

COCKSHUTT'S SPEECH ON THE NAVAL ISSUE

The Brantford Member Shows That On the Same Basis as Australia, the Canadian Defence Fleet Would Cost \$440,000,000.

During the last hours of the Naval Debate, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, member for Brantford, made what is conceded to have been, one of the most effective contributions to the controversy.

As is generally well known he is thoroughly well acquainted with Australian affairs, and his remarks showing that the Australian plan, if applied to Canada's great coast, would entail an outlay of \$440,000,000, came in as an illuminating incident to most of the members. Subjoined is the official report of the address from Hansard:

Mr. Cockshutt (Brantford): The cost of a Canadian navy has caused a great deal of discussion in this country, and in Canada, as much has been said in this connection with regard to Australia. I wish to read to the committee an article from the National Review of February last, which shows the position in which Australia is at the present moment:

"But since 1900 the fleet unit policy has gone by the board—at any rate so far as Australia is concerned. The Commonwealth government probably never pretended that either the local ambitions or the Imperial sentiment of the Australian people would be satisfied with four cruisers and six destroyers. That provision was manifestly inadequate for the protection of Australian maritime commerce. Moreover the general supremacy of the British navy in the armament race in Europe was, on paper, steadily deteriorating, and the 'more' agitation agreement was no sooner accepted than it was discarded. It was not enough. The government ordered the actual building of the proposed ships, but impelled by popular enthusiasm, it announced something further must be done and requested the Admiralty to send out a naval expert to advise on the foundation of a local navy of considerable larger proportions. This expert, Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, went out in 1910 and presented his recommendations in the following form: 'I have examined almost the entire Australian coastline, for he was to report not merely on the number of ships required, but also on the proper equipment of harbors, and coast defence and the enrollment and training of seamen.' His report was promptly adopted by the Commonwealth Government. He advocated the building of eight first-class cruisers (improved Invincibles), ten protected cruisers, eighteen destroyers, and twenty submarines, which with four fleet minesweepers, make a fleet of fifty-two. The personnel required he estimated at 15,000. The cost of construction is 23 1/4 millions sterling, spread over a period of twenty-two years. Adding to this, however, the cost of maintenance, personnel and reserves, the Bill is £73,375,000 for that period, and there is, further, the outlay on naval works and harbors, which has been estimated at as much as £15,000,000—through the Minister of Defence recently denied that £15,000,000, however, for the moment as correct, the cost of the Australian naval policy under the Henderson scheme becomes £88,000,000, or an average of \$4,000,000 annually. Admiral Henderson has drawn up a fleet plan in which the yearly charges amount to about £2,500,000 and rise rapidly to nearly £5,000,000 in the ultimate year."

Our friends have mentioned Australia as an example, and have said that Canada should follow in her footsteps. The hon. member for St. John (Mr. Pugley), has, without a doubt, preached the gospel of St. John, but that gospel contains no solution for the defence of the British Empire. In the gospel of St. John, which has been expounded by the hon. gentleman day in and day out for 20 years—I think the hon. gentleman must have spoken at least twenty-five times on the subject—what has the hon. member said about the question of Imperial naval defence? It has not been mentioned. The expression of certain sentimental ideas which the hon. gentleman has with regard to harbor works and shipbuilding at St. John is about all we have heard. I saw a cartoon in a recent issue of the Globe, which I think gives a good idea of the smallness of the policy advocated by the hon. member for St. John. A restaurant-keeper, depicted as serving an order of breakfast and potatoes to one of his customers, produced a dish upon which there was a very large potato and a very small beefsteak. The steak was entirely covered by the potato. A few minutes later the manager of the restaurant came around and asked the customer: "How did you find the beefsteak?" "Oh," he said, "that was easy. I simply lifted the potato and there it was!" This is what the hon. member for St. John has been doing; he is lifting the potato—the interests of the city of St. John—and there he finds Imperial defence. But what this many hon. gentlemen opposite are country wants is not a policy that is good only for the city of St. John.

that at the bottom of their hearts many of these gentlemen are opposed to embarking upon any naval expenditure whatever, but they keep their ideas on the subject carefully submerged, and attack the policy of voting \$50,000,000 to cover, the next two or three years, and the devising of a permanent policy in the meantime. This question is too big to be treated in the way it has been treated by hon. gentlemen opposite.

