

WESTERN ONTARIO HAS AMBITIOUS RADIAL PLANS

Asking the Government For Subsidy For Building New Railways.

New Lines Would Be of Immense Advantage to All Classes

[By Special Wire to The Courier] OTTAWA, Ont., March 26— Perhaps the largest delegation that ever visited Ottawa to petition the Dominion government...

It was almost impossible to move in the big rotunda of the Chateau Laurier where the delegates assembled to prepare the memorials.

The most optimistic portion of the great delegation, however, the farmers who styled the proposed by electric railway throughout Ontario...

The resolutions presented to the government, which were drafted at the recent radial field day convention, read: "Whereas the construction of the network of electric radials in the province makes possible the extension of the benefits of cheap electric power to the farmers, reducing the cost of production, and of transportation and thereby lowering the cost of living to all the people, and...

"Whereas the introduction of electric power and of radials will make farm life more attractive and comfortable and will increase the rural population, and...

"Whereas electric roads mean the furtherance of commercial enterprise in cities, towns and villages owing to the cheap transportation afforded, and...

"Whereas the Dominion Government has in the past granted bonuses to private corporations in connection with the construction of steam and electric roads, and...

"Be it resolved that the Dominion Government be requested to grant a subsidy of \$5,000 per mile to all electric radials which will be constructed by any municipal corporation or corporations.

"Whereas, improved transportation for the people and by the people is the most important economic question before the Canadian public today; in view of the fact that freight can be transported by water for about one mill per mile, by railways at approximately one cent per mile against an estimated cost of 25 cents per mile by wagon road, and...

"Whereas an ocean waterway via the Great Lakes to Port Arthur and Fort William would make ocean ports of all the cities and towns en route and would at once solve the difficult question of the ocean rate freight combine now seriously disturbing the Dominion Government, and...

"Whereas the Dominion Government is building an improved Welland canal and are about to let the contract for an adequate canal at Sault Ste Marie, and...

"Whereas it is believed that the United States Government are favorable to the development of the waterway in their own territory, and...

"And, whereas, the principal remaining link to be completed is the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and whereas the improvement of the St. Lawrence will produce millions of horsepower of electric energy have...

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Brantford Interested In Western Ontario Radial R'y Plans

Brantford is vitally interested in the proposal being laid before the Dominion Government today by a monster deputation to have radial railways subsidized to the extent of \$6,400 per mile. If the scheme reaches fruition this city, already pretty well served by such radials, will have the service greatly increased. The city, as owner of the Grand Valley, will doubtless be benefited by the scheme, and the proposed extension of the Grand Valley to Woodstock, which has been talked of for so many years, will doubtless become a reality if the Dominion Government favors the scheme being presented to it to-day. Mayor Spence remarked yesterday that, pending the outcome of the plans for a network of Western Ontario radials, there certainly would be no disposal of the Grand Valley from Paris to Galt and from Brantford to Paris by the city. The road may eventually become an important link in a big system, and the city would be foolish to dispose of it at present. What Western Ontario is asking may be found elsewhere in this issue.

WILL DEPORT HINDU WHO IS PROFESSOR

Believed That He is Wanted by the British Government For Sedition.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] SAN FRANCISCO, March 26—Har Dyal, former lecturer on Hindu philosophy, at Leland Stanford University, was arrested here last night by the immigration authorities charged with being illegally a resident of the United States. He is held for deportation.

It was said on high authority that Dyal's deportation is desired by the British Government. While in this country, it is alleged, he has advocated sedition in India and reports received that an Indian malecontent was arrested with paper from Dyal urging summary action.

The arrest was made after an address by Dyal at a small hall in Fillmore. Because of his culture, standing and independent means, it is expected to bring the whole situation regarding Hindus to a focus.

He is clouded by many other issues. He is a high caste Brahmin, descended according to the scientists, from the Aryan conquerors of India. He has an independent income, is highly educated, and has circled the world in his travels.

The arrest astounded a considerable circle of university men and writers, among whom Dyal is known as an apostle of abstinence. He lectured at Stanford without salary, and resigned over a year ago. There was some dissatisfaction among individual members of the teaching force there over doctrines which were said to emanate unofficially from him regarding the present economic system. Since then he has lived at Berkeley, Cal., the seat of the University of California.

The position of the local immigration authorities, regarding Hindus in general as outlined by Samuel Backus, commissioner of immigration, is that they are to be deported because, in the opinion of the authorities, they are not assimilable and because they are likely to become public charges, even if they have money when they land. Labor circles on the coast oppose their entrance on the ground that they will work for what is not a living wage to an American.

NE CASES OF PLAGUE. HAVANA, March 26—Three new cases of bubonic plague was reported here to-day. Those attacked are Spaniards, employed as clerks by a sugar company. One of the cases is critical. Strict sanitary measures have been taken by the department and the cases have been isolated.

