

GENERAL LESSARD AT THE FRONT

Is Now in France, the Guest of the Commander-in-Chief.

DECORATIONS GIVEN TO CANADIANS

Canadian Artillery Does Good Work Against the Enemy.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has received the following communication from the Canadian General Representative in France:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, Feb. 27.—(Via London)—In connection with the successful minor operations carried out by our 28th Northwest and 29th Vancouver Battalions, on the night of January 31, the following officers and men have been awarded decorations: Distinguished Service Order—Captain A. H. Jukes, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Staff-Captain in the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade; Capt. D. E. McIntyre, 28th Battalion, Military Cross—Lieut. N. E. O'Brien and L. A. Wilmot, 29th Battalion, Distinguished Conduct Medal—Lance-Serj. G. S. Andrews, 28th Battalion and Lance-Serj. Kirkland of the 29th Battalion. The Military Cross has also been awarded to Lieut. B. O. Hooper, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Lance-Serj. L. Jackson and Lance-Corp. J. Hutchison, all three of our 19th Western Ontario Battalion, for a daring reconnaissance of the enemy trenches on the night of Jan. 25.

On Thursday, Feb. 17, a day quiet beyond the average on the Canadian front, two Canadian Generals were wounded. Both officers had come unscathed through the heavy fighting of 1915 as regimental commanders.

ing of 1915 as regimental commanders. In the morning while engaged in inspecting the front defences of his command, Brig-General A. S. MacDonnell, D.S.O., was shot through the shoulder by some German sniper. At dusk Brig-Gen. R. G. E. Leckie, C.M.G., had almost completed a tour of his lines when he was struck in the thigh by a bullet fired at long range, and probably at random from a fixed rifle. This is the first instance of Canadian Generals being wounded in the present war. Both Generals are reported to be doing well.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.
A heavy snowstorm occurred on February 22 and 23, but from February 16 to 21 the weather was generally fine and clear. Throughout this period there was great activity in the air. German aviators displayed an increasing disposition to drop bombs on the towns and villages in our area, as well as on our defensive works.

SERGT. COCKERILL KILLED.
One of these raids occurred about noon, when the streets were filled with the civilian population returning from church. A number of casualties resulted, the majority being women and children. Sergt. J. Cockerill of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who had done excellent work as a draughtsman and clerk on our corps staff, was unfortunately killed on this occasion.

Our aviators were active in meeting and driving off hostile machines and the fire of our anti-aircraft and machine guns forced many of the enemy planes to retire over their own lines.

Early in the morning of February 20, a Zeppelin was heard over our area, but no bombs were dropped.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH AIRMEN.
On February 21st, fifteen British planes flew over our line on a raid against hostile lines of communications. The raid was successful, and all machines returned safely an hour and a half later.

Hostile artillery fire was somewhat heavier than usual, and concentrated more particularly on various sections of our lines. The shooting of our artillery continued most effective. Direct hits were obtained on several enemy machine gun emplacements and other works.

demolished an important enemy post and severely damaged one of the enemy barriers.

On February 20, another strong point was destroyed by the combined fire of our 8th Howitzer Field Artillery Brigade, and 40th Field Artillery Brigade, forty direct hits being obtained.

The activity of enemy working parties continued, but our artillery and machine guns repeatedly forced them to disperse. Hostile rifle fire was brisk throughout the period, and the increased alertness of the enemy was maintained.

PATROLS VERY BUSY
Active patrolling of our front has been constantly carried on. A few enemy patrols were encountered. Early on the morning of Feb. 16th a patrol of our 14th Montreal Battalion, consisting of Corp. E. A. Mott and Scouts Deyer and Williams, discovered a small hostile patrol endeavoring to approach our wire. One of the hostiles was killed, and the remainder of the patrol retreated.

On the same night another German patrol of six men was discovered close to the wire of our 8th Infantry Brigade, and driven off by machine gun fire.

The following night two scouts of our 2nd Infantry Brigade observed a patrol of four Germans crawling along about sixty yards from our wire. Our scouts opened fire, and the hostile patrol retreated.

On the front of our 7th Brigade scouts of the Princess Pats encountered and drove back a hostile patrol, wounding one of the enemy.

A patrol of our 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, occupied an enemy listening post endeavoring to reach this point. The following night a patrol of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, visited the scene of the encounter and brought down five German cylindrical grenades and two heavy knobbyknives of a novel type.

Lance-Corporals Withers and Labine of the Royal Canadian Regiment discovered a trip wire, placed by the enemy near our entanglements.

NEARLY HALF ARE DESTITUTE.
Of the 7,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium, Mr. Wolcott said 3,000,000 are virtually destitute and drawing daily one meal consisting of the equivalent of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. He added: "Depots for the distribution are only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people, so a long queue of hungry people extends into the street for a block or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat against the discomfort of stormy days."

LINE UP IN RAIN.
"I have seen thousands of people lined up in snow or rain, and personally waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women and children sometimes still standing in line, but later homes cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterwards that they got the meal they missed."

"There is another stratum of society just above the poorer, working people, which is only partially destitute, but even these must swallow their pride and stand in line every day for the supplementary ration. Most of them are mothers and fathers, who have children only partly nourished."

"Picture the mental condition of people without work for more than a half, daily face to face with the possibility of starvation, cut off from communication with the outside world by armed cordons of a conquering foreign army."

THE PINK BULLETINS.
"In every Belgian city fortnightly bulletin boards are placarded with a bright pink paper German affiche, on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from a year to a life time for offences against the German rule."

Mr. Wolcott said the percentage of indigents was greater in northern France than in Belgium because of the lack of native supplies. The most destitute in France and Belgium, he said, were reduced to one suit of clothes.

The commission, in accordance with its policy, is anticipating the wants of the population and purposes buying cloth by the natives for fall wear. The children of northern France have suffered badly for the want of clothing and particularly of shoes. The report concludes:

FOOD AND CLOTHING NEEDED
"The conclusion I have arrived at and am going with a perfectly open mind to report to the Rockefeller Foundation is that the connection with Mr Hoover's organization, is that the need is great both for food and clothing in Belgium and northern France. There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food were stopped."

"The need will continue great for many months after peace is declared. Factories have been stripped of their machinery. There is a complete stagnation of industry. It will take months to re-habilitate these industries and to start the wheels again. I have reported to the Rockefeller foundation that I am much impressed by the efficiency of the commission for relief, but whatever was given for relief in Belgium should be given to this organization without restrictions. If relief on a large scale is undertaken for other destitute countries like Poland and Serbia that relief should be undertaken by or through this commission."

CLOTHING AND FOOD NEEDED

Over Three Million People Utterly Destitute in Belgium.

LINE UP IN RAIN FOR FOOD

Complete Stagnation of Industry—Factories Are Idle.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Feb. 28.—There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food into Belgium were stopped.

"In Northern France, the percentage of indigent people is even greater than that in Belgium, because there are virtually no native supplies."

"The clothing situation in Belgium and Northern France demands very serious consideration. Unless the work of providing clothing is kept up at a regular rate, there will be very serious suffering in the fall."

The foregoing conclusions are those of Frederick C. Wolcott, who spent three weeks in Belgium and Northern France, investigating for the Rockefeller foundation the work of the relief commission of which Herbert C. Hoover is the head. Mr. Wolcott, in his report, says he is greatly impressed by the efficiency of the relief work, and he recommends that France be entrusted to the Association Mr. Wolcott said to the Associated Press:

"If any who cavil at the sending of relief supplies into Belgium could only visit Belgium and see personally the plight of the suffering people, they would come back as eager for the continuance of the work as I am."

NEARLY HALF ARE DESTITUTE.
Of the 7,000,000 inhabitants in Belgium, Mr. Wolcott said 3,000,000 are virtually destitute and drawing daily one meal consisting of the equivalent of three thick slices of bread and a pint of soup. He added:

Depots for the distribution are only large enough to accommodate between thirty and fifty people, so a long queue of hungry people extends into the street for a block or more. Most of those who wait are so poor that they have no protection in the shape of an umbrella or a thick coat against the discomfort of stormy days.

LINE UP IN RAIN.
"I have seen thousands of people lined up in snow or rain, and personally waiting for bread and soup. I have returned to the distributing stations at the end of the day and have found men, women and children sometimes still standing in line, but later homes cold, wet and miserable. It was not until eighteen weary hours afterwards that they got the meal they missed."

"There is another stratum of society just above the poorer, working people, which is only partially destitute, but even these must swallow their pride and stand in line every day for the supplementary ration. Most of them are mothers and fathers, who have children only partly nourished."

"Picture the mental condition of people without work for more than a half, daily face to face with the possibility of starvation, cut off from communication with the outside world by armed cordons of a conquering foreign army."

THE PINK BULLETINS.
"In every Belgian city fortnightly bulletin boards are placarded with a bright pink paper German affiche, on which the Belgians can read the names of their fellow countrymen and women who have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from a year to a life time for offences against the German rule."

Mr. Wolcott said the percentage of indigents was greater in northern France than in Belgium because of the lack of native supplies. The most destitute in France and Belgium, he said, were reduced to one suit of clothes.

The commission, in accordance with its policy, is anticipating the wants of the population and purposes buying cloth by the natives for fall wear. The children of northern France have suffered badly for the want of clothing and particularly of shoes. The report concludes:

FOOD AND CLOTHING NEEDED
"The conclusion I have arrived at and am going with a perfectly open mind to report to the Rockefeller Foundation is that the connection with Mr Hoover's organization, is that the need is great both for food and clothing in Belgium and northern France. There would be wholesale starvation within three or four weeks if the importation of food were stopped."

"The need will continue great for many months after peace is declared. Factories have been stripped of their machinery. There is a complete stagnation of industry. It will take months to re-habilitate these industries and to start the wheels again. I have reported to the Rockefeller foundation that I am much impressed by the efficiency of the commission for relief, but whatever was given for relief in Belgium should be given to this organization without restrictions. If relief on a large scale is undertaken for other destitute countries like Poland and Serbia that relief should be undertaken by or through this commission."

THE GERMAN SPIES AT WORK



A powerful scene in "The White Feather," the famous British secret service drama, which plays a return engagement at the Grand on Tuesday evening, Feb. 28th. Vira Rial, as Mrs. Sanderson; John Burckell as Fitz; Louise Muldeur as Pauline Schroeder.

Grand Trunk Railway

Table with columns for 'MAIN LINE EAST', 'BRANTFORD & HAMILTON Electric Railway', and 'T. H. & B. Railway'. It lists various train routes, departure times, and arrival times for different stations.

Lake Erie & Northern Ry.

Table with columns for 'SOUTH BOUND' and 'NORTH BOUND'. It lists train routes and schedules for the Lake Erie & Northern Railway.

ARE YOU GOING WEST THIS SPRING?

If so, bear in mind that the Canadian Pacific Railway offers the finest possible equipment and exceptional ally good train services operating through Standard and Tourist Sleepers, also Dining Cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver, via one of the most picturesque routes in the world.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Help to Make Her Dream Come True. SHE is one of some Three Million Belgians who, since they refused to sell their honor to Germany, have lived on the brink of starvation.

Belgian Relief Fund

provided by voluntary contributions and administered with wonderful economy and efficiency by a neutral Commission. Absolutely none of the supplies go to Germans, and most of the food taken into the country is paid for by Belgians who have still a little money. But to feed those who cannot pay, nearly \$2,500,000 a month is needed!

They face a winter of necessity, while we are living in plenty. The Fund needs regular weekly or monthly contributions rather than larger but spasmodic gifts. Let us plan to deny ourselves, if necessary—share with our needy Allies—and help to save their lives.

Send your contributions to Local or Provincial Committees or to the Central Executive Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

\$2.50 KEEPS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

Cheques to be made payable to "THE TREASURER, BELGIAN RELIEF FUND 59 S. Peter Street, Montreal, or to local committees."

