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Compartment Library Observation Car, Standard Sleeping Car, Tourist Sleeping Car, Dining Car, First-class Coaches, Colonist Car.

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For Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, New York, Boston. Solid train of sleeping cars from Hamilton, and from New York.

**G. C. MARTIN, H. C. THOMAS, G.P.A., Hamilton. Local Agent, Phone 110.**

**Mann's Coal**

1840

1840

**We Have Plenty of Coal Have You?**

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 15th inst. of May, 1914, for the contract of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed route between four points, six months in duration, commencing on the 1st of June, 1914, from the Postmaster General's Pleasure, and to be performed by the contractor.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Ottawa, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

**G. C. ANDERSON**, Superintendent, Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, 2nd April, 1914.

**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS**

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Land Office or Sub-Agent for the District, or by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions, by brother, son, daughter, brother's sister, or sister's husband.

That six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section along side his homestead, price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon land in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate 20 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right, and cannot obtain a pre-emptive right, may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts, price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

**W. W. COREY**, Deputy of Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this document will not be paid for.

**FORTY-FOURTH YEAR**

**NO VOTES FOR WOMEN SAYS CITY COUNCIL**

Those Who Have Franchise Do Not Exercise it, Says Mayor Spence.

**City Council Disposes of Various Committee Reports Last Night.**

By a vote of 10-5 and after prayerful consideration the City Council last night refused the request of the Equal Franchise Club of Brantford to endorse votes for married women. The matter was reported on by the Finance committee and when the request of the ladies was turned down, Mayor Spence immediately led the committee's contention that there was no howling demand among the women for voting privileges, but Mayor Spence submitted figures to show that Brantford women in the past with every facility at their disposal including autos and smooth gentlemen companions with great persuasive powers had not exercised their franchise, and it wouldn't be any different if married women got the vote.

The Council session last night got through business quickly but the deputation re William street was responsible for lengthening it out until 11-15. The finance report was the chief one submitted. Magistrate Livingston got an increase of \$250 in salary no objection being raised.

**Board of Works.**

1. That the Board of Works reported as follows:

That the letter of W. W. Pope, Secretary of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of March 25th, be referred to the City Solicitors.

2. That the application of the Bell Telephone Company for permission to run a line poles on Rawdon Street from Marlboro to Grey St. and on Elm Street from Brock Street to residence of J. J. G. 184, Legit St. be granted on the terms and conditions that these poles be removed when requested by the city, and are to be subject to any agreement made between the Special Committee and the Bell Telephone Company in reference to future use of the streets by that Company.

3. That the Board of Works be authorized to purchase a street Sweep.

4. That it is the intention of your Committee to make their annual rounds on Thursday, April 23rd.

5. That the contract for a new road roller be given to the Waterloo Engine Works Company, Limited, at their tender price of \$3,200 and the old road roller be taken by them at a valuation of \$300.00, and that the cheques of the unsuccessful bidders be returned.

Ald. Ward said in regard to the paving of Park Avenue, that the work would be commenced next month. In regard to the opening of a street in the Holmedale, the property having been owned by Mr. A. J. Wilkes, the special committee recommended securing an independent Solicitor to make an adjustment.

**Finance Committee.**

Ald. Hollinrake submitted the report of the finance committee as follows:

This Committee cannot recommend that equal franchise be given to women in view of the fact that the women of Brantford are apparently unfavorable to the same.

This Committee recommends that the salary of the Police Magistrate be increased to \$3,900 per year, dating from the first day of January 1914.

That the petition re Ernest Moule and others dated March 6, be license fees on picture shows be filed and that no action be taken thereon.

That the Finance Committee be empowered to revise the License By-law.

That a refund of \$500 rebate on license be granted to Mr. Wilcox, owing to the fact that he discontinued in business.

That the following letters be filed. Messrs. Brewster, Muirhead and Heyd.

