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SECOND SECTION

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

140 COLUMNS

BRANTFORD, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913

THIRTY-THREE HORSES LOST IN A BAD FIRE

Fire at Bow Park Farm Last Night Believed to Have Been Work of a Fire Fiend--Estimated Loss \$50,000 -- Will Make Investigation.

Thirty-three horses and six head of cattle perished in a disastrous fire believed to be of incendiary origin, at Bow Park farm early this morning. The fire makes the second of its kind suffered by the management within a few months. The last one peculiarly happened on a Saturday morning a few months ago, and heavy loss was occasioned.

Besides the horses and cattle, valuable seeding and farm machinery, as well as a hay and stock, were destroyed, and the total loss is estimated to be around \$40,000, according to Manager Otto Herrold's estimate. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock this morning, when the entire lot seemed gone. The start and nothing could be done at that stage to stop it. In fact it was so far advanced that an attempt could not be made to remove any of the horses. There appeared to be danger of other buildings catching fire, and all the manager and his staff could do was nothing except direct their efforts to preventing further loss.

The big building, which was the scene of the blaze, consisted of the main stables of the big farm. It was of brick construction with slate roof and had been standing for some years. The other buildings about were new, having just been completed following the bad fire last spring.

Manager Herrold was greatly chagrined this morning over the loss and the nature of the fire. It was only recently announced that he, with a number of others, were interested in a syndicate to take over the Bow

Park farm from the Dominion Canners Company. The deal had not been consummated, although an official of the company announced in Toronto this week that it would likely go through.

It was in the latter part of May this year, when the first fire occurred. Twenty-two horses, 8 colts and fifteen breeding sows were destroyed, besides three large buildings and equipment. This morning's fire took the biggest and most thoroughly stocked one on the place.

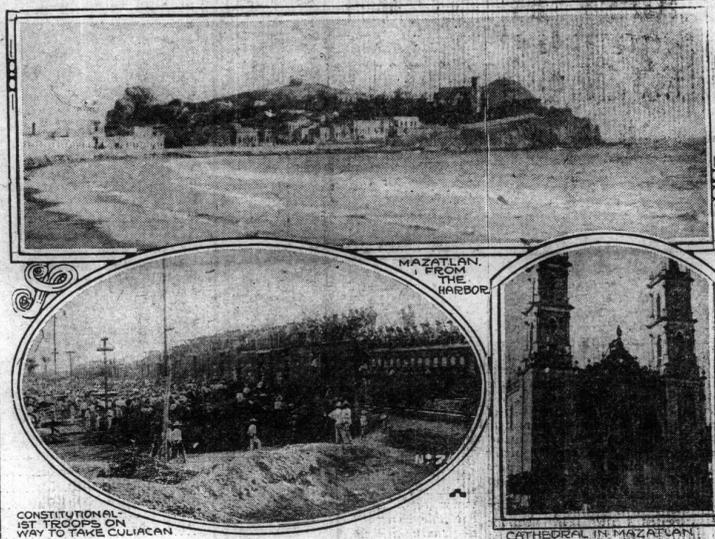
Mr. K. V. Bunnell, who is the insurance underwriter, visited the scene of the fire early this morning. It was Mr. Bunnell's opinion that the cause was due to incendiarism. He estimated the loss somewhere between \$30,000 and \$50,000.

An investigation has been launched, the services of County Constable Kerr being called in this morning. The fire was complete, nothing being left of the building but charred ruins.

The following are the insurance companies involved for various amounts, which total \$124,000: Palatine, Yorkshire, Fidelity-Phoenix, Northern, Millers and Manufacturers Alliance, Scottish Union and National, North British, North America, L. L. and G. Queen, British America, General Sun, Canadian, Liverpool-Manitoba, British Crown, Employers Liability, Acadia, Economic, Queen City, British North Western, Phoenix of Hartford, Hand-in-Hand, St. Paul, Commercial Union.

In the last fire the loss was \$35,000 and adjustment of the present loss is being arranged.

