

THE COURIER
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 Thursday, March 28th, 1918.

THE SITUATION.
 The German first rush has been checked and in addition between the Ancre and the Somme a British counter-attack resulted in the re-taking of Morlaucourt and Chipilly, fierce fighting and it is believed that fierce fighting and it is believed that other ground will be regained as the result of the arrival of more reserves. To-day's despatches indicate that the Huns are now precipitating a second phase of the battle by launching attacks in the north it is believed for the purpose of endeavoring to reach the Channel ports. The new attacks are described as of "extraordinary ferocity." Lieut.-Col. Repington, the noted war critic, points out that it took Hindenburg five days to attain objectives that he had planned to secure in one, and without any doubt he will find it equally hard going in any other direction he may send his tremendous war machine.

Coincident with the activity on the Western front there has come an increase in submarine activity and for last week the official report shows sixteen British vessels of over 1,000 tons sent to the bottom and twelve under that figure. A noticeable feature is that no fewer than nineteen ships were unsuccessfully attacked.
 Despatches from Russia indicate that already recruitment is commencing to crop up among the Ukrainians over high handed German action. Already they have abundant cause to regret their separate peace.

TO REMOVE DUTIES.
 Dr. Clark of Red Deer during yesterday's session of the Dominion House made a strong appeal to the Government for the removal of the duties on farm implements, stating at the same time that he would not be afraid of the result to the farmers of a removal of duties on roadstuffs.

This demand for free implements is especially the voice of the West. The grain growers there are prospering under present conditions, but they think that they could get their tools cheaper with the taxation barriers down. That is a moot problem. Putting binder twine on the free list was going to reduce prices, but it hasn't. Instead Canadian concern after Canadian concern was forced out of business and the monopoly interests across the border took mighty good care to see that charges did not lower. In fact, it is generally well known that they threatened those concerns which did survive with annihilation if they did not accept restricted territory and a dictated price list. The same sort of thing might well happen with regard to implements and thousands of Canadian hands be thrown out of work to the serious menace of the farmers' home market.

Brantford is one of the most important agricultural implement centres in this Dominion is vitally concerned, and Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., speedily voiced his protest in the Commons Chamber with regard to Dr. Clark's proposal. In doing so he rightly said that it was understood that the Union Government was to allow all such questions to remain in abeyance during the war. In any event he urged that if duties were abolished the duty should also be taken off the raw materials entering into the production of implements. The member for Brantford is on sound ground in both essentials and will without any doubt keep a watchful eye on future developments.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF CANNON.
 Col. Henry Waterson, the veteran editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is one of the most forcible writers in the United States. Here is a characteristic article from his pen in a recent issue of that paper:
 "The end of the war is to be wrought not by sword, however clever, but by the sword of the Lord and of Gideon; the terms are to be delivered out of the mouths of cannon; the lazy sons of peace too good to live and too proud to fight will have to put on something more than war paint and feathers before they can be trusted in the final equation to handle results. Down with tommyrot!"
 "There are a few other things to be considered than freedom, justice and respect for the principles of international law." We shall not treat with the Hohenzollern at all

nor with Germany, until Germany is born again. Meanwhile there are scores, many and bloody scores, to settle; the Lusitania and the Sussex; the Belgian horrors, especially the murder of Miss Cavell; the murderous air raids upon London and Paris and the undefended coast towns and hamlets. Even as we have suffered the Hun shall suffer.
 "If we equivocate we are lost. Freedom in the United States requires not only the destruction of autocracy in Germany, but the total annihilation of militarism and the military spirit. If any power is left intact in Germany to make treaty with any other power, we are lost. If all Government in Germany be not blotted out even as the Southern Confederacy in America was blotted out, we are lost. We have fought in vain, and our sacrifices in blood and treasure will go for naught if we make not clean and sure work of it. We must smite the Philistine hip and thigh."
 There are a great many people who feel just as the Colonel does. It has always been the plan of the war lords there to have fighting take place in other lands than their own so that the devastation and the horrors of war shall be spared their own people. Hence the initial rush into Belgium and Northern France. There should be no let up in the work of the Allies until the Fatherland has also been subjected to trials and the people brought to their knees.

