MAYOR SPENCE DETERMINED CITY WILL HAVE PURE GAS

Spoke Quite Strongly on Matter at Council Meeting Last Night, Advocating Civic Ownership of Gas to Get Out of the Difficulty.

The City Council met last night in regular session and pursued routine business calmly until nearly 11 o'clock The adoption of reports by committees and the passing of a by-law authorizing the city to sign deeds transferring the right of way through the Waterworks property to the L. E. and N. and also a by-law submitting the Paris to Galt sale of the Grand Valley to the people, were the most important items dealt with until nearly the end of the session, when the Mayor made two important announcements.

One was that he was going to go after the Gas Company for giving the city Tilbury gas and in reference to that, he suggested that the only way to settle the gas difficulty was to make gas a municipal commodity. The other statement was that both sides of the local option fight were padding the voters' list to an absurd degree and he was going to see if the city solicitor could not bring the matter to the attention of the Crown Attorney so some action might be taken if necessary.

The other outstanding matters of importance were the recommendation of the Board of Works to ask the Hydro Electric Board and Dominion Railway Board to order the pole removal on Colborne Street, and Alderman Bragg's explanation of his change of heart on the G. V. sale to the L. E. and N.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

The report follows, and as Alderman Ryerson said, it cleans up the loose ends, so there will be a clean slate for the finance committee next year.

Your committee on Finance begs to report as follows:

That the communications of Sarah O'Connor and Sarah Katz, be filed.

That the petitions of Jno. Oliver of March 25. 1915, and J. H. Clements of May 7th, 1915, be filed.

That the following communications be filed. viz, A. K. Bunnell, of November 20th, 1915, Jackson and Co. of Sept. 6, 1915; S. H. Kent of July 2, 1915; S. Baker of May 6th, 1915; A. K. Bunnell of June 7th, 1915; W. A. Littlejohn of July 2, 1915; Clapp and Anderson of July 15th, 1915; W. W. Sands, of May 22, 1915; R. D. Waugh of May 8th, 1915; D. D. Devereaux of Aug. 1915; F. Johns, of April 14, 1915; H. W. Newman of April 19, 1915; A. G. Ludlow of November 2, 1915.

The report was adopted without discussion.

BOARD OF WORKS REPORT

The Board of Works report as follows:

Your Committee having failed to come to an agreement with the Western Counties Electric Company, Limited, and the Great North Western Telegraph Company, in reference to the removal of their poles from Colborne street between Bain St. and the Lorne Bridge, recommend that an application be made by the City Solicitor to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in the case of the former company, and the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in the case of the latter company, for an order for such removal.

That the sum of two-thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars be paid A. J. Cromar, Contractor, for the reconstruction of the Sluiceway dam, in accordance with the attached estimate of the City Engineer, as soon as the bonds for his contract are approved by the City Solicitor.

BOARD OF WORKS REPORT

In introducing this report, Mr Calbeck referred to the negotiations entered into last summer. The two companies objecting now had asked then that a full report, showing detailed cost of the change should be obtained. This was done. Then the board of works had met two or three times with these companies, but they had evidently determined not to submit to an amicable settlement, so it was decided to appeal to the powers which could compel the change. If this report passed, the council would have to assume its share of cost of removing the poles, though the cost would not be high.

The report was adopted unanimously.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS REPORT

That the building inspector be authorized to issue a building permit for the new public lavatory and waiting room on the market square, but that issuing a permit for a one storey building should not be held as a precedent. The committee also gave the mausoleum until six months after the end of the war to complete their buildings. Carried.

MANUFACTURER'S COMMITTEE REPORT

Your committee on manufacturers beg leave to report as follows:

That the Brantford Cordage company having asked that a fixed assessment be placed upon the lands immediately adjoining their present premises in accordance with the assessed value of to-day, the same to run during the currency of the present by-law, it being their intention to erect buildings on the lands acquired, and that a by-law be introduced authorizing the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report was adopted, but as Ald. Dowling, chairman of the committee was absent, the introduction of the by-law was held over until the next meeting.

BY-LAWS.

A by-law was passed giving the city power to sign the deeds granting to the L. E. & N. the right of way through the water works property. This matter was approved some time ago by the council, but when the city came to sign the deeds it was found a by-law was necessary to give the city right to sign them. Hence the by-law.

A by-law authorizing local improvements, as advertized, was put through.