Able Summing Up
The hon. member for South Cape Breton spoke of the iron and steel industries. I am in favor of encouraging all classes of industries, shipbuilding included, but I know the limitations of Canada, and at the present time it would be the height of folly for Canada to embark upon any policy such as that proposed by hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for South Cape Breton lamented the fact that we were allowing the iron and steel industry to go to the winds, to the dogs, and to the wolves, and the hon. gentleman intimated that we on this side are willing to see these industries aside. Not at all; the policy of the Conservative party has ever been to stand by every legitimate class of industry, shipbuilding included, and we stand by this policy to-day, but we know that the limitations of Canada at the present time are such that we could not construct these two breadstuffs in the Dominion of Canada within any reasonable time, nor is there any possibility, if they were constructed, of their being thoroughly satisfactory. We know that we would have to import from outside sources the great proportion of the material entering into the construction of those ships. That being the case, why should not hon. gentlemen opposite, even at this late hour, lay aside their party feelings—only for an hour, if only for to-night? Now that my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, stands for a policy looking to the benefit of the Empire and the Empire's defence, as far as I could gather from his speech in Toronto, and from the remarks made by hon. gentlemen in this House, the right hon. gentleman has not enunciated a policy which is as big as we believe the right hon. gentleman to be.

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For Defence of Empire.
The policy of the government is something more than a course which is intended to be taken for the benefit of the Canadian people; it is for the defence of the Empire. This \$50,000,000 is a very small amount when we consider the vast debt Canada owes to Great Britain for all she has done for us in the past in furnishing absolutely free down to the present time a protection which no other country in the world enjoys. The remarks made by the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. Wright) a gentleman who comes from one of the country districts of Ontario, should ring in the ears of hon. gentlemen opposite and bring them to realize that the policy they are advocating is altogether too small for Canada and for the British Empire. This policy, which has been dwelt upon perhaps to no greater extent than its importance deserves, is one that must bear fruit in Canada for many years, and the voting of this amount of money in the clause under discussion is but a feeble expression of what we owe to the Mother Country for the protection we have enjoyed in the past. Although this policy has been bitterly condemned by hon. gentlemen opposite, it can truly be said that their own policy has not been advocated with all the enthusiasm that should have accompanied it. I do not believe that when my hon. friends were in Toronto they went into any great details as to what these two fleet units they desire to build would cost, and I do not find that there is any great enthusiasm on the part of the people of Canada with regard to these two proposed fleet units.

Result of Games Played Last Night in Newly Organized League.

In the opening games of the Soft Ball schedule played last night the Goid, Shapley and Muir team beat the Beavers 6-1, the Dufferins the Ham and Nott team 7-6, and the Y. M. C. A. the Mickle Dymont team 5-4.

The games were all well attended. The teams are well satisfied with the opening games.

The Games.
Beavers at Goid, Shapley and Muir at Greenwood play grounds and the G. S. and M. team opened the season on their home grounds by a defeat of the heavy hitting Beavers to the tune of 6-1. The main features of the game were the heavy hitting and splendid twirling of Appel, one of his drives being a home run, and a difficult running catches by Patterson, also fine back stopping by Johnson. Beavers... 0000112-6
G. S. and M. team... 00012-0

The Line-up
G. S. and M. team: Johnson c.; McQuinn 1b; Smith 2b; Bury 3b; Patterson ss.; Graham lf.; Betts cf.; Young r.

Beavers—Simons p.; Sears c.; G. Berry 1b.; Dowling 2b.; R. Moss 3b.; Woolman 3b.; Hartley rf.; Simons c.f.; Moss, lf. Ham and Nott at Dufferin Rifles. Agricultural Park.

The Dufferins opened the season by showing their class to the extent of beating the fast Ham and Nott aggregation by 7-5.

