

## COMING EVENTS

**ANNUAL MEETING OF EQUAL FRANCHISE CLUB**, Thursday, Jan. 24th, 3.30 p.m. at Mrs. Alfred Jones' 56 Palmerston. All members invited.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE**, will be held Friday, 3 p.m. Y. M. C. A. All affiliated societies asked to be present.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

**WANTED**—Machinists and first-lathe hands. Apply Steel Co. of Canada, West Brantford.

**WANTED**—At once experienced man for delivery. Apply Bellwell Fish Co., 48 Dalhousie.

**FOR SALE**—To close out an Estate Farm 5 miles north east of Brantford 110 acres Also house 153 Marlborough street. Apply to Andrew L. Baird K. C. Temple Bldg.

**FOR SALE**—On Market Saturday 25th, Gentlemen's driver, chestnut horse rising fine, sound and able.

## DIED

**ELLERBY**—At Buffalo on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, 1918. Alfred Ellerbey in his 75th year. Funeral will take place on Thursday Jan. 24th, 1918 on arrival of Buffalo train, G. T. R. 10 a.m. to Greenwood Cemetery.

**CAMPBELL**—In Fairfield Plains, on Tuesday January 22nd, 1918. Mary Munroe beloved wife of Hugh Campbell, in her 59th year. Funeral will take place on Thursday morning at ten o'clock from her daughter's residence 66 Palace street, Brantford, thence to St. Joseph's Cemetery.

**TRUSS**—At Toronto Jan. 22, 1918. Mary Jane Wright, widow of the late Thomas Truss, in her 75th year. Funeral on Thursday morning on arrival of 10 a.m. train, G. T. R., to Mount Hope Cemetery.

## REID &amp; BROWN

## Undertakers

814-816 Colborne St.  
Phone 459. Residence 449

## H. B. BECKETT

## Funeral Director and Embalmer

158 DALHOUSIE STREET.  
Both Phones 23.

## UPHOLSTERING

All kinds of Upholstering  
William & Hollinrake  
Phone 107, 2 & 4 Darling St.  
Opera House Block.

## BRANT ENCAMPMENT

Special meeting, Wednesday, January 23, for the purpose of installation.

## J. BANCROFT,

Chief Patriarch.

The work or the goods we sell are all backed by our guarantee. Ours are the men who know how.

## T. J. MINNES

PLUMBING AND ELECTRIC  
Phone 301. 9 King St.

## The Place to Eat

"Our service is a service that we take pride in."

Regular Dinner from 11 to 2.  
Supper from 5 to 8.  
25c and 35c

## Mrs. Thompson, Prop.

Oxtario Quick Lunch  
Phone 452. 63 Dalhousie St.  
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

## E. Marie Underhill,

## A. T. C. M.

Soloist Zion Presbyterian Church  
Teacher Toronto Conservatory of Music

Voice Production—Sight Reading—Piano  
Appointments made.  
Y. W. C. A. PHONE 70.

## CABINET COUNCIL.

By Courier Leased Wire.  
Ottawa, Jan. 23—Under arrangements now completed the cabinet council meets regularly on Monday Wednesday and Friday afternoons with additional meetings called when necessary. Previously every meeting of the cabinet was called together by special notice. The war committee of the cabinet generally known as the war cabinet, meets practically every day. The war cabinet is empowered to report to the full cabinet and to make recommendations as to any particular course of action.

## VENICE TODAY IS ALMOST DESERTED

A Refuge From Huns of Centuries Ago; It in Turn is Now Menaced

With the French Army in Italy, December 15.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Before the menace of the modern Hun, Venice, whose lagoons centuries ago furnished an asylum of safety for refugees fleeing from Attila, is today almost emptied. Of the 150,000 persons who ordinarily inhabit this city, only about 1,000 remain. But this is not because Venice fears for her protection. Across the Venetian lagoon, the city is so situated that no invader will penetrate to the islands of the Venetian lagoon. The city puts her trust in the lagoons as confidently as she trusted to the sea in olden times.

To the visitor in Venice in these days when the invading army lies only a short march distant, one of the odd memories of the war will be that of the music of the great guns booming from the Lido and the nests of reedy islets in the northern lagoon. That music accompanies you all day in Venice.

The Queen of the Adriatic has her face to the foe. She has shut her doors and sent her merchandise taken her young men. Those that remain have bricked up or sand-bagged her churches and monuments and now await the issue in entire calm confident that although the enemy is no more than a long gun shot away it is not at her own gates that Venice is menaced.

