RSDAY, MAY 15, 1913

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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

VOL XLII.—No. 61 | BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1913 | SIXTEEN PAGES

Naval Bill to Aid Empire is Passed . . **Former Brantford Constable in Trouble** . . **British Government is Defeated by Militants**

First Grant For Pt. Dover Harbor Will Be $75,000

Merely as a Preliminary to Get Things Started—Dominion Government Estimates to Cover Work.

In the supplementary estimates to be brought down in the Dominion House there will be $75,000 towards the dredging of Port Dover harbor.

The amount, $75,000, will simply be a preliminary sum, as the total cost will reach into large figures.

That on completion a line of freighters will be run between Dover and Erie, the leading lake port on the Pennsylvania side, is a certainty.

Of the vast importance of this connection with Brantford mention has already been made. It will not only save 76 miles over the present route in the matter of bringing Pennsylvania soft coal and steel to Brantford manufacturers, but it will also place this city some 20 hours nearer than Hamilton for shipments by water to the West.

In addition to smaller freight rates, the cost of insurance from Dover will be less, and in addition there will not be any Welland canal tolls to pay, such as shipments from Hamilton have to meet.

It is reasserted that the Canadian Pacific Railway is likely to erect one of their modern hotels at Dover. The idea would be to feature this as the popular lake resort for this region up to Galt and beyond.

SUFFRAGETTES GET BETTER OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Freedom of The Press is Point at Issue and the Government Cannot Stop Publication of Militant Sheets---They Must Not Incite to Crime However.

[Canadian Press Despatch]

LONDON, May 16.— A defeat has been inflicted on the British Government by the "wild women" in their fight over the question of the suppression of the militant suffragettes newspaper. The Suffragette.

After Archibald Bodkin, counsel for the treasury, had announced that the Government would prosecute anyone printing the paper in the future, the Labor Press, which are the strongest supporters of the present cabinet, protested that this was an infringement of the liberty of the press. The former-Socialist member of parliament, George Lansbury, and the sitting Socialist member, James Keir Hardie, offered personally to undertake the publication of the paper, the suffragettes declined their offer with scorn.

Thereupon the Home Office issed a statement declaring that Mr. Bodkin's pronouncement had been misconstrued and that the Women's Social and Political Union or any publisher could issue The Suffragette so long as it did not contain any incitement to crme.

Sydney Drew, the former publisher has written to the Home Office, pointing out that he was compelled to give the undertaking, that "he will not hereafter directly or indirectly take part in printing The Suffragette or any other organ of the Women Social and Political Union." He wants to know what steps are now to be taken to relieve him from this undertaking.

The special interest taken by the Labor party in the question of The Suffragette, was aroused because the Labor newspapers frequently come into collision with the government. This is the case in regard to general conscription for the army and in the event of this becoming the policy of the British Government which Labor party fears the Labor newspapers propose to urge the workingmen of the British Isles to resist it.

The militant suffragettes have renewed their complaint that the government discriminates between them and the Ulster Unionists. They point out that Sir Edward Carson has gone to Belfast to open the new hall of the Drilling Club there, the object of which is to resist the Irish Home Rule Government if it should be established. The women want to know why Sir Edward Carson is permitted to advocate rebellion, while they are imprisoned for doing so.

This week's number of The Suffragette appeared to-day and was freely circulated. It was printed by the firm of Edward Francis. The newspaper says:

"Though he has constantly deprecated what he calls our methods, he undertook the work, believing that the freedom of the press was in danger and also gravely doubting the wisdom of those who seem bent on depriving the suffragettes of their legisimate forms of expression."

The general tone of the newspaper is much milder than it was before the raid on the militiant suffragettes" headquarters and printing office.

(Continued on Page 3)

New Bank Building Will Be Ornament To Business Section

Features of New Bank of Montreal Plans Which Are Now in Course of Preparation—Will Be Fine Structure.

As announced in last night's Courier, the plans of the Bank of Montreal for a new building in Brantford outline very handsome premises.

It will be 75 feet by 48 feet in size and of two stories.

The present splendid property on Dalhousie and Darling streets will be used, and the building is to face on Market street. It will be set back quite a distance from the street. It is understood that the large remaining area will not be sold, but laid out in an ornamental manner.

The bank premises on the ground floor will have a heighth of 16 feet, or four feet higher than at present. Above there will probably be rooms for the clerks and the caretaker.

Mr. Webster, of Barett, Blackader & Webster, the Montreal architects, who was here yesterday, will report at the head office on the cost of an all-stone structure, and one of brick with stone trimmings. He stated that the interior finish would be of the very best.

Among other innovations, a ladies' room is planned and a room where customers can find stationery and conduct any private correspondence which they may desire.

Mr. Webster will return in the course of some ten days, when specifications will be issued. He is a well-known architect and was associated with White of New York at the time he was killed by Harry Thaw.

LORD MORLEY GOES TO VISIT KAISER

A Friendly Visit to Settle Outstanding Questions Between Britain and Germany---King George Also To Go

[Canadian Press Despatch]

NEW YORK, May 16.—A cable to The Tribune from London says: Though it is officially announced that Viscount Morley of Blackburn has gone to Berlin on a "purely private" visit, it is understood that Mr Asquith's septuagenarian colleague will not devote all his time to sightseeing. Lord Morley will meet not only the Kaiser, but also Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and all Germany's leading foreign politicians, and discuss with them all the problems in which British and German interests are associated.

Bagdad, the Mediterranean and the Turkish questions will certainly be discussed, and the boundaries of the German and British East African possessions wil lbe reviewed. The question of the limitation of armaments will not be touched upon, as it attended Lord Haldane's visit, and indeed in Germany and apparently indeed in Great Britain is anxious. This visit will start on Monday for Berlin for the wedding of the Kaiser's daughter on the following Sunday, and the Czar will also be present at the ceremony. In this connection an attempt has been made to strip the gathering of any significance. Officially it is nothing more than a purely family formality, but it is generally expected that it will have important political consequences.

Water Board Holds Meeting

The Board of Water Commissioners met in the ayor's office this morning. Present were His orship, Mayor Hartman, City Solicitor W. T. Henderson, John Fair and F. W. Frank, Secretary.

Accounts amounting to $2,503.43 were passed. During the month of April 104,123,000 gallons of water were pumped at the Waterworks, being an increase of 15,801,000 over the same month last year.

A communication was received in reference to granting the Commissioners the right of way through the O. I. B. grounds for the purpose of laying a water main. Mr. Brewster stated that he would lay the matter before the Minister of Education.

The water main going through the grounds would mean a source of better fire protection for the Institute, besides the public in general.

NAVAL BILL TO AID EMPIRE PASSES COMMONS BY 33 VOTES

Tame Finish to Most Memorable Parliamentary Struggle Since Confederation---Five French Conservative Members Vote With the Opposition, While Col. McLean, Liberal, Supports the Government.

OTTAWA, May 16.— The Naval Bill has passed the House of Commons. At half-past eleven last night the most memorable Parliamentary struggle since Confederation came to as tame a finish as could well be imagined. Following the long, bitter and often riotous opposition to the Government's naval proposal the final action of the Opposition presented an extraordinary anti-climax. Four amendments were presented on the third reading and rejected. These amendments were.

By Mr. German, "that the money be spent under appropriations made annually by Parliament." Defeated on a vote of 85 to 46.

My Mr. Lemieux, "that all work be performed under the provisions of the Naval Service Act of 1910." Defeated on a vote of 94 to 49.

By Mr. Carvell "that all contracts be let by public tender." Defeated on a vote of 95 to 54.

By Mr. Carroll, "that materials be purchased in Canada." Defeated on a vote of 102 to 58.

By Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "that this bill be not now read a third time, but on this day six months." Defeated on a vote of 100 to 66.

On this division five French Conservative members, Messrs. Achim (Labelle), Boulay (Rimouski (Berthier) and Guilbault (Joliette) voted with the Opposition.

Col. Hugh S. McLean, the Liberal member for Queen's-Sunbury, voted with the Government.

The final division took place at 11.30 and was witnessed by crowded galleries. The same five French Conservatives voted against the bill, and Col. McLean voted for it.

Premier Borden was loudly cheered on rising to vote. The French Conservatives who opposed the bill were greeted with cheers from the Opposition, while Col. McLean, voting against his party, was vigorously applauded by the Conservatives.

One Cry of "Shame".

The announcement of the vote brought more Conservative cheers, which were repeated when a few minutes later the House adjourned. The Conservative members left the Chamber singing "Rule Britannia." Some one on the other side from habit, shouted "Shame."

One of the most notable features of the debate leading up to the passage of the bill occurred in connection with the Laurier motion for the six month's hoist. The charge had been repeatedly made that the Government policy was dictated by the Nationalists, yet when Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat down the man who got up to second his amendment was Guilbault of Joliette a so-called Nationalist.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in supporting his amendment, argued that the policy of a Canadian navy proposed by him would be just as acceptable to the Admiralty from the viewpoint of moral support. He sought to prove this by an extract from a speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty. This declared that Canada's three ships were absolutely necessary and spoke of the moral effect of the gift. From this point of view alone it approved of the Laurier plan.