Only one-tenth of the population of the United States is of unmixed descent.

The Smoke Nuisance And Some Remedies-- Three Offenders To-day

The Y. M. C. A. authorities are asking why they were picked upon, an preference to others whom they claim, perhaps justly, are every whit as bad as they are, in regard to the smoke nuisance. The reason is simply because they were the only offenders in this respect, complained of by local citizens to the police. Their building is more centrally situated than they yet mentioned, and it was therefore likely that they should come in for the greater portion of the indignation.

Early this morning and yesterday morning, however, there might have been noticed three chimneys in the centre of the city in active eruption. They were Paterson's, Y. M. C. A., and the new post office. It is not generally known that the furnace in the new post office is in working condition, and that it has been used for some little time. It is more likely to cause smoke upon the streets at the present moment than the chimney of the Y. M. C. A., inasmuch as it is, as yet comparatively low and is no height from the roof of the building. It may be that it is not yet completed and has to be lengthened, but as it is, it is certainly many feet short of requirements. The government authorities are surely not going to allow the chimney to remain at its present height if it is now fully built.

There are several remedies for the smoke nuisance, the best of which is the use of a harder and better coal. The coal of America and Canada is of a soft variety and not so hard and

of such good quality as the British product. Harder coal would recompense its use as a better steam coal, and a ton of it is equal to a ton and a half of the soft variety. Another remedy is the careful and systematic working of boilers. With a man in continual attendance upon a furnace, there is no need for the outburst of the dense smoke now often seen. A fireman who is competent, can, even with the soft coal, eliminate 75 per cent of the present nuisance. In the case of some firemen and stationary engineers, they have too much work outside of their boiler houses to do, and their only method of getting through it is to pile on a big dose of coal and leave the fire for a while. When they return a similar treatment is necessary, and efficient firing is out of the question. It is false economy to give a fireman too many jobs to look after. The saving of coal and better firing results simply repay the cost of extra help. There is yet another remedy for the nuisance, and that is the erection of chimneys sufficiently high to carry the smoke away from the city limits before it descends to Mother Earth under normal conditions. An addition of about 25 feet to the chimney at present on the Y. M. C. A. would mean that the immediate vicinity would not in future be troubled by smoke and its accompanying discomforts. It should also be known that round chimneys make much more effective flues than square or rectangular ones, and their use might prove a great benefactor of the community.

SIR JOHN FRENCH HAS RESIGNED HIS OFFICE

Field Marshal of British Army Added Another Thrill to the Ulster Situation Today—The Reasons Therefor.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, March 26.—Premier Asquith was brought face to face to-day with a new crisis by the resignation of Field Marshal Sir John French, chief of the imperial general staff and virtual head of the British army. Other leading officers of the army were also expected to hand in their papers as a direct outcome of the repudiation of the guarantees given to army officers in Ireland by Sir John French, Adjutant-General Ewart and Col. Seely, Secretary for War. The Premier had yesterday declared that these guarantees were not sanctioned by the Cabinet. Col. Seely subsequently resigned from the Cabinet, but the Premier refused to accept his action.

The result of a meeting at the War Office of the principal commanding generals of the British army was awaited with anxiety by the general public, and in political circles to-day it was thought they might take some step which would virtually disrupt the army administration.

In the north of Ireland itself, where the controversy between Nationalists and Unionists has been the cause of so much difficulty to the British Government, there was no disturbance of the peace. The two parties were seemingly content to await events in London.

GRAVEST CRISIS OF A LIFETIME, HE DECLARES

Sir Charles Tupper Speaks on the Situation in Ulster.

LONDON, March 26.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Never within my long lifetime has there been anything like so critical a position as to-day, declared Sir Charles Tupper, yesterday. "I am satisfied that the Government will be compelled to go to the country, but I doubt exceedingly if they will be able then to carry a majority."

"One of the greatest objections to the Home Rule Bill, apart from the Ulster situation," continued Sir Charles, "is that Britain as such as Canada, requires a federal government. It should be a representation of Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England by legislatures dealing with their local affairs, while the department at Westminster would deal only with national business. The present Irish bill destroys that possibility because it gives Ireland what nobody would dream of giving to Scotland or Wales, control of the post office and customs. The passage of the bill would prove a fatal obstacle to any bill providing a general federal scheme for the rest of the kingdom."

SLANDER CASES IN THE SPRING ASSIZES AT WOODSTOCK

Suit for \$1,000 Damages Occupies the Attention of the Court.

WOODSTOCK, March 26.—An action for \$1,000 damages for slander occupied the attention of the court at yesterday's sitting of the Spring assizes.

