

THE COURIER

Published by the Brantford Courier, Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rate: By carrier, \$3 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$5 per annum.

WEEKLY COURIER—Published on Thursday morning, at \$1 per year, payable in advance.

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Monday, June 30, 1913

VIVAT, CANADA!

To-morrow the Dominion of Canada will celebrate its forty-sixth birthday. Few people now living can recall the strenuous travail which preceded that event, but such was the case nevertheless.

There used to be scattered Provinces, acting in a more or less independent way, and the task of reconciling the many vast differences was of herculean proportions. However, leading men of both sides of politics joined in the grand effort, and finally the much-to-be-desired union seemed to be complete; but Nova Scotia remained obdurate to an alarming extent. Then it was that Sir Charles Tupper—now the only surviving Father of Confederation—literally took his political life in his hands and succeeded in bringing N. S. into line.

Without doubt Sir Charles was one of the foremost factors in the creation of the Dominion as at present constituted, just as he was a foremost champion of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, when many others had commenced to lose hope.

There was some friction at first after the completion of union, but that soon wore away and Johnny Canuck started on the marvellous career which has ended in the present glorious consummation with an unlimited future prospect.

It is not too much to say that Canada is to-day the most-talked-of land in the world. In fact, in Britain and on the continent, papers are constantly relating her grand resources and future greatness, and a steady tide of new citizens has commenced, not alone from across the seas, but from the United States itself.

And well should it thus be so. We have a magnificent heritage—none to equal it anywhere—with boundless agricultural tracts, and forests, and mineral wealth, and fishery wealth, and industrial development, and for the most part blue skies, and all the rest of it.

This will be our century without the slightest shadow or peradventure of any doubt.

A WELCOME EXTENSION

The welcome news has been flashed to Ottawa that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has accepted an extension of time of one year in his office as Governor-General.

He hopes to return here during the autumn and to be accompanied by the Duchess, whose health has latterly greatly improved.

This will be good news to Canadians generally. A few papers here and there at first questioning the advisability of having royalty at Rideau Hall, on the ground that such an event would lead to too much flunkysm, but the critics were soon silenced by the actual outcome, and one of them, the Toronto Star, recently admitted that such criticism had not in any sense been implemented.

The truth is that there is a whole-souled democracy about the members of the British royal family, which while it does not abate the dignity attaching to monarchical institutions, nevertheless serves to win cordial respect and affection.

Speaking of His Royal Highness from the mere standpoint of publicity, the fact that Canada was selected as an overseas dominion worthy of the acceptance of its highest office by the only surviving son of Queen Victoria, was an incident in itself serving to bring this country still more prominently into the limelight.

Apart from that phase of the matter altogether, the Duke, the Duchess and Princess Patricia have endeared themselves to all by their great personal tact and charm.

THE ORIGIN OF PEERAGES

There is a quite general idea that most peers are descended from a long line of ancestors as such, but that is not generally the case. The oldest continued title of Duke is that of Norfolk, created in 1483.

Most of the other titles are quite modern, and, as an English magazine has recently pointed out, the way to them was inaugurated by men of what the world terms obscurity.

Edward Osborne was an apprentice, who jumped from Old London Bridge to save his master's daughter from drowning. Then he married her, acquiring big estates and influence, and it was a son of his who, by court influence and intrigue, became the first Duke of Leeds.

William Ward, another London apprentice, when his time was through started business as a dealer in precious stones, and finally became court jeweler, amassing great wealth. Lord Dudley, the last of the Suttons, be-

came hard up, and tried to borrow \$50,000 from Ward. The latter said that he had a son named Humble and his lordship a granddaughter. If a match was arranged he would be satisfied with that security. Thus it was that the Wards and the Suttons became united, and that Humble's direct male descendant is now the Earl of Dudley.

David Cecil, the first of the Salisbury's, was a middle-class water bailiff, and left an estate of \$100, but his son Richard was a page and afterwards groom of the robes to Henry VIII, and he made such good use of his chances that he secured huge grants of land and a title for his eldest son. The Marquis of Salisbury is the head of the Cecil house.

The head of the house of Cavendish, of which the Duke of Devonshire is now chief, was an obscure landowner in Suffolk. He had the good fortune to obtain an appointment as Treasurer of the Chamber to the King, and obtained lands from which the Cavendishes have since derived enormous wealth.

The founder of Lord Carrington's family was John Smith, a draper at Nottingham; the Earl of Spencer's forbears used to breed sheep in Warwickshire, and so the list might be continued.

Then, of course, we have from Canada Lord Strathcona, whose Scotch father was a struggling tradesman in a small way of business as a saddler, and Lord Mountstephen, whose father was a small carpenter in the little Banffshire place called Dufftown.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

June is continuing to make matters so hot that the idea is commencing to gain ground that she must be a sufferer.

Anybody capable of bestowing a good cold stare ought to be highly popular these days.

The United States last year exported \$143,999,000 worth of wheat and flour. And yet this is the land which the foolish reciprocity advocates argued offered a big market for Canadian wheat and flour.