From Burano, a motor-boat takes you through a maze of channels into the canal Sile, where you thread your way between reed covered banks toward the mainland. You can see nothing but the channel and the reeds. There is not a roof nor a spire in sight. We are getting up to what may be called the artillery defense of Venice is entirely in the hands of a British monitor with her big guns pointed inland. The coast batteries and big gun monitors constitute another defense line. Here in the salt channel between the islands we come suddenly upon a floating battery or pontoon as the Italians call them. It is a big steel barge mounting a gun which has been steadily pounding the Austrians on the Pia Vecchia all night. She is manned by sailors for the artillery defense of Venice is entirely in the hands of the navy.

From Porto Grandi, as far as the eye can see the land is covered with a waste of mud and water. The fields of half-submerged willows marking out the fields which it covers and here and there an isolated clump of farm buildings emerging from the floods. We are here on the edge of the Piave inundations and in another naval artillery defense belt. High banked roads, dikes and farm houses are all that remain above water. Some of these farm houses are held by Austrians and some by Italians, and it is the aim of both sides to destroy the farms held by the enemy. A few nights ago Italian sailors undertook an expedition out against one of the Austrian islands, captured and burned the buildings and came back with Austrian prisoners.

Nothing more dismal can be imagined than this battlefield among the reeds, except the awful desolation of the Flanders front. Unending water, half drowned willows and farm houses under a bitter winter sky compose about as melancholy a picture as even war presents. On many of the islands formed by the release of the floods to protect Venice are brave families clinging to their homes in the hope that 1918 will see the invader thrown back. On this sector the Italians have a superiority of artillery. It is at night that the Italian guns do their hardest work. At night the Austrians always attempt to construct field works or to lay bridges of boats across the Piave Vecchia to the canals. They take a number of boats, tie them together and swing them out from one bank, trusting to the current to float them into place on the other side. It is the business of the Italian floating batteries to drive away these bridge-builders and to destroy the fruits of their labors and this they do with surprising success.

In Venice, herself, I have seen no sign of actual damage, except a hole torn in the roof of San Giovanni and San Paolo by an Austrian airplane bomb. The front of San Marco and the pillars of the Doge's Palace have been bricked up so that nothing of them remains visible. The same precautions have been taken with the famous statue of Colonn and in fact, with all the monuments of the town that can be so protected.

In the Piazza di San Marco almost all the shops are closed, but a number are still open in the Merceria, although almost all the gold-dollars have vanished. It is still possible to find one to take you up the Grand Canal.

GARDINI.

The plan for the general public (for Gardini the famous French Prima Donna) (Grand Opera House, Jan. 31st) opens to-morrow morning at 11.00 and 7.50 and a few good ones at 5.00. A great chance to hear a great artist at popular prices. Mme. Gardini will be assisted by the clever pianist Mr. F. C. Tyrne.

## Children Cry

## FOR FLETCHER'S

## CASTORIA

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA



MISS BERTHA LAINE

Of the Provincial Sunday School Association Toronto, one of the speakers at the S. S. Institute to be held in this city on Friday next.

## DISLIKE FOR FOOD

Every healthy man and woman should have a natural desire for food at meal times. The means that the digestion is in working order and that the blood is in good condition. But if you feel a dislike for food, if the sight and smell of wholesome food repels you—then you may be sure that nature is telling you that all is not well. If after a night's rest you have no appetite for breakfast, your digestion requires attention. If your food is distasteful, or if you feel that it is a trouble to eat, your stomach is rebelling. You do not digest properly the food you are taking and are therefore not hungry.

All these symptoms of a disordered digestion mean that the blood is not absorbing proper nourishment from the food, for the work of the food is to collect proper nourishment from food and impart it to the system. The stomach tries to refuse food the nutriment from which the blood cannot absorb, and this causes the lack of appetite. If you force yourself to eat, the undigested food becomes a clog to the system. Nature is warning you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone give the blood the richness and purity that it requires to perform its natural function. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion—why they will cure any trouble due to poor blood. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## TEACHERS AND M.O.'S APPROVE T.B. BOOKS

Educators See Great Advantage for Children in Making Books

Great interest has been manifested by the school teachers in many sections of Canada in the plans for supplying the soldier patients in the T. B. sanatoria of the Military Hospitals Commission with paper bound booklets of magazine clippings.