SCENES IN MAZATLAN, NOW THREATENED BY MEXICAN REBELS



Latest reports say there is no confirmation as yet of reports from Mexico City that Guaymas has been evacuated and Mazatlan captured by federalists, but it is considered not improbable. Two constitutionalist columns have penetrated into the territory of Tepic, south of Mazatlan, and now threaten Guadalajara and other important points in Jalisco. It is not unreasonable to believe that the forces at Guaymas and Mazatlan have been ordered to concentrate farther south to oppose the constitutionalist advance, since no god is served by remaining longer in isolated sea ports which are closely beleaguered.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS IS NOW STRICTLY FORBIDDEN IN IRELAND

Only Effects of Proclamation, Say Ulsterites, Will be That There Will be More Fun Gun-running--Already 80,000 Serviceable Rifles and Millions of Rounds of Ammunition Are in the Province.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—An official proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland was announced yesterday. It is intended to prevent the arming of Ulster volunteers, who have been organizing to fight an Irish government on the establishment of Parliament at Dublin.

The universal comment among Ulsterites and other Unionists is the quotation of the proverb about locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. An official of the Orange headquarters in Belfast said: "There are already more than 80,000 serviceable rifles in Ulster, and millions of rounds of ammunition. We have even some pieces of artillery, not very powerful, but heavy enough to put up a good fight."

When he was asked if the proclamation would put a stop to the importation of munitions he said he thought not.

"There will be more fun in gun-running now," he added. In some quarters the prohibition is regarded as the prelude to some definite overtures for a settlement. Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, in a speech at Nottingham, said it did not concern him. "You will not be able to win the English people to the use of coercion against Ulster," he said, "by firing on unarmed persons any more than you would if they were armed."

The government, he declared, will not hold the Orangemen down by proclamations. He reminded the audience of the words of Macaulay about the siege of Derry, the effect of which was that the city and the religious and civil liberties of Ireland, but the spirit of the men behind the walls.

Sir Edward said that the Ulster volunteers who a year ago numbered 10,000 now aggregate 90,000. He added that they were perfectly determined and awaiting orders.

The proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms was signed by King George at a meeting of the Privy Council on Thursday, and was published in the Royal Gazette last night. It is milder than rumors had anticipated. Instead of prohibiting the carrying of arms and gave drastic power to search for arms, it invoked the Customs Consolidation act of 1876. The only reason given in the proclamation for taking the step is the statement: "Whereas it is expedient that the importation into Ireland of arms and ammunition and other goods hereinafter mentioned should be prohibited, therefore, and the proclamation proceeds to specify all articles intended for or capable of being used for military purposes as being under the ban. It exempts, however, arms and explosives designed solely for sporting or mine use.

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ULSTER ALL EXCITED NOW

Government's Action Rouses Up Strong Feeling in Province.

BELFAST, Ireland, Dec. 6.—The greatest excitement has been created among the rank and file of the Ulster Unionists by the Royal proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland. During the night large quantities of rifles, bayonets and unities of war were moved from Belfast to country towns in automobiles, for fear the government authorities might put the Irish crimes act into force and seize the war stores already collected. The customs authorities made their first seizure under the terms of the proclamation this morning, when they detained 89 cases of ammunition and eight cases of rifles and bayonets.

WESTMINSTER WON. VANCOUVER, Dec. 6.—Spectacular rushes, thrilling incidents and an exhibition of skating on the part of the New Westminster players that has not been excelled since the introduction of hockey out this way, featured the opening championship match of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association last night. New Westminster finished in the lead by a score of seven to five over Vancouver.

Girl Had Heart On Wrong Side

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A puzzling problem of abnormality in a girl who insisted on doing everything backward, among other things writing from right to left, has been solved by Birmingham physicians. An examination by the X-rays has revealed the fact that her heart is on the right side and some of her other organs, including the brain, are also displaced. The case excited renewed interest in that of the boy who saw things upside down and wrote in that fashion. The latter came to light about two weeks ago.

