars a month for a term of years. The fishermen of Nova Scotia find their occasional harvest of the sea from which they once in a while reap \$150 to \$200 in a month too tempting to forsake for the above certainty. Canadians have no lack of courage and are often, as we find in Parliament, only too ready to fight. But sixteen dollars a month for harbor service on a peace footing, and with no chance to rise, does not tempt them.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Right now the Grits at Ottawa are ticked just as badly as was their party in 1911.

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with enthusiasm by the population. The first few years of his reign were comparatively peaceful and his marriage on October 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinoivna, eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Emperor Alexander II, greatly strengthened his position and added to the popularity of the young ruler. But the King's popularity soon became undermined by the unfortunate internal quarrels of the political parties of Greece and the boundless corruption of the officials, who maintained a spoils system that led to frequent disturbances and popular outbreaks.

Greece became involved in financial difficulties and King George was powerless to enforce the financial reforms which he advocated and urged to his parliament. Only with great difficulty did the King succeed in preventing Greece from becoming involved in war with Turkey during the troubles on the Balkan peninsula in 1876 and in 1886. After the revolution at Philippopolis and the Servo-Bulgarian war only the firm attitude of England prevented the Delyannis Cabinet from precipitating Greece into a war with the Porte.

Once more, in 1897, trouble arose between Greece and Turkey, and the King went to war against Turkey, although he knew that Greece was not prepared for war and was certain of defeat. The war was short and would have been disastrous for Greece, had not the other European powers come to the rescue and put a stop to further hostilities. Not from any consideration for the Greek nation, but out of friendship for the King and his family, did the powers intervene, forcing Turkey to accept terms of peace which were made more favorable for Greece than for the Victorians Turks.

This seemed to bring the Greeks to their senses and made them realize how much they owed to their King. He immediately before the despised man in Greece, so disliked, in fact, that even an attempt was made to shoot him and his daughter Marie while they were driving, he became the popular hero and he and his family were idolized by the easily swayed people. In their enthusiasm for the royal family, the people even forgave the King that he had accumulated a large fortune by successful industrial enterprises and stock speculations in Paris and Brussels.

The King's eldest son, Crown Prince Constantine, was married at Athens on October 20, 1889, to Princess Sophie of Prussia, a sister of Emperor William, and his second son, Prince George, appointed High Commissioner in Crete after the war. His marriage with Princess Bonaparte, in 1907, the other children of the king also became connected by marriage with the reigning houses of Russia and Great Britain.

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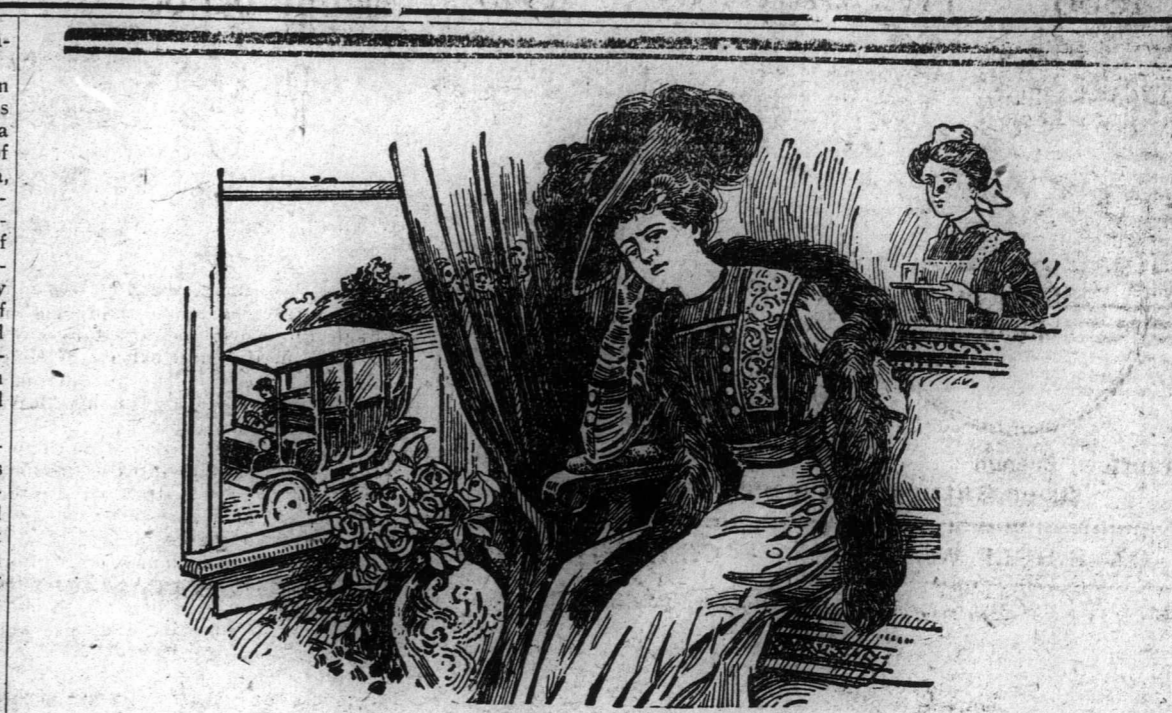
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Neurasthenia

THIS is the fancy name which scientists give to the disease commonly known as nervous prostration or nervous exhaustion. It is an ailment peculiar to this age and this continent.

