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BRANTFORD OFFICERS ARE PROMOTED ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

Capt. Colquhoun Becomes the Second in Command of the Fourth, and Lieut. Jones is Promoted to Captain—A Signal Honor.

Mrs. M. A. Colquhoun yesterday received the happy information from her husband, Captain "Mac," that he had been promoted to second in command of the Fourth Battalion. This appointment will mean that he is now on the regimental staff as a field officer, and takes seniority over all other officers of rank of major in the regiment. The appointment to this command had been made from May 15th, and Lieut. T. P. Jones had been appointed captain of "B" Company (Brantford), so that in future all staffs should be addressed to Capt. T. P. Jones if for the company.

Major Colquhoun in the course of his letter said: "I am proud to be second in command of a battalion such as the Fourth according to Gen. Smith-Dorrien, the outstanding feature of the big fight was the advance made by the Fourth Battalion."

Later, on May 19th, the Major writes to say that they are after three nights' marching now in the general reserve, where they are resting and held in hourly readiness to be rushed to the firing line should anything warrant reinforcements. A big scrap was raging at that moment, and he expected they would be ordered forward at any minute.

HOME FROM WAR.

Captain Jack Rogers, constant chum of Captain M. A. Colquhoun, has, it was reported to-day in the city, returned to Brantford, Ont. He was wounded three times, the third bullet passing through the hip and laming him. He has been invalided home and is now convalescent. He took part in the engagements at St. Eloi, Ypres and Langemarck.

"COVER BE DAMNED" WAS SLOGAN AS SOLDIER WENT TO THE RESCUE

Ex-Editor Trooper Herb. Philp's Gripping Story of Battle—Much That is Hellish and Saddening, But Humor Brightens Life of Men Who Live in Midst of Death and Know Not Who Will Be Next to Fall.

The following despatch comes from the pencil of Trooper Herb. Philp, late sub-editor of the Brantford Daily Herald. He writes one of the most tragic yet humorous dispatches we have yet received, and it includes a remarkable pen-picture of an active service with a vivid scene well drawn.

Somewhere On Service.

I don't know why I am writing this present. We both are likely to be blown to shreds if the Bosches aren't careful with those shells of theirs. I don't know what day it is, what the date, I've lost all track of it. All I know is that since the day when the French came running back like a flock of scared sheep, we have been knocking down every inch of the day and night, giving hell for every inch of the muddy, sulphurous Hades the Germans threw at us. Most of our battalions have been relieved, the remnants are receiving a brief respite, but we still have some advanced troops here and it is in one of these that I am now writing.

There is still no abatement in the heat of the battle. But we have support now and can give them a pretty strong taste of what they have been showering upon us in gas, shrapnel and heavy shells during the past few days. As one of the sergeants puts it, "We gave 'em hell at Neuve Chapelle; and here we are."

HUMOR AND PATHOS.

There is a curious mixture of humor and pathos in this big battle. We first opened this station, a day or so ago, we found the place well sprinkled with the marks of shells. The Germans continued to use it as we laid our line and our position. The villagers had fled in a panic. Everything was in ruins. A heifer was keeping well under shelter of a barn, out of the rain. One lone dog was half mad with fright. Those goats which had been loosed from their chains had died of thirst and starvation. One old woman who lived in the street from our station was the only human inhabitant we found in the village. Everything is deserted and ruined. No farmers are working their fields during this time.

MILKED THE GOAT.

We milked the goat last night. It was two of us to hold Nanny while the third milked her. What with the rain and the burst of shells and the hysterics persisted in making a mess as ticklish as it possibly could be and our efforts were most barren almost wasted. We set out with nice taste and had, by dint of hard toiling and careful cooking, prepared a meal that would make the jolly feasters of olden times proud of their lips. We had not yet dined ourselves at the feast when a strong smelling and highly explosive shell burst at the kitchen window. The butter was filled with glass and everything was spoiled. The gas

BRANTFORD SOLDIER MAY HAVE BEEN CRUCIFIED BY PRUSSIANS

—NAME NOT YET KNOWN—

London, England, Despatch Tells of Sergeant of the Royal Army Medical Corps Found Nailed to a Door With Bayonets—He Had Letters From Brantford Relatives in His Pockets.