At the end of the fifth innings the score was 3-2 in favor of the Hams. In the sixth the spring bed boys scored three. The Dufferins did not score in the sixth, making the score at the beginning of the seventh and last innings was 5-2 in favor of the refrigerators crowd. The soldiers were pitched by the fine work of Stuart, their pitcher to shut out the Hams in the seventh. In their half the Dufferins rounded out five runs and turned defeat into victory.

Notes
Jimmy Miller of the Dufferins made a home run.

Wright pitched a good game for the Ham and Nott team. Stewart was very steady and also the best batter on the field. The sum of money we shall not do anything for Imperial defence; what do hon. gentlemen opposite propose to do? They say that they propose to build two fleet units, but when they go into the country they simply attack the proposition of the Prime Minister, and neglect to put forward their own policy. I believe that many hon. gentlemen opposite are less pleased with their own policy than we are led to believe; I believe

The Line-up
Dufferins—Stuart, p.; Allen, c.; Hetherington 1b.; Colquhoun, 2b.; Mulaehy, s.s.; Hogan, 3b.; Miller, lf.; Jones, r. and Nott—Pitcher, Wright; c.; Kaufman; 1b; McMan; 2b; Marlett, s.s.; Doyle; 3b; Dickson; r.f.; Rickett; lf. G. Wright; cf. Maloney, manager, G. Legacy.

Y. M. C. A. at Mickle Dymont, Tutela, Park. Y. M. C. A. team beat the Mickle Dymont team 5-4 in a splendid game. At the end of the third the score stood 5-1 in favor of the association boys. In the seventh Mickle Dymont made three runs. Prouse

Y. M. C. A.—Pitcher, N. McDonald; catcher, C. Beckett; 1b. J. Perré; 2b. J. Prouse; s.s. O. Smokey; 3b. C. Cleator; r.f. D. McKay; m. E. Ravnor; lf. C. Brimmer. Umpire, E. Bell.

Mickle-Dymont—N. Prouse rb; White 2b; Liddish 3b; Stuart s.s.; Emmons p.; Ritchie, c.; Bailey r.f.; Vath c.f.; Paryker lf.

WORK AMONG FOREIGNERS

Annual Meeting of Evangelical Union Was Held Yesterday Afternoon.

There was a very good attendance at the annual meeting of the Brantford Evangelical Union held in Devon Hall yesterday afternoon. Frank Cockshutt, president of the union occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Standen, pastor of the Methodist Church, called upon by Mr. Standen for his annual report.

Mr. Standen's report was a lengthy and interesting report of his work. He pointed out that it was the fifth occasion that the last twelve months, among the foreigners had been the most strenuous for him. He reported that the congregation had kept well up in numbers. Some came with a desire to learn English, others out of curiosity but as soon as they were gotten hold of, the purpose was to read and to pray.

During the year nearly eighty per cent of the foreigners had left for other places and more than that number had come in. He made it a point to meet all at the depots, no matter at what hour they arrived.

The influence of the Brantford Evangelical Union had been excellent. He deplored the suggestions to segregate the foreigners and mis-statement regarding them. It was often hard to get houses for them; and this should not be the case. The great number of young men and not outcasts from the slums of the great cities of Europe. Practically all came from villages, small towns and farms and not afraid to do any kind of work.

The children were being educated in the English schools and were proud of the names Canadian and Canadian. The small numbers who had left for their own countries had advertised Brantford to others. The different nationalities had been encouraged to form their own brotherhood and societies for the assistance of their needy members. He was enabled during the year to give a respectable burial to eight foreigners, to send home six who were sick and to take three to the Hamilton Hospital for the Incurable. This had been done without any advance tickets to some of them to bring out their wives and children and said money had been returned to him with thanks. There was a striking improvement over the condition of five years ago, and the need for relief had been done without any advance tickets to some of them to bring out their wives and children and said money had been returned to him with thanks. There was a striking improvement over the condition of five years ago, and the need for relief had been done without any advance tickets to some of them to bring out their wives and children and said money had been returned to him with thanks.