Robert Abbey of Currie Crossing, a farmer, was the plaintiff in the action, while the defendant was Fred. Foster, also a farmer. Abbey's claim was that Foster had accused his children, aged nine and six years, of stealing mail from his rural mail box, this accusation being absolutely without foundation.

Foster claimed in defence that he had simply told the postmaster at Abbey children with tampering with his box, that official having asked him first if he had any suspicions. He claimed privilege.

HE WON'T HANG. MORDEN, Man., March 26.—"I am absolutely certain that Kruchenko will not be hanged for murder and that a verdict of murder will never be returned against him," is a statement made by J. D. Suffield, Kruchenko's counsel.

ASQUITH'S WORRIES ARE FAR FROM BEING OVER YET, MORE TROUBLE

Quite a New Phase Is Added to Grand Valley Situation Re Land Title

"I cannot imagine," said City Solicitor Henderson to-day, "a number of farmers allowing the Grand Valley Railway to occupy and run over their land for ten or twelve years without getting paid for the same." That was Mr. Henderson's comment on an article in the Courier last night in which it was intimated that there were no deeds held of the land on which the railway operated between Brantford and Galt. "I have heard rumors the same as those published in your paper, and I cannot understand why they were published unless to make trouble. I have not investigated them, but," said Mr. Henderson, emphatically, "I am not drawing up any contract for this city in which land is to be bought for which no title can be given. It would appear from the Courier article that such is the case. If the Grand Valley cannot supply the proper title to its right-of-way, then the city will not purchase, because they cannot purchase something which the Grand Valley doesn't own."

Mr. Henderson was not in a position to say how the difficulty, if difficulty there was, could be overcome until he investigated the matter. Thus a new phase has been added to the situation, although it is generally believed, a belief based on the reasonableness of the proposition, that after a lapse of undisputed possession of many years, the Grand Valley title to its land can be satisfactorily established.

Non-Conformists Will Drive Asquith Ministry Out Of Power, Says Perks

[By Special Wire to The Courier] NEW YORK, March 26.—Sir Robert Perks, well-known English engineer, is at St. Regis here. As a member of parliament, where he served for more than twenty years Sir Robert voted for Mr. Gladstone's original Home Rule bill in 1892. He asserted yesterday that Mr. Asquith's government has mishandled the Ulster situation and that it has been misled by its Irish advisers. If Mr. Asquith attempts to coerce Ulster, the non-conformists will desert the government and use their utmost influence to overthrow it at the polls, even though they are members of the Liberal party. Sir Robert is one of the most influential of the English non-conformists.

"There is only one solution of the trouble in my opinion," said Sir Robert, "and that is to allow Ulster to remain an independent province, associated with Great Britain as she is to-day and represented in the British parliament. If Mr. Redmond proves to be right and the new parliament of Dublin shows by its administration that it is tolerant and successful, and the Ulster fear proves to be only imaginary, then in the years to come the province of Ulster can always come into the Irish sphere of government. But at present it would be as impossible to coerce Ulster into a union with the other provinces of Ireland as it would be to coerce the Catholic province of Quebec to unite with the Protestant province of Ontario in one scheme of local government."

MR. W. S. BREWSTER MADE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION

His Speech Verbatim—Brantford Member Had Honor of Leading Off Most Important Debate for the Government.

It fell to the lot of Mr. W. S. Brewster, M.P.P., for South Brant to have the honor, as representing one of the strongest industrial and labor centres in the province to open the debate on the new Workmen's Compensation Bill on Tuesday in the Ontario Legislature. That Mr. Brewster made a convincing and able presentation of the new legislation will be seen by this address, which is given verbatim as follows:

I desire to say a few words in regard to the Bill, the second reading of which has just been moved. I desire in the first place to congratulate the Government upon bringing in a measure which in all essential features is the same as the Meredith Bill of 1911. I have examined the Bill and I feel satisfied that no departure has been made from the principle of the Bill, and that any amendments that have been made have been in the direction of improving the Act.

I desire also to congratulate the Government upon having introduced a Bill which meets with such general approval throughout the Province. My own city, containing some 7,000 working-men, I have received from them nothing but praise for the Bill, and among the employers I have not found one who has objected to it.

I desire also to congratulate the Government on having converted the Bill into a law. It is a fair trial, in fact he said that Jacob had to wait for several years for Rachel, but he did not tell that even then he did not get her. Sir James had to go back to patriarchal days and to the slow East to find a parallel for his unprogressive Government. I venture to say that in the Bill before the House the working men of the Pro-

Courts Justice has been nearly a year upon the task, and he has not reported yet. What the workmen of Ontario want is not reports by any Chief Justice. They have had enough to do with judges and law courts. The Leader of the Opposition can find nothing but praise now for the same Chief Justice at whom he could only swear in 1911. The Leader of the Opposition is now behind the Government Bill, but he had a different policy in 1911. In the same "Hand Book" I find these words: "The Liberal Policy pledges the adoption of the British plan in Ontario, with an absolute assurance of compensation in every case in which injury is sustained in industrial employment." Would anyone to-day compare the British Act with its uncertainty as to collection and its endless litigation with the Bill now before the House?