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GERMAN

(Continued from page 1)
 armament, which was bearing heavily on the people.
 Prince Lichnowsky maintains it would have been difficult to support Churchill's plan on account of the workmen employed and the technical personnel. The German naval program was settled, and it would have been difficult to alter it. Churchill pointed out that the money spent on great armaments could equally well be used for other purposes. The Prince maintains that the expenditure would have benefited German home industries. But, he repeats, it was possible in spite of the German fleet and without a naval budget to come to an understanding. In that spirit he had carried out his mission from the beginning and had almost succeeded in realizing his program when the war broke out and destroyed everything.
 Discussing the question of trade jealousy, Prince Lichnowsky says it rested on a faulty judgement of circumstances. It is a fact, he says, that Germany's progress as a trading country after the war of 1870 and during the following decades threatened the interests of British trade circles, but the growing inter-change and merchandise with Germany had allowed the desire to mature to preserve good relations with Great Britain's best client and business friend and this gradually suppressed all other thoughts and motives.
 In commercial circles Prince Lichnowsky says he found the greatest good will and the desire for further economic interests in common. No one in England interested himself in Russian, Italian, Austrian or even French diplomatic representatives in spite of their imposing personalities and political successes. Only the German and American ambassadors attracted public attention.

Prince Lichnowsky in order to get in touch with the most important business circles, says he accepted invitations from the Chambers of Commerce in London and Bradford and from chambers in other great cities like Newcastle and Liverpool. He says he had a hearty reception everywhere. Business in Glasgow and Edinburgh also had invited him and he had to promise them.
 Persons who did not understand British conditions and who did not appreciate the value of public dinners and others who disliked his cause, reproached him with having done harm by his speeches. However, contrary, believed his public appearances and discussions of common economic interests contributed considerably towards the improvement of conditions in other circles. Prince had a most amiable reception and enjoyed the cordial good will of the court, society and the government.
 In conclusion Prince Lichnowsky gives his impressions of English society. King George, he describes as very amiable and well meaning with sound understanding and common sense and invariably well disposed toward the German ambassador. Of Foreign Secretary Grey he says:
 "Originating from an old North England family of landowners, Sir Edward joined the left wing of his party and sympathized with the Socialists and pacifists. He can be called a Socialist in ideal sense for he applied his theories even in his private life, which is characterized by great simplicity and unpretentiousness, though he is possessed of considerable means."
 All display is foreign to him. He had a small dwelling in London, but never gave dinners except officially at the Foreign Office on the King's birthday. The week-end he spent regularly in the country like his colleagues, but not at large country houses parties. He lives mostly in his cottage at New Forest. He takes long walks and is passionately fond of nature and ornithology. His simple and upright manner insured the esteem of his opponents who were to be found more easily in his home than in foreign political circles."

Egg-Baking Powder demonstration at G. S. Winter's Grocery finishes on Saturday. Four tins of this powder will be sold for \$1.00 on Saturday, and the recipe book will be given free.

PLENTY OF SEED.
 Okeva, Ont., March 27.—Fred Abraham, chairman of the Garden section of the Canada Food Board, stated to-day that a totally wrong impression exists as to the available supply of vegetable seed for this spring's planting.
 While it is desirable that gardeners should be careful of seed, there will be plenty for all purposes, except in the case of peas.
 Possible due to higher prices, many miscellaneous dealers are not carrying seeds this year.
 Dress-up Easter—shoes complete the dress. Cole's Shoe Co. is the style centre in Brantford for footwear.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MAYOR MACBRIDE

Is Asked to Become Vice President For Brantford and Brant of Hydro Electric Assn.

The following letter is self-explanatory.
 Hydro-Electric Railway Association of Ontario.
 Guelph, March 26, 1918.
 Mayor M. M. MacBride, Brantford, Ont.
 Dear Mr. Mayor,—The matter of organization in connection with our association has been left largely in my hands from the beginning, and until this year, we have not had a man in your district who we felt would take hold of the work in a way it could be taken hold of, so your county has been part of a district in combination with Oxford and Waterloo.
 We would like very much to make Brant and Brantford a separate district with yourself as vice-president and you will be doing a favor to our association and the Hydro movement generally, if you will accept this position.
 Thanking you in anticipation of your acceptance.
 Very truly yours,
 T. J. HANNINGAN, Secretary.
 The Mayor has replied, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the above letter, and expressing his appreciation. The Mayor has also been made vice-president of the association of Canadian Municipalities.

MANY GO ON FARMS

With the closing of public and separate schools and the Collegiate Institute to-day for the Easter holidays, indications are that the number of pupils going upon farm work for the ensuing three months will be far in excess of last year. At the Collegiate, over ninety boys and sixty girls have already volunteered, while thirty or forty more applications are looked for. Fifteen public school pupils have also joined the movement. The test exams, written by those who are leaving school, upon which the boys' respective summer promotion, were completed to-day.