Dr. Nichol spoke of the broad influence of the union. In speaking of the maximum grant of \$600 Mr. Nichol explained that the Methodist Mission Board would give whatever the other churches gave until the maximum of \$600 had been reached. Mr. Lavell expressed himself not believing the alleged charges against Mr. Standen.

Mr. E. Sweet, stated that his interest in the work of the Union continued unabated. He also stated that he had never been engaged in any work more to his satisfaction. Mr. Sweet especially recommended the Malfese, who were in the city. He also spoke of the appreciation by the foreigners of the work that is being done for them.

Mr. C. Cook spoke of the work among the foreigners as a labor of love and sacrifice, but of great benefit to the foreigners of Brantford and Canada. Mr. Cook urged for greater financial support.

Dr. Nichol, stated that there was no work in which he had been engaged in which there was more unity. The doctor spoke of the work as being inspiring. He also stated the men were very appreciative. He spoke very highly of the workers.

Rev. Mr. Woodside although not an active worker, expressed himself as interested in the work. Mr. Woodside thought the work of the union was doing, concerned the government and believed that if proper representatives waited upon the government that a grant would be made. He also believed the public schools might be used for the work.

Mr. Cookshutt said the matter had been to the public school board, but that body would do nothing. Venerable Archdeacon Mackenzie, Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie also favored the use of the public schools. He spoke very highly of the work of Mr. Standen and stated that he was always willing to assist him.

Chief Slemis spoke of the splendid effect the work of the union has on the foreigners. The chief stated that he could testify to the honesty and the good work done by Mr. Standen. He spoke highly of the foreigners in the city.

Henry Veigh	5.00
Grace Church	125.00
Zion Presbyterian Church	175.00
Methodist Social Union	250.00
	\$1,220.37

Mr. Standen, missionary	703.00
Fuel and light	38.43
Cleaning hall	37.45
Rent of hall	137.59
Public School Teachers	247.75
Telephone	18.25
Printing, advertisements etc	14.88
Hymn books	2.10
Balance	21.91
	\$1,220.37

Mr. Joyce's Report
The report of Mr. W. Joyce, principal of the Central school, and superintendent of the English department of the Union, was next received.

Mr. Joyce, previous to presenting his third annual report of the classes for every Friday evening, explained that the foreigner is first taught the words of the English language that will be of immediate use.

In his report, Mr. Joyce states that the work this year has compared very favorably with that of last year. The attendance has been about the same. To the nationalities already in attendance there has been added this year a number of men from Malta.

The plans of lessons laid down in English for coming Americans were tried but were found to be unsuitable for the residents of Brantford.

Mr. Joyce stated in his report that if some one would undertake the compilation of a set of lessons on work engaged in by the foreigners of Brantford it would be very valuable to the Union. The advisability of an advanced class to be composed of those who have acquired a fair command of English, has been considered. Such an advanced class could discuss subjects that could not be given to beginners, such as municipal matters, and government. Even questions of commercial, civil and criminal law could be discussed.

Classes were continued throughout the summer. There is a deep appreciation by the men for the assistance they are receiving.

Mr. Frank Cockshutt, Mr. Cookshutt in a short speech reviewed the work of the Union. The foreigners, said Mr. Cookshutt, should be welcomed and helped and taught the duty of citizenship and the Christian faith.

Mr. Cookshutt, while speaking of the work of the teachers, said, "We have a splendid band of school teachers and most cordial thanks are due them." Mr. Cookshutt stated that the sympathy extended to the foreigner will be a big return for the country.

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C. W. Leeming and seconded by Mr. G. Whitaker the following officers and committee members were elected unanimously for the ensuing year.

President, Frank Cockshutt; 1st. Vice Dr. Nichol; 2nd. Vice, A. K. Bunnell; Treasurer, C. Cook; Secretary, H. Veigh; Assistant Secretary, Albert Tomlinson; Executive, D. H. officers and Messrs. E. Sweet, T. H. Preston, E. M. Foster, John Mann, J. Ruddy and T. L. Wood.

ONONDAGA COUNCIL
ONONDAGA, May 12—At a special meeting in the town hall at 7 p. m. called by the Reeve for the purpose of receiving the report of the road and bridge committees. All the members were present the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.
Moved by Mr. Vansickle, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the minutes as read be adopted.

