

THE COURIER
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ONE FINAL EFFORT.
Residents of the city and county have done splendidly during the last few days in the matter of Victory Loan subscriptions, but still more can be accomplished in the last remaining hours.

Up until midnight the great opportunity is open not only to render a great patriotic service, but also to gain personal advantage as well by securing some of the bonds.

Now then, one last final effort all together on behalf of sending the returns from city and county well over the top.

The boys at the front have never once failed in their duty—in this regard even at the cost of life itself. Can anyone of us afford to do less than they, especially when there is no personal danger, but only personal gain involved?

If you have already done something, do still more. If you haven't done anything, see to it that you make every effort even in these last moments to get out of the slacker class.

MANY MATTERS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

Paradoxical as it may sound a war is not finished when it is announced to have been ended. All of history shows that. For instance, it took a very long time indeed before adjustments were finally made after the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo and most people will recall the lengthy work which Kitchener had to do after the Empire had celebrated Victoria Day in the Boer struggle.

As the outcome of such upheavals there is always more or less debris to be cleared away and there is going to be more than ever of this sort of thing in connection with the tragedy just ended. There are the designs of the various defeated races which have hitherto formed the political entities known as Austro-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and the Balkan States are always ready to reach out for more than their share of anything that is going on top of that the street and the menace in Germany is undoubtedly most acute with a strong undercurrent of Bolshevism, which may develop into an over-sweeping flood. When France accepted the terms of Germany in 1793 Alsace and the largest part of Lorraine were not only ceded to the conquerors, but in addition there was a levy of five milliards (a milliard is a thousand millions) and German garrisons were to remain on French soil until all was paid. This they did. In the case of the indemnities to be demanded from Germany a similar course will have to be pursued, but under conditions far more difficult than was the case with the France of the 70's. That country was not depleted in cash and other resources as the Fatherland is to-day, neither did the spectre of threatened famine and anarchy stalk the land. There is Russia also, to be rehabilitated, a Herculean task. Under all the circumstances there is still very much for Allied armies and also the navies to accomplish before the map of Europe can be finally altered.

In domestic matters also the Allied countries have many matters of vital importance to face. It is not going to be the same world as before the war and it may be taken for granted that a number of sweeping changes will be inaugurated. The reconstructive period will likewise prove a time of much strain. With war production industries suddenly checked and with vast numbers of men returning from the front to resume occupations there is certain to be much dislocation. In short it will probably prove an era of very much the same pattern as that which existed during the first twelve months after the commencement of hostilities. As far as Canada is concerned her agricultural implements factories should become exceedingly busy to the replacement of farm implements that over four years of devastation had been gradually worn out. Industries should again become active, industrial goods will have to be produced in vast quantities to supply the broken countries overseas, highways and other kindred enterprises, including ship building, should find employment for vast numbers and in addition the keen competition of Germany will no longer be any such factor as it was formerly in the market of the world. As for the farmer his prices are certain to remain at a firm and remunerative

figure for a long time to come. With wise direction then the usual slump which has taken place after other great wars, should be very largely minimized until there is once more an all round steady state. Certainly this great Dominion with its plentiful resources and possibilities should feel the jolt almost less than any other land.

THE BACK TO THE LAND CRY.
The Courier has previously expressed the opinion that the "back to the land" program for returned soldiers was a more easily written slogan than actual experience might implement. As a matter of fact men who have served their country on the battlefields become part and parcel of a comradeship which cannot be gratified in newly settled districts and for this and other reasons, tilling of the land is not likely to make much of an appeal to them.

Col. Geo. C. Nesmitt, M.D., who has had a large experience among the men on the firing line and the wounded soldiers in the hospitals, likewise does not believe that many of them will settle on the land. He was strongly in favor of land settlement as a solution of the problem, but his experience has led him to believe that a very small proportion of the returned men will take up farms, and gives reasons why he has come to this conclusion. He says: "I spent many an evening in France, in our little mess, discussing the problem of what the men would want to do when they returned, and how they would be absorbed into the life of the community. From what we had seen we came to the conclusion that many of the men who had been working in clerical positions in offices, now that they had a taste of life in the open, and had become rugged would go to the farm in preference to the city. But we have had to reverse that conclusion. We now find that the men, even those who had come from the land, will not go back to the farm when they come home, because, for one reason, they have become more or less gregarious; they have lived together, and men who had lived a lonely life before, they have made strong friendships, and they have come to a different point of view on almost everything."

