

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.



Friday, June 12, 1914

ATTEMPT TO COERCE METHODISTS.

Under the above heading the London Free Press says:

The attempt to line up a particular church in support of a member of that church has been undertaken by partisans within the church in question.

The men who put through the now famous clause three of the London Conference temperance report did so without any consideration for fellow-Methodists present who protested.

Inside and outside of Methodism this spirit of forcing the situation upon Methodists will be resented. This is still a free country, in which men and women insist upon the right to think for themselves.

One of the protesting men at this conference is a temperance man who has made large personal sacrifices in support of temperance. As the publisher of The Stratford Herald, he had refused to accept the advertising of liquor firms, and has lost the friendship of former readers because of his attitude.

The Opposition newspaper published in the same city, The Beacon, is the property of a non-temperance man. He accepts liquor advertising and is not personally devoted to the temperance cause. The business that the protesting Methodist newspaper publisher refused, the Liberal newspaper publisher accepts.

The Toronto Globe set the example for the Stratford Beacon. It accepted liquor advertising for years and last year defended its course as one perfectly justifiable. During this period N. W. Rowell was a director of the Globe. This it did in reply to The Christian Guardian, which classed it as "A Liquor Organ."

How do the politicians of the London Conference justify this situation? They turned down as unworthy of consideration the protests of men who prove by their actions that they have the cause of temperance at heart and accept in their place the support of men and of newspapers who prove, also by their actions, that they are not at heart in sympathy with temperance.

The attempt of these politicians within the church is laid bare before the country and will be dealt with by the electors.

ONTARIO'S INCOME.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Income. 1904: \$4,464,700; 1913: \$11,188,302

The financial affairs of the province are in so excellent a condition that they have ceased to be a matter for serious controversy. Under these circumstances little might be said with regard to them. At a time, however, when the people are "taking stock," some of the salient points ought to be considered. One of these is the fact that Ontario has passed from the period of deficits and insufficient income to an era of well-balanced financing.

The old state of affairs was described by Sir George Ross, the former Premier, in a speech delivered on March 22nd, 1904, wherein he declared that the normal revenue of the province was a million dollars short of the normal expenditure, and that the deficiency could not be made up otherwise than by direct taxation.

At the same time the debt was growing. The liability which originated with the subsidies to railways rose in the following manner:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1891: \$3,229,420; 1904: 6,713,957

One of the consequences of this condition of the finances was a restricted credit. In 1904 the then government tried to float a loan to meet the cost of building the Temiskaming Railway, and the best offer it could get for its bonds was 93. The same loan was floated after the finances had been placed in better shape at 98 1/2. Another consequence was an insufficient vote for the services required by the people.

Sir James Whitney declared at this time that the financial problem was capable of solution. With her extensive resources, he said, the difficulty could be overcome, and thus the way could be left clear for such increased expenditure upon agriculture, and education as might be desirable. The policy of the Conservative

party was thus not the starvation of necessary services, but the development of the revenue so that all the services might be kept up and improved and that the deficits might cease.

One of the movements to which the new government applied itself, soon after its elevation to office, was the securing of justice from Ottawa by pressing our claims for a fair subsidy. The original terms of Confederation gave us a fixed annual grant from the Dominion Treasury regardless of our increase in population. The Whitney government contended that this was not reasonable; we were paying larger customs and excise duties, and were consequently entitled to a larger share of the Federal revenue.

The campaign for better terms was successful, and as a result our revenue from Ottawa was increased by \$790,000 a year. The income from Ottawa was, under the old arrangement \$1,309,287 annually; by the changes secured at Ottawa it became \$2,128,772.

Other revenue reforms were also undertaken. One of the sources of provincial income was the taxation of corporations. The government decided that the protection given to these bodies by the province rendered it desirable that they should contribute more liberally to the provincial treasury.

The result was the amended supplementary revenue act. This made important changes in the system of taxation.

Banks had been taxed at the old rate, Head Offices, \$100; Branches \$25; yielding \$52,743 in 1904. The present rate is Head Offices, \$150; Branches \$50; in addition to a tax of 1-10 per cent. on the full capital of each bank, producing approximately a revenue of \$200,000 per annum.

Railways and electric lines had been lightly taxed. These are now called upon to pay sums more in accordance with the value of the franchises they enjoy. The alterations were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Old Rate, Present Rate, Mile. Railways over 150 miles in length in organized districts: \$30.00 to \$35.00. For each extra track: 10.00 to 60.00. Railways in unorganized districts: \$20.00 to 65.00. For each extra track: 5.00 to 40.00. Electric railways on highways (under 150 miles in length): \$15 a mile. Electric street railways in cities, a graduated scale, according to mileage, at from \$20 per mile to \$60 per mile, and in addition one per cent. on net earnings.

The revenue from steam railways, as a result of the alteration in the law has been as follows: 1904 (before the change) \$187,918; 1906 (since the change) 376,364; 1908 (since the change) 400,908; 1910 (since the change) 431,043; 1913 (since the change) 463,245; 1914 (approximately) 733,772.

The revenue from steam railways will, thus, in 1914, be \$545,852.00 more than in 1904.