Premier Borden, in reply, sharply defined the difference between the proposals of the Government and the Opposition, emphasizing the Liberal idea that a Canadian navy could be neutral in time of a British war, whereas the ships to be offered by Canada under the proposal of the Government would be for the common defence of the Empire whenever that Empire was threatened.

The Prime Minister stated to the House again that the participation of the dominions in Imperial defence must carry with it some consultation in Imperial affairs. There were difficulties but these must be overcome.

(Continued on Page 7)

A Sorry Looking Outfit When Navy Bill Passed House of Commons

FORMER BRANTFORDITE ARRESTED AT REGINA

Ex-Policeman McCauley is Charged With Theft---Arrested by His Fellow Officers---He Pleads Not Guilty

Roger McCaulay, a former Brantford policeman, who got his first start in police work in Brantford, is in trouble in Regina. McCaulay left Brantford for Hamilton where he served three years on the force, later going to Regina. With a fellow constable he is charged with theft. While in Brantford he was well liked. He was a pains-taking, although somewhat of a boyish looking officer when here. He left with a good record.

The Regina despatch over the Canadian Press Wire referring to the charge against McCaulay is as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon two members of the city police force, former Winnipeg men, Constables Ogilvie and McCaulay, were arrested by order of the police commission on a charge of theft. Chief Skeates is chief prosecutor in the case.

The men had come to him from Winnipeg, were sworn and put on night duty. One of their duties was to try all the doors of the business section. One of these constables, it is alleged, found the door of a clothing establishment open and had helped himself to a panama hat, a raincoat and a suit of clothes. The other finding the door of a wholesale warehouse open, it is alleged, took a supply of candies. The commission promptly dismissed both men and instructed the chief to swear out warrants charging them with theft. The men were arrested by their own companions. They came up in the police court this morning and were charged with theft while on duty. Both pleaded not guilty.

To-Day's Budget With The Brantford Police

Theft, forgery and conversation like unto that of a Cuban Star with a sore throat, featured the case of Kesyl Dutozyl, a young man arrested for the theft of about $30 from Ilia Semenuik, a compatriot. Mr. Martin McEwen defended, and Mr Louis Stander elucidated. One witness intoning his evidence in D sharp, stated that when suspicion rested on prisoner, he (witness) went to the Grand Trunk station, and after waiting an hour he saw prisoner come along. Accusation followed, and, according to the witness, threats on the part of the prisoner, "I'm going to shoot you for dead," translated Mr. Stander, smiling. Witness said he was very scared, but took the prisoner and his "brother" (who in Canada would be called his cousin) back and had prisoner charged.

The plaintiff, whose name will be found above, in his evidence stated that five other men slept in the same room with him, but later prisoner said this was a fallacy—there were eight altogether.

The magistrate then examined signatures supplied by both parties, and compared them with that of the prisoner. The general opinion of the P. M. and the counsel was that the signature on the documents were forgeries.

Prisoner, giving evidence on his own behalf, said that he had not threatened to shoot a previous witness, but said that he would "fix" him, explaining with a winning smile to the Magistrate, that there was frequent gambling in the boarding house, and that he had won as much as $2 at a session.

Prisoner's cousin, surnamed Semonpeck, gave evidence corroborating that of Kezyl, and aid that he had lent prisoner $10, and that the prisoner also had other money.

There was a good deal of evidence, and a great deal of translating, and in the end the P. M. said there was not enough evidence to convict, and discharged the prisoner.

V. B. Peobell was charged with speeding, on the summons of P. C. Felker, who said the defendant was going at anything from 25 to 40 miles an hour, but here he differed from defendant, who said 9 or 10 miles was the pace. Mr. Coulbeck said that defendant was speeding, "as if I may be allowed to say so, a great many cars do on Market street," he added.

"He's not the only one," said the Chief, "but he got caught."

Defendant pathetically stated that he had been nine years as a chauffeur, and he was not going over 9 miles an hour, and reiterated both statements frequently. In reply to a question of the P. M., he stated that his speedometer was not working.

"Then you had better get that speedometer working," commented Mr. Livingston.

Defendant disparaged his car, said it was old, noisy and slow. He added that three cars passed him on Market street.

Mr. McEwen, the Chief and the Magistrate had a talk on the subject of speed, and the Magistrate warned the defendant and let him go without a fine.

"I want the Press to take notice of this," he added, "for I intend to impose a penalty in future. This joy riding must be stopped."

(Continued on Page 7)