Blood Guilt is Once More Fixed on Foe

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 ing Europe into the war they forced his hands.
 "They delivered an ultimatum to Russia and the next day declared war upon her, although the Russian Emperor had pledged his word, while the negotiations continued not a man should march."
 "We deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement," says the former British ambassador, "and judgment. He cannot feel surprised that the whole civilized world outside Germany attributes to us sole guilt for the war."
 The whole story which he records corroborates this judgment and cannot be reconciled with any other.
 "The first hint of coming trouble which reached him seems to have been von Bethmann-Hollweg's refusal to share his optimism when he visited Wilhelmstrasse early in July, 1914. The Chancellor and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs complained of Russian armament and the latter declared that Russia was everywhere in Germany's way. At the same time he expressed his surprise that the German ambassador at Vienna had been rebuffed because he had counselled moderation towards Serbia. But these mere straws showed the direction of the current."

Must Fight to Oppose Foe Menace

(Continued from Page One)
 cars and announced that the Germans alone would police the city.
 All motor cars, cabs and wagons were commandeered by the Germans who at once began to seize all food stores. This was followed by a proclamation against silent and telephone lines of communication with the German bases were repeatedly cut by the Russians despite warnings by the Germans that all persons doing this would be killed.
 The American says there are about 2,000 German soldiers in Missis and the local population is so antagonistic to that a movement against the invaders is expected. The Germans are said to have very little artillery.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Margaret Garrett's Husband

By JANE PHELPS
 CHAPTER XVI
 Unwelcome Questions
 Tom took me home about eleven o'clock.
 "Bob will be waiting for me," I had said when Elsie urged me not to hurry.
 "Don't be too sure," she returned. "If John Kendall has a book which is so unusual that he wants Bob to read it before deciding upon publishing the last word, then they will have to discuss it."
 "You see Elsie was right!" Tom had teased upon going up stairs with me, and we found everything dark.
 "He'll be along in a few minutes," I answered, not so sure as I pretended. I couldn't help thinking of that other night, when he stayed out with Henry Creedmore until three o'clock. I did hope this was not to be a repetition of that.
 I undressed and found something to read. But as the time passed I realized that Bob was again going to be late. Should I call him up, I knew. I might as well call him, or should I wait and tell him I would not consent to his leaving me in the evening unless he came home at a certain hour with me.
 I decided to wait. The remembrance of what Elsie had said about his going out with his men friends perhaps had something to do with my hesitating to call him. It might embarrass him. I was still a bit afraid of annoying Bob, still a little anxious that he should have no cause to find fault with me.
 It was after one when he came in. "Why didn't you go to bed, Margaret?"
 "Because I prefer sitting up than to lying tossing about in bed."
 "But why not go to sleep when I am out?"
 "I can't! I love you too much to go to sleep until I know you are safely at home."
 "One would think me a baby, instead of a man old enough to know his own mind. I wait come in just as early—perhaps earlier if you will be sensible and go to bed."
 "Now you are annoyed with me, when I am the one who should be cross," I returned.
 "Yes, I am annoyed. I like freedom, the privilege to enjoy my books, my books—and other things. You are altogether too critical, Margaret. Be as domestic as you like, but don't expect me to be continually by your side. You seem lately to stick upon with me."
 "Please don't get angry, Bob! I am only asking what is my due, what belongs to me. You seem to forget that upon me, I depend."
 "I want you to understand just how I feel about it before it becomes a place. At Rochester all the enemy's assaults have been beaten off by our troops, who inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy."
 "Further north, our line was maintained through the earlier part of the day despite great pressure from large hostile forces. Later in the day a fresh German attack developed in this area, with the result that our line was taken back a short distance to a west. Later reports show that our counter-attacks were very successful."
 "The German official communication of last night was significantly received. It says that a slowly progressing battle is being fought, and reports the crossing of the Ancre on Tuesday, while the British war office statement shows that the Germans who had crossed that stream, were thrown back yesterday in counter attacks."
 "The news from the Somme front is really very good. The British having recaptured Morlaucourt, Chipilly and advanced to Proyart."
 "The infantry fighting along the major portion of the British front on the Somme has shown a marked slowing down this morning, indicating that the first phase of the German offensive has been finished. From the southern sector, however, came word that the Germans were still pressing the attack with great fury against the unwavering defence."
 "The enemy has paused in the northern sector, probably to reorganize and bring forward much needed artillery before beginning the second round against the stiffening opposition of the British."
 "Fame for Artillery
 Hard local fighting was still in progress, but the first fury of the German onslaught has spent itself. Several attacks which the Germans pressed on at night, and at night, Sally-la-Sac, where the Germans night gained a footing, the British this morning delivered a smashing counter-attack, which pushed the invaders back, which pushed the spirit of optimism was high along the front to-day."
 "Battle Resumed With Violence
 The British official report tonight reads:
 "The battle was renewed this morning with great violence south and north of the Somme. Intense fighting has taken place during the day from south of Roosters to north of Abbeville."
 "An unsuccessful attempt made by the enemy last night to drive in our line south of the Somme was followed this morning by a series of heavy attacks in the neighborhood of Roosters and to the south of that

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