Dean Brady, dated March 12, 1914. Letter of General Hospital dated February 19, 1914.

That the letter of Lakeview Home for little children dated March 27, 1914, be referred to the City Solicitor.

That the usual grant of \$100.00 to the Horticultural Society be granted.

**Votes for Women**

Ald. Hollinrake, in referring to the report, said that the finance committee had considered seriously votes for women. The society in Brantford only has 50 or 60 members, which showed a decided lack of interest among the women themselves. Then again, the deputation which came was inspired by one or two enthusiasts and was not the result of any great general demand. If women got votes, it would mean there would be

**WILD SCENES IN THE HOUSE TODAY**

**Bonar Law Demanded a Judicial Inquiry Into the Ulster Plot.**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, April 21.—A stormy scene was created in the House of Commons to-day when Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, demanded a judicial inquiry into the naval and military movements recently contemplated by the government in Ulster.

Premier Asquith refused a judicial inquiry as he said the charges had been proved false, but he challenged Mr. Law to make any accusations he wished to make in the House itself when he would be given the fullest opportunity for discussion.

Amid the cheers and angry shouts of their supporters the two leaders took their places alternately at the table challenging each other.

Uproar followed Mr. Law's declaration that the statements made by Premier Asquith and his colleagues had been proved untrue.

The scene ended when amid ministerial cries of "Make your day for discussion," Mr. Law said that when he had seen that the promised white paper contained he would consider what steps it was worth while to take.

Allan Wesley Weese died without a moment's warning while in his motor boat on the Bay of Quinte.

Two women license-holders in Mornington had their licenses renewed, while those of two men were cut off.

Continued on Page Two

**LONDON HAD A BAD FIRE EARLY THIS MORNING**

**Dominion Savings Company Building Was Gutted by Flames.**

**Loss is Estimated at Nearly \$200,000—Explosion Heard.**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Ont. April 21.—The Dominion Savings Building, London's chief office building, located at the corner of Richmond and Kings Sts. was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Only the walls of the structure remain standing. The loss on the building is \$200,000 with insurance of \$100,000. It is estimated that the loss by tenants will amount to \$100,000.

The building contained the head offices of the Northern Life Insurance Company, the quarters of the Western Fair Association, the Knights of the Macabees, the Woodmen of the World, all of which lost valuable papers. The Western Fair had ten thousand maps and eight thousand letters in connection with this year's exhibition ready for mailing. The Fidelity Trust Company and the Dominion Savings and Loan Association were in the building.

The C. P. R. and G. N. W. telegraph offices were also in the building, and their service was cut off. Other tenants were: District Agricultural offices; London Stencil and Stamp works, Brennan's barber shop, Red Star News Company, J. F. Nolan tobacconist, Remington Typewriter Company, Ed Shea's store; Millman's insurance offices; J. P. Sangster & Company; Purdon and Purdon; Confederation Life office; Miss Beattie, face treatment; C. Knott, real estate; Equitable Life Insurance Company; R. G. Dun & Company; McKay and Seaton; Aust and Quayle, milliners; Ed. Lowe's insurance office; J. J. Lams, Queen Insurance Company; Arch. McPherson, insurance; North American Life; W. J. Underwood, insurance offices; A. M. Lowe; C. E. Lowe; Commercial Travellers Benefit Society; Ontario Commercial Travellers Association; Dominion Manufacturing and Sales Company; Hermitage Club; Brunswick Club and Orient Club.

The only occupants of the building were Luke Tucker, janitor, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Russon. They had a remarkable escape by a fire escape, but saved none of their property.

The origin of the fire is not known. Persons in the neighborhood reported that they heard an explosion and after that flames burst through the roof. Poor telephone service it is believed, and the flames had made such headway by the time they were on the scene that their efforts were of little avail.

The building is owned by the Dominion Savings Association.

**Orders Rear Admiral to Seize Mexican Port Customs House**

**Latest Phase of the Tense Situation—Huerta Played a Smart Game in Seeking to Have Delay—Amunition on Way For Federals.**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

WASHINGTON, April 21.—While Congress is debating the Mexican situation, President Wilson has ordered Rear Admiral Fletcher to seize the Vera Cruz customs house and prevent Huerta from getting several million rounds of ammunition and 200 field guns on a German steamer bound for that port.

The orders went out from Washington early to-day when it became apparent that the delay in Congress was accruing to the advantage of Huerta. At noon the Cabinet was in session, and so far as known, no word had been received from Admiral Fletcher of his action. The orders, officials said, left to the admiral's discretion when and how to act. As

**MONROE DOCTRINE IS ORIGINAL CAUSE OF THE MEXICAN DISPUTE**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, April 21.—Considerable comment is to-day again devoted to the Mexican situation by the British newspapers.

The Manchester Guardian, the most influential organ of the English peace party says that war, should it come, would be purely ridiculous if the stakes were not human lives and national reputations. If both sides are longing to be at each other's throats, the newspaper continues, it would be creditable to them both to have no better occasion for beginning. The originating cause of the dispute is undoubtedly the extension of the Monroe doctrine which from being a mere notice

**AMERICAN PRESS SAYS "THAT CONVIVIAL THOUGH STUBBORN SAVAGE" SHOULD BE FLATTERED**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

NEW YORK, April 21.—Commenting on President Wilson's message on the Mexican situation delivered to Congress yesterday afternoon, The Herald says:

"Now we have the spectacle presented of a nation going to war without a cheer and without a note of martial music, because it is to war that the United States is going, and to call it by any other name will avail little. No one can read President Wilson's address to Congress without realizing the extreme reluctance of the President to take the course which circumstances have forced up on him. It is perhaps the most unpleasant task President Wilson has ever performed.

"How careful the president is in taking a step of this sort is shown by the fact that he took it to congress for its approval when he need not have taken it there at all but could have acted entirely within his constitutional powers as President. If any criticism can be made of the President it is that he did not allow the matter to rest in the hands of the rear admiral commanding the naval forces at Tampico."

The Tribune says:

"Until it appears that the people of Mexico are behind Huerta in his re-

**Germany Sees America In A Mexican Game of "Grab-All"**

(By Special Wire to the Courier)

BERLIN, April 21.—The Post this morning closes a bitter anti-American editorial with the following words:

"Germany has no reason to desire an American victory. The American colossus would thereby grow still more gigantic and become more dangerous for us economically than it already is."

The Post declares that the United States has for decades had an eye on its southern neighbor, and has increased its influence by argument, trickery and force until "political aspirations have joined what were formerly only economic purposes." It repeats the assertions that the United States is back of the downfall of Diaz and Madero, and that "the comedy is about to become a tragedy, involving Mexico's struggle for freedom and independence."

The Vorwarts declares that the real cause for American intervention in Mexico is trifling, and adds: "If the United States gains its end the result will be that Mexico will become more than ever the domain of American trusts—the delectable result of the policy of a Democrat President who has always boasted so loudly of his opposition to capitalism."

The press generally emphasizes the difficulties a war would bring to the United States on account of guerilla warfare and the character of the country.

**ORDERS REAR ADMIRAL TO SEIZE MEXICAN PORT CUSTOMS HOUSE**

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there is no blockade, the American forces could not interfere with the German steamer. The orders were to seize the guns and shells when they had landed, or to seize the customs house to prevent their landing, and thus keep them from going to Mexico City. Officials declared that President Wilson had ample authority for his action without the approval of Congress.

Meanwhile both House and Senate reconvened, and the Senate went to work on the resolution of approval of the President's course.

The orders went out to Admiral Fletcher at daybreak after President Wilson and Cabinet officials had been in conference since four a.m., mostly over the telephone.