Some of these books are already in the sanatoria and the medical officers in charge declare that they fill a long felt want. The stories are short, they are chosen for interest, and prove light for holding while at rest. In addition they may be burned without great loss when they become contaminated.

Develops a Taste for Fiction Teachers are eager to assist in the work, not only for the patriotic value but because of the educative value the work will have for the children. Such service opens the way for interest in the propaganda against the great white plague. Furthermore, it gives the boys and girls valuable experience in selecting stories. The cultivation of a discriminating taste in verse and fiction will bear fruit in later years, it is felt.

Little letters which have been pasted into the books by the young binders giving their names and addresses and expressing the hopes that the soldiers will enjoy the stories have led to very interesting correspondence between the men and the children in some cases. The children are proud to correspond with returning soldiers and their letters break long days for the men taking the cure.



SAILOR PRINCE NOW HAS EXECUTIVE DUTY  
Prince Albert, second son of the King who has been appointed to the Crownwell Air Station.

## DESOLATION PREDOMINATES IN ROUMANIA

Extreme Poverty and Suffering Among the Peasants and Refugees

Jassy, Roumania, November 7.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Extreme poverty and suffering exists among refugees and peasants of the mountain villages that are so numerous just back of the Rumanian-German battle line. In a large number of cases the refugees are without shoes and without shelter of any kind, many of them being compelled to live in the fields and to endure the exposure of the prevailing cold autumn nights. Often their clothing consists only of a few thin rags and they are unable to give scarcely any warmth to their wasted bodies. Their situation is rendered the more precarious by the fact that the districts in which they are living are subject to frequent artillery fire and to bombing by airplanes.

Those who are fortunate enough to have even the poor comfort of shelter in the shattered adobe houses that remain standing are in almost every instance living under conditions of the most wretched misery. Forced suddenly by the elements out of the solitary situation to abandon their former homes, they have found even severer hardships awaiting them in the desolated districts to which they have fled, for in these small villages there is neither anything to sustain life nor that medical care which often would save life. All doctors are needed on the front, and these unfortunate people, who might otherwise be useful factors to society if properly cared for, are left either to struggle alone with the ravages of famine and disease or to die of starvation.

In some villages the refugees and peasants receive bread twice a week; in others none at all. It is true that a small supply of food is obtainable by application to government agencies, but this slender staple for every meal is not calculated to give strength and sustenance to people already weakened by the ravages of destitution by the loss of their material belongings and the financial support usually given them by husbands or sons or brothers now serving in the army. In two instances refugees were observed picking in the fields a kind of wild grass, which they eat, but which in America we would think only of feeding to cattle.

The most pathetic case of suffering and want was witnessed in the little village of Seltin, in the District of Putna. In a small shack of wood and mud were three little children, the point of exhaustion for lack of proper care and food. They were orphans. The mother had lately died of typhus, which has blighted nearly the whole of Roumania. The father was serving at the front, and a little girl of 10 was acting as mother to two tiny tots of 4 and 7. The youngest child was lying helpless on a rug on a stone floor, a tragic spectacle of famine and disease.

A second case, which was only typical of numberless others, was observed in a dilapidated house, no larger than the ordinary American bedroom. There was no glass in the windows. The roof was full of holes. Elsewhere in the house the open space was stuffed with rags. Here there were 10 persons crowded together under conditions of squalor and misery. Bags and tattered patch-quilts formed the only covering on the nakedness of the inmates. One of the inmates was an elderly woman who had recently lost her husband, but whose pride it was to have three sons serving in the army. For this solemn contribution to the cause of her country, however, she had not even the small reward for her government of a decent existence. She had a food beyond a few handfuls of cornmeal. She was a spectre of famine. Her face was drawn and pinched and her countenance was unrecognizably that of a woman who has suffered the terrible hardships she and her nine companions in the house were enduring.

One of her children, a helpless child of 3 years, lay on the floor in which there was a feeble fire, slowly succumbing to pellagra. The other nine occupants, most of them children, were pathetic figures of poverty and misery.

There probably are thousands of cases equally as extreme or even worse. The observer could easily see, with this tragic picture before him, why typhus had taken such a terrible toll of life last winter. The houses visited were in most cases the most fertile breeding place for vermin. The occupants were so terribly impoverished that their feeble bodies could scarcely be expected to withstand the invasion of even the mildest of diseases.