The following despatch in a Toronto morning paper indicates that a Brantford soldier had been crucified by the Germans:

LONDON, Eng., June 1.—Private George Barrie of the 13th Royal Highlanders, who was wounded, but expects to rejoin his unit immediately, says he was one who helped take down the body of a Canadian which had been crucified by the Germans in the fighting a round Ypres. The victim, says Barrie, was a sergeant in the medical service. From letters on him he appeared to come from Brantford, Ontario. Barrie says he lost the sergeant's pay book and letters in thrusting through barbed wire entanglements. The victim was about 24 years old, and was found with one Ross rifle bayonet through his left shoulder, also a Lee-Enfield bayonet through his leg and directly through the lower parts of the body. The maltreaters were the 2nd Prussian Guards.

BRANTFORD MEN

The Courier immediately endeavored to trace up all men who had enlisted from this city, and the results, after careful sifting down of volunteers, is as follows:

SERGEANT THOMAS ELLIOTT (late Brantford Hospital), with Medical Section of Fourth Battalion, Ontario.

PTE. ALBERT HAZEL (reservist R.A.M.C.), now prisoner in Germany.

PTE. ELLIS MILLER, with Second Contingent in England.

PTE. JAY MOTT, with Second Contingent in England.

PTE. A. A. MACFARLAN, with Second Contingent.

PTE. JAMES WILLIAMSON (parents reside 140 Cayuga), enlisted in the West, in Calgary.

The last-named soldier was in constant correspondence with the city, as his mother resides here, and was last heard from by active service P. C. dated April 15th. It would be strange, therefore, if he should have met with a mishap, that no official word had been received from Ottawa.

Much anxiety is felt locally, and every effort is being made to find out if the despatch has any bearing on the Brantford men in medical service.

SERGEANT T. ELLIOTT.

As no name is given, indications are that the dead Canadian of the Royal Army Medical Corps may be Sergt. T. Elliott, late hospital orderly at the Brantford Hospital. Since going on active service he has been on the hospital and Red Cross staff. Elliott has not been heard from for some time, his last address being Sergt. T. Elliott, No. 11317, 4th Batt., 1st Brig., C.E.F. He was a Scot by birth and had served for two years previous to his coming to Canada in the Volunteers. He was a member of Court Scotia, of the Sons of Scotland, well known throughout the city. Enquiries at the home of his brother on Lyons Ave. failed to elucidate the mystery, and though no authentic information is to hand, it is feared in many quarters that the long silence, dating practically from the date of the despatch which announced that a sergeant of the Canadians had been found dead, nailed to a door, would encourage pessimism as to his fate.

WILSON, TO THE MEXICANS

Washington, June 2.—President Wilson's warning to Mexico that the United States cannot present conditions to continue, went forward by telegraph to-day to American agents, who will deliver it to the factional leaders and was at the same time made public at the White House.

The statement, which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States, but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude, expressed in a statement to the American people is as follows:

FOR TWO YEARS

"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the rights of its people and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same objects, they are, nevertheless, unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority defied by those who were expected to support it.

NO NEARER SOLUTION

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first called and she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated, for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens, or for the citizens of other nations resident, and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

"In these circumstances the people and government of the United States cannot indifferently stand by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all, do they desire any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and rights of the people.

Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for any self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will presently hate as much as they fear every man in their country or out of it, who stands between them and their daily bread.

DUTY TO INTERFERE.

