

PULSIVE KAISER IS AT IT AGAIN

cept Aside Plans Submitted by Over 200 Architects.

ERLIN, Oct. 24.—A fierce storm approval was aroused in Germany and architectural circles to-day, it became known that the Kaiser, with characteristic impulsiveness, swept aside the plans submitted by two hundred and seventy of the best architects in Germany in competition for the new Embassy building at Washington. The Kaiser disregarded the selection by the jury awarding first prize to the plan submitted by Architect Petersens. The price amounted to 100,000 marks. After rejecting all the plans the Kaiser accepted a drawing by architect von Thne, the court architect, which was submitted at special request of the Emperor. Architect von Thne had not entered any drawings in the competition. The Midday Gazette says that instead of Americans becoming acquainted with five German architects, they will get merely cold and unimpassioned royal Prussian court art embassy buildings are to be constructed in the style of an eighteenth century English house, a copy of the drawing presented to the Duke of Wellington as a reward for his victory at Waterloo.

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FIRST SECTION

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

112 COLUMNS

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913

ONE CENT

CITY SOLICITOR REPORTS ON THE LOCAL STREET RAILWAY TANGLE

Railway Company Must Decide November 14 What it Will Do in Brantford.

If it Carries Out Reconstruction as Ordered, City Will Have No Complaint to Make.

If it Does Not, Then Brantford Will Again Secure All Rights Over Streets.

The following report of City Solicitor Henderson re. the Street Railway situation, will be submitted to the city council Monday evening. As will be seen, Mr. Henderson covers the case thoroughly, and matters are at such a stage that it is one thing or the other for the railway company. The Mayor and the Council of the City of Brantford:

At the close of the trial of the action brought by the City of Brantford against the Grand Valley Railway Company, the Brantford Street Railway Company, the Trusts & Guarantee Company, Limited, the National Trust Company, Limited, and E. B. Stockdale, receiver of the Grand Valley Railway Company, judgment was pronounced by His Lordship, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in favor of the City of Brantford.

The formal judgment which should declare the various terms and embody the various findings made by His Lordship, has been the subject of lengthy argument and debate before the Registrar of the Common Pleas. The decision thereon was unsatisfactory to the defendants who appealed the same back to the trial judge, and after several conferences and lengthy argument, the matter was finally pronounced upon yesterday and the text of the judgment is in the following words:

"This action having come on for trial before this Court at the sittings held at Brantford for the trial of actions without a jury yesterday, and again this day, in presence of counsel for all parties, upon opening the matter, upon hearing read the pleadings and proceedings in the action, and upon hearing the evidence adduced and what was alleged by counsel on each side:

"1. This Court doth declare as between the plaintiff and the defendants the Railway Companies and the defendant the Receiver, in so far as it represents them or either of them, at law, these defendants have forfeited all their rights under the agreement in question dated November 11th, 1907; and doth adjudge the same accordingly.

"2. This Court doth further order and adjudge that the said defendants shall, if they elect to take such relief, on or before the 14th day of November, 1913, be in equity relieved from such forfeiture on fulfilling all the terms and conditions hereinafter set out on the days and times and manner following:

"(a). The reconstruction of the railway referred to in the said agreement in the following places, namely, on Arthur street from Park Avenue to Brock street; on Brock street from Arthur street to Nelson street; on Nelson street from Brock street to Alfred street; on Alfred street from Nelson to Colborne street; on Erie Avenue from Market street south to Baynes street; and on Oxford street from the Lorne bridge to the end of the line of the railway within one year from the date hereof:

"(b). Placing and continuing on the said railway good cars with all modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers, including light and heat, within one year from the date hereof:

"(c). Operating the cars to West Brantford along Oxford street to the end of the line within thirty days after the completion of the works being done in connection with Lorne bridge.

