

AMUSEMENTS

MON., DEC. 28

FAVORITE ACTOR-SINGER KE O'HARA... KE O'HARA'S LATEST COMEDY SUCCESS... 'K'S ROMANCE'... 'You and I'... 'Kilmarney'...

DEC. 31

PLAY EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

THE MERRY WIDOW... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

EVERY MARY - MIS' HAZY... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

THEATRE

Special Holiday Bill

MARKED AND MANZIE... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

11 People-11... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

ay at the County Fair... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

tra Added Attraction... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

2nd Episode of... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

Thrilling Photo Drama... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

APOLLO... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

XPAS... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

ROPEAN WAR... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

PICTURES... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

ADRIANOPE... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

COMEDIES-2... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

Spencer-New Songs... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

ng your Xmas Friends... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

APOLLO... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

onial Theatre... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

and Tues. Program... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

AND WAR PICTURES... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

Specialty... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

the Latest War Scenes... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

only war pictures actually... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

ken on the battlefield... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

Personal Program Features... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

THE JUNGLE MASTER... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

Thrilling Animal Drama... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

ELSIE'S UNCLE... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

Mysterious and Comedy... 'The Merry Widow'... 'The Merry Widow'...

WASHINGTON ASTOR OVER PROTEST MADE TO GREAT BRITAIN

It is Claimed That United States Traffic on the High Seas is Being Seriously Interfered With by the Activity of the British Fleet.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Wilson, referring to holding up and searching American vessels, said: 'Another important question is raised by Germany's disposition not to recognize longer American consuls in the conquered Belgian territory, who are accredited to the Belgian government. The President pointed out that many protests previously had been sent in specific cases, and that if the contention of the American Government were correct, as he was firmly convinced it was, plans for the interdiction ultimately would have to be met by Great Britain. Supplementary to previous protests, the new note, President Wilson explained, represented fully the position of the United States, saying that so far as they were concerned, there was really no debate on the point raised, because England herself in previous wars had taken exactly the American position. The President was asked to communicate sent to Great Britain was the result of the recent gathering of Pan-American diplomats here. He said it was not, but that the position of the United States would apply to any neutral, and that the contentions advanced were not peculiar to this country. The President added that the note of protest was not based on any treaty between the United States and Great Britain, but in generally accepted principle of international law. Publication of the substance of the American note this morning created widespread interest in the capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Official Washington awaited with much interest the outcome of the expected conference in London to-day between Ambassador Page and Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, for the presentation of a long note from the United States Government, insisting that the legitimate commerce of this country should not be unduly molested by the British fleet. The communication prepared by President Wilson and his advisers in the state department, reached London to-day and was regarded here as the strongest representation on the subject of commerce made by the United States to any belligerent since the outbreak of war.

CLOSING MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL—MAYOR REVIEWS SPLENDID WORK OF YEAR

Public Utilities of Brantford Are Proving Prosperous—Hydro Doing Well, and Street Railway is Paying Its Own Way.

The City Council of 1914 had a pleasant, peaceful demise last night. It was a harmonious wind up to a harmonious year, and the record of the council was duly praised by the aldermen themselves. All were in a happy frame of mind, but there was some uncertainty, as always precedes elections, as to who would come back and who wouldn't. That there will be several of last year's council withdrawn, seems assured, although some of those mentioned as retiring could be plainly noticed when it came to the last night as having a desire to continue.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the session last night was the announcement from the Mayor that every committee on the council kept within its appropriation during the year and the deficit which was provided for in the finance committee, which no citizen would regret. The usual honorariums were granted to the Water Commissioners and the Mayor. Chairman John Fair received \$400, as he had a particularly heavy year, and A. G. Montgomery received \$350. When the vote was passed to the Mayor, Ald. Ward took the chair, and on motion of Ald. Hollinrake and Ald. Robinson the sums of \$50 as Mayor and \$30 as Water Commissioner were voted unanimously to Hsi Worship. The honorarium was the same as voted last year. In this connection

Britain Tightens Up For the Expected Aero Raid Which the Germans May Make on London