"It is time, therefore, that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which, in these extraordinary circumstances, it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done, or felt at liberty to do, lead its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, to return to the constitution of the country so long in abeyance and set up a government in Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform. I, therefore, publicly and very solemnly, call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act together, and to act promptly, for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT IS AT PRESENT ON THE SEAT OF UNEASY NEUTRALITY

Diplomats of Near East Are Working to Bring About an Understanding Between Bulgaria and Russia—Berlin is Alarmed.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 2.—Roumania is now occupying the "seat of uneasy neutrality" lately held by Italy. The diplomats of the near east evidently are working hard to bring about an understanding between Bulgaria and Roumania. Rumors are rife that Roumania is mobilizing an army of 1,000,000 men which is said to be in splendid condition for active service. The German press is showing some indications of anxiety over this situation, and the Frankfurt Zeitung has called for concessions to prevent Roumanian intervention. Vienna has been informed that Germany is pouring out blood and treasure in the struggle and must be listened to and that Austria-Hungary must be prepared to make certain sacrifices to meet the Roumanian demands.

It is significant in the opinion of British observers that three of the opposing leaders in the Hungarian parliament have demanded and have been granted a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph for the statement of opinions which cannot be uttered in parliament itself. The Russians are reported as being heavily reinforced along the River San, but the official accounts on operations at this point continue to be contradictory; the only fact emerging clearly is that no decisive result yet has been gained by either side.

In the western arena of hostilities, nothing of importance has been recorded.

BIG ORDER GIVEN

Binghamton, N.Y., June 2.—An order for half a million pairs of war shoes has been placed with a shoe manufacturing company of this city by the Roumanian Government. It is to be a rush order and the shoes to be constructed in accordance with special specifications. Payment will be made on their delivery at the shipping point.

Breach is Caused by the Socialists in Germany

By Special Wire to the Courier.

LONDON, June 2.—German papers giving full reports of the debate on Saturday in the German Reichstag tell of vigorous demands by the Conservative and National-Liberal leaders for substantial territorial expansion in the event of Germany's victory.

Strong opposition to these sentiments came from the Socialist speakers as a consequence of the violent protest of Dr. Liebknecht, who seems to have returned from the front to participate in this debate. Dr. Liebknecht was subjected to a hostile demonstration, many of the deputies threatening to throw him out of the chamber.

Anti-Socialist deputies during the course of the debate admitted that the day's proceedings revealed an unmistakable breach between the Socialists and other parties.

Belgians Are Shelling German Trenches Heavily

By Special Wire to the Courier.

HAVRE, France, June 2.—The following official statement was issued last night regarding the operations of the Belgian army:

"A fierce artillery duel marked the day of May 31 along the Belgian front. Belgian guns of all calibre massed their fire, blowing up the enemy's trenches and accessory defences at a number of points.

"All the roads beyond the German front are commanded by the Belgians' fire, making it very difficult for the enemy to bring up fresh supplies. The first line of Belgian troops, by a continuous fire, prevented German troops from advancing."

Stewardess is Drowned in Torpedoed Ship

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 2, 2.15 p.m.—The British steamer Saidieh, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Liverpool, was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea. Seven members of the crew, including a stewardess, were drowned. Forty-one survivors were landed to-day at Chatham.

The Saidieh had a crew of 48 Greeks, a British commander and eight passengers of different nationalities. The loss of life was the result of the jamming of davits while one of the boats was being lowered. The occupants of this boat were thrown into the water.