MUST COME TO TIME AT ONCE

Grand Valley Is Ordered Into Court At Once

The Grand Valley Railway appeals have all been placed on the peremptory list for Monday at Osgoode Hall. This is in consequence of the efforts made by counsel on behalf of the city to get the appeals heard and determined. Counsel for the Railway Company has been delaying matters and will be called upon Monday to show why he should not go on, or else have his appeals dismissed.

SLAYER STILL ESCAPES LAW

Man Who Killed Bank Manager Has Got Away.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 6.—Although three days have elapsed since the Bank of Montreal at Plum Coulee was robbed and Manager Arnold killed, the desperado who perpetrated the crime has not yet been apprehended. The belief persists that the man is hiding in Winnipeg or vicinity and the search for Jack Krafcenko, suspected by the police is kept up. Officers of the morality department turned out at two this morning and searched the resorts in Transcona, but found nothing. Krafcenko has many friends in the city who it is believed would conceal his presence. Another rumor is to the effect that two men answering to the description of the suspects were seen in Ste. Clouds.

500 WOMEN ATTENDED

CALGARY, Dec. 6.—Five hundred women last night attended a meeting which was addressed by the candidates for aldermen. Every aspirant was subjected to vigorous heckling. Following the oratorical display, the women electors endorsed fifteen candidates. One of the big issues is the perpetuation and encouragement of a public market in which the women are to be interested.

HON. MR. HANNA MADE VERY FINE IMPRESSION

He Discussed Prison Reform Work in a Very Convincing Way--Splendid Event Under Auspices of Business Men's Club at Y. M. C. A.

The visit of Hon. Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, to the city yesterday was an event of unequalled success. He delighted everyone and seemed to be most pleased with his reception. The occasion was of an entirely non-political nature, as he came here on the invitation of the Business Men's Club of the Y.M.C.A. to give an address at their opening luncheon.

Mr. Hanna arrived on the 4:35 Grand Trunk train from Toronto, and was met by Mr. W. S. Brewster, M.P.P. and others, and driven by Mr. A. Watts in his car on a visit to the Ontario School for the Blind, where Principal Gardiner received him, and thence to the Brant Sanitarium. In both instances he made an inspection. Afterwards he was taken through the factory district.

At night he was given a great reception in the banquet hall of the new Y. M. C. A. There was a large attendance, made up of political adherents of both sides and quite representative of all classes in the city. Mr. C. Parker occupied the chair in a most acceptable manner, and at the head table he had to his right and left the guest of the evening, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Mr. W. S. Brewster, M.P.P., Rev. Mr. Rose, Mr. T. H. Preston, and Mr. R. D. Reville. The tables were prettily decorated, and after grace, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Rose, a splendid spread was daintily served.

The chairman called upon Mr. Hanna in most felicitous terms, and upon rising, the Provincial Secretary received an ovation. He announced that his subject would be "Prison Reform," and as he is a pioneer in that matter, and a very capable exponent of the subject, those two factors allied with an exceptional gift of oratory, led to an address most interesting and attractive alike.

He commenced with a burst of humor. "It is usual," he said, as he arose, "to say how pleased I am to be present. That would not be right as I am feeling very uncomfortable. How can I be otherwise after such a meal. Anyhow, I may pass the discomfort on to you," he added amidst laughter. It was pleasant to be present at the Y. M. C. A. If he did not know many very well personally, he had often heard of Dr. Stanley. "He was a great friend of my grandfather's." He had come to say a few words about the penal institutes of the Dominion, and particularly about those of Ontario. It was in 1910 when the subject was first brought forward and discussed in the Ontario House.

