

foreigners should be, he could not definitely say, but he did think that our gallon kegs which were ordered in couples several times during the week, was too much for any ordinary man. He was of opinion, however, that the average foreigner knew what was a reasonable amount and that they were only evading the law as best they could.

Edward Cook, Jr., of Sheet Harbor, N.S., was sentenced to be hanged on June 30 for the murder of Chas. Cassaff, a Syrian peddler.

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In Use For Over 30 Years  
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

# STORY and War

## States

Every Citizen Should Know the True Inwardness of the Mexican Situation

Shall American Blood be Shed?

By **FREDERICK STARR** of the University of Chicago

## THE HOUR

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one must \$3.50 EDITION

**READERS!**

ewhere in this paper.

## REBELS MAY CAUSE SOME TROUBLE

### Chief Question of Situation at Washington Today.

### Reported That Gen. Maas is Preparing An Attack.

[By Special Wire to The Courier]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—What effect the movement of land forces to Vera Cruz and to the Mexican border, coupled with the renewal of the embargo on the shipment of munitions of war into Mexico will have on the attitude of the Constitution- alists, was one of the chief questions which confronted the Washington administration to-day. The answer to this question was awaited with the keenest interest in official circles. It was realized that upon the attitude of the Constitutional leader, General Carranza, to great extent, hinged the American military operations in Mexico. In the meantime, officials were also apparently without any definite information regarding the plans of General Huerta, although there were rumors as to intentions of General Maas, the Federal commander, who evacuated Vera Cruz to attack that city. One of the encouraging features of the situation was the apparent friendliness manifested toward the United States by General Villa, military leader of the Constitutionalists, in an interview with American Consul Carothers at Juarez, and it was believed that his attitude might have considerable influence on General Carranza. He is quoted as having said that one of the chief reasons for his coming to Juarez was to show the American people that his attitude was friendly. He emphasized the improbability of the rebels being brought into armed conflict with the United States, but said, however, that he was ready to obey orders of his chief. Carranza himself has made a statement which has been variously interpreted. While apparently considered in some quarters as tantamount to an ultimatum for American withdrawal, Constitutionalists representatives, however, point to it as friendly in character. Precautions were taken, however, by the administration when it ordered the restoration of the prohibition against the shipment of arms into Mexico. The president reassured General Carranza that he had no designs against Mexico, but that he considers it necessary to demand full reparation from Huerta for indignities committed against the United States. He followed up the statements by ordering troops to Vera Cruz and to assist in enforcing the demands and moved other troops to

(Continued on Page 3)

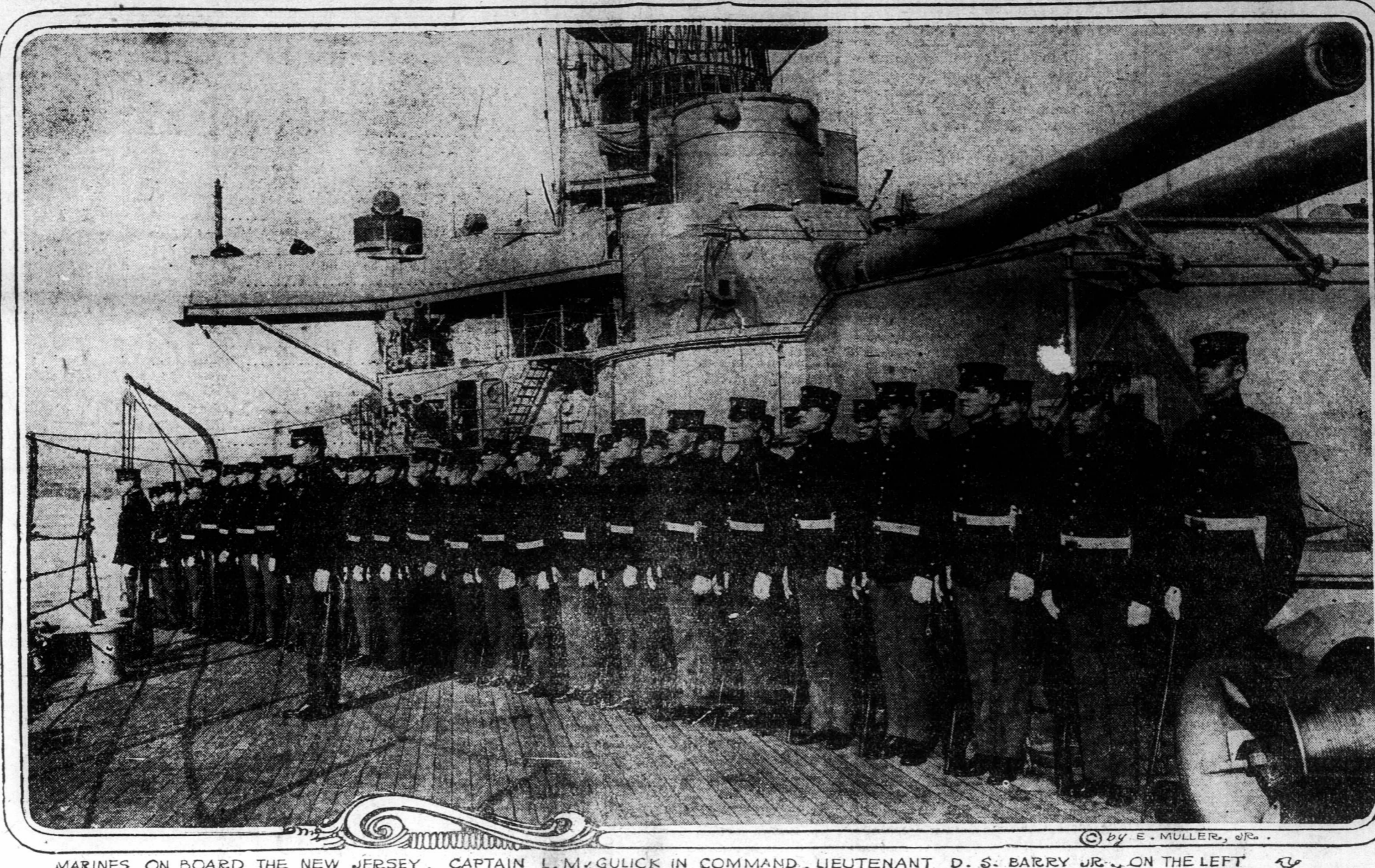
## VATICAN DENIES INTERFERENCE

### Pope Was Hopeful of Peace Up to the Very Last Minute.

[By Special Wire to The Courier]

ROME, April 24.—The Vatican denies that it has interfered in the conflict between Mexico and the United States, or in the internal dissensions of the former country. In both countries there is complete separation of church and state; but as both grant to bishops and clergy complete liberty and the broadest protection, the pope whenever it is possible has advised moderation, and has urged American and Mexican bishops, when admitted to his presence, to do all in their power to mitigate animosity and work to avoid conflict. In fact, the Vatican has been optimistic, and until the last moment the pope hoped that war might be avoided, trusting particularly to the wisdom of President Wilson and to his repeated statements in favor of peace. Even on Tuesday night when the American warships were already firing upon Vera Cruz, the pope, speaking to a cardinal, said that his impression was that the reports from the United States and Mexico had been much exaggerated, as he could not believe that two noble nations were flying at each other's throats over a mere question of punctilio.

## HERE ARE SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S STURDY FIGHTERS IN CASE THERE IS ANY CLASH



MARINES ON BOARD THE NEW JERSEY, CAPTAIN L. M. GULICK IN COMMAND, LIEUTENANT D. S. BARRY JR., ON THE LEFT

## BRANTFORD WORKINGMEN ARE QUITE PLEASED WITH COMPENSATION BILL

### W. S. Brewster, M.P.P., Showed Benefits of Act.

### Every Family Will be Protected by Its Provisions.

Before a splendid audience, consisting of the workmen of the city and also members of the Trades and Labor Council in Victoria Hall last night, Mr. W. S. Brewster, M.P.P., delivered his address on the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. George Wedlake occupied the chair, and in a few words explained the outline of the act. The workmen at the present time have no real good protection in case of accident, and this act will give the men a long needed want. This act will be welcomed no doubt by not only the men and employes, but also by their employers. It will give the men a splendid chance to live happier lives and safer. He congratulated the present government in putting through such a good piece of legislation as this act will undoubtedly prove. He also said that the Trades and Labor Council were deserving of much credit in thus affording the workmen of the city an opportunity to hear the bill discussed. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. W. S. Brewster, who was accorded a hearty reception.

In rising, Mr. Brewster commented on the co-operation the Legislature had received from the manufacturers of the country, as well as from the workmen. Some of the reasons leading up to the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act were the negligence on the part of the employes, the assumption of the risk taken by the workmen in a job. Twenty-eight per cent of the accidents are caused by the negligence of the employe and forty-five per cent of accidents is caused by no one's fault. In many cases people have been known to be killed through no fault of the employer, but the family depending on them could not collect any compensation for the accident. This act is to remedy this condition of affairs, and, he was glad to say, had that very day been passed by the Ontario Legislature.

The Act provides for anyone who receives an injury, whether done through his own fault or not, his dependents may receive a compensation. Only about 12 per cent of accidents now receive any compensation, but by the new law every one of the families in which an accident occurs will receive compensation. The rate of payments for accidents is, in case of death, \$75 for funeral

expenses, \$20 per month to the widow for life, and \$10 a month for each child, all of which is not to exceed \$40, or 55 per cent of the average monthly wage of the head of the family. In case of permanent disability, the injured person will receive a pension of 55 per cent of his average monthly wage for life. If he is only partially disabled, say one arm or hand or leg lost, the injured person will receive 35 per cent of his decreased earning power for life. The question may be asked how are you going to be able to receive your pension if injured. The answer for this is, A board of three men who will be paid a large salary by the government, will be appointed, and they will look after every accident that occurs and dispense the pay-

(Continued on page four.)

## Quebec Town Wiped Out By Big Fire

[By Special Wire to The Courier]

BRYSON, Que., April 24.—Eighty-five persons were rendered homeless in the fierce fire which, practically uncontrolled, swept the whole business and residential section of this village yesterday. Practically the only building which escaped the flames was the county jail, a stone structure. Not a store is left in the village excepting a butcher shop, where the supplies can be purchased. Citizens of Shawville, Campbell's Bay, and other surrounding villages, sent in a store of provisions last night to enable the homeless persons to exist the best they may until further outside assistance is rendered.

(Continued on Page 3)

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY BANQUET PROVED A VERY FINE AFFAIR LAST EVENING

### Speeches Were of Very High Order of Patriotism.

### What Canada Owes the Mother Country Was Referred to.

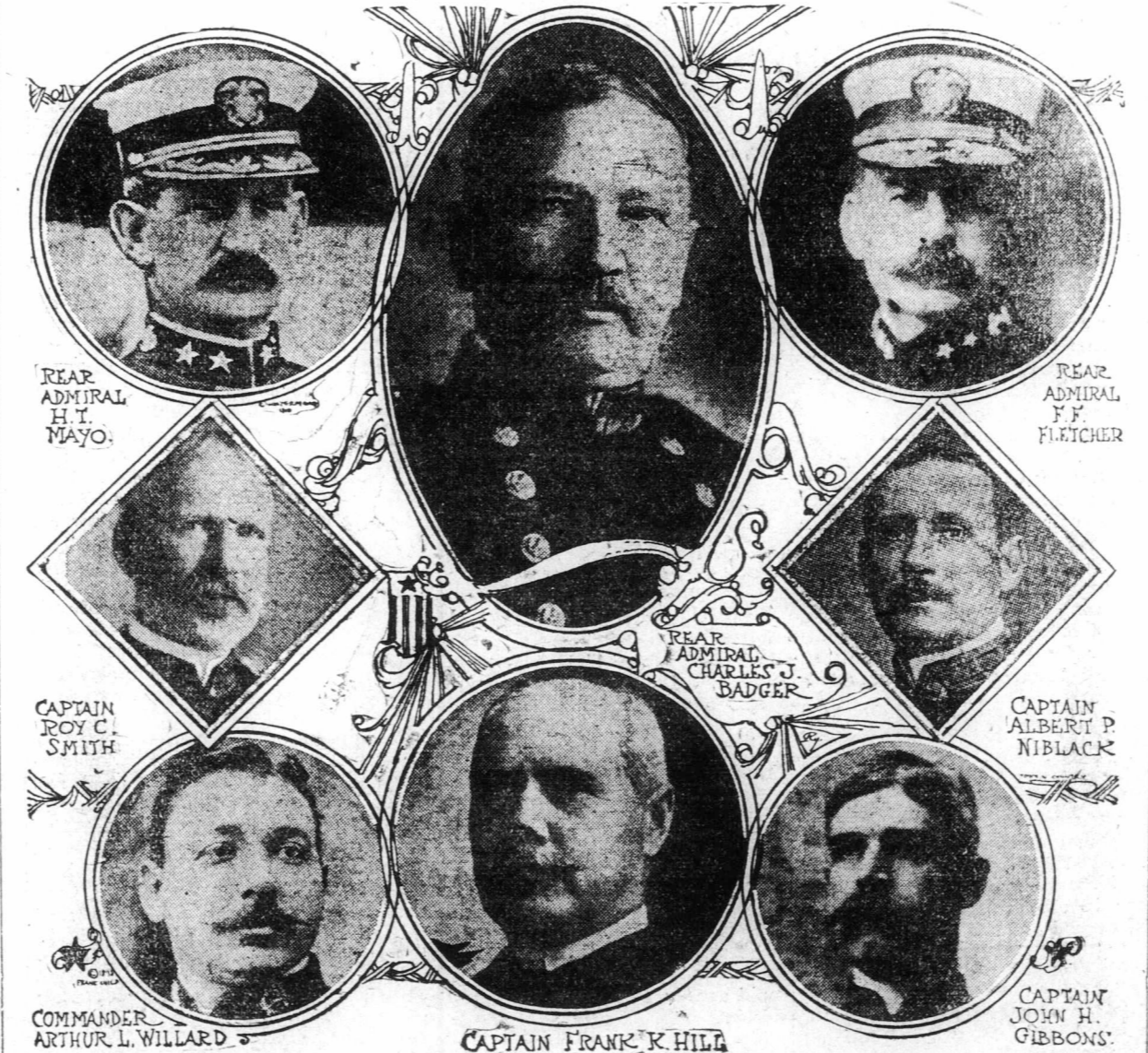
St. George's Day was celebrated in Brantford yesterday as it has not been for six years. A fine gathering of the old country's sons took place during the evening at the Conservatory of Music, and a banquet to commemorate the event was held under the auspices of the Salisbury Lodge of the Sons of England.

One of the principal features of the occasion was the tone of prominent Canadians, who deplored the fact that in the matter of the navy Canada had not yet come to the assistance of the Mother Country. All the speakers realized the great value the Britisher as an asset to the country, and they did not hesitate to voice their opinions. Brother Norman W. Andrews made a splendid chairman. At the head table there were Mayor Spence and Mrs. Spence, W. F. Cocksbutt, M. P., W. S. Brewster, M.P.P., Bro. Norman W. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, Rev. C. E. Jeakins and Mrs. Jeakins and Mr. W. G. Raymond. The toast "The Imperial Forces" was proposed by P.P. Bro. A. J. Stevens. He was an old military man and was still proud to be able to wear the uniform. At one time the toast used to be "The Army." Then it was the Army and Navy, then the Army, Navy and Volunteers. Now it was the Imperial Forces. The British army was a magnificent brigade and dated back from the reign of Charles II. They had always done their duty, borne their defeats like men, tried again and succeeded. The navy was the pride of the Empire and the envy of the world. Without it, Britain would be nothing. He had great pleasure in proposing the Imperial forces.

MR. COCKSHUTT, M.P. Bro. W. F. Cocksbutt, M.P., responded. He had come down specially from Ottawa in order to be present. His worthy friend had intimated that he was not a fighting man, imputing that the responder was. As for being a fighting man he (Mr. Cocksbutt) had four sons interested and taking an active part in military matters. If he had done the talking his sons perhaps would do the action. He thought that as long as he lived, and as long as men lived there would be no complete and entire peace in the world. He held that he was doing his duty to God and man if he contributed \$1000 to the upkeep of the British navy, as if he was giving \$1000 to the enlightenment of the heathen. Why the best missionaries had been eaten by the heathens they were to convert, how had the chance which had been effected come about? It was the long, strong arm of the British army and navy which had brought this about. He had been in many dark corners of the earth and knew whereof he spoke. He had even seen an old chief whose boast it was that in his youth he had lived on white men. There would be no millenium in his days, and even if it did come about in the far distant future strife would be rampant until then. Canadian Youth Discussed Nor is the Canadian youth any the worse for learning obedience. There

(Continued on Page 7)

## MEN WHO ARE IN COMMAND OF WAR CRAFT ORDERED TO TAMPICO, AND HEAD OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET



Unless General Huerta makes satisfactory reparation for insults the Atlantic fleet will take Vera Cruz and Tampico and a "peaceful blockade" will be instituted at all other Mexican ports. Shown above is Rear Admiral Badger, commander of the Atlantic fleet, and other officers who will command vessels at Tampico.

## REFUGEES ON BOARD TRAIN AT VERACRUZ

### General Exodus of Foreigners From the Capital City.

### British and German Officials Arranged to Get People Out

[By Special Wire to The Courier]

VERA CRUZ, April 24.—A refugee train from Mexico City, carrying 150 Americans, 100 Germans, 300 Spaniards and Mexicans and 50 Englishmen, arrived here last evening under the personal conduction of Thomas B. Hohler, charge d'affaires of the British legation. The exodus from the capital was arranged through the joint action of the British and German diplomatic officials with the war office. The train proceeded slowly, and with many interruptions reached the Mexican outposts at Tejeria at noon, where it was detained for two hours while a search was made by the Mexicans for railroad officials, four of whom were arrested and held until General Maas, at Soledad, was communicated with and their release ordered.

Those arrested were General Superintendent Comfort, Superintendent of Locomotives Blake, National Superintendent of Locomotives Burke, and General Superintendent Rowe, all of whom had been formally discharged by the Mexican Government when the roads were taken over.

The passengers on the train suffered little inconvenience, all who desired being furnished with full accommodations. There were fourteen cars in the train, and a majority of the passengers were women and children. About three miles from Vera Cruz a mile long was found torn up. At this point the refugees walked, carrying their baggage to a train on the Vera Cruz end of the break, which the British, co-operating with the Americans, had sent out to meet the train from Mexico City. A detachment of British marines, unarmed, acted as escort to the refugees on this last stage of their journey to Vera Cruz.

From the refugees it was learned that on Wednesday there was a repetition of street demonstrations by mobs, such as had also occurred earlier in the week. In Cinco de Mayo avenue, one of the principal streets, an American flag was thrown to the ground in front of a procession and trampled over by the demonstrators. It was then dragged out and the performance repeated. Later it was torn to shreds amid the yells of the crowd and hand-clappings from spectators in windows and balconies.

A small gathering of Mexicans at the American embassy corner Tuesday night listened to speeches from street orators.

## LORD COWDRAY EXPRESSES FEAR

### For Safety of Foreign Employees on Mexican Railways.

[By Special Wire to The Courier]

LONDON, April 24.—A cabled appeal from the American manager of the Tehuantepec Railway led Lord Cowdray to visit the British foreign offices and the United States embassy to-day to request protection for the foreign employees of the line. Eighty per cent of the employes are American citizens and according to the cablegram from the manager the Mexican authorities are threatening them with arrest and forbidding them to depart from Mexico. Lord Cowdray informed the embassy that the predicament of the employes was alarming.

In response to the request of Lord Cowdray, the state department at Washington informed him through the embassy that the Annapolis and the Denver would be at Salina Cruz on the Pacific side to-day and that the Nashville will arrive at Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic side to-day.

The British post office issues the notice that correspondence for Mexico will be forwarded only at the sender's risk and that the payment of money orders in Mexico will not be guaranteed in consequence of the disturbed conditions in that country.