During the course of a recent talk upon the subject, he concluded: "Economic conditions after the war will play a large part in the absorption of the returned soldiers. Whether competition be great or not, I do not think these men will go on the land unless some means can be provided whereby they can live together and have a community life. I do not think they will consider for one moment going back on those large farms on the prairie."

It will thus be seen that the Colonel not only considers that "back to the land" will fail as an attractive cry for those returned men who have not hitherto been engaged in farm work, but in addition that those who have been agriculturists will seek other fields of opportunity.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Still time to get in on the Victory Loan and not feel lonely.

Just about time to be planning for that Christmas shopping.

The great peace congress of the Allies will assemble at an earlier date than expected because of the threatened troubles in Europe. Then the real troubles of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollern outfits should also commence if justice is done.

Ottawa thinks that the ex-Kaiser may be interested in the ownership of lands in Canada valued at millions and owned by a German-American syndicate. If so confiscation should be the immediate order.

It is finally announced that the erstwhile heir to the German throne has followed the example of his and

MUST SAVE MEAT.

Famous St. Bernard Dogs Have Been Killed.
All but one of the famous St. Bernard dogs kept by the monks of that ancient monastery in the Alps have been killed. Shortage of meat caused by the war led to this massacre.

The St. Bernard dog is of historical renown. It connects the valleys of the Rhone and the Dora Baltea. It was supposed by Roman legends thousands of years ago, to be a lapdog of the past, serving the purpose of the modern day dog of mercenaries. Napoleon crossed the Alps at this point in 1800.

The great monastery was built in the middle of the 16th century. It was a relief to the soldiers and travellers who were surprised by snowdrifts while crossing the pass. The St. Bernard dogs were used to find the frozen victims of the storms. It is known that a dog was specially trained for this work of relief and carried the first aid to the injured in a little basket attached to their collars. These dogs reached thousands of lives, being many of whom were of historical prominence. And for the first time in the history of this famous monastery the dogs had to be slaughtered for want of food.

Another time a report of this sort would create profound interest in Paris, but at present the human race is thinking of its own necessities and cares, less about dog heroes, living more or less of a dog's life, on the surface of the sea.

To-day the people of France are restricted in the consumption of food in the matter of such dog hero or four is used and eaten. There are three meatless days, and to prevent anyone buying meat in advance the rule restricts purchases to 200 grams of meat on a day preceding a meatless day.

The sale of meat is prohibited on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. In hotels and restaurants no guest is entitled to more than 100 grams of meat as part of a meal Tuesday. This restriction is aimed at hoarding. Even slaughter houses are entirely closed the meatless days. Thus the attempt is made to prevent as far as possible any violation of the rule. Of course any attempt at enforcing restrictions of this sort in the provinces would be needless. French peasants eat little meat, once or twice a week at the most, if at all.

The average Englishman consumes much more meat. England had three meatless days a week, applied to restaurants and similar dining-rooms, beginning in the summer of 1917. However, these meatless days were abolished, the order taking effect May 17 this year. In place of the former restriction a meat card was issued. This card entitles the holder to a certain amount of meat which he may buy four specified days of the week. Englishmen are consuming about double the amount of meat eaten by the same number of Frenchmen.

French soldiers in medals, the more remarkable as it accompanied by a similar and much more drastic restriction in the consumption of bread. The "Bread Card," beyond a certain time, "a gentleman who wears a decoration and orders an extra portion of bread." Bread has been the staff of life for the French people.

Still France is in a better position than adjacent countries. Meat is very scarce and costly in Belgium. In Antwerp one has to pay 30 francs for a pound of meat, and 30 francs for a pound of bacon. In Liege near Antwerp a butter paid 72 francs for a two-year-old steer. Cows are sold for 5,000 and goats for 500 francs.

At Val de Travers, Switzerland, two hundred and thirty of the Government having violated the price of rationing rule regulating the price of calves. The butchers were fined 1,600 francs each and will have to pay the cost of the trial, while fifteen farmers to whom the butchers had paid more than the maximum price allowed, were acquitted by the jury.

In the course of proceedings in the court it was shown that an army officer of the Commissary Department in buying cattle for the army had also paid more than the maximum price permitted. Now the state's attorney is going to prosecute the army officer for the same offence for which the two butchers were found guilty.

In Vienna meat rations for hotels, dining-rooms and boarding houses were cut 20 per cent, beginning July 1. Even meat supplied for hospitals was reduced to 70 per cent. The cost had increased prices.

War Surpluses.

The greatest auction sale in the world is now being prepared. The vendors are the British Government, the articles of sale varying from blankets to typewriters, from sand-ladders to motor cars.

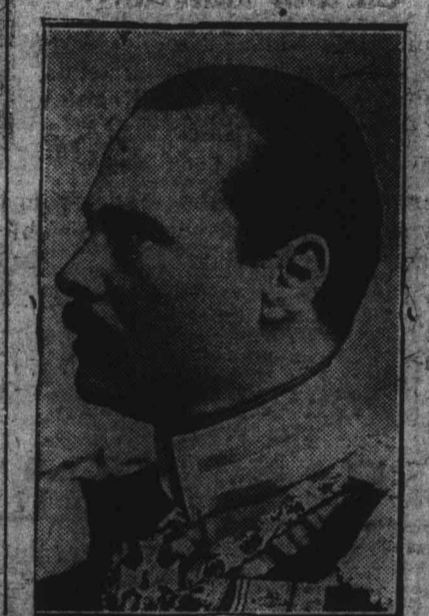
The preliminary catalogue of surplus stores which will be available for disposal as soon as peace is declared is now available. Do you wish to buy a railway motor-omnibus, an airplane, a machine, a tank, or merely some everyday article such as a bicycle or a lawn-mower? You will find it in the catalogue, and when the goods will be disposed of is not yet decided, but the catalogues are being prepared in greater detail and will shortly be available. This is the greatest sale in the world.

The Dignified Brigadier.
London railway stations have afforded some amusing sights during these last few years, but none quite so remarkable as that seen on the August holiday. Dignified brigadier in full uniform, accompanied by some war-worn subalterns who had a "We would not have missed it for anything" look about them, was a brigadier-general in service late, decorated, gold-braided, gold-trimmed, his own luggage on a hand truck from the arrival platform to the station yard, in the evident hope, poor man, of finding a taxi.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

By Courier Leased Wire. Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Today's Casualty list follows:

- INFANTRY
DIED—F. J. Pottle, Hamilton; W. Laimner, Bismarck.
- WOUNDED—C. C. Ritchie, Peterborough; J. J. McLaughlin, Goderich; P. H. King, Galt; G. M. Evans, Owen Sound; H. H. Dennis, Chatham; S. B. Kelly, Guelph; G. E. Nilton, F. C. Ollen, Caistor Centre.
- ILL—E. D. Branch, St. Asazelle; J. Bette, Walkerton.
- ARTILLERY
WOUNDED—W. R. McFadden, not stated; H. H. Murdy, London; L. W. Dudge, Dunnville.
- CYCLIST CORPS
WOUNDED—R. F. Struthers, Sarina.
- MOUNTED RIFLES
WOUNDED—Lieut. N. E. McDonald, Owen Sound.
- CAVALRY
ILL—W. L. Bell, Port Stanley; ENGINEERS
DIED—D. F. Fisher, Hamilton; MACHINER
WOUNDED—T. Miller, Owen Sound.
- GASSED—G. C. Miller, Winona; ILL—J. M. Williams, Windsor.
- SERVICES
DIED—A. L. Jacques, London; G. Brander, Wallaceburg; RAILWAY TROOPS
DIED—N. G. Rosenberger, Kitchener; A. Rbdow, Elmira.



GRAND DUKE OF HESSE
Who is reported to have been placed under arrest.

SPAIN CELEBRATES.
By Courier Leased Wire. London, Nov. 15.—Enthusiastic manifestations are taking place throughout Spain in celebration of the triumph of the Allies, according to advices from Madrid. Victory meetings are being held everywhere and the king and government have sent telegrams of congratulations to the heads of all the Allied Governments.

The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Friday night gave a reception in honor of Allied diplomatic representatives in Madrid.

SMALLEST U.S. HOTEL.
The smallest hotel in the United States—and it is also a post office—is at North Mountain, Utah, a one-room log cabin in a lonely village 7,600 feet above sea level.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED

By Courier Leased Wire. Bern, Nov. 16.—The Czechoslovak republic was proclaimed yesterday by the National Assembly and the election of Prof. T. G. Masaryk as President was ratified, according to an official dispatch from Prague.