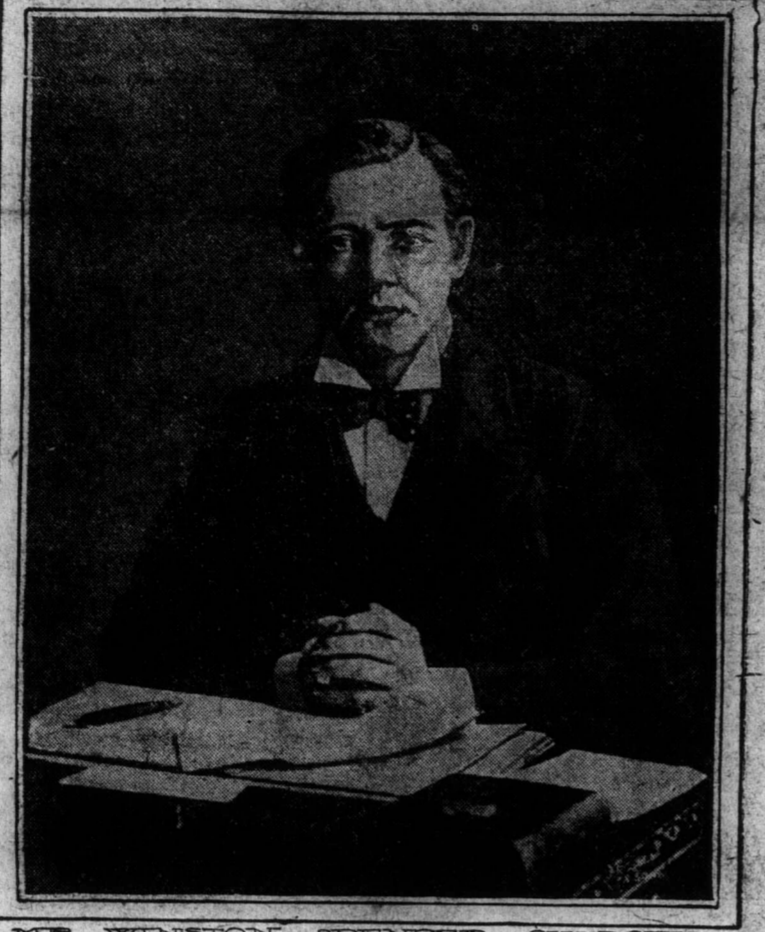
"(d). Providing forthwith colored lights after sunset indicating the different routes:

"(e). Payment to the plaintiff on or before the 23rd day of January, 1914, of all moneys now due and payable or which shall become due and payable to the plaintiff on or before that date under the terms of the said agreement of the 11th day of November, 1907, and payment to the plaintiff of all moneys thereafter becoming due under the terms of said agreement forthwith as they become due.

"(f). Payment to the plaintiff of \$100 each month, beginning one month from the day of the date hereof, as damages for breaches of the said agreement, until all of these terms have been complied with.

(Continued on Page 5)

GERMANS DON'T WANT A "NAVAL HOLIDAY"



The proposal by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that England and Germany should declare a "naval holiday" in 1914 was received without sympathy by the German government, which regards it as not calling for a reply. It is generally considered doubtful whether any official notice will be taken of the suggestion, although it is thought Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg may perhaps refer to the subject later on in the course of debate in the Imperial Parliament.

QUIET RECEPTION FOR THE DUCAL PARTY AT QUEBEC

Their Royal Highnesses Had a Pleasant Voyage Across the Sea—Premier Borden Accompanies H. R. H. in Special to Ottawa.

QUEBEC, Oct. 25.—Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, with their household suite, left the Steamer Empress of Britain this morning a few moments before nine o'clock and went on board the Royal special train at the Quebec landing which steamed away for Ottawa a few minutes later.

This morning at 7.30 o'clock the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Captain J. Rivers Bulkeley and Captain A. Graham, left the Empress, entered a waiting automobile and drove to the Citadel, where His Highness went to inspect the vice-regal quarters that had undergone general repairs and redecoration during the past summer under the direction of the public works department. The Duke spent a half hour looking over the premises and afterwards returned to the Empress, where Hon. R. L. Borden had in the meantime proceeded to meet him to extend a welcome back to Canada to the governor-general and party.

GRABBED OVERCOAT ON MARKET STREET

Toronto Man Got Himself in Trouble Here Friday.

Yesterday being a rainy day Thomas Walters, a Toronto man was in need of a raincoat and not having the necessary funds to purchase one lifted a coat hanging in front of A. J. Perry's store. He accomplished this at 1.30 and a few minutes later P. C. Burns had Thomas and the coat. This morning Magistrate Livingston informed the raincoatless individual that he would have to contribute \$1 and costs or spend two months in the Central. Not having the ten spots plus he took the time.

Thomas was seen to take the coat and go along Market St. and down the hill. P. C. Burns was told of the theft and he located the man in a local pool room. He was brought out, and while waiting for the wagon, P. C. Burns was kicked and bitten by the thug. The P. C. showed him self to be master of the situation, placing Thomas on his back. He was allowed to go on the assault charge. One lonely drunk composed the rest of the docket.

IS NOW A K. C.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 25.—The Manitoba Gazette contains the announcement of the appointment of Solicitor-General Meighen as King's counsel.

Will Enter Mine Death Trap Soon

Two Hundred Bodies Are Expected to be Found There.

Two of the Rescuers Were Killed at Their Work Yesterday.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

DAWSON, N. M., Oct. 25.—Rescue crews to-day succeeded in working their way well into the fatal chamber No. 18 east on the high line where 200 miners are entombed in the Stag Canon Mine, and before nightfall they expected to be within a few feet of the jammed door connecting this chamber with the last on the east side high line. It is beyond this door a large number of bodies are expected to be found, among which are those of General Superintendent William McDermott and Henry P. McShane, the wealthy young New Yorker.

That the men are all dead is general opinion of the men concerned in the rescue work. Mine experts, including J. C. Roberts and his assistants of the United States Mine Rescue Service, agree that the amount of black damp which penetrated the nineteenth chamber as the result of the explosion was sufficient to have killed all of the occupants instantly.

But that so many of the miners, at most 20 should have been in one chamber is the puzzling feature to the men who are directing the rescue work.

From the conditions found in the adjoining chambers it was believed that the centre of the explosion was in either the eighteenth or nineteenth chamber and by this reasoning, they are unable to see how the miner could have reached the chamber if there they are.

The rescue work has been systematized with a directing head at each phase of exploration. With the coming of the government rescue crew they were given new courage and no difficulty was found in the organization of helmet crews, a task which had been assumed by the men when it was believed that the two of the helmet men had been killed at their work. The opinion still exists that all of the bodies will not have been recovered before Sunday.

THOSE GATES AGAIN DOWN

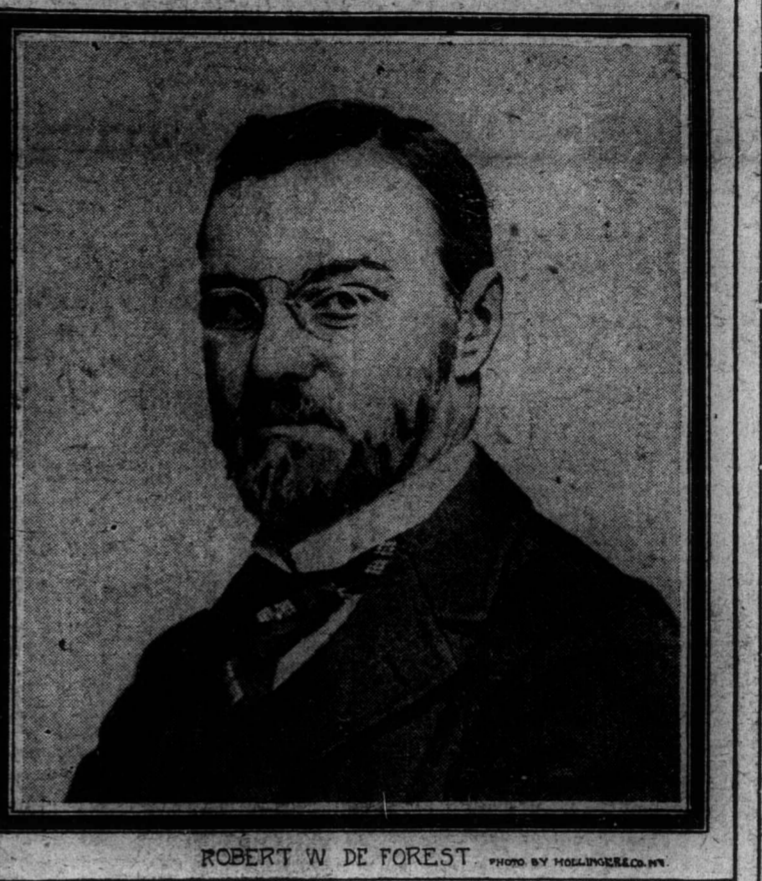
Dr. Phillips Had a Close Call on G.T.R. Crossing.

Dr. J. A. Phillips had a narrow escape late yesterday afternoon while crossing the G. T. R. railway on Market street north. Dr. Phillips was in his auto car and when he approached the track the gates were up, but just the second the crossing the first track they were lowered and he was caught without warning. A freight train was fast approaching and a party standing near by gave the gate keeper the "high sign" and he raised the gate sufficiently to allow the doctor to get over the tracks in safety.

Nearing Completion. The new galleries being installed in connection with the Brantford waterworks will be completed in the course of a few days, which will mean a very large increase in the water supply.

MEN STARVE ON THE TRAILS IN MAD RUSH TO THE GOLD FIELDS

FILLS VACANCY MADE BY DEATH OF MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN



Mr. Robert W. de Forest, who has been a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, since 1892, is now president of the Museum. He was elected by the trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan last spring. At the same meeting the trustees by a unanimous vote accepted the \$10,000,000 art collection left to the institution by the late Benjamin Altman. The valuable bequest was received under the full conditions imposed by Mr. Altman in his will, who instructed the trustee that the collection should be kept intact. The old masters will be exhibited in one room and the objects of art in another chamber.

LARKIN'S DOWNFALL SEEMS EMINENT IN DUBLIN STRIKE

Priests Fought Yesterday Against Deportation of Children to England and Not One Left Dublin—Labor Leader is "In Bad."

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A cable message from London to The Tribune says: In the battle for the Dublin strikers' children, yesterday was the day of defeats for James Larkin and his Socialist sympathizers, who wish to send boys and girls to homes in England. The clergy and their followers maintained the greatest vigilance all day and not a single child was smuggled out of the city to England.

Watch was kept at the railway stations and quays and an excited scene took place at the West Land row station on the departure of a train for Queenstown for passenger for the Holy Head land boat. It was discovered that eleven children were in the train on their way to England and several priests supported by a large crowd intervened and took the children from the train. One of the priests first delivered an impassioned address condemning the removal of the Dublin children to England.

MAHMOUT IS DEAD

Famous Bulgarian Wrestler Met Death by Bandits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Yussif Mahmout, a Bulgarian wrestler, who was a number of Americans, including Frank Gotch, by whom he was defeated, was killed by a band of Bulgarian bandits in the mountains near Silistria, his home, according to story told by two Turkish wrestlers who arrived here to-day. Mahmout was petty officer in the Bulgarian army during the late war and according to their story, went to the town to draw some money to pay off the men in his command. Sixteen bandits, learning the purpose of his trip waylaid him on his return, but he caused Mahmout had procured on orders instead of gold coins, they killed him. The murder of Mahmout took place three weeks ago.

Will Work On The Sabbath

Messrs. Wright, Hazzard & Cohen, who have the contract for raising Lorne bridge, applied to the civic authorities for permission to carry on construction work to-morrow, and the same was granted, as it was considered an act of necessity and in the best interest of the community that the work should be rushed to completion while the weather is most favorable.

Others Are Drowned in Rivers or Swallowed Up in the Crevasses en Route to Chisana.

Details Brought by Member Geological Survey Concerning Camp on Alaskan Border.

Plenty of Gold Dust in Evidence, But Nothing Yet to Prove Camp a Permanent One.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Men, gaunt for want of food and hollow-eyed for lack of sleep, staggering over mountain passes and wading perilous mountain streams in quest of gold; men starving to death beside the trails, others drowned in rivers or swallowed up in crevasses, the survivors in many cases arriving at their destination only to find all available claims staked; such was the story brought back to Ottawa by Dr. D. D. Cairnes, of the Geological Survey, of the rush to the new Alaskan gold field at Chisana.

Described by Dr. Cairnes as the greatest gold rush since the historic one to the Klondyke, although there is no guarantee that the camp will prove anything like the find the Klondyke did, its scenes parallel those which attended the former discovery. Numbers of lives have already been sacrificed, the want of provisions accounting for the greater number of these, and even now the greater part of the inhabitants of the camp are living on ptarmigan, birds which they knock over with sticks or stones, and which are fortunately plentiful.

The Chisana field, popularly known as Shushana, is situated on the Chisana River, 750 miles south-west of Dawson, and only 30 miles from the Canadian border. Consequently there are more Canadians there now than there are Americans. As has already been told, it was first discovered by an Indian known simply as Joe, who told two white men, William James and his partner, Nelson; about it. James and Nelson are now spending the proceeds of their first year's work in the United States. When the news of the discovery became known a rush over five main routes commenced. One of these took a number of the gold seekers over the Skoli Pass, a dangerous mountain trail, in whose crevasses several perished.

Others came by way of the Tanana and White rivers, by Coffee Creek and Lake Klunne, poiling boats, pack horses and dogs furnishing a means of transit.

Food was scarce with those who came in, and is scarce still now. The cost of living is never higher than in Chisana, where salt, flour and even oats for horses cost \$2 per pound. Nothing eatable can be purchased for less than \$1 a pound, and for once the necessities of life are valued much more highly than the luxuries. Even at these figures there is practically no food for sale, and many of the gold-seekers after starting to the limit of endurance have finally given up and gone out.

As to the value of the strike, Dr. Cairnes stated that there was plenty of gold dust in evidence, though operations have not been sufficiently protracted to prove the camp a permanent field.

Boy Knights Have Armories

The opening of the new Boy Knight Armories took place last evening when a large number of the residents gathered, all expressing approval of the splendid work being accomplished by the company and their leader, Mr. Hunt. The programme which consisted chiefly of eloquent addresses was interspersed with musical numbers. The large assembly hall was splendidly decorated for the occasion.

Mr. Hunt presided and outlined the movement and the plans for the future. Re. Llewellyn Brown gave an excellent address on boys' work. The head Scoutmaster of the Trinity Scout Troop, conveyed greetings from the corps, Rev. Mr. Latimer and the congregation. The corps was present. Miss Gilkison gave an extremely interesting historical address on battles—Charlton's Farm, Lundy's Lane and Moravian Town. Maj. Gordon J. Smith in a very interesting address congratulated the Knights and leader upon the enterprise exhibited. The club house is open to any boy in the district whether he have the fee or not.

BRITISH PRESS ALL TAKEN UP WITH MEXICAN TROUBLE TODAY

There is Said, However, to be Nothing to Worry Over as Regards Situation Between United States and Great Britain—Various Views Are Expressed.

(Canadian Press Despatch) LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Mexican situation now occupies the most prominent place in the public mind and in the press of the British Isles and more particularly the divergent views of the United States and England as to the best policy to bring about order in that country. It is still held in official circles here that the difference between the United States and England are not such as could possibly lead to any trouble, and that they will smooth themselves out when all the facts shall have been made known by Washington. The greatest regret exists here that any signs of ill-feeling should have been displayed in regard to the situation. It is pointed out by officials that England, like other powers, recognize Provisional President Huerta because she believed him to be the best man to handle the critical situation, and she still holds that opinion. Should, however, President Wilson, after the elections of Sunday, present, as it is expected he will do, any more practical solution of the difficulty, it will be sympathetically considered by England. After all, it is argued, the divergence of views between the United States and England is a matter not of aims, but of methods. While it is possible that Sir Wm. Tyrrell, the private secretary of Sir Edward Grey, might assist the British Ambassador at Washington during his stay there, it is pointed out that his visit to America was arranged long before the crisis arose. He is a close personal friend of Sir Cecil