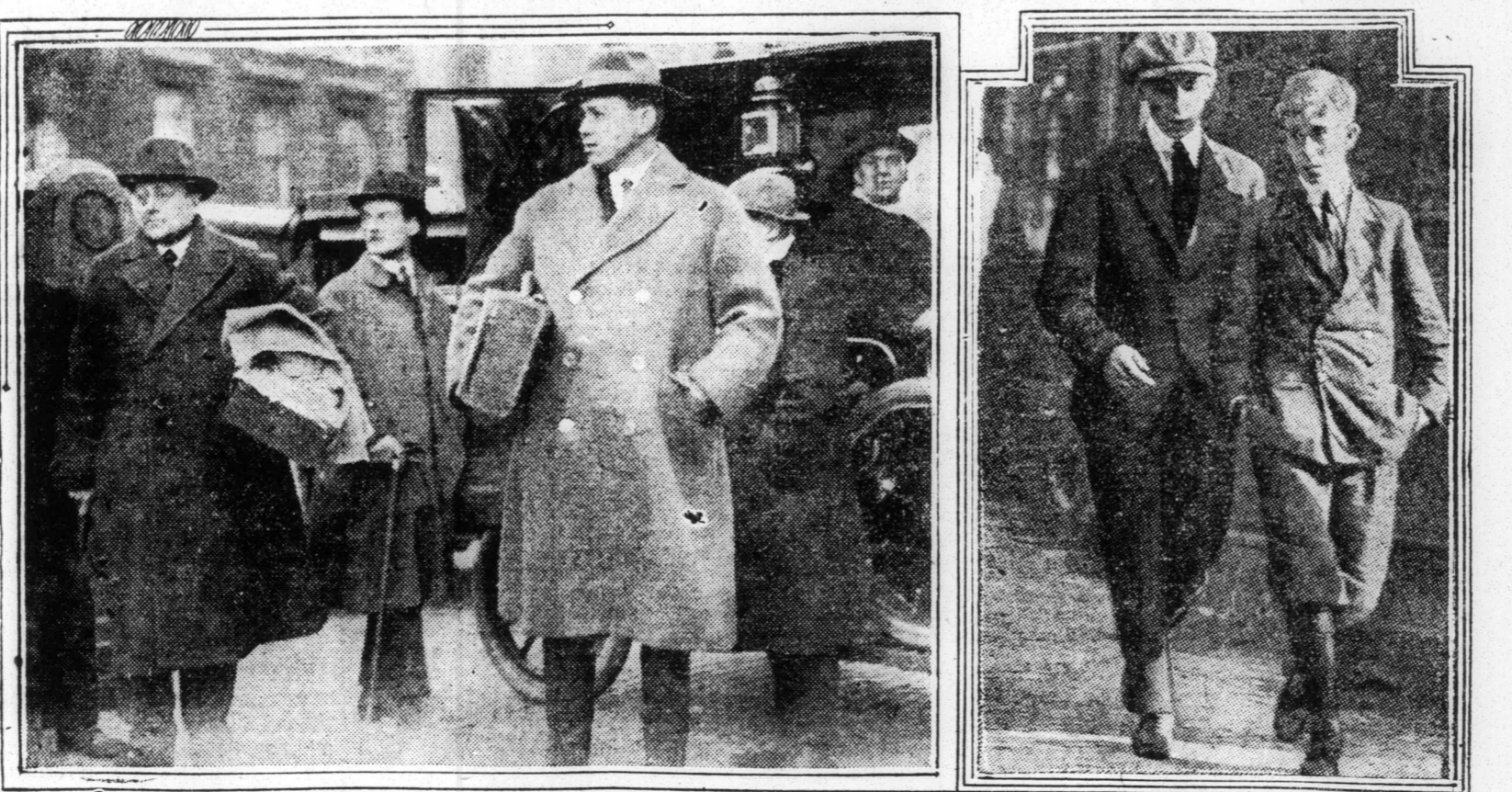
Those in the other boats were picked up by a trawler. They assert that no warning was given before the vessel was torpedoed. It sank fifteen minutes after the explosion.

REBUILDING ALREADY.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies discussed yesterday an appropriation of 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000) for the construction of temporary buildings in towns burned or bombed in sections held by the Germans early in the war, but now clear of the invading forces. One provision of the appropriation bill is that plans for extensions and embellishments prepared by the town authorities must be approved by the state when of permanent character.

SURVIVORS OF THE LUSITANIA LAND IN LONDON AFTER MANY HARDSHIPS.



The two men in the above layout are shown with the little luggage they were fortunate enough to save from the wreckage of the Lusitania. Many of the passengers had all they could do to save themselves, and the greater part of them lost all worldly possessions. The Gardiner boys were the only two saved in a party of nine. They hung on to a lifeboat until picked up by one of the rescue ships.