The by-law to put to the people the proposed sale of the Paris-Galt end of the municipal railway, was also given a second reading.

PORTION STRUCK OUT

Some discussion arose over the right the by-law gave the L. E. & N. to embark passengers for carriage between Paris and Galt only.

Ald. Gress thought that once the company got the passengers into Paris from Galt, it would be difficult to keep it from carrying passengers from Paris to Brantford.

Ald. Secod agreed, as did Ald. Cuff. Ald. Bragg also supported the objection. The objection was sustained, and this particular portion of the clause was struck out. As it stands now the L. E. & N. cannot go into the Paris "flats" except for freight traffic only.

Ald Cuff asked the Mayor if his statement in the Expositor that the council was unanimously in favor of selling the railroad was correctly reported. Did he not really mean that the council was unanimous in submitting the matter to the people?

The mayor said he meant both, and read the resolution to show it, which resolution had passed unanimously.

ALD. BRAGG'S REASONS

Ald. Bragg got up to explain why he had changed his opinion on selling the railway. Some time ago he had been told by the city solicitor that the Brantford municipal railway had only squatter's rights in Paris. Ald. Bragg explained that he therefore thought the railroad should be sold and the city get out of the matter. Subsequently he was informed that the city had a 38 year lease in Paris, so he therefore changed his mind on the subject. He explained this, said Ald. Bragg, because he had been criticized for his change of front.

The mayor said that when criticism came from people who had no interest in the city, one shouldn't pay any attention to it. He scored severely certain critics of the proposed railway deal, who he said, did not even pay their poll tax.

THE GAS CO.

The Mayor announced that he had instructed the Medical Health Officer to test the gas and if impure gas were found to take instant proceedings in the court. He asked if the council were with him in this matter.

Ald. Bragg and Ald. Calbeck said the Gas Company should be brought to time in a hurry. The Mayor pointed out, however, if this were done, gas would be cut off from the factories, which might mean certain factories leaving the city.

Ald. Calbeck wanted to know if the Gas Co. could not be forced to supply the factories. The mayor said he thought it could. Any way until the council ordered otherwise he would insist that the Gas Company supply the city with pure gas. Ald. Pitcher commended the stand of the mayor, and said he would support him.

"The only way I see to deal with the gas question is for the city to take it over as a municipal operation." said the Mayor. Ald. Calbeck though that suggestion was a good one.

PADDING THE LISTS.

"It is quite apparent there is an effort being made by both sides to load up the voters' lists," said the Mayor referring to the number of appeals in this regard in the coming local option campaign. The cost of this fell on the city. A lot of people were put on under the income tax who should not be put there. The council should not stand for this, said the mayor, from either side, and the city solicitor should be instructed to draw the attention of the crown attorney to the attempt made to flood the lists.

Ald. Ryerson said he was satisfied in his own mind that the city would not lose a cent. The extra amount collected in taxes would pay for any extra expenses incurred.

Ald. Secord said he didn't think the council had any business to deal with the matter. The county judge should decide.

The mayor repeated in answer to objections from Ald. Freeborn that he had no objection to proper revision. He merely referred to efforts not justified such as trying to strike off names of soldiers who recently left the city.

A "WHOLESALE LICENSE."

Ald. Bragg wanted to know what a "wholesale license" was? The council was not sure, but thought that a wholesaler could not sell into a local option district.

"This is an experience meeting," said the mayor.

"It's a mighty cold one," said Ald. Pitcher referring to the temperature which had been dropping steadily all evening.

Alderman Calbeck explained that a thin layer of sand had been placed on the pavements to keep the horses from slipping. This had been done in answer to a petition of the teamsters in this city. The result was a very decided dust nuisance. Something would be done to allay the nuisance, said Ald. Calbeck, but just what he did not know. He had been hoping for snow, but it had not come.

TIME LISTS.

The time lists of T. Harry Jones for Streets, $570.43, and Sewers, $740.87, were confirmed, as also that of John Thresher for cemeteries, $64.80.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 27 patients in the hospital for November charged to the city. totalling 474 days, $331.80.

A letter was received from the Royal Templars of Temperance thanking the council for putting through the Local Option by-law, submitting the matter to the people.

The Chamber of Commerce of Worcester, Mass., invited the Council to send a delegate to the First International Road Congress to be held Dec. 14-17 at Hotel Bancroft, Worcester.