It is said that Liberal ex-Ministers have their ears to the ground. Is that because some of them are long enough?

Galt Reporter. The Courier describes the Brant county roads as "awful." This is a true bill, if we are to judge by the roads leading into Galt from Paris. Brant county is rich enough to equip itself with creditable highways. It is to be hoped the late trip, during which object-lessons in good roads were received, will result in the neighboring county adopting systematic plans for the improvement of its highways. Not that Waterloo county is a shining example, but it is better than the average—and promises to do better.

It is a sad blow to the grand scheme of knitting the Empire closer together with battleships and cruisers. It was a mad program at best. Canada need never fear foreign aggression, because even if the British navy is engaged elsewhere, the navy of the United States can always be relied upon to defend her against a foe having designs on her splendid territory.—New York Herald.

Much obliged, old chap. Canadians in the past have taken care of themselves and can again, and as for a navy, why Johnny Canuck will have those three dreadnoughts in John Bull's fighting line, and don't you make any mistake about that fact.

WORK OF PARISH IS RE-ARRANGED

Announcement Made Yesterday by Ven. Archdeacon Young.

The Ven. Archdeacon Young after the induction of Rev. Mr. Latimer at St. Luke's church and on behalf of the Bishop of the diocese told the people of the provision which had been made for the work of the church in that section of the city. There was a good congregation at St. Luke's last night, the acting rector, Rev. H. A. Wright, conducting the service. The archdeacon said that some 35 years ago he was rector of St. Jude's and he was pleased to note the progress that had been made since then. The rector and congregation of St. Jude's were to be congratulated on the work which they had done. They had planted Trinity in Eagle Place and it had become a self-sustaining parish. They had also been instrumental in the building of St. Luke's and before long it too would become independent and self-sustaining. In the meantime a liberal grant has been made from the Mission Fund and that together with the assistance which the people of the parish will give makes it possible for the bishop to appoint a clergyman to have charge of the work among them. St. Luke's and Echo Place are set apart as a separate mission and the bishop is appointing a clergyman who will take charge very shortly—in a few weeks, at the most. This is good news to the congregation of St. Luke's and they will loyally support their clergyman when he comes and unite with him in the work of the church.

A Montreal View of Mr. W. F. Cockshutt's Speech

The following is a leading editorial taken from the Montreal Gazette of Thursday last.

WAGES AND LIVING

Mr. Cockshutt, M. P., is being criticized because of a statement made by him to the effect that many working-men lived in "affluence" on \$450 a year. He has corrected the declaration by saying that he should have used the word comfort instead of affluence. He has not checked the flow of censure, however. Without defining "comfort" which may have a different meaning with every varying social grade, the fact remains that a great number—perhaps a majority—of the men whose work with their hands is doing much to make the country prosperous do live and maintain homes and raise families, and raise them in fair decency also, on the yearly wage mentioned, or less. The census returns lately issued give particulars of the number of workers employed in the industrial establishments of Canada in 1910. There are two classifications, those who work on salary and those who receive daily or weekly wage. The former are as a rule the most highly qualified in the matters of capacity and skill. They numbered 44,000, and received altogether as compensation in the year \$43,779,000, or less on the average than a thousand dollars a year. When the men who earn and receive salaries of \$2,000 a year and upwards have their share taken out of the total, it will be noted that able workers must be at or below the \$800 a year level. In the case of workers for wages, whose number is given as 471,000, the reported yearly earnings were \$197,228,000, or barely \$420 a year. In this classification, of course, men women and children are included. Some skilled craftsmen get quite double the average rate, however, and even allowing for the small pay some of the operators receive, the average man must maintain himself on a yearly wage quite as low as that mentioned by Mr. Cockshutt. In this matter also Canada is not notably different from its nearest neighbor. The bulletin of the census of 1910, giving particulars of the manufacturing industries of the United States in 1909, prepared on the same lines as those of the Canadian bureau, gives the number of employees as 6,615,000, and their wages as \$3,427,038,000, which works out at the average rate of about \$515 a year. Considering the highly developed state of the steel and machinery and some other industries in United States, in which large numbers of highly-paid artisans are engaged, the difference between the two countries might have been greater. In the United States, where some classes of workers receive the highest rates of pay in

