

THE COURIER

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Tuesday, January 20, 1914

THE ISSUES JOINED

According to time-honored custom, the first tilt in the House of Commons has taken place between the Premier and the leader of the Opposition.

Sir Wilfrid led off. He ignored the Reciprocity hoodoo by which he wrecked his party, and instead sneered at the naval "emergency" as having disappeared, and raised the cry of hard times, making the assertion with regard to tariff reform that the Conservative plan was "let bad enough alone." In this latter regard he drew a blue-ruin picture of men out of work, and said that this state of affairs had only happened since the Borden Administration got office in 1911. He did not, of course, explain that the tariff is just as it was left by himself and colleagues, and that at the time they declared it to be a perfect work.

Mr. Borden had no difficult task to face in making reply. With regard to the naval appropriation, he pointed out that it had been made after consultation with the British Admiralty, and upon their advice that it would at present be the best possible form of assistance. He read extracts from several European and British papers to show that the Dominion had been deeply humiliated by the Senate rejection, and he added that for this reason, as they had again threatened to kick out the measure, it had been decided not to give them "another opportunity to bring discredit to Canada." Amid loud applause Mr. Borden stated that the ships would still be provided.

As to the financial pinch that had been world-wide, and Sir Wilfrid himself in the Speech from the Throne in 1908 had inserted the words that there was financial stringency threatened. Regarding the increased cost of living, he showed by the figures of Prof. Sheldon, an acknowledged expert, that the rise in prices had been rapid and continuous since 1896. If Sir Wilfrid knew the remedy, as he claimed he did now, why hadn't he taken some action during fourteen years of office?

The Premier was especially strong on the subject of the Senate. He showed that besides the Highways Bill there were the Tariff Commission Bill, the Branch Lines of the Intercolonial Railway Bill and the Naval Aid Bill, which the Liberals had defeated by using their majority in the Senate, and which could not be reintroduced until the majority of the Senate became in accord with the will of the people.

Continuing, he remarked:

"The situation of this country with regard to its Upper Chamber is somewhat peculiar. Canada has less control over a majority in the Senate which puts itself in opposition to the popular will than any dominion of the Empire I know of to-day. The Colony of Newfoundland, with 1-25th of the population of Canada, has infinitely more effective control over a similar portion of the Dominion. If friends of hon. gentlemen opposite appointed during their tenure of office and before the will of the people was declared at the last election are disposed to force upon us the question of the nature of appointment thereto, well, speaking for myself, and, I think, speaking for the very great majority of the people of this country, we are ready to accept that issue." (Loud cheers.)

That's the talk. A Senate more amenable to the people is what is needed, and not the present moribund and blindly partisan chamber, ready to wield the axe at the nod of Laurier or any other disgruntled politician.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS AND TWO MYSTERIES

The Guelph Mercury having announced that in future it will not insert any letters without also publishing the full name of the writer, the Hamilton Times says:

"But we see little objection to the anonymous letter so long as it does not attack the motives, character or reputation of another person. There are many persons who have more or less valuable ideas to give or suggest, to make which they would never seek to publish if they had to sign their name to the communications. We believe that 'Veritas,' 'Pro Bono Publico,' and his colleagues should have a chance to grumble, or to enlighten the world under the conditions which we have just prescribed."

To the above it may be remarked that few people have any idea of the number of letters received by the average editor in which some person or institution is attacked under cover of a nom de plume. In all well-regulated offices they go into the waste-paper basket without any ceremony. In like manner this and other papers, when it comes to such heated subjects as, for instance, local option, always insist that the names, whether for or

against, must be given for publicity. This rule exercises a salutary influence both ways.

We are inclined to agree with the Hamilton Times that anonymity should be no bar with regard to suggestions or comments of a non-controversial nature. Their use, or otherwise, of course, depends upon the judgment of the man in charge.

Speaking of anonymous communications brings to mind the remarkable political series which appeared in a London newspaper, "The Public Advertiser," during the last year of the administration of the Duke of Grafton, and the first two years of that of Lord North. There were forty-four of them in number, and the first was published in 1769, when George III was King. They were manifestly penned by a man of great learning and one possessed of intimate inside knowledge, and were so drastic in tone that the life of the author depended upon him remaining unknown. Many efforts were made to discover the writer, but without result, for the secret was never disclosed. It is now believed that he was none other than Sir Philip Francis, an eminent British statesman and author born in Ireland. He was once a clerk in the British War Office, and then became a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, where he fought a duel with Warren Hastings, then President of that body. Afterwards he was chosen a member of the British House and took a leading part in the prosecution of his old enemy, Hastings, who as Governor-General of India was charged with great excesses. His trial lasted for seven years before acquittal.

Altogether the mystery of the author of the letters of Junius is still as much obscured as the identity of "The Man of the Iron Mask"—an individual evidently of high birth and noble presence, who was confined in the Bastille and other prisons during the reign of Louis XIV of France. Voltaire thought him to be a twin brother of Louis who was thus handled in order to avoid possible state complications. Another writer claimed him to be an elder illegitimate brother of the King, and a third, most probably the correct explanation, that he was a distinguished man who had plotted to overthrow Louis. He was treated throughout by the prison authorities with great distinction, but the mask—in reality of black velvet reaching to the chin—was never removed even after death. He passed away, still a prisoner, twelve years before Louis.

OUR NEW PUBLIC BUILDING

It is a novel experience to look into a blue book containing the report of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and to find Brantford figuring in the same.

During the fifteen years of a Liberal regime, from 1896 to 1911, the just needs of this city were deliberately and outrageously ignored. The warranted claims of the place with regard to a new public building were admitted, but the Ridings were regarded as so solidly Grit that any kind of a place, no matter how unimportant, could get recognition in Quebec or other provinces, while we were told to go hang.

With a change of government in 1911 there was something speedily done, and in the report just issued for the year ending March 31st, 1913, there is this item, as a preliminary: "Brantford new public building, \$44,846."

This, of course, refers to the purchase of the site and incidentals only. In addition the new structure now well under way, will cost some \$250,000 more. The official account of it contained in the blue book, is as follows:

"On March 6, 1913, a contract was entered into for the construction of this building, facing Dalhousie street, having Queen street on the right and a lane on the left. The building measures 125 feet frontage by 108 feet depth, and has a courtyard in the middle of rear, 46 feet by 26 feet in depth on ground and first floors, but 73 feet depth on first and second floors. There is a cement stone-faced basement, brick on ground, first and second stories; the street elevations and the ground floor of the remainder, except in the courtyard, is faced throughout with cut stone; the remaining brick walls having stone dressing. On the right anterior angle there is six stories and basement tower. The internal construction of floors and partitions is mainly steel and concrete. The floor of the public lobby, ground floor, is laid in marble slabs with panels of marble mosaic, and the walls of the lobby has a marble dado. The floors of all toilet rooms, upstairs hall and corridors are laid in terrazzo.

The basement contains the boiler room, storage rooms, transformer room, carriers' room and toilet room (a portion is unexcavated); the ground floor, the post office, examining warehouse, weights and measures, gas inspector, mail lobby, elevator, brick vault, stairs and vestibules; the first floor, the Customs long room, Customs records room, Indian superintendents' room, Indian waiting room, eight offices, three toilet rooms, two brick vaults, corridors, three

staircases, five water rooms, three fire escapes, and a bath room.

Heating is by hot water and lighting by electricity."

The above is one of the results of having an up-to-date administration at the Capital, and a live member like Mr. W. F. Cockshutt.

BANK OF COMMERCE

President Walker of the Bank of Commerce has rightly won for himself a very high place indeed among the financiers of this continent. Cautious and far-seeing at all times, he also knows none better when to take occasion by the hand, and as the outcome the Bank, under his guidance, has become one of the strongest and most influential in the Dominion.

His annual address is always anticipated as an authoritative announcement and review, and this year his speech was delivered in a London newspaper, "The Public Advertiser," during the last year of the administration of the Duke of Grafton, and the first two years of that of Lord

North. There were forty-four of them in number, and the first was published in 1769, when George III was King.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Lloyd George and Churchill are still at each others throats. They ought to be turned over to Mrs. Pankhurst and Sylvia.

The suffragette who threw flour on the Secretary for Scotland had much better have been at home kneading said flour in the back kitchen.

They are digging out snowbound trains in France, while in this section of Canada there is hardly enough of the beautiful to hold the sleighing.

It is announced that the British Admiralty will scrap the "Class A" submarines and by the same token that will be the only scrap in which they have been engaged.

The New York Tribune announces that suffragettes are refusing to buy a new encyclopaedia because under the subject "Eve" it merely says "See Adam."

Brantford, among its other claims seems to be a good training ground for bankers. Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, son of Archdeacon Mackenzie, and now General Manager of the British Bank, secured his first experience here, and now Mr. J. P. Bell, who made his most striking success in this city, has become General Manager of the Bank of Hamilton. Inventor, Bell 2nd Automatic. Authors—the Duncan boys. Authoresses—Mrs. Coates and the late E. Pauline Johnson. Members of Cabinets—Wood,

Hardy, Paterson, G. M.—Mackenzie and Bell; this good burg can turn them out without even so much as a blink.

The late Sir Richard Cartwright used to be the "Blue-Ruin" croaker. Now his mantle has fallen on the shoulders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has added a deep border of crepe in order to increase the gloom.

Laurier having complained that Hon. George Foster was not in the House, Borden allayed his sorrow by stating that he was now on the ocean and would take his seat probably on Monday next. Then Sir Wilf's sunny smile took on that wan and faded look.

The deep desire of Sir James when he lay at death's door in New York was to be brought back to Canada. He said on one occasion that much as he admired the United States he wished to be back among friends where the British flag floated. He is home now—God rest him.

The Expositor says: "Miss Brantford appeared on Saturday night in her 'Hydro' millinery, and certainly cut quite a dash." The organ adds that the results was "pleasing." And this be it remembered is the system which said Expositor worked tooth and nail to keep out of the city. It preferred, and worked hard for, the continuance of a private monopoly instead of the expense of the citizens

A. E. WATTS.

SEVEN KILLED.

(Continued from Page 1)
her as a shield, the three huddled behind her as they rushed from the building.

Godfrey, one of the guards, attempted to halt them. Promptly he was shot to death. A bullet that went wild, passed through the office door of Drover and killed that official.

Out of the building, Reed, Koontz and Lane made their way on a trot to the gate.

None of the guards dared to shoot because of the human shield, the telephone girl, carried by the desperate men. A shot finally was fired and it

hit Miss Foster in the leg.

Reaching the gate the three men dropped their burden, after unlocking the last bar to freedom and sprang into a buggy. Lashing the horse, the convicts sped down the road.

The dash for liberty was short, however. Guards on horses quickly came within shooting distance and a running fight began. The convicts delinquent in satisfying this class, I regret in writing this letter. I will without doubt meet the wishes of the class of readers above referred to.

Miss Foster in the leg.

Within the prison, guards worked heroically, driving the convicts to their cells and holding at bay those who threatened to overpower them. Order was soon restored and none of the other prisoners went beyond the walls.

Mrs. H. E. Brown of Selkirk, is the guest of Mrs. W. R. Wood, Dalhousie street.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th, ONLY

Tin Boilers, copper bottom, reg.	\$1.50; for	\$1.21
" "	" 1.75;	" 1.39
" "	" 2.00;	" 1.59
All Copper Boilers,	" 3.75;	" 3.19
" "	" 4.25;	" 3.33

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\$10,000 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY ABSOLUTELY FREE!

Gat Dot Counting Contest Open to Every

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BONI-FIDE ADVERTISING OFFER EVER MADE

In order to advertise MOUNTAINVIEW SURVEY, Hamilton's new high-class residential district,

more thoroughly all over the Dominion, we are conducting a DOT COUNTING CONTEST that is open to every person in Canada. We will give away absolutely free \$10,000 in cash prizes, making it the greatest bona fide offer ever known. There is no catch or fake about it, and every person stands an equal chance of securing one of the magnificent prizes.

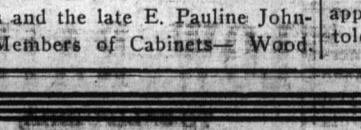
The first prize is \$3000 in cash, which is almost a fortune in itself, while the second and third are almost as good, so when you think of it—that you can secure one of these prizes absolutely free, it is worth your time to investigate at once.

DON'T DELAY—YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS HERE—START ON THE ROAD TO FORTUNE AT ONCE—WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Lack of space will not permit us to give full particulars, but if you will write us a card or letter, we will send you a diagram of the Dots to be counted, and on these long winter evenings you can spend an hour or so that may be very profitable for you in the end. It costs nothing to write us, so send in your name and address at once.

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List of Prizes:

FIRST PRIZE \$3000.

SECOND PRIZE \$2000.

THIRD PRIZE \$1000.

FOURTH PRIZE \$500.

FIFTH PRIZE \$250.

FIVE PRIZES OF \$100 EACH.

TWENTY PRIZES OF \$50 EACH.

THIRTY PRIZES OF \$25 EACH.

ONE HUNDRED PRIZES OF \$10 EACH

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF 160 PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO

\$10,000

FOUR WINTERS OF RHEUMATISM

Cured of Sciatica And Muscular Rheumatism By "Fruit-a-lives"

RIDGEGATE, ONT., May 21st,