Galt Board of Trade invited the city to send a representative to the Town Planning Branch Conference of Waterloo County to be held in Galt, Dec. 16th

R. D. Scarfe wrote asking for another $100.00 to meet expenses for the Recruiting League. This was granted.

Fred W. Frank wrote saying that the accident to the motor car of Vesper Mastin last month near Mount Hope cemetery, was through no fault of the Water Works board and that it refused to admit any liability.

Mr. A. E. Watts wrote on behalf of the Lovejoy Estate stating that the city had cemented up the driveway leading to the property on Dalhousie street belonging to the estate, formerly occupied by J. S. Hamilton and Co., The estate does not require the use of this driveway immediately but when it does the city must hand it over without expense to the estate.

Inspector Glover reported disbursements for November were $68.16.

Market report for November showed: Fees were $205.83.

Coal inspector's report for November showed 11 loads weighed, none under weight.

The resolution of the Court of Revision regarding an apparent irregularity in fixing assessments, and a letter from the G. T. R. taking up with the city the matter of the city being heavily assessed for storm and sanitary sewers, was laid before the council. The latter will be referred to the city solicitor. Ald. Calbeck explained the former by showing that water tables had been laid on Church street to protect the roadway and this raised the assessment on Church Street property which assessment had come before the court.

Treasurer's report for November was submitted It showed—Receipts, $86,137.28; expenditure, $44,592.28; balance $38,510.45, consisting of bank balance, $37,521.91; cash on hand, $988.54.

The usual batch of accounts were passed.

The council adjourned at 10.45 until Dec. 20th which will be the last session of the present members. The new council will hold its opening meeting January 10th.

WHETHER you drink beer for its food and tonic properties—or—because you like it—the best beer for you is

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager 117

"The Light Beer in the Light Bottle."

MAY BE ORDERED AT 25 COLBORNE ST., BRANTFORD

Hood's Pills Cure Constipation Biliousness Liver Ills

LONG STORY OF ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Canadian Engineer Tells of Difficulties Encountered By British.

SUFFER MUCH FROM THIRST

Temperature 110 Degrees in the Shade and Marching in Heavy Sand.

New York, Dec. 7.—William J. Young, a Canadian engineer, who arrived in New York yesterday from Egypt and the Soudan, where he has been engaged by the government since early in the war, said that from correspondence he had received at Port Soudan before he left four weeks ago, the British troops in Mesopotamia were suffering very much through the climate. They had to march over burning sands, tormented by flies and other insects, suffering from thirst, in a temperature that varied 128 to 136 degrees in the shade.

"From accounts we received," Mr. Young said, "the men were stricken with cholera with the bad water and lack of fresh vegetables, and the sick men had to lie panting in tents at 130 in the shade, with no chance for their comrades to do anything for their relief. They had to make long marches through the desert, but with all their troubles there was no complaint."

Mr. Young said that an officer in the Royal Field Artillery, in a letter addressed to him at Beeber, describing the march through Mesopotamia, wrote:

HOT AND SANDY

"When we started the temperature was 110 degrees in the shade, and after six miles march through heavy sand we struck the caravan route again and halted. I was sent on about three miles to find the best way across some sand hills, but on returning to the column I found them preparing to stop for the night. The water here was bad, but not very salt. We lay down for the night and started the march again at 4 a.m. The going was very heavy that morning, and at about 7 o'clock when the sun was very hot, the infantry got very done up. We cannot carry nearly enough water, and one's tongue soon swells when the sun is up.

WATER SCARCE

"After marching about 8 miles we struck water and got settled into camp about 8.30 a.m. This was a bad camp on burning sand and a hot, damp wind blew off the marsh all day. The temperature was 110, and that for a damp heat is about the limit of human endurance. Many men were sick. We lived through the day somehow and moved on again at 6.30 p.m. The going was better but we had to stop at dark, owing to holes. No water here, so after resting till 3.30 a.m. we moved off again as we had not much water to carry us to the next camp, about 8 miles off.

"The water here proved to be very salt, like epsom salts, with a good deal of table salt added, and did not make a very agreeable beverage. The camp was pitched on a hard alluvian plain and the heat was awful. I do not know the exact temperature, but in the hospital tents it was 130 degrees. The suffering of the wounded and sick was distressing to contemplate.