In these villages, which often are only a short distance from the area where military activity is greatest, and which are subjected almost daily to shell fire by the Germans, one would think that the inhabitants following the instinct of self-preservation would of necessity at least flee from the terrors of actual warfare; but with a hope borne of confidence in the bravery of the Rumanian army and its ability to drive back the German, the simple, ruthless peasants continue to linger in the danger zones, believing that soon the German army will be forced to withdraw and that the population will be able to return to their deserted homes.

On the other hand, there are some who realize the great jeopardy which they are placing themselves by staying within the range of enemy guns, and they have wisely abandoned their homes for places at least out of the range of the enemy's airplane bombardment and shell fire. In these cases it is a slight improvement to the American observer to see the poor but sagacious peasant burying in the cold earth his

separate clothes or the household articles which he treasures most, in order that they may not fall into the hands of the invading Germans and that he may recover them when the enemy is driven out.

## GERMAN SURVIVORS

Continued from Page One  
four enemy destroyers were sighted coming out of the Dardanelles, supported by an old Turkish cruiser. The Tigris and Lizard at once engaged the enemy destroyers which hurriedly retired up the straits, the nearest one being hit repeatedly and set on fire.

The Goeben continued a southerly course until an attack by British aircraft forced her to alter her course and head for the Dardanelles. In the act of turning she struck a mine which caused her to settle down at with a list of ten to fifteen degrees, which considerably reduced her speed. She proceeded slowly up the Dardanelles, escorted by enemy seaplanes. The four Turkish destroyers which had returned to her assistance.

British aircraft attacked the Goeben repeatedly and obtained two direct hits. The Goeben was now in such a damaged condition that she was steered for the shore and beached at the extreme end of the Nagara point, about one hundred yards from the lighthouse. Shortly after she was beached two more direct hits were made on her by the aircraft who were engaged heavily by several enemy seaplanes. In the encounters which took place one of the British seaplanes failed to return.

The shore batteries at Cape Helles then opened fire on the Tigris and Lizard, who had been following the Goeben and, in view of the activity of the British naval aircraft, the two destroyers retired out of range and proceeded to rescue the survivors of the Breslau.

During these operations the periscope of a submarine was sighted and the work of rescue was interfered with seriously while the destroyers hunted the submarine.

"The German survivors of the Breslau," says the official statement, "expressed their intense dislike for the Turks and said they had hoped to be sent back to Germany on the Goeben's return to Constantinople after the raid."

Our sources reported Monday afternoon that the Goeben was still ashore in the same position and that she was still being bombed."

The British destroyers Lizard and the Tigris are sister ships, having been built in 1910. Their tonnage is 750 and they are 240 feet in length. The Goeben measured 22,000 tons and the Breslau 4,475 tons.

## LITOVSK

Continued from Page One  
pounded in Petrograd and consequently the masses of the people cannot buy them.

A general suspension of passenger trains began to-day in an effort to speed the transportation of food stuffs from Siberia and South Russia to the north. Members of Railway men's Union are remaining at their posts trying to maintain transportation, but locomotives and cars are badly disabled and traffic is hindered by the masses of wandering soldiers who insist that their trains have precedence over freight. Practically all trains arriving at Petrograd are crowded with soldiers, the windows in many of the passenger coaches having been broken by the passengers to get at the food supplies.

Former bank employees in Moscow and Petrograd find it difficult to work under the direction of the Smolny Institute. Withdrawals on checks are limited to 500 rubles to each depositor daily and long lines form at the banks because of the long delays and difficulty in getting money. Bolshevik agents are opening safe deposit boxes and confiscating hoarded gold and silver for the owners.

Street cars and lighting plants have suspended operations frequently in Petrograd because of the lack of fuel, and car lines when operating are so crowded by soldiers and refugees that much of the rolling stock is broken down. In Moscow the car lines are in a worse condition than here.

Soldiers and sailors have become peddlars throughout North Russia are making excursions into the country and returning to the cities with bread, meat, tobacco and sugar. Although the city shops are without stocks the streets are lined with soldiers offering supplies at high prices. Illuminating oil is obtainable in Petrograd and candles are selling at seventy-five cents per pound. One pound of sugar is allowed each person monthly by card at 22 cents per pound, but sugar bought without a card costs 75 cents a pound. Flour is unobtainable at any price and black bread when bought with cards costs five cents a pound, when available. Dispatches from many points in the Sverdlovsk and Moscow districts report starvation conditions.

Thousands marched yesterday in a peaceful demonstration following the funeral services of M. Logvinoff, Siberian member of the Constituent Assembly and the other victims of last Friday's demonstration. The city was quiet during the day, the holiday anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," January 18, 1905.

