

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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TWO CENTS

U. S. TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST ENEMY SUBS

British Advance on Western Front Continues Still Unabated

U. S. to Supply Her Allies With Food, Clothing and Munitions

Important Position North of Vimy Ridge Falls to British

Will Wage War on U-Boats and Break Down Blockade

HUN BARBARITY WORSE THAN THAT OF INDIANS

Full and Adequate Reparation For Atrocities Committed Some Day to be Exact

By Courier Leased Wire.
Paris, April 12.—Jules Cambon, general secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs, referring to the report of United States Ambassador Sharp concerning German depredations in French villages abandoned during the recent retreat, said yesterday that the savagery had reached an extent of barbarity exceeding that of wild Indians.

The population had not only been made slaves, but badly treated slaves, he declared, and the offense was of such a grievous nature as to be beyond the possibility of reparation through any convention of indemnity, and would eventually have to be dealt with by some means which would adequately measure its enormity. He felt that America's influence would be exerted to hold Germany to very strict accountability.

London, April 12.—Reuters Amsterdam correspondent sends the following despatch received there from Vienna: "The transfer of the Polish volunteer corps to the Polish army occurred Wednesday at Warsaw. An army order issued by Emperor Charles to the volunteers was read. It said:

"May you prove yourselves worthy of the great time when the Polish Empire, the bulwark of accidental religion and civilization, arose to a new life. Win fresh laurels around the glorious Polish eagle. May the Holy Virgin of Czestochowa protect you in all dangers."

BATTLE NEWS FROM WEST SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY

Statements of British Victories Concealed as Much as Possible; Battle of Arras Made Little of

By Courier Leased Wire.
Copenhagen, April 12.—The battle of Arras, in the opinion of the German press, is an event of local importance, insignificant, it is true, but already brought to a standstill and not affecting in any degree the strategic situation. It is interpreted by general consent as part of the plan of the Anglo-French command, foiled in its intentions of delivering a shattering blow on the Somme front, to roll up the new Hindenburg line by assaults on both flanks, at seasons and Arras.

But hatterupt sure already described as failures, despite regrettable losses in men and probably guns. The British official reports are given scanty notice, and are printed in inconspicuous type without headlines. The censorship authorities are evidently assured that the reading public generally accept the German version and that confidence in Field Marshal von Hindenburg is unimpaired.

An interview between the Field Marshal and a Spanish correspondent is given prominence by the German press, and shares headline honors with the battle of Arras. In this interview von Hindenburg avows his confidence in the firmness of the German fronts on the west and east and expresses a conviction that the submarine campaign will not fail. It has had an effect on public opinion, where the Field Marshal still bulks large as a confidence-inspiring hero. The interview was evidently intended to counteract any feeling of discouragement at the growing dimensions of what the Vorwaerts terms "a world league for the destruction of Germany."

Weather Bulletin
Toronto, April 12.—The small disturbance which was over Superior yesterday has passed southeastward across the Great Lakes and an area of high pressure from the north is now spreading over Ontario, accompanied by cooler weather.

Forecast: Fresh north-easterly winds, fair and cooler. Friday—Northerly winds and somewhat colder.

Unable to Send an Active Fighting Contingent to the Front, Entente's New Ally Will Strike a Vital Blow at Undersea Menace of Hun

By Courier Leased Wire
Washington, April 12.—A campaign of colossal proportions to break down the German submarine blockade and keep the Entente plentifully supplied with food, clothing and munitions has been determined upon by President Wilson and his advisers as the United States' first physical stroke against her enemy.

Unable now to send an army into the trenches, the President believes the United States can do an even greater service in the cause against Germany by providing a great armada of merchantmen to invalidate the undersea campaign about which have been rallied the fading hopes of Prussian conquest. For weeks officials have been at work on such a plan, but not until to-day was it revealed on how great a scale the task had been projected, or how great importance was attached to it in the Administration's general war program.

Virtually every detail has now been completed, and by fall the campaign itself will be in full swing.

Quickly built, light wooden ships of 2,000 tons and upward are to make up the fleet of merchantmen, and to insure maximum construction, the shipping board has enlisted the country's entire shipbuilding facilities. Upwards of a hundred private plants on all the coasts will help, giving the board's orders precedence over every other class of work except the most urgent naval construction. For the first year production is expected to reach an average of three ships a day. Already lumber interests have given assurances of an adequate supply of timber at reasonable prices, engine manufacturers have pledged their co-operation too, and all the necessary machinery for the vessels can be assembled as fast as they can be turned out at the yards. At more than one plant new ways are already under construction to take care of the government building orders.

The question of labor, however, is giving officials some concern and a call may be issued appealing for patriotic co-operation by laborers to insure that the campaign against the submarine begin at the earliest possible moment. The shipping board estimates that 150,000 men will be needed to work all the plants to capacity and to complete the building program in the time determined on.

This total is nearly ten times the number of laborers now employed in building merchant craft throughout the country. The American Federation of Labor already is co-operating and motion picture companies are planning to display pictures of

shipbuilding operations as part of the campaign for labor recruits. Major-General George W. Gosbell, builder of the Panama canal, has been selected to supervise this construction program, which is expected to involve within the next year a total tonnage of three million tons.

The first of the vessels are to be ready in about six months, and during the year following, the number of ships is expected to pass 1,000. Such a number, officials believe, constantly augmented in the months that follow, will render it absolutely impossible for Germany to maintain her blockade with any degree of effectiveness.

In their calculations, the President and the shipping board have had the advice of allied naval authorities and have computed carefully the ability of German U-boats to cope with large numbers of merchantmen. They are convinced that by building ships of only 2,000 or 3,000 tons, and forcing Germany to pay with a torpedo for each one sent to the bottom, the United States soon can exhaust the resources of the submarine fleet for operating far from its base. The German resources can be still further dissipated by routing the American merchantmen through hundreds of ocean lanes to scores of European ports.

GRAIN EXPROPRIATED
By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 12.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuters says the provisional government has ordered all reserves of the 1916 harvest of corn and cereals fit for fodder, placed at the disposal of the state. The entire reserves of the 1917 harvest, except that required for seed and the needs of the peasants, has also been expropriated.

BRITISH TAKE POSITIONS IN ENEMY LINES

Important Points North of Vimy Captured From the Foe
PRISONERS ARE TAKEN
And Teuton Counter Attacks Repulsed

By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 12.—I p.m.—The British captured early this morning two important positions in the enemy's lines north of the Vimy ridge and are now astride of the River Souchez, according to an official statement issued by the war office. A number of prisoners were taken, the statement says the weather is wet and stormy.

Two German counter-attacks on Vimy ridge were broken up last night with heavy losses to the attackers.
The statement follows: "The weather continues wet and stormy. Early this morning we attacked and captured two important positions in the enemy's lines north of Vimy ridge, astride the River Souchez. A number of prisoners were taken by us."
"During the night two hostile attacks upon our new positions on the northern end of Vimy ridge were driven off by our machine gun fire with heavy German losses. Some progress has been made south of the River Scarpe."

SWEDEN TO ACT
By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 12.—Austro-Hungarian interests in Great Britain have been taken over by the Swedish minister.
To-night—Acres of Diamonds—To-night.

LLOYD GEORGE IN AGREEMENT WITH KAISER

Believes Prussia Will Be a Democracy After War as Kaiser Promised

By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 12.—Addressing the American Luncheon Club to-day Premier Lloyd George said the advent of the United States into the war had given the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict, which was a struggle against military autocracy.
The Premier said he was not surprised that the United States had taken time to make up her mind as to the character of the struggle of the great wars in Europe in the past had been waged for dynasty aggrandisement and conquest.

Early in the war, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the United States did not comprehend what had been endured in Europe for years from the military caste in Prussia. Saying, but that Emperor William had promised it would be after the war, he added: "I think the Kaiser is right."

The luncheon, held to celebrate the entrance of the United States into the war brought together the most distinguished gathering in the history of the club. The guests included Chancellor Bonar Law, Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord Reading, General Smuts, Lord Dunsley, Lord Bryce, Walter Hume Lonz, the Italian Ambassador, Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla, and the Cuban minister, Garcia y Velez.

Premier Lloyd George, the guest of honor, delivered the principal speech after a brief introduction by Ambassador Page. The Premier received a tremendous ovation when he entered the room. Toasts were drunk to President Wilson and King George.

Casualties From City

Mr. R. C. Draper, 63 Mohawk street, this morning received a cablegram announcing that his son, Pte. R. C. Draper, formerly of the 125th, was seriously ill in France, following the amputation of one leg. Pte. Draper was a member of D company of the 125th, and went from England to the front with the first draft from the battalion.

He has many friends who will be very sorry to hear the news, and who will sincerely hope that the young hero may rally from the shock of the amputation.
Gunner Lahey
Mr. W. Lahey of the C. P. R. here received word yesterday that his son Gunner Charles Lahey of the 54th Battery was wounded on March 28. The Battery left England only on March 20, and so it is evident that it was sent at once to the firing line and has apparently played a prominent part in the recent fighting. The many friends of Gunner Lahey in the city will unite in hoping that his injuries will not prove of a serious nature.

British Gain Still in Egypt

By Courier Leased Wire.
Cairo, Egypt, April 12.—via London.—The British are continuing their successes in the vicinity of Gaza, Palestine. Their mounted forces have occupied Turkish territory to a depth of 15 miles, consolidating strong positions menacing Gaza and making many prisoners. The losses of the Turks around Gaza are estimated at 8,000, while the British dead, according to the reports received, were less than 400. One hundred and ninety British are missing, mostly members of small parties which became isolated in the fog after penetrating the town of Gaza.

FOOD SITUATION IS ACUTE IN GERMANY

Events From the Various Theatres of War Oershadowed by Shortage of Supplies; New Food Regulations Looked Forward to

By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 12.—The food situation is dominating all other considerations in Germany, according to The Berlin Vorwaerts says:

"Notwithstanding all the big events the new food regulations which are to be introduced on April 15 form the exclusive subject of discussion in the most considerable circles of the population. The nearer the fateful day approaches, the greater becomes the tension. A diminution in the bread ration forms a serious difficulty for the entire population and causes great pre-occupation."

RATIONS REDUCED.
Some weeks ago the German newspapers announced that the bread ration would be reduced by one fourth beginning April 15, owing to the scarcity of wheat. It was stated that the potato ration would be continued at five pounds weekly and that 250 grammes weekly would be added to the meat ration. Surprise and consternation were expressed by the press over this prospect and The Berlin Volks-Zeitung declared that it would mean that for many the limits of the bearable would be exceeded. The bread reduction was ordered, it was stated, as a necessary step to ensure the lasting of the present stocks until the next harvest.

GERMANY VIEWS COMING OF NEW FOES WITH EQUANIMITY

WAR MINISTER.
By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 12.—Field Marshal von Scheleier, chief of the war control department, has been appointed temporary minister of war for Austria-Hungary, according to a Vienna despatch to the Central News by way of Amsterdam. Field Marshal von Scheleier succeeds General von Krobatin, who recently resigned.

FRENCH DROVE GERMANS OUT OF TRENCHES

Attack Delivered Also on New Front Below St. Quentin
ENEMY DRIVEN BACK
And Important Positions Fall to French

By Courier Leased Wire.
Paris, April 12.—Noon.—In an attack last night on the new front below St. Quentin, between Coucy and Quincy Basse, the French drove back the Germans to the southwestern edge of the upper Coucy forest, capturing several important positions, the war office announces. In the Champagne the Germans were ejected from trenches east of Saignes.

The statement follows: "Between the Somme and the Oise artillery fighting continued with violence during the night, especially in the region of Urville. "South of the Oise our troops, after artillery preparation, attacked the German positions east of the line from Coucy la Ville, to Quincy Basse. After a spirited engagement we forced back the enemy as far as the southwestern edge of the upper Coucy forest. Several important positions of support fell into our hands notwithstanding the resistance of enemy, who left a number of dead on the ground, and prisoners in our hands."

EXIT THE HUNS
By Courier Leased Wire.
Peking, April 12.—Twenty German consuls and their families left Shanghai to-day on a Dutch steamer. They will proceed by way of San Francisco to Germany.
President Irigoyen had a two hours' conference with the minister of war to-day. It is reported that the class of 1895 is to be called.
To-night—Acres of Diamonds—To-night.

American Army Held Up to Ridicule by Major Morant; Others Join the Anti-German World League

By Courier Leased Wire.
Amsterdam, via London, April 12.—The American army is held up to ridicule by Major Morant, writing in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, who jeers at the idea that the United States can give any effective military aid to the allies. Major Morant says: "Is No Danger"

"The American army is no danger to Germany. The Civil War cost half a million lives because neither side had a trained army. Now Wilson, forgetful of history, is trying the same thing, but it will be shown once more that the braggadocio of his countrymen is in inverse ratio to their fighting value. Major Morant concludes with a sneer at "boddy American war material," concerning which, he says, the Russians could tell a tale.

Anti-Hun World League
The Vorwaerts says ironically that it is now considered good form to join the anti-German world league. The Socialist organ declares that Brazil, Peru and Chile, professing to be preparing to fight for humanity and civilization, are really instigated by their material dependence on New York, London and Paris, and the ease with which rich German transatlantic communities can be attacked. It urges, however, that "as the fruits of many decades of pioneer work are at stake," the menace should not be minimized. "The world league is becoming grotesque in size," it concludes. "Goliath versus David!"

The Kreuze Zeitung says: "Thirteen hundred millions of the world's inhabitants are fighting seventy million Germans. Let the rest of the earth come as well, we will beat them all."

Trenches Taken by the British

By Courier Leased Wire.
London, April 12.—About 1,000 yards of trenches south of Farbus Wood in the region southeast of Vimy were captured by the British this morning. Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from the front. A hill southeast of Wancourt also was captured.
The British yesterday took eleven additional guns in the

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