Report of the Committees
The council as a whole inspected the bridges and culverts in the Township and found the Thompson, Taws and Dixon bridges in a very unsafe condition, also found the Deagle, Harris and Knox culverts washed out, and decided it expedient

A Sense of Proportion
By RUTH CAMERON
A SENSE of value and proportion is something a great many people seem to lack.

I have a neighbor who is a good woman and a better housekeeper. She is spending the very heart out of herself to take care of her husband's small salary. She has two children. On goodness knows how little a week she supplies her family with food of good food, decent clothes, and an immaculate home. She is known as the best housekeeper in the neighborhood. Now the oldest of this woman's two children is a boy of 16, an intelligent, energetic live wire of a boy, the kind who amounts to something if his energy is properly utilized, and makes trouble for everybody concerned if it isn't. This boy recently became deeply interested in photography. Someone gave him a second-hand camera, and he invested some of the money he earned in materials, converted the bathroom into a dark room, and began fussing around with all the paraphernalia of amateur photography.

Now if you have ever had an amateur photographer in your bathroom you know what that means—the blankets dragged from the bed and hung over the bathroom window, films and partly dried prints scattered over everything, a saucer of hypo on the floor, and a batch of films being washed in the bowl. The best housekeeper in the neighborhood stood it twice, then she put her foot down. She said she was working herself to death trying to make a good home for her family, and she couldn't keep things decent with her son messing around like that. That ended the photography.

The last time I saw that boy he was loitering on a street corner with three very questionable-looking companions.

That illustrates what I mean by a lack of a sense of proportion. That woman thought that a house always in order was a beautiful thing. So it is, but there are other things more beautiful and more important. She didn't realize that. I'm afraid she will some time.

Again, a little girl from the country was visiting her city cousin and was asked to a theatre party. She positively could not afford to buy long gloves, and wore her short ones, although her dress had elbow sleeves. She took the gloves off as soon as she entered the theatre and was horrified. "My dear," she protested, "no one takes their gloves off in the theatre." Now that woman knew that it was a good thing to conform to social custom. She lost sight of the fact that the higher courtesy which will not hurt another's feelings is infinitely more important.

In a certain summer home a wonderful view is lost to the living room because there is no window in the north corner. I asked the man who built it why that was, and he said it would have spoiled the symmetry of the house to put a window there. Think of letting symmetry weigh against the opportunity to look half across the ocean!

I wonder wherein you and I lack a sense of proportion. "Oh, wad some power the gittie gie us!"
Ruth Cameron

GRAY FADED HAIR, OR BEAUTIFUL, DARK ATTRACTIVE—CHOOSE, MADAM!
Says Sage Tea Mixed With Sulphur Restores Natural Color and Lustre.

Gray, faded hair turned beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight is a reality, if you'll take the trouble to mix sage tea and sulphur, but what's the use, you get a large bottle of the ready to use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" at drug stores here for about fifty cents. Millions of bottles of Wyeth's are sold annually, says a well known druggist because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell that it has been applied.

to get estimates on net Reeve to get prices on and A. W. Vansickle work.

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. McBlane, that the council be authorized to pay for the construction of Thompson, D. H. Taws bridges, and Deagle and Knox arches, and to be over 15 years, the first debt to be payable the 15th day of December, 1914. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Vansickle, that the clerk be instructed to write Mr. James Deagle asking him to move his fence in line with the two telephone poles next east of the Little Creek, being in accordance with the agreement with the council of 1912. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. McBlane, that we adjourn to meet at the call of the Reeve. Carried.

INVENTED SAFE HEADACHE CURE.
Away with headaches be done with dizziness, bad stomach and biliousness—a cure has been found—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and enjoy the health they so surely bring. Nothing but beautiful vegetable extracts in Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cleanse and purify the whole system, act as a perfect tonic. Safe for children, girls, women and men. Sold in 25c boxes by all dealers.

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THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913

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Sewing Machine

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COUPON

ONE VOTE

Ballot box at Courier

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