The placid, contented life of our ancestors has been left behind, and everywhere there is rush and strain, whether on business or pleasure bent. Sometimes it is the cares and worries of business, but oftener the strain of attending the round of society and amusement, which brings on collapse of the nervous system. It may be the lady in high society who is the victim of it, or it may be the girl in the factory.

You lose interest in life, feel tired and languid, find your daily duties a burden, cannot get proper rest and sleep, have headaches and indigestion, are nervous and irritable over little things, some of the vital organs fail in their functions, and you become down-hearted and discouraged.

Any treatment to afford you more than mere temporary relief must increase the nerve force in the human system. The food you eat has failed to do this, so Nature must receive help from outside, just such help as is supplied

by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because this food cure is composed of the ingredients which go to form new, rich blood and new nerve force.

This idea of nourishing the nerves back to health and vigor is comparatively new. It has proved to be the only means of rebuilding and revitalizing wasted nerve cells.

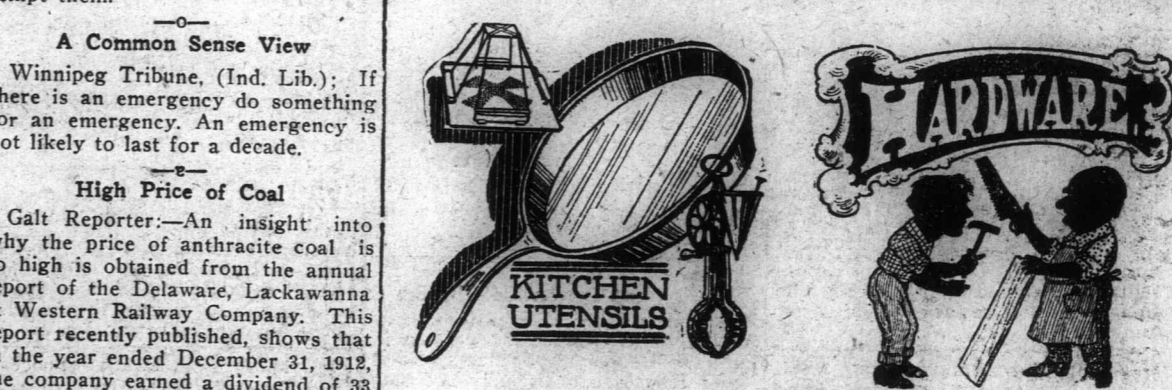
While Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is put up in pill form, you should look upon it as a food rather than as a medicine, because of its building-up influence on the system. Natural and gentle in action and yet wonderfully potent in its reconstructive influence, this treatment is admirably suited to the needs of women who are pale, weak and run-down.

It fills the body with rich, red blood, restores the appetite and improves the digestion, thus enabling the body to get the benefit of the food you eat. It rekindles the vitality of the nervous system, and through the nerve fibres carries vigor and energy to every organ in the body. You soon feel better and look better. Hope and confidence are restored. The organs assume their natural functions and you find yourself well on the way to health and happiness.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Fifty cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

We Move to the Temple Building



A Common Sense View

Winnipeg Tribune, (Ind. Lib.): If there is an emergency do something for an emergency. An emergency is not likely to last for a decade.

High Price of Coal

Galt Reporter—An insight into why the price of anthracite coal is so high is obtained from the annual report of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company. This report recently published, shows that in the year ended December 31, 1912, the company earned a dividend of 33 per cent on its stock, and that in the previous year a dividend of 31.6 per cent was earned. The report says that "most of the revenue came from the transportation of coal."

Churchill's Answer.

Ottawa Journal—Mr. Churchill's reply is by this time common knowledge. He returned a business-like, concise statement of unquestionable import making it clear that the course of Mr. Borden was, as Mr. Borden had claimed in the first place, just what the British Admiralty desired Canada to do. He also gave facts and figures to show the impracticality of having ships of the kind in question built in this country.

Under ordinary circumstances this would have ended the discussion. Previously in the debate members of the Opposition had not questioned the importance and the value of Mr. Churchill's opinions, which are the opinions of the Admiralty board. Further, they had attached to them the opinions sufficient importance to clothe them with an authority final and absolute for this debate.

But political party discussion in Canada at the present time does not lie along the course of admission and confession and conviction expressed out loud in parliament, not even in such important matters as Imperial naval defence. The Opposition took a sharp turn and began a policy of attacking Mr. Churchill. What had he done? He had simply made clear what was not clear before. That was all. But this surprised and disappointed the Opposition.

20% Off For Cash



Howie & Feely

Branch, 430 Colborne Street - - - Brantford

Just one darn thing after another—what's the use of saying "I'll do it" if you don't do it? He had simply made clear what was not clear before. That was all. But this surprised and disappointed the Opposition.

W. D. Coghlin's, 46 Market Street.

Wood's Peppermint Cure
The Great English Remedy for all nervous system troubles, such as Headache, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, Indigestion, Spasms, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Eczema, etc. Price 1/6 per six or 2/6 per dozen. One will please, etc. Write for catalogue or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price to Wood's Peppermint Cure, (Formerly Winsor), Toronto, Ont.