Your Problems Solved

By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D. (All rights reserved.)
Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, married, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. In personal answer is required, enclose a five-cent stamp. Answers will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only, or use a pseudonym.

The Trinity—A Theological Student asks: "What is the explanation of the Trinity?" Theologians speak of this subject as a profound mystery, but really it has ceased to be a mystery to me. Christians do not believe in three Gods, but in one, but that there are three personal manifestations of God. God dwelt in Jesus, so that he had the power of God in performing his divine mission. Hence we believe in Christ's Deity. The Holy Spirit which Jesus sent to the earth is the Spirit of Jesus, and therefore we truthfully say that the Holy Spirit is God.

"An Anxious Mother" with four boys and two daughters to support wants my advice. I can only answer your question here in general, but I send a full answer by mail. Your shoulders will be made strong enough to bear the burden placed upon them, so cheer up and say, "Be gone dull care." I do not know what work you are capable of. Do the thing which comes next to your mind and that will bring you to something else, if the first should prove not to be your right calling. If you speak as well as you write you could make a lot of money as a specialty saleslady.

To The Editor of The Courier

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 12, 1918.
Dear Sir,—At a recent meeting of the Civil Servants of Brantford held in the Post Office, a resolution of appreciation and thanks was passed for the influence you used on their behalf with your editorials, relative to the historical of October 8th, 1918. I have much pleasure in commending same to you.
Signed on behalf of the Civil Servants,
G. T. Strickland,
Secretary pro tem.

TRY TO DODGE OBLIGATION.

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Nov. 15.—British newspapers comment on the fact that considerable anxiety is being displayed by the German capitalist classes in efforts to evade the war charges facing their country. The wealthier Germans are said to be transferring large amounts of money to neutral countries. The result of this policy, it is pointed out, would naturally be to shift the burden of the war onto the shoulders of the poorer classes. The Times and other London papers declare that the Allied Governments will not allow slackery of this sort to interfere with any rightful demands which they may make upon German resources. This is declared to be realized by financiers in neutral countries, who look upon the manoeuvres of the German capitalists with suspicion.

FREE PUZZLE PRIZE \$4500.00

In Cash has been Given Away FREE also hundreds of Merchandise Prizes \$200.00 more IN CASH will be Given Away as follows

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash. 2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash
3rd Prize, \$25.00 in Cash. 4th Prize, \$20.00 in Cash
5th to 7th Prizes—Each \$10.00 in Cash
TOGETHER WITH MANY MERCHANDISE PRIZES

Herewith will be found the picture of a vessel which has been dropped at sea on a pile of shells. At first glance the Albatross and the Explorer appear to be all there is in the picture, but by careful study the faces of several soldiers will be seen. There are 7 in all. Can you find them? It is no easy task but patience and endurance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. May have done this will be shown by the names and addresses which we will send you. If you find the faces mark each one with an X, cut out the picture and send it to the Editor with a list of names of which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these names clearly and neatly, as in case of ties both writing and names will be considered in this contest.

This may take up a little of your time but a TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS IN cash and many merchandise prizes are given away. It is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write your name and address on the words "I have found all the faces and marked them."

WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO SPEND ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IN ORDER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST

Send your answer at once to: GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 46 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, MONTREAL, CAN.

MONEY SAVED

Those who are wise do not spend their money for unnecessary things, but save in order to provide for the future. The surest way to save is to have a Savings Account.

The Royal Loan and Savings Co. accepts deposits of one dollar and upwards.

38-40 Market Street

Vocalion

In hundreds of homes to-day the Vocalion is bringing transforming influence of great music. This wonderful new phonograph should be introduced into your life its beauty, its inspiration of exquisite art. In the perfection of its powers beyond any phonograph you have ever heard, the Vocalion is a great modern musical instrument—soon to be a necessity in every home.

T.J. BARTON & SON
105 COLBORNE ST.

Lend

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CHILD...
ATTEN...
LEFT F...
THE MA...
LAST DA...
BICYCL...
KITH AN...
POLICE...
MA...
CHILD...
Regul...
Specia...
Wome...
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\$5.90...
Misses...
Regul...
Specia...
Youth...
Sizes...