## EMBARGO

Continued from page one  
Garfield, who believes the flood of new freight from re-operating manufacturing plants will further delay coal production.

Although the director-general was not inclined to view the embargo

## ALF. PATTERSON

Its a Fact the Cost of Goods Delivered Means Higher Prices. Cash and Carry Will Mean many Dollars in Savings to You. THINK IT OVER

## Cash and Carry

and save for yourself what it costs us to deliver your goods

## NOTE THE DIFFERENCE!

TOO MANY SMALL PURCHASES ARE DELIVERED TO-DAY—HENCE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Note:—We are NOT discontinuing the delivery, but we are cutting down our delivery service and taking it off Your Purchases

Same Goods at Our Store—Cash and Carry	Goods Under Delivery System
Round Steak, per lb. 28c	Round Steak, per lb. 30c
Sirloin Steak, per lb. 32c	Sirloin Steak, per lb. 34c
Side Bacon, per lb. 44c	Side Bacon, per lb. 47c
Back Bacon, per lb. 47c	Back Bacon, per lb. 50c
Lard, per lb. 32c	Lard, per lb. 35c
1-4 Pastry Flour, at \$1.44	1-4 Pastry Flour, at \$1.55
Creamery Butter, per lb. 49c	Creamery Butter, per lb. 53c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, at 11c	Corn Flakes, at 13c
Shredded Wheat, at 14c	Shredded Wheat, at 15c
Oleomargarine, at 34c	Oleomargarine, at 38c
Sausages, small per lb. 20c	Sausages per lb. 23c

THESE PRICES FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY

## ALF. PATTERSON

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS FRESH AND CURED MEATS  
143 WILLIAM STREET  
Bell Phones 2140-2141. Auto: 581. House Phone 1437

## SUTHERLAND'S

WE CAN FURNISH YOUR

## Office Supplies

of every description in the way of account books, office diaries, pocket diaries, block calendars, Shannon Files and other filing devices. Loose Leaf Devices, Stafford's Inks and Mucilage, Carters Inks and Mucilage, Stevens Inks and Mucilage; Paste in all sizes; Pens and Penholders; Pencils and Pencil Sharpeners; Carbon Papers, Typewriter Papers, etc.; Typewriter Ribbons.

When you require any supplies for your office come to us and we will furnish them for you.

## Jas. L. Sutherland

MERCANTILE STATIONER



323 Colborne Street  
BELL 90 MACHINE 44

proposal with favor he promised to study Dr. Garfield's figures, showing curtailment of coal production in recent weeks and take whatever action seemed best.

Despite reports at the office of the fuel administration that ships were being bunkered more rapidly than last week and coal was going in large quantities to domestic consumers, the necessity of quick dealing with the transportation was emphasized by descriptions of the weather conditions. Heavy snows yesterday throughout New York, New England, Pennsylvania and West Virginia made traffic extremely slow and cut the supply of empty cars to mines far below normal. Bunkering too was hampered by cold weather.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## INDIAN PRINCE GIVES FORT TO EDUCATE

Devotes Entire \$7,000,000 to Foundative Institute

London, Jan. 23.—(Continued from Page One) One of the greatest charities in the history of India has been announced at Delhi. The Maharaja of Bikaner, one of the most devoted of the princes of trust devoting his entire estate to founding an institution for the education of Indian natives, has announced that he will devote \$7,000,000, in much greater purchasing money in India, it is the gift will accomplish proportionately as a gift ten times the size in America.

Dependent members of the Maharaja's family have already provided for by the Maharaja's scheme. The scheme is to be a "purdah" residential school where the girls will be educated on the best principles from the age of fifteen. There will be no caste or creed.

The gift owed its largely to the Maharaja's has been one of the best of the Indian women in the for the improvement of Indian women. The Maharaja was one of the first princes to fight in France. He was brought up in India and he was a great scholar.

The Maharaja's wife, in describing the gift, says: "The education of women is a problem demanding the attention of all governments of the world. In India it is more vital even than in other countries. A young man home in India to be educated, according to the standards, and will know life outside her immediate surroundings. All her days have been kept in seclusion. The ultimate purpose of marriage is to bring her into the world. It is because I feel

## Courier Da

VALUABLE THE ORDER THE

LADY'S

By

652

A butler is s

MA

YOU

100

MA

YOU

100

MA

YOU

100

MA

YOU

100

MA

YOU

100

MA

YOU

100

MA