THE DIET

"All this time we were living on tea, sugar, hard cheese, tinned beef and biscuit so hard that only those with good teeth could eat it unsoaked. During the 8 miles march that afternoon my goggles were so hot that they blistered where they touched my face, even under the shade of my helmet, and the end is not yet in sight."

Continuing Mr. Young said that the troops in Egypt were enjoying fairly good health, and that there was no immediate danger of an attack on the Suez canal by the Turkish forces.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December. A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

SECOND LOCAL OPTION RALLY WAS HELD IN THE VICTORIA HALL

Fine Speeches by Mr. Dewar of Toronto and Rev. Mr. McGregor of London—Meeting Under the Auspices of the Various Young People's Societies of the City.

Victoria Hall was crowded last evening when the local option meeting under the auspices of the young peoples' societies of all denominations, was held. Every available chair was secured and used. The addresses were both excellent and proved that the speakers, Rev. D. C. McGregor of London and Mr. W. H. Dewar, secretary of the C. E. Union of Canada, are very well versed and experienced in the work. Both narrated interesting and very instructive experiences which were punctuated with forceful and striking phrases which raised considerable enthusiasm.

Mr. Alfred Jex offered an exceedingly appropriate prayer which was well balanced and choicely worded.

The chairman of the evening, Mr Reg. Dymond, before introducing the first speaker, said a few fitting words. He was very glad to see the large number present and although many had no vote, everyone can exert much necessary influence. He was very strongly against the open bar. His reasons for supporting local option were that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is wrong and that temporarily laying aside the moral standpoint, it is far more favorable for all business. The chairman then introduced the first speaker

REV. D. C. McGREGOR.

The speaker said that he couldn't turn down the invitation to come here when he knew it was a local option meeting.

The campaign to be a success must be a fight with no quarter given or taken. It is a fight to the end, but there is no doubt as to what the result will be. The speaker was glad to see the young people of the churches on the right side. If everyone of them could be harnessed up to that side, it would mean certain victory in the future.

Ladies would all have the privilege of voting soon and saying what they think on this question. When that time comes all will be found on the right side.

Rev. Mr. McGregor was raised in Owen Sound, and has had considerable experience in this campaigning work. A great number of campaigns were waged there. Rev. G. A. Woodside, Zion church, who took part in these campaigns there was also very well versed in this work. The first year he was at Orillia the people had a campaign on and won it. They lost it on a technicality in a court case, but they did not lay down. They appealed to the Provincial Secretary and through him and his efforts no licenses were granted for three years. Two years later another local option fight was begun there, and there was no technicality that time. If this local option business can be carried on successfully in Orillia, it can be a success in every other city or town in Ontario. There are just as good brains, police, magistrate, etc., here as in any other city. People who are averse to the question can not gainsay this and every right thinking man will aid in every possible way for the abolition of the liquor traffic. It was a wonder that the liquor traffic has existed so long. Turning towards China with its crowded population he told how it had done away with opium. Within 10 years this curse will be eradicated.

What would the heathen Chinese think of our religious morals if, 2,000 years after Christ's birth, we couldn't get rid of this curse.

When you are engaged in this, you are not alone. It is a world-wide movement. Even the Iceland government has done away with it. Everyone has read of what Russia has done. They had to do it because the awful ravages of vodka in the country were too destructive for war time.

It was the Czar who said that they had to throttle the traitor in their borders first and then go out to fight the other enemy. That is the reason they have put up such a good fight in the last year. At one stroke, they cut off $900,000,000 revenue. This was a great loss, but the burden would have been greater if the curse hadn't been eliminated.

Four-fifths of the people of Sweden and more than half of the cities and towns in Norway have prohibition.

In Denmark, 446,000 people, more than half the population, asked for a local option law.

France has restricted sale of alcholic liquors during the period of the war, as it was impossible to carry forward the war with such a burden.

Turn to Great Britain. Lloyd George said that we were fighting three enemies, the Germans, the Austrians and drink. Anyone who has worked in the slums of London, England, will see more deformity caused through liquor in one year than in 10 years in any city here. Any traffic of this nature hasn't a right to have a place in the British Empire.

When Lloyd George said that the liquor traffic had to be done away with, the liquor manufacturer said. "You cannot do that; we must have our dividends, no matter what becomes of the country." This traffic has absolutely no right to exist in any nation.

You have heard what Newfoundland, New Zealand and Australia have done.

Newfoundland has abolished the traffic and the local option law goes into effect in 1917. Approximately 30,000 people voted, and 25,000 voted for it, while only 5,000 against it.

The time will come when the press cannot publish any liquor advertisements, if they do publish them they will find their circulation will become very limited.

Science says that alcoholic liquors are not foods but poisons. Why are half of the people of the United States living under prohibition. Because any good business man easily sees that such a traffic is doing him harm, financially and physically. Americans are noted for their business ability. The wild and wooly Washington state voted as a state for prohibition, but such a move is too wild and drastic a thing for Ontario! Business and sociology are against it, and sooner or later it will have to go. Drinking is responsible for most of the crime in our country. How can educated people live under such conditions? It is disgraceful to see so many go down under the curse. The traffic is responsible and we are responsible for keeping that traffic in our midst. Are you going to take the temptation away from the young men of Brantford? The responsibility is with you. There are only three things you voters can do on January, viz: (1) Vote against (2) Not vote at all (3) Vote for local option. You will eventually have to take the responsibility.

The speaker believed on January 1st, Brantford would throw off this bad influence. "God grant that Brantford will stand forward in this great fight for humanity and justice," concluded the speaker.

In the interval, Rev Mr Gordon of St. Andrew's stated that Mr. Simpson of Toronto would give an address next Sunday afternoon in the Grand Opera House. He proposed that a meeting of the Y. P. S. and Bible classes should be held after and that they should declare a decision to fight the liquor traffic to a finish.

Solos by Miss Kay and Mr. Carpenter were very splendidly rendered and both singers had to respond to an encoer. Mr. D. L. Wright of Zion church, acted as chairman of the musical program of the evening.

MR. W. H. DEWAR

Brantford is the speaker's home town, and he stated that there was no place in which he would rather wage the campaign than here. He was addressing the young people in the hope of making them realize what a great help they can be to the campaign. There must be the great power of youth in this work, and if there is anyone who has a moral right to fight this traffic. Even if they have to go to unusual ends, it would be excused, as the cause is a worthy one.

Mr. Dewar, who is secretary of the Christian Endeavor Union of Canada, illustrated how the young peoples' societies in Winnipeg banded together to fight. They erected great sign boards with startlingly true phrases on them, which made the public think. He suggested that the young people of this city should follow this example. Other suggestions were the dressing of vacant store windows, meetings on street corners and lantern exhibitions. In the case of the store window dressing, it is good to buy staple groceries and place them in the windows with posters saying that the groceries could be purchased with the money usually expended for spirituous liquors.

When he returns to Winnipeg, the speaker said that he would be wondering how the campaign was being waged. He hoped that Brantford would be free of the burden by Dominion Day of next year.

SPLENDID RECORD OF SUBMARINE

Sink Turkish Destroyer, Supply Steamer and Four Sailing Vessels.

London, Dec. 7.—To torpedo and sink a modern Turkish torpedo-boat destroyer, with a probable loss of 41 men on her enemy's side, send to the bottom by gunfire a 3,000-ton supply steamer and four supply carrying vessels and to damage a train on an important Turkish railway—all within three days—is the achievement credited to a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora in an Admiralty report made public by the official press bureau to-day.

The Official Press Bureau's statement follows:

"A report has been received from one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora, describing her recent activities.

"On December 2 she fired into and damaged a train on the Ismid railway.

"On Deember 3 she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hissar outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and 40 men of the destroyer's crew and placed them on board a sailing vessel.

"On December 4 she sank a supply steamer of 3000 tons off Panderma by gunfire and also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies.'

The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907 at Creusot. She was 184 feet long, 19.7 feet beam and 9.5 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was 28 knots.

The French official report says: "During the day of December 4 there was great activity on the part of the artilleries. Our artillery took under its fire enemy workers at the mouth of the Kereves Dere. Our aviators dropped numerous bombs on the Turkish encampments."

Indiarubber, it is believed was used for the first time as an eraser in 1770 It was however many years later before it was put into general use. Prior to this a piece of bread was used for erasing purposes.

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Said the housewife, "will I waste money on cake soap when, by cutting up a bar of N.P. SOAP, I get more and better soap than by buying other kinds in cakes. One bar of N.P. SOAP at 15¢ contains more by weight than four or five 5¢ cakes of any other kind—It's Made in Canada too."