The orders to the admiral, it was said, conferred the broadest authority on him, directing that, if necessary, he take the town of Vera Cruz as well as the customs house, to prevent the landing of the munitions. Officials here said the admiral might act in several ways. He might wait until the German steamer had landed her cargo unmolested and then take the customs house and the munitions, or when the German steamer comes to the port he might seize the customs house, and if the guns were landed they would come into possession of the American forces. That the steamer might take her cargo to some other port was a possibility of

(Continued on Page 4)

**CHEEVERS BROS. WERE LET GO IN POLICE COURT TODAY**

**Charges of Theft in Various Church Rectories Were Investigated.**

**Some Stiff Liquor Fines Were Handed Out by Magistrate This Morning.**

William and Thomas Cheevers, brothers, aged 31 and 24 respectively, stood in the prisoners' dock at the Police Court this morning, charged with housebreaking in five different instances. They had been rounded up by the Brantford Police, who had been on the look out for thieves owing to the numerous complaints they had received.

Represented by Mr. George D. Heyd, K.C., the brothers pleaded not guilty to the charges. Among the places they were charged with breaking and entering were: The Brantford Avenue Methodist parsonage; Grace Church rectory, St. Jude's rectory and the home of Mrs. Gaskell.

Owing to an error in the information against the brothers in the charge in connection with the entering into the parsonage of the Rev. M. Lavell, both of the brothers had been charged and it was found that only the brother, Tom, was implicated. A new information was laid and the prosecution proceeded with the charge against Tom. It was that on the 15th of April he entered the parsonage of Rev. A. E. Lavell at 135 Brant avenue and stole therefrom a quantity of foreign coins and a number of smaller articles. Defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Rev. Mr. Lavell's Evidence.

The Rev. Mr. Lavell testifying said among the articles taken was an eye-glass case and he thought the charged items of a case produced were similar in shape to the case he had lost. The case as it was had been found among some ashes which were thrown out of the house occupied by Cheevers.

Ivan Denton gave evidence that a chisel had been stolen from his bench in the Simpson Carriage Works, at the same time as the brace and bits of John Aiken upon which charge he had been convicted last week.

**Suspicious Chisel Marks**

The marks on the residence upon Brant avenue were made by a chisel and these marks correspond with the marks which would be made by the stolen chisel. Witness was of opinion that the marks had been made by the chisel stolen. The magistrate was of the opinion that this was very circumstantial evidence and he felt that he could not convict upon such evidence.

**Plea for Defendants.**

Mr. Heyd then spoke on behalf of his client. It was five years, he said, since this defendant had been in trouble and on that occasion it was in connection with his elder brother. Defendant had been discharged. He was now married to a 19 year old girl and they had one child. He would have the tendency to give the man an anchor, some object in life. His surroundings in his youth had not been desirable and he had been influenced by his brother. There was no reason why defendant should not turn over a new leaf and lead a good life.

Mr. Heyd said that the evidence in the other cases was not stronger than in this case and he did not think it was worth going on with the prosecution if His Worship could not convict in this charge.

**Magistrate in Lenient Vein.**

Thereupon the Magistrate said that in this case there was only one charge outstanding against defendant and that was of stealing the brace and bits from the carriage works. He thought he could overlook this charge. There were some coincidences in the case of Mr. Lavell's residence theft, the spectacle case was a notable thing. Another feature was that of the chisel however, it was purely circumstantial, and the Magistrate did not think that a jury would convict upon the evidence given and he would therefore give defendant the benefit of the doubt. The defendant's wife and child would have a steady effect upon him.

Mr. Wilkes pointed out that defendant had a bad record. He said that since then the robberies had ceased and this was a very suspicious thing. According to the newspapers, said the Magistrate, "That is merely newspaper theory" said Chief Stelm.

**Prisoner Will Reform.**

However, the Magistrate asked prisoner if he would go to work and lead an honest life if he was given a chance, to which he replied that he would. "There is no reason why you should not make a good citizen," concluded the Magistrate, as he allowed the brother Thomas to be released.