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Dec. 29.—British observers of the progress of the war point this morning to the admission in the Austrian official announcements, that Russia is once more master of the passes in the Carpathian mountains, and that the troops along the entire Austrian front from the Biala river to a point northeast of the Dukla Pass seem to be falling back. This means the withdrawal of virtually all the forces which swept across the mountains to form the extreme right in the concerted Austro-German attack on the Russian armies, and it marks another surprising reversal of form on the part of the Austrian soldiers, whose battle fortunes since the outbreak of hostilities have been conspicuously erratic. Elsewhere in the eastern arena of the war little change has been recorded, while on the western front the slow and tenacious trench warfare goes on uninterrupted with only very slight gains on either side. The British press concedes the importance of the trenches near Hellebeke, south of Ypres, which have been taken by the Germans, and points out that the strategic value of these positions has been emphasized recently in a despatch from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent. They command an important crossing of the river Leys, to which the Germans have been holding tenaciously. The taking of these trenches gives them a stronger foothold. The fear of a Zeppelin raid over London, which recently has become less subdued, has been replaced by the possibility of a raid by German aeroplanes. The comparative ease with which English airmen reached Cuxhaven has driven home the idea that a retaliatory visit would not present any greater difficulty. All the machinery to meet air invaders has been heightened up. The official warning as to the best steps to circumvent danger, heretofore issued only in coast towns, is now circulated in London.

PREMIER BORDEN ADDRESSES THE WINNIPEG CANADIAN CLUB

Our Duty Will be Measured Only by the Need Was the Cryptic Message Delivered—Empire's War is Canada's War to the Very Last—Inspiring and Eloquent Speech.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] WINNIPEG, Man. Dec. 29.—"What remains to be done shall be limited only by the need," was the slogan coined by Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of the Dominion, in a speech delivered this afternoon before the Winnipeg Canadian Club to express the attitude of the government in the future in regard to the war. Sir Robert, after referring to the unanimity of Canada in supporting the mother country in the conflict, pointed out that in this dominion, confronted as we are with peaceful tasks, that tax to the fullest extent our energies in the development of our vast territory, and in the upbuilding of a great free nation on the northern half of this continent, it is almost impossible to realize a conception which regards the waging of a war as justifiable, desirable and even a necessary means of national progress and development. Continuing the prime minister remarked: "On three recognized occasions during the past ten years, Germany has brought Europe to the verge of actual conflict. On two of these occasions she imposed her will upon Europe, but on the third Great Britain stood firmly resolute and Germany receded. The events of 1911 have never been forgotten and there is reason to believe that but for the commanding influence and untiring efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the war which broke out in 1914 would have been forced upon Europe during the previous years. I have spoken of three years, but as was once said to me, by a statesman of great experience in the foreign office, 'the international kettle is always on the verge of boiling, although the people know nothing of it until the steam begins to escape,' when the secrets of diplomatic records come to be fully disclosed, I do not doubt that in each of the past ten years German aggressiveness will be found to have made war imminent or at least probable. 'Not only here but in the British Isles, military preparation has been imperfect because development has proceeded along the paths of peace. The instinct of the British people is against militarism and great standing armies are not viewed with favor. But in the British Isles and in the self-governing dominions alone, there are at least sixty million people, a population nearly equal to that of Germany. Our preparation for the struggle was insignificant compared with that of Germany; let us not forget that our resources are insignificant compared with those of this empire. There are many things which count besides armed forces in the field. In the organization of modern war all the national resources must be reckoned with. Consider those of Canada, which even during the coming year can supply food products to an almost unlimited extent. 'The unity of purpose inspiring the British dominions and their participation in this war upon so vast a scale has amazed the Prussian war lords. Also it has shattered their confident belief that the military resources of those dominions were entirely negligible. There is but one way to deal effectively with the Prussian gospel of force and violence and the Prussian ideal of absolutism. It must be smashed utterly and completely. The sooner that is accomplished, the better for the German people and for all the nations. Canada joins wholeheartedly in that great task. What remains to be done shