

THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rate: By carrier, \$2 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum. **SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER**—Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at \$1 per year, payable in advance. To the United States, 50 cents extra for postage. **Business Office:** Queen City Chambers, 82 Church Street, Toronto. H. B. Smallpiece, Representative.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1914

THE LATEST GRIT MOVE

In their wild desire to regain the reins of office, the Laurierites these days seem to have completely lost their heads.

Without apparent thought or consideration, they are proposing this, that and the other thing with a recklessness which would tend to show that if Sir Wilfrid ever did possess the gift of statesmanship—which many doubt—he has now completely lost the same.

Free agricultural implements is the latest cry. It is, of course, true that the same are costing on the average a good deal more now than in former days, for very good reasons—they carry many more improvements, the material, especially as regards lumber, is much more costly, and wages are much higher. At the same time the farmer is receiving much more for his produce, although he, also, in the matter of labor, finds his expenses much more heavy.

The fact should not be lost sight of that right along our borders we have for neighbors a most powerful, aggressive and enterprising people. Even with the existence of a tariff wall they are constantly pouring an increasing volume of the products of their factories into the Dominion. The number of plows, for instance, brought in here totalled 43,356 for the last recorded year, and their value was \$1,351,867. A like condition of affairs could be enumerated in other directions. In all, our total imports from across the line reached the enormous total of \$435,783,343, or nearly three hundred million dollars more than from the Old Land.

It is certainly most undesirable to still further enlarge a flooding which, even with an embankment, so to speak, is now sufficiently large. Moreover, it is not at all certain that a lowering of the barriers would cheapen farm implements. The Liberals put binder twine on the free list. Has it been any cheaper because of that? The one result has been that under Canadian influence in the States every Canadian factory, with the exception of one or two, has disappeared. The truth is that protection is a necessity for Canada, and that it not only guarantees employment for tens of thousands of working people, but, on the other hand, it also benefits the agriculturist in creating for him a home market which he would not otherwise enjoy.

A TAME SESSION

There were people who said that this was to be a fighting session at Ottawa, that the Liberals would begin where they had left off, and that there were troublesome times in store for the Government.

Well, the session is now many weeks old, and so far there has been no sign of a row. Moreover, it is admitted, and freely admitted, by Liberal members themselves, that the session will most likely be short and quiet, coming to a peaceful end toward the latter part of May.

This sudden change of front has a meaning. There's a reason. The reason is that the Liberal members have opened their eyes to the fact that their numerous and conflicting policies do not appeal to the people of Canada, and that there must be a new start. The notion that the turnover of September 21, 1911, was an accident, and that another election would bring about a reversal of the verdict, has been abandoned. There is, of course, nothing in it, and there never was anything in it, but there were Liberals, particularly among the ex-Ministers, whose heads were in the sand, and who were perfectly sure that the Liberal sun had been only temporarily eclipsed.

When those dreamers went home after the last session, after the killing of the Naval Aid Bill and the Highway Bill, and the Branch Lines Bill, they found their electors looking at them coldly. Then came the bye-elections, and the awful disaster of Chateaugay. That was bad enough. In desperation Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced his free-food-for-the-moment policy, and that was the last straw.

These things have contributed to one of the most remarkable political spectacles ever witnessed in Canada. The Liberal Opposition has collapsed completely. All that has been done so far has been done by Maritime Province Liberals, who are competing with one another for publicity, each in the hope of saving his riding in the redistribution. For the rest,

they have been sitting solemnly back, saying little, thinking a whole lot, and, in several cases, getting ready to get out of politics altogether. Sir Wilfrid Laurier seems to have lost heart as completely as the humblest of the back-benchers. He sees the Government gaining in strength every day, as the Borden policy of national development and expansion becomes daily better understood by the people of Canada. The Liberal leader finds himself alone but for a group of weaklings in whose counsel he can place no reliance. This session there is no Pugsley, there is no fight, and Laurier is left to the safe enjoyment of a leadership with nothing to lead.

RECEIVES NEWSPAPER MEN

Sir James Whitney, for the first time since his recent severe illness, was yesterday able to receive some newspaper men in his home. Although able to be about, it is stated that he is still far from perfect health, and will not, upon the advice of his physicians, enter the House this session.

"I find myself much improved in health during the last few weeks. And now that I am at home, and with the coming of mild weather, I anticipate a further improvement in my condition. As far as my plans are concerned, I do not propose to attend the sittings of the Legislature during the present session, and I am taking no part in the proceedings of the House. I propose to take a rather long vacation, during which I shall not take any part in the consideration of public matters, which I am leaving entirely to my colleagues in the Government. My plans for the next eight or ten months have not yet been worked out, but I expect to remain in the city until probably May or June."

"I desire to repeat my very earnest thanks for the sympathy extended to me during my illness by the press and the people, and the evidences which were brought home to me of the interest taken in my condition by all classes of the community. It has been an experience which neither my family nor I can ever forget."

The fact that this fine champion and clean administrator has literally fought his way back to life will be the cause of sincere and hearty satisfaction among the people of Ontario on both sides of the politics.

WHY LOAN WAS MADE

The Liberal press, following its usual practice, has been indulging in a great deal of misrepresentation in regard to the latest government loan of \$25,000,000, which Hon. W. T. White has successfully floated in the London market.

Mr. White in a statement explains that the revenue of the Dominion is sufficient to meet all current and capital expenditure for the present year ending March 31st next.

Mr. White further explained that the borrowings of the Dominion in London during the last six months and including the present issue had been necessary for the following special purposes:

(1) To meet sterling and currency maturities in October and November last year, amounting to ten million dollars.

(2) To pay the special subsidies to the Canadian Northern Railway Company under last year's legislation.

(3) To purchase three per cent. bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, which otherwise would from time to time have been issued by the Railway Company on the London market. The proceeds of these bonds had been and were being devoted to the construction of the mountain section of the railway.

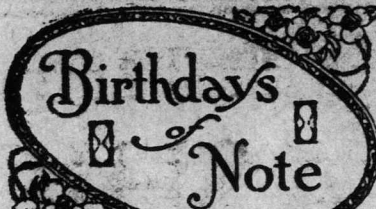
(4) To make the loan to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, under the guarantee of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., authorized by the legislation of last session. The guaranteed bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific referred to become assets in the Dominion treasury.

W. F. COCKSHUTT

ON "CITIZENSHIP"

(Ottawa Free Press).

"Citizenship" will be the subject of an address to be delivered by W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., at the seventh annual banquet of the Young People's Association next Tuesday evening when he will be the guest of honor. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will reply to the toast "Our Country" by giving an address on the "Proposed celebration of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States." As Mr. King is to-day speaking on the same subject before the Republican Club in New York, in common with several notable men of the republic, the fact that he returns from that distinguished gathering only a few hours prior to his appearance before the young people of Stewarston will add much interest to what he may have to say. The banquet will begin at 6.30 o'clock. An orchestra will be in attendance and the Western Male Quartet will render a number of selections. It is expected that at least four hundred persons will attend the banquet as in former years, and also, together the function promises to be a great success.



THURSDAY, MARCH TWELFTH

His Honor, W. F. A. Boys, formerly county judge of Simcoe, but now living in retired in Barrie, celebrates his eighty-first birthday to-day. Though he was born in New York, he is virtually a Canadian for his parents were on their way at the time to take up their residence in this country. Judge Boys who went on the Bench thirty years ago, has long been a prominent citizen of Barrie, serving on various boards and being for some time mayor of the town. His book, "Boys on Coroners" has been one of the leading legal text books for Canadian students for some years.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

FATIGUE

From day to day we sell our woe, our niggles, pains or cotton, and oft we sigh, as hours drag by. This is a life of life is rotten. The dreary game is over the same, no respite or diversion; oh, how we long to join the throng on some outdoor excursion. On eager feet along the street, more lucky folks are hiking, while we must stay and sell our hay—it's little or no liking. Those going by perhaps will sigh. This work we do is brutal; all day we hike along the pike, and all our work is futile. It would be sweet to leave the street and own a nice trade palace, and sell rolled oats to human goats, it would, so help me Alice. All over this sphere the briny tear is shed by people weary, who'd like to quit their jobs and flit to other tasks more dreary. We envy folks who wear their yokes and tote a bigger burden, we sweat and sweat and fume and fret, and oft forget the garden. There is no lot in life if you are sore, the man next door can tell as sad a story.

WALT MASON.

THE POLICE COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

what he would do with the money replied impudently, that it was no business of theirs. He then insulted his mother and the father struck him, with a piece of wood and a scuffle ensued. The boy complained of this assault and thus brought the case before the authorities. Felix, the older brother testified as to the abuse and the defendant, Mrs. Finn in the box corroborated this and when defendant got into the box, it appeared that the younger son, had done several things during his career which did not redound to his credit. The complainant, however, gave a straight story which caught the magistrate's ear, and he had evidently some cause for complaint. He had asked for his share of the insurance money and having received same did not want to part with it. He had a list made out of his intended expenditure and this included \$5 for his mother. Since the fire the youth had lived out of his parents' home, and the magistrate decided that the father must hand the boy \$12 which had been taken from him. "Let him start upon the sea of life with his father's blessing," he commented and then proceeded to admonish the father for having struck his son with the piece of wood. The defendant then paid his son with reluctant hand his dues and remarked that he hoped he would not come back to fill his mother's coal bucket with water. The youth said he would leave his father's home with pleasure, and all the while a pair of wistful mother's eyes followed her departing son and when she left the court room she looked long at the son who had cast the ties of home asunder.

Although she stood up for the name of Temperance, Hannah Temperance this morning was alleged to have been grievously drunk and whilst in such a state had nearly caused her home at 264 Colborne street to be burned to the ground. She was found by firemen to be dead drunk and bed clothes round about her were blazing, whilst some one had tried to extinguish the flames. She pleaded not guilty and said she could not see how a small flask could make any one drunk. She said the Chinaman down stairs had caused the blaze and ventured the opinion that they were spiteful. Their laundry business kept the place always like a fire, she said. Advancing her to leave the spirit alone for a period, the magistrate adjourned the case.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

LIBERALS ATTEMPT TO MAKE CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Wants Duties Removed.

When the motion to go into Committee for Supply was given, Mr. Knowles (Moose Jaw) moved an amendment declaring "that, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when, in the interest of the farmers, and, consequently, in the interest of Canada as a whole, the duties on agricultural implements should be forthwith removed."

He devoted some little time to a dissertation upon the importance of agriculture to the country and of the services rendered by the powers of the West. Mr. Knowles said that since the customs duties on agricultural implements were reduced from 35 per cent to 17 1/2 per cent, the exports of Canadian implements had multiplied 13 times. The value of the imports of all commodities into the Dominion in 1913 was ten times that of Canada's exports. The imports of agricultural implements in 1913, on the other hand, were valued at \$4,445,841, while the export of the same commodities were valued at \$1,324,559. The Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements could compete in foreign countries, Mr. Knowles thought there should be able to compete in their own country.

Mr. Knowles alleged that the Cockshutt Plow Company, manufacturers of an eight-horse engine, gang plow which sold for \$600, at Brantford, Ont., \$650 at Winnipeg, \$705 in Saskatchewan, \$525 in Peoria, Illinois, and \$502 in Minneapolis. The prices of binders, mowers and plows were lower in the United States than in Western Canada. Under the circumstances, these "imported industries" did not require protection. Of the Massey-Harris Co., Mr. Knowles said "millions are coming into them to throw around 'Patents' in philanthropy. If they want to found Massey Halls, let them do so, but don't let them take the money out of the poor farmers of the West." Mr. Knowles thought the Massey-Harris Company was "unreasonably protected."

Hot Shot for Mr. Knowles

Right Hon. R. B. Borden, com-

menting upon the fact that when the Liberal party was in power Mr. Knowles had been able to repress his emotions and refrain from introducing such an amendment under such circumstances. "The honorable gentleman is aware," continued the Prime Minister, "that declarations of policy on such a subject are not made in advance of the budget speech of the Minister of Finance." Mr. Borden said that there was only one course for the government, namely to reject the amendment as a motion of want of confidence in the Administration. Moreover, as it was not the proper time to make an announcement with regard to the tariff he did not propose to say more than that the question of the duties on agricultural implements and duties generally was engaging the attention of the government.

Mr. Borden said that the Conservative party had endeavored to live up to its declared policy; the Liberal party had avowed themselves in favor of free trade as they had it in England, and on attaining office had practiced protection. The Prime Minister asserted that when face to face with the strongest free traders in Western Canada he had never found a man ready to say that the Government should embark upon a policy which might result in the closing down of industries in which millions of dollars were invested and thousands of men were employed. Mr. Borden pointed out that the reciprocity agreement which Mr. Knowles supported in 1911, and upon which the election was fought, did not contemplate the removal of all duties on agricultural implements, but merely a reduction of from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. on the duties. The member for Moose Jaw had, therefore, advanced.

Mr. Proulx (Prescott)—That was only the beginning.

Mr. Borden said that a reduction of duties had driven some plow companies to the wall, an absolute abolition of duties might prove disastrous to others. It might be that the people of Canada delivered into the hands of a United States trust in agricultural implements, would be in a better position than at present. "Are we to suppose," he asked, "that a United States trust will be any more merciful to the people of Canada than it has been to the people of the United States?" Moreover, he pointed out that the Canadian parliament, which could deal by legislation with a Canadian corporation, would be powerless to deal with a foreign trust.

Mr. Levi Thompson (Qu'Appelle) asserted that the agricultural implement manufacturing industry had cast off its swaddling clothes and could not stand on its own feet. He said the Western farmers would have as much justification in combining to increase the price of wheat as the manufacturers had to charge

menting upon the fact that when the Liberal party was in power Mr. Knowles had been able to repress his emotions and refrain from introducing such an amendment under such circumstances. "The honorable gentleman is aware," continued the Prime Minister, "that declarations of policy on such a subject are not made in advance of the budget speech of the Minister of Finance." Mr. Borden said that there was only one course for the government, namely to reject the amendment as a motion of want of confidence in the Administration. Moreover, as it was not the proper time to make an announcement with regard to the tariff he did not propose to say more than that the question of the duties on agricultural implements and duties generally was engaging the attention of the government.

Mr. Borden said that the Conservative party had endeavored to live up to its declared policy; the Liberal party had avowed themselves in favor of free trade as they had it in England, and on attaining office had practiced protection. The Prime Minister asserted that when face to face with the strongest free traders in Western Canada he had never found a man ready to say that the Government should embark upon a policy which might result in the closing down of industries in which millions of dollars were invested and thousands of men were employed. Mr. Borden pointed out that the reciprocity agreement which Mr. Knowles supported in 1911, and upon which the election was fought, did not contemplate the removal of all duties on agricultural implements, but merely a reduction of from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. on the duties. The member for Moose Jaw had, therefore, advanced.

Mr. Proulx (Prescott)—That was only the beginning.

Mr. Borden said that a reduction of duties had driven some plow companies to the wall, an absolute abolition of duties might prove disastrous to others. It might be that the people of Canada delivered into the hands of a United States trust in agricultural implements, would be in a better position than at present. "Are we to suppose," he asked, "that a United States trust will be any more merciful to the people of Canada than it has been to the people of the United States?" Moreover, he pointed out that the Canadian parliament, which could deal by legislation with a Canadian corporation, would be powerless to deal with a foreign trust.

Mr. Levi Thompson (Qu'Appelle) asserted that the agricultural implement manufacturing industry had cast off its swaddling clothes and could not stand on its own feet. He said the Western farmers would have as much justification in combining to increase the price of wheat as the manufacturers had to charge

Instant Relief From Backache

Lady In England Sends All The Way To Canada For GIN PILLS.

Henly Villa, Forest Rise, Essex. "Please forward me a box of your GIN PILLS. Enclosed find Postal Order for 2/6 in payment. I bought GIN PILLS when I was last in Canada and found that they did me a lot of good for Backache, Rheumatism, Pains in the Muscles and Joints."

Mrs. J. E. WATTS. Weak, Strained, Irritated Kidneys and joints, the Rheumatism and Lumbago, that so many people suffer with. GIN PILLS give such quick relief because they go straight to the cause

of the trouble—and correct it. They act directly on the Kidneys and Bladder—neutralize Uric Acid—dissolve Calculi—soothe the irritated membranes and strengthen and heal the kidneys. GIN PILLS are a boon to elderly people, who are subject to weak back, swollen hands and feet, and particularly liable to Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago. GIN PILLS are one of the very few preparations that are sold on a money-back guarantee. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample sent free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto. 212

Canadians 10 per cent. more for implements than they did foreigners. If the grain growers did, however, there would be a howl for free wheat.

Expected by Manufacturers.

Mr. Guthrie (South-Wellington) accused the Prime Minister of having sought to relegate the question to the "ash heap." He admitted that Mr. Borden was technically right in contending that a proposed change in the tariff should not be discussed in advance of the budget speech and on a want of confidence motion but Mr. Guthrie said the Prime Minister had intimated that free agricultural implements would be granted because the trusts of the United States might take possession of the Canadian market. Mr. Guthrie said that Canadian implement makers competed in England with the United States trusts, which had not taken possession of the market. This, he considered, proved that the United States trusts would not gain possession of the Canadian market. The demand for free implements is as broad as is the country, he asserted.

Mr. Guthrie held that if the Canadian firms sold abroad 10 per cent. of what United States firms sold the former would be holding their own. In Great Britain Canadian manufacturers had sold implements valued at \$250,000 in 1913. American manufacturers had sold implements worth \$1,000,000 in Australia; Canada's sales had been \$1,278,000. The sales of American articles had been \$1,100,000. Mr. Guthrie said that the implement manufacturers had long expected the removal of the duties.

Dr. Neely (Humboldt), Mr. Macleod (Saltcoats), Mr. Lanctot (Laprairie and Napierville) and Mr. Buchanan (Medicine Hat), followed. Then Dr. Beland (Beauce) was heard in favor of the amendment. He took occasion, however, to make it clear that he was not in a position to declare himself in favor of free trade. "I believe in a moderate protection

for Canadian industries, especially in infancy," he added.

Dr. Clark of Red Deer, made a characteristic speech in favor of free trade and in support of the motion.

When the Time Arrives.

Hon. Arthur Meighen promised to state where he stood on the question when the proper occasion arrived. It was, as Dr. Clark had pointed out, the constitutional practice that changes of duties should not be announced before the budget speech. If Mr. Knowles desired to forward the cause for which he spoke he could have chosen no less suitable way. His course was well calculated to solidify opposition to the proposal.

CAT NURSES RAT WITH HER KITTENS.

Strange Occurrence in Home of West Virginia Minister.

WEST UNION, W. Va., March 11. In the attic of Dr. John T. Hickman, pastor of the First Methodist church, a cat is nursing a litter of kittens and a huge rat.

A few weeks ago the cat strayed into the minister's home and decided to remain indefinitely. A few days after her arrival she gave birth to a litter of kittens.

Children entering the attic found a full grown Norway rat with the kittens. The mother cat was treating the intruder as one of her kittens, the rat playing and nursing with the kittens.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SENATE PAYS A TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR GEORGE ROSS

Representatives of Both Parties Praise Life Work of Ex-Premier.

(By Special Wire to The Courier)

OTTAWA, March 12.—The death of Sir George Ross, late Liberal member of the Senate, was referred to the Senate yesterday by a number of members on both sides.

On the orders of the day, closed, Hon. Mr. Loughheed, the eminent leader, rose and said it was his sad duty to direct the attention of the Senate to the death of Sir George Ross within the last days. It had been his sorrowful duty within the last two years to draw the attention of the Senate to the death of not less than three of the most distinguished members of the Senate, who, successfully had led the Liberal party to power.

They were Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Richard Scott and Sir C. Ross, men who had reflected lustre upon the Senate.

"His ripe judgment, his long experience, his parliamentary knowledge gained as a legislator of years, were a valuable contribution to the work which devolves on this chamber," said Mr. Loughheed. "I have to say that the death of Sir George Ross is a great loss to the country. I have to say that the death of Sir George Ross is a great loss to the country. I have to say that the death of Sir George Ross is a great loss to the country."

Senator J. K. Ker, as an associate and friend of Sir George for years, thanked Mr. Loughheed for his references.

"It would require the eloquence of Sir George himself to do justice to this occasion," said Senator of Halifax, who desired to add a word of one from the distant Dominion.

That there was one portion of the community which should specify the debt it owed Sir George, was that of Irish and of blood, who had the bond of non religion, and the small of French-Canadians in Ontario found in him an unfailing ally to defend their rights.

Senator David, Montreal, declared that Sir George had been a champion of minorities. For years in public life he had luminous farrow and sowed of good work to be harvested in the countrymen.

CANADIAN IN FINANCE

PINEHURST, N.C., March 12. A. Burns, of Toronto will pleasure Cowing of Cincinnati for the men's singles championship the Pinchurst tennis tournament. The event advanced to the first round. Four teams still remain in the contest for the mixed tennis championship.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said could add little to the tribute George, with all of which he but desired to add a personal to a man with whom he had associated in the Houses of Parliament for many years.

THE GREAT Salvage Shoe Sale

Can still give you and yours any kind of Shoes, Rubbers, Evening Slippers and Pumps at prices that will startle the most careful bargain hunters, and make them wear the happy smile of supreme satisfaction on their faces, and a pair of perfect fitting shoes on their feet. This means you, as we want everyone in Brantford and vicinity to take advantage of these prices

WATCH!

LOOK!

Men's Patent, Gun Metal and Tan Blucher and Button, all Just Wright \$6.00 shoes, now selling at...\$4.39 And they are all the new Easter Shoes.

Men's Work Shoes, solid throughout, at 98c, \$1.29, \$1.48 and \$1.98
Men's good Shoes, Patent, Tan or Gun Metal, at \$1.98, \$2.48, \$2.98
Women's Shoes are selling at 98c, \$1.29, \$1.48 and \$1.98
Women's Patent, Gun Metal, at \$1.98, \$2.48, \$2.98, \$3.15

Come in the Morning or the Afternoon or the Evening

RUBBERS!

Men's Boots\$3.69 and \$3.98
Men's Lumberman's at.....\$1.38, \$2.20, \$2.88
Men's Light or Heavy at.....80c, 88c, 94c and 95c
Women's Light or Heavy at.....55c, 62c, 65c

Boys' Heavy at.....65c
Misses' Heavy at.....48c and 52c
Child's White or Tan at.....55c
Child's Black at.....42c

TRUNKS, BAGS and SUIT CASES

Temple Building - Dalhousie St.

Thurs Spec

Our entire stock of VALISES, Trunks, etc. be offered at See our and \$3.50

Neill

OTL CLEAN PREVE

3-In-One has been for 13 years. It is light enough to oil a wall, becomes an ideal furniture polish, and 3-In-One is sold everywhere in any climate. Free 3-In-One. Write today for free. 3-In-One is sold everywhere for 25c (also in 10c and 5c). Also in 10c and 5c. 42-PA-Brewer