(Continued on page four.)

**JEWES AND THE GENTILES HOLD A LIVE DEBATE**

**William St. Synagogue Discussed at Length at City Council.**

**Strong Deputations Conflict and Hold Wordy Warfare.**

Jews and Gentiles last night gathered in formidable array before the City Council forum in friendly but spirited debate. Everything from the depreciation of the value of property, to the ornate beauty of a synagogue, the tide of emigration from Russia, the basic principle of religion, the segregation of foreigners, everything in fact from soup to crackers was included in the argument. Mayor Spence sat back and allowed the debaters full sway, and then the council sat back and allowed the entire question another stay for two weeks before settlement. The idea was advanced that Jews and Gentile could get together and settle the synagog question as far as William street was concerned, amicably.

From William street there filed in probably 25 ratepayers, who stood behind the petition to have William St. declared one for residential purposes only. From various other sections of the city then came 25 Jews who were there seeking the privilege to build a place of worship on William Street, property having already been bought and partially paid for. That a compromise may be reached is hoped, but the result of the debate left neither party convinced that it was wrong. Mayor Spence witnessed and heard two contending parties, standing upon their own convictions, each absolutely right. It was some situation.

For William street, which means on the city tax rolls an assessment \$400,000, Mr. A. E. Watts took up the cudgels. Let it be remarked that what Mr. Watts delivered from the stand was his honest opinion and it found applause frequently. He was followed by other William street residents. Then came the Jews in opposition. Mr. M. Saipie, with considerable oratorical ability, who, had he been born in Greece might have been taken for Demosthenes, delivered an appeal which would have done credit to the genius of Shakespeare as has been portrayed in some parts. Mr. Saipie was followed by Rev. Gortgen and Mr. Sam Fox, who presented their case forcefully. On the whole it looked as if honors were even. From the Aldermen there came no definite opinions as to the merits of the case.

Ald. S. P. Picher introduced the by-law which caused the furor. He later explained that he was honest and above board in his conviction that the by-law stood for the best interests of the ratepayers of William street, who had built up by their industry, their standard of living, a modest, but a very pretty and attractive thoroughfare. He had been made a target because he was sponsor for the by-law but when he knew that he had the entire street behind him he did not care. He was honest in his convictions, and while he may have said things at the last council meeting, he would not have said otherwise. It was largely because of an aggravating attack made by Ald. Ward, who was always endeavoring to give a fancy exhibition of tail twisting and yet accomplished nothing.

Before the by-law went into committee of the whole, the Mayor suggested hearing the deputations.

**Mr. A. E. Watts.**

Mr. A. E. Watts was the first speaker favoring of course the by-law. He addressed the council as a resident of William St. The whole endeavor of municipal government, he said, was to make surroundings of the various ratepayers healthy and congenial. Machinery was provided whereby distinctions could be drawn as to what uses streets could be put. Limitations were set. Some could be classified as business districts. Others as strictly residential. The parks board were being given wide powers over streets, also control over the breathing spots in cities. The City Council had power to set aside certain streets where the residents would be free from nuisances, which included industries, lively stables, garages and other establishments not conducive to enhancing the pleasure of surrounding residents. William street did not boast of the "400" of the city and yet it was one of the modest residential thoroughfares, and one of the pleasantest to live on in the city. They had, it was true, one or two stores which were quite sufficient for all needs. The residents asked that it be confined solely to residences and it was believed that the by-law would prove just like the proverbial ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure. Mr. Watts pointed out the trouble arising from Alfred street rink for the erection of which, not one alderman knew

**Prisoner Will Reform.**

However, the Magistrate asked prisoner if he would go to work and lead an honest life if he was given a chance, to which he replied that he would. "There is no reason why you should not make a good citizen," concluded the Magistrate, as he allowed the brother Thomas to be released.

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