Prof. Riethdorf Says He Was Driven Away

London, Ont., Feb. 27.—Prof. F. W. Riethdorf, the former German officer, who addressed hundreds of patriotic meetings throughout Ontario, writes to the London Advertiser from Scranton, Pa., saying that he has left Canada, and that he was practically driven out of the country because of the objection of certain Canadian politicians to his activities among their constituents. He declares that he has in his possession a letter written by a Canadian public man to a German-American friend in which apology is offered for the writer's apparent loyalty in Canada. He announces his intention of making this letter public later.

Good Tools

Our Stock of These Includes Calipers, Steel Rules, Hand Drills, Combination Squares, Feeler Gauges, Thread Gauges, Wire Gauges, Depth Gauges, Hack Saws, Diamond Wheel Dressers, Diamond Drills.

HOWIE & FEELY

Next to New Post Office

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In THE MATTER of the Estate of Charles E. Amy, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims of any nature against the estate of Charles E. Amy, late of the Township of Burford, in the County of Brant, Yeoman, deceased, are required to present same, together with proof thereof, to the undersigned solicitors, Messrs. Kestel, Frederick Harrison and James H. Lamb, at their office, 59 St. Peter Street, Brantford, Ontario, on or before the 15th day of March, 1916, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Help to Make Her Dream Come True. SHE is one of some Three Million Belgians who, since they refused to sell their honor to Germany, have lived on the brink of starvation.

Belgian Relief Fund

provided by voluntary contributions and administered with wonderful economy and efficiency by a neutral Commission. Absolutely none of the supplies go to Germans, and most of the food taken into the country is paid for by Belgians who have still a little money. But to feed those who cannot pay, nearly \$2,500,000 a month is needed!

They face a winter of necessity, while we are living in plenty. The Fund needs regular weekly or monthly contributions rather than larger but spasmodic gifts. Let us plan to deny ourselves, if necessary—share with our needy Allies—and help to save their lives.

Send your contributions to Local or Provincial Committees or to the Central Executive Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

\$2.50 KEEPS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

Cheques to be made payable to "THE TREASURER, BELGIAN RELIEF FUND 59 S. Peter Street, Montreal, or to local committees."

Advertisement for Wrigley's Spearmint and Doublemint Chewing Gum. It features illustrations of children's faces and the product packaging. Text includes: "Smiles bright—teeth white with WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOR and WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT". It also promotes a "newest jingle book—28 pages in colors?" and provides contact information for Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd.

Old S

The Hunter Year—August

Vienna, Feb. of the Association enna taxidermis intended for the just been delivered of a white cat 8th, 1913, by Ferdinand, with his wife, the I The fact recals the Austrian A hunter who kills dies within a y On the day dual couple y bach in the S roundings of Alpine beauty, forests and gro habitat of gr



THE WHI

The eagerly gagement of is announced. There remains this play or realistic as a a ins are leadi its charm not sented than in will improve v public appreci en with lon White Feather many reasons to have seen, satisfying, the characters fias the credulity almost cries doubtful if a b been seen on Brown's perfor secret service revelation. caricare Engl have no othe take things e general unisa mightly clever ably assisted by irascible M.P. recruit; Stapl man spy; Joz aldine Beck; Olive Temple Louise Mulde roeder; and V son. And as will again co- operative par WINN

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Help to Make Her Dream Come True. SHE is one of some Three Million Belgians who, since they refused to sell their honor to Germany, have lived on the brink of starvation.

Belgian Relief Fund

provided by voluntary contributions and administered with wonderful economy and efficiency by a neutral Commission. Absolutely none of the supplies go to Germans, and most of the food taken into the country is paid for by Belgians who have still a little money. But to feed those who cannot pay, nearly \$2,500,000 a month is needed!

They face a winter of necessity, while we are living in plenty. The Fund needs regular weekly or monthly contributions rather than larger but spasmodic gifts. Let us plan to deny ourselves, if necessary—share with our needy Allies—and help to save their lives.

Send your contributions to Local or Provincial Committees or to the Central Executive Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

\$2.50 KEEPS A BELGIAN FAMILY A MONTH

Cheques to be made payable to "THE TREASURER, BELGIAN RELIEF FUND 59 S. Peter Street, Montreal, or to local committees."