Express companies were also required to contribute towards the provincial revenue. In 1904 the income from this source had been about \$4,400 per annum. The legislation of 1914 brings it up to approximately \$72,000.

Legislation introduced during the session of 1911 provides for a tax of 2 cents on every \$100 of the par value consequent upon the sale, transfer or assignment of shares of debenture stock issued by any company within the province. This tax brought in \$42,238 last year.

In 1914 imposts were levied upon race-track meetings of \$500 per day, and the taxes on moving picture theatres, and licenses in connection therewith have been largely increased. The revenue from liquor licenses was also increased to the advantage of the municipalities, as well as to that of the provincial treasury; for the municipal councils were accorded a larger share of the total revenue.

Other sources of revenue were found in the Crown Lands and in the mining concessions, and additions were made to the succession duties.

ASSAULTS UPON HANNA. One of the features of the present Ontario campaign has been a series of bitter personal assaults by certain Grit papers upon Hon. Mr. Hanna. Here is a portion of one such article appearing in the London Advertiser: "Sir James Whitney is in a position somewhat similar to that of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour in 1906. Mr. Balfour had a large majority as Premier, but had been losing strength in the bye-elections. He had been to some extent pushed aside by Joseph Chamberlain in the guidance of the Unionist policy. Sir James sees Mr. Hanna as his Chamberlain, only worse, smirching his reputation, gerrymandering, forcing an election,

and seeking to befriend 'big interests.' The reference to Balfour is not very appropriate, for the reason that the Whitney Government has not lost but gained in bye-elections. However, let that pass. The point is that the advertiser deliberately seeks to depict Mr. Hanna as a man not fit to be in public life, tricky, untrustworthy, and all the rest of it.

Now anyone who knows the Provincial Secretary, or who has watched his career, knows the very reverse of this to be the truth. Mr. Hanna is a man who is in public life at great personal sacrifice, as was the late Hon. A. S. Hardy, who was also at one time the occupant of the Secretary's office. He, like the former member for South Brant, holds a foremost place in the legal profession, and, considering the demands of public life, could make much more at his practice than he receives for his services to the people. He has been a most efficient man ever held a seat in a Provincial Cabinet—and above everything else, his personal integrity is just as absolute as that of Sir James Whitney.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Register! Register! Register! Both the Brants!

It would be absurd to have it any other way, now wouldn't it?

It pays to have a real live member for South Brant at Toronto, and it will pay to keep Mr. Brewster there.

The English language for Ontario in all the schools is the motto of Sir James Whitney and he has lived up to it.

The splendid record of the Whitney Government is proving a stumbling block to Liberal ambitions to get back to power.

The ballot is secret, Mr. Workingman, remember that, and it was one of Sir James Whitney's first acts when he became Premier.

The capable manner in which Mr. W. S. Brewster, has represented South Brant, has won to his side the support of many Liberals in this fight.

Since the St. Lawrence disaster, Kings and peasants have united in paying tributes of respect to the Salvation Army. The militancy of this organization is the kind the world admires.

After June 29 next, Mr. Joseph H. Ham will again be referred to as 'Brantford' capitalist.' Just now with an election on, Mr. Ham is finding a tremendous amount of work to do and of course is styled 'workingman.'

Brantford has too many big interests to protect in the legislature to entrust those interests to a novice, allied with a party that has never shown an inclination to meet Brantford needs properly.

Even the temperance people are willing to admit that the license law enforcement and local option law enforcement have left nothing to be desired. This doesn't show any alliance with the liquor interests.

Abolish the Bar by electing me Premier, says Rowell, but Old Man Ontario will rightly take the view that a great moral movement should not be weighted down with such a big handicap.

N. W. Rowell was the defence lawyer for McNish in the famous West Elgin case where the ballots were burned to defy the will of the electorate. Mr. Rowell is now hailed as a moral reformer.

It has been intimated on the public platform in this city, that Mr. W. S. Brewster stands an excellent chance of a portfolio in the Whitney cabinet. Mr. Brewster has made good not only for South Brant but for the Province at large.

Mr. Ham says he has always made a hobby of public ownership of public utilities. If so, he might contract for the people's power in his own residence, and thereby do his share in getting an early reduction in the price of electric current. Actions speak louder than words.

Captain Walsh, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is reported as saying that the bodies left in the submerged "Empress of Ireland" must be recovered if it is humanly possible to recover them. There can be no difference of opinion as to that.

The company owes it to relatives and friends of those who lost their lives to return the bodies for burial in conformity with custom.

Rowell was so subservient to party that he spoke for Ross on the eve of the Ross expulsion in 1905, when decent Liberals by the score were turning away. Was it a case then with Mr. Rowell of principal or party? Perhaps the \$50,000 legal fees received from the public trough had something to do with Mr. Rowell's subservience.

Items of Interest.

The chief of police of Bayonne refused to let a construction company carry 20,000 pounds of dynamite through the streets of the town. He said Bayonne was sufficiently torn up already.

George Windrel, 14, of Third Avenue, New York, was playing tag with a boy chum on the roof of a 5-story building. Young Windrel's foot slipped and he fell to his death on the street below.

On one day at Coney Island, the police were called on to look after 50 "lost" babies. The cops are peeved, claiming that parents deliberately

leave, while they go off and enjoy themselves. In West Virginia the plague of 17-year locusts has turned out to be a bonanza. Turkeys are getting fat on them, and they are also a good bait for fishermen.

Professor Benjamin Jepson, pioneer in instruction of music in the public schools of America died at his home in New Haven. He was superintendent of music in the public schools of New Haven for more than half a century.

J. W. Chambers, a Princeton graduate and prominent church worker who was found bound and gagged some days ago confessed to the police that he had tied himself in order to explain his absence at a church festival that night.

Boys in the woods near North Beach, Long Island, found a 300-pound safe which had been blown open by nitro-glycerine. The police think it was stolen from the residence of some wealthy resident and carried to the woods in an auto.

Hundreds of women were tangoing at a resort on South Beach, S. J., when they saw the proprietor of the resort eject a man and strike him on the head with a black jack. The man died. At another resort in the same place, Samuel Levine, 20 years old, was shot and left in a critical condition.

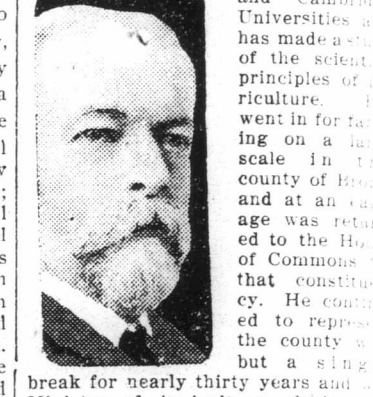
Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

SEEKING GLOOM.

"There's always something to worry o'er," says old Jim Grouchy, the village bore; "the cows go dry or the hens don't lay; if we have a drouth it will kill the oats, if we have a rain we must go in boats; there'll be tornadoes along in June, and blow our homes clear around the moon; there'll be a frost and the storms will rave, and I sort o' look for a 'tidal wave,' and old Jim Grouchy has n'er a chum; the people hide when they see him come; he makes them tired with his graveyard grin, and they'll all be glad when he chases in." "There's always something to chortle o'er," says old Joe Jinks, of the Good Luck store. "If one thing fails, then another thrives, the sun is shining in all our lives. There'll be no storms and there'll be no frost, and we'll have gazelles for the goats we lost; the world is bully and life is great, and he who croaks is a tin horn skate." We all love Joe with his cherry spouts who's always telling how gay he fees. WALT MASON.

BIRTHDAYS OF NOTE THURSDAY, JUNE TWELVTH

The Hon. S. A. Fisher, former Minister of Agriculture, was born sixty-four years ago to-day in Montreal.



He is a graduate both of McGill and Cambridge Universities and has made a study of the scientific principles of agriculture. He went in for farming on a large scale in the county of Brant, and at an early age was returned to the House of Commons that constituency. He continued to represent the county until a break for nearly thirty years and was Minister of Agriculture during the entire term of the Laurier Government. As Minister he introduced much progressive legislation and was generally regarded by both sides as a capable administrator. He was defeated in 1911.

Also born to-day:— G. A. Elliot, M.P. for North Middlesex, born Parkhill, 1875. C. Jameson, M.P. for Digby, born Bedouin, 1872.

LOCAL

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Trust club will take place row night in the V. O. C.

Workmen Got On

The workmen at Galt's, Muir's works were allowed this morning for to see the procession.

Rev. Woodside Took Story

Rev. G. A. Woodside of the story hour yesterday in a lightful manner, when he read the old tales of the marks were very interesting.

Only Three Imbilers

The lure of the money led too strong for three boys today, who came within the arm of the law and they were taken to the station on Monday, their cases being then adjourned.

Return Home To-day

The 25th Brant Dragoons turn from Niagara Camp this afternoon to return home to-day. Mrs. Mary Melnychuk, 51 street, for a frame porch to dance.

Building Permits

Building permits were issued by Building Inspector George this morning to Robert Brock street, for a frame porch to Mrs. Mary Melnychuk, 51 street, for a frame porch to dance.

KEEP

You can keep by wearing a pair. We import them States. They are the best stock.

We have men, women Our price

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Saturday

WILL BE BE

2nd W SALE and Be

We have added a stock, and all w Same

We could not hand our store last shape next Sat that know a ba

If You See it in

C. W. R 118 COL

Great Expansion Sale Smashing Prices. Visit Our Ready-to-Wear Dept and See the Bargains We Are Showing in Summer Ready-to-Wear. The Ready-to-Wear Depts. Are Showing This Week-End Bargains Galore. It Means a Big Saving to You—COME! Come early to-morrow and get your choice of the bargains. SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS. 3,000 Yards of Cotton Crepes and Voiles. Expansion Sale Price 11c See Window. 100 Pieces of Crepe, Crepe Chambray and Crepe Voile. Expansion Sale Price 19c. JUNE LINEN SALE. Children's Rompers. Children's Rompers and Dresses. Ogilvie, Lochead & Co.