In my election in 1911 the city was placarded with a Bill introduced by the Member for West Huron, but that Bill was nothing more than a copy of the English Act. As late as December of last year the Leader of the Opposition when visiting my Riding is reported to have said that "The Government did not want to rush it through, though the Opposition was ready, but Sir James did not want any hurry. He wanted to give it a fair trial. In fact he said that Jacob had to wait for several years for Rachel, but he did not tell that even then he did not get her. Sir James had to go back to patriarchal days and to the slow East to find a parallel for his unprogressive Government." I venture to say that in the Bill before the House the working men of the Pro-

Officers to Resign. LONDON, March 26.—The opinion prevailed in military circles today that the resignations were imminent of Field Marshal Sir John French, Chief of imperial general staff and Lieutenant-General Sir John Speicer Ewart, adjutant-general to the forces. This was regarded as likely to be the consequence of the repudiation by the government of the memorandum to General Hubert Gough, commander of the third cavalry brigade in Ireland, which the two generals had been led to believe was approved by the cabinet.

Field Marshal French and General Ewart were joint signatories with Col. Seely, secretary for war, of the two repudiated paragraphs that brought about the resignation yesterday of Col. Seely, which was declared by Premier Asquith.

Much comment was aroused to-day by the conference at the war office of all the principle commanding generals of the British army including Field Marshal French, Lieutenant-General Ewart, General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, aide de camp general to the King, and Lieutenant-General Sir James M. Grierson, general in command of the eastern district of England with headquarters in London.

Col. Seely and Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, also had a long conference with Premier Asquith.

Prominent Officers of the Army Are Considering Resignations.

May be Disruption of the Entire Military Force of the British Isles.

(Special to the Courier) LONDON, March 26.—Premier Asquith was generally conceded today to have regained the support not only of the Liberals but of the Irish and Labor members of parliament by the stand he took in the House of Commons yesterday in repudiating the guarantee given to the mutinous army officers in Ireland that they might decide whether or not they would serve against the Ulster Unionists.

The government, however, is not considered as being altogether out of trouble yet. It has still to deal with the army officers under the new conditions established by the premier's speech. It is believed that as soon as the government formally withdraws the guarantees given by Col. Seely, secretary for war, and Field Marshal Sir John French, the officers will again resign their commissions, and as one of them said, "this time in earnest."

There is also to be settled what the army general will do. Brigadier-General Gough, commander of the Third cavalry brigade, in the course of an interview said:

"If Premier Asquith withdraws his guarantees, we will have to throw over the army as well, and the government will be faced practically with the disruption of the army." The Liberal press in the provinces, while endorsing what Premier Asquith has already done, insists that he must go farther and actually withdraw the guarantee given to the officers. These newspapers make it quite plain to all officers of the army and navy that they must under all circumstances obey the orders given them.

Many Liberals too think Premier Asquith should have accepted the resignation of Col. Seely, for he always has been suspected of being really more Unionist than Liberal in his sympathies.

The Liverpool Post, a Liberal newspaper, says that the month of June is given as the latest date for a general election. It intimates that as a result of the intervention of King George, an agreement has been reached by the Unionists and the Liberals under the terms of which the home rule of Ireland and the Welsh disestablishment bill shall be passed with the understanding that a general election shall follow. The only thing not absolutely settled in the agreement between the parties, was, says the newspapers, that the plural voting bill also should be passed. The difficulties in regard to a solution of the question at issue over this latter bill are considered as likely to be surmounted.

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Advertisement for a repair shop. Text includes: 'y and Depts.', 'lete with an ele- Tapestries, Silks, s, Trimmings, etc. guaranteed color Fabrics in our goods are sun roof.', 'indow Shades - ou Money.', 'G'S', '3-85 Colborne Street ES FURNITURE', 'BURFORD', 'USER', 'FIRST' TELEPHONES', 'FY', 'STER', 'ST. GEORGE', 'WANT ADS.', 'CLEANING?', 'e proper tools to ve the problem of STEP LADDERS, OPS, CARPET LIQUID VENEER, gh Standard' paint.', 'MARKET ST.', 'ell Phone 1857', 'PAIRS', 'nd Set', 's Ground', 'pened', 'ed and Repaired', 'Sharpened', 'PAIR CO.', 'NGER, Manager', 'Night 1425'