A committee was formed for the purpose of putting itself in touch with the methods of outside penal institutions. A report was printed and so well was it circulated that it had run into the third edition of 5,000. Enquiries had come from Australia as the result of that report. The outcome was the foundation in 1909 of the prison farm at Guelph. Many acres were offered for the site of the farm and these were brought down to nine. Men of experience were consulted, and they advised a farm near Guelph, with an area of 800 acres or thereabouts. They had been asked what class of prisoners they had at Guelph. The only classification was with regard to sentence. In this regard, he might point out that prisoners of the Central prison were those sentenced from six months to two years, and that the more desperate went to Kingston.

It was in the spring of 1910 that the prison farm first began activities. There were then about 500 persons serving short terms at the Central

prison and of these, 22 were first taken. They were not specially selected; just the average incarcerated person. The land in the first place was in poor shape with weeds galore and the accommodations were far from the best. Escape would at any moment have been easy and he and others at first spent an anxious time. There was no attempt at escape. Why? Because those men realized that they had been placed on a "honor" and that if they made good it would mean everything to the others still in Toronto. Later another batch of men were taken to the farm and much work followed. The first thing to be planted were potatoes, these were a necessity. An example of the men working on the farm, the following story was told:

"I saw a big colored, burly prisoner going down a row, dropping potatoes like a house fire, and thinking I would give him a word. I went up to him and spoke. 'Well, what's your position here?' 'I'm once said 'Why I ought to be warden of this place, because I have put in 14 years within prison gates, serving 20 convictions, composed of terms of 3, 4, 5 or 6 months or more, according to the magistrate's whim' (Laughter). 'Oh, yes, it's right' the speaker said, 'I believe a good deal depends upon the condition of a Magistrate's liver.' He ascertained that this man was like a good many others. He was of a nature to be easily led. If a finger pointed the right road, he would go that way. If the wrong road, that was equally the case."

Winter time came and being our first winter, it was uncomfortable, especially for the prisoners. There was plenty of work, quarries, sand-pits and land cultivation, all to be tended to. A teacher from Guelph was brought in and these men from 21 to 35, began to learn to read and write, men who had thought such things beyond them. In 1911, construction was not under way. Plans were got out allowing lots of space for fresh air and light. During this work the men seemed to have no inclination to run away. A man, for instance, would leave the stable with a team at 7 a.m. in the morning and far afield not returning until noon. He was not watched, yet he always came back. One was asked of chance to get away; why didn't you take advantage of the opportunity? "I didn't want to," At Central Prison with five minutes chance and an open gate, would you have run? "Sure thing."

It was found that 90 per cent. of the prisoners were self-supporting on the farm. Then the authorities caused a halt in the construction. They realized that great danger lay in the plans were altered and only 30 per cent. of the cells were made for solitary confinement, whilst 60 per cent. were constructed dormitory system and to per cent. not specified. "This was not a matter of mauling treatment, but of a commonsense treatment. In the matter of construction it was decided to get the views of the prisoners and a meeting was called. One fellow stated his case and said there was too much classification. "Directly you introduce classification we will be no better than the people outside." After the amusement had subsided, Mr. Hanna explained that the man did not say that exactly that way. That was the context. Ninety-five per cent. of the men at Guelph did work for which they were paid two dollars a day and did it well. In

First St. Nichol's Girl A Big Hearted Man

The St. Nicholas Girls' Club, launched by this paper, is certain to render valuable assistance to Santa Claus on Christmas Eve, and will make scores of poor kiddies happy, and make their own Christmas more joyous. Early yesterday morning Mr. John Richards, 115 Spring street, walked into the Courier office and threw down a bill, saying: "Give this to the Courier's St. Nicholas Girl." He was told that every member of the St. Nicholas Girls' Club will have the pleasure of personally making a gift to some poor child on Christmas Eve, and the money was refunded to him. He was enrolled as a member--the first member of the St. Nicholas Girls' Club. During the day many persons telephoned to this office to the effect that they desired to help in the good work and to have their names enrolled. All that is necessary to do to become a member of the club is to say "that you will put something in some poor child's stocking on Christmas Eve." As soon as you do this your name goes down on the Courier's honor roll. Little girls and boys who have toys that they are tired of can join and plan to make some other little girl or boy happy.

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