the world, it is plain that the wages of many industrious men do not exceed \$450 a year. The records of the railways may be invoked in the same sense. Railway workers are of a high grade of intelligence. They are required to be sober and attentive to their duty, and lose generally but a small amount of time a year. Some classes of railway men are highly paid and raise the average of the whole to a large figure. There were in the service of the railways of Canada in 1912 according to the returns to the Department of Railways and Canals, 155,900 workers; over 89,000 of them received on the average less than \$2 a day. In the case of the railways of the United States, according to the Bureau of Railway News Statistics, in the same year a 1,690,000 railway employees \$47,500 received on the average less than \$2 a day, and in one classification of track workers the average pay of 347,000 men averaged only \$1.50 a day. It is to be inferred that most of the men in the divisions noted as their work not more than \$450 a year, year in and year out. In Montreal, where the Trades and Labor Council, operating through the City Hall and the municipal departments, has been influential in raising the rates for unskilled labor to a figure equal to or greater than rules in New York, the \$2.15-a-day men in a year earn more on the average than \$450. A recent bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries contains a complaint that wages of farm laborers are so high that the area put under crop is being affected, and good men are asking, and apparently getting for the summer season at least, between \$30 and \$40 a month. Even with men in the more highly-paid trades, some of whom earn \$4 and \$5 a day, there is often lost time that greatly reduces the annual income of the wage worker. The prosperity of the country about which so much is said has its base on the earnings of these men and their fellows. Their moderate savings, often the product of hard, self-denial, through the post office alone, amounted in 1911-12 to \$11,054,000, and were on an average less than \$50 each. The special savings banks in this and other cities and towns, have in considerable proportion the names of such earners as are referred to on their books. It is well to draw attention to such facts from time to time. If they were also remembered as they should be, tax levying and tax spending legislators might be less free with their appropriations which are too often wasteful of public money. Meantime, as a matter of fact, and without regard to what might be or what should be, the \$450 a year income is what tens of thousands of workers live and raise families upon.

Liberal Won. NANLEY, Sask. June 30.—Marbeth Malcolm, Liberal candidate was elected over T. J. Björdenh, Conservative, Saturday by a majority of 400. In the general election in 1912, J. W. MacNeil, Liberal, was returned by a majority of 430.

CAGED ANIMALS AT THE CARNIVAL

They Are of Special Interest—Big Week July 7-12.

Many other attractions are booked for the carnival to be held under the auspices of the Baseball Club, but caged animals of the carnivorous variety have a fascinating interest to human spectators. There will be opportunity to gratify this curiosity when the Col. Francis Ferrari's Shows, United and Trained Wild Animal Arena gives its exhibition. The collection is one of the several high-class attractions which will comprise the entertaining features of the fête.

Col. Francis Ferrari, the general manager of the enterprise, has secured many zoological specimens, among them lions, tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas and elephants, nearly all of which have been trained to perform marvelous feats in the large steel arena. In addition to the animal exhibit he is bringing to Brantford many of the attractions which made Luff's Park, Conroy Island, the centre of interest.

Several free attractions will be offered—The Aerial Howards, the hazardous high-wire artists, the two Bouncing Rubens and their Hay Waggon, daily flights in the Rex bi-plane and the band concerts.

BOMBS FROM AEROPLANE.

Didier Masson, a French aviator, with the Mexican rebels, demonstrated the utility of the aeroplane in battle. He forced the federal fleet in the Bay of Guaymas out to sea by dropping bombs on the decks. He then flew to the battlefield at Otta and dropped bombs on the federal troops in the trenches. In one trench his bombs killed fifty-two soldiers. Masson also gave valuable advice in regard to the position of the federal troops to the rebel commander. Masson is now the hero of the Mexican army and the rebels are claiming the victory at Otta declare.

Life and Death. The treasurer of the bank was dead. What had just been received over the telephone. It was shortly after business hours, and as if by common consent all of the employees gathered together in a little group.

"I feel as though I had lost a brother," said the assistant treasurer. "I shall never get over it," added the cashier. "It makes me sick," whispered the paying teller.

"I should think about it all night," remarked the bookkeeper. "It's awful—awful!" said the clerks. There was a moment's silence, then the errand boy spoke.

"I wonder who'll get the job?" he chirped. Everybody gave an involuntary start. The errand boy had been a mind reader.

Pains Have Vanished. Neuralgia Completely Cured. The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Gaithe, P. Q., is another victory for Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. I used the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."

Do not miss this opportunity. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists everywhere. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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Ogilvie, Lohead & Co. Store Closes 1 o'clock Wednesday During July and August. Both Phones No. 190. Use McCall's Patterns.

Verandah Mattings, Hammocks at Special Prices, Mattings & Mats, Cushions, Mats, Fibre Rugs, Couch Covers, ETC.

Silk Specials, 10 Pieces of White Crepe, Table Damask, Cool Underwear for These Hot Days, Two Big Specials From the Men's Wear.

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COLONIAL THEATRE. The Slevers, Miss LaRay, Alexis and Schall.

Attractive Summer Suits, Pretty Summer Dresses, For Outing or Street Wear.

APOLLO. Brantford's Only High-Class Exclusive Photo-Play Theatre.

W. L. HUGHES. 127 Colborne Street. "The Miser's Millions." A Thrilling 3-Reel Story.

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BUL 5 Big Spec Soap, reg. 10c a cake. Special 2 for 15c. Talcum Powder, 1 lb. tin, reg. 25c. Special 17c.

GEM THEATRE (BRANTFORD) Monday, Tuesday and "This Saith the Lord," "Cheating," "He Ruins His Family Re Walker and Burrell Ideal Ventilation

MUNICIPAL ACT MAKES CHANGE Township Subdivision Properties are Affected by the New Act.

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W. L. HUGHES. 127 Colborne Street. "The Miser's Millions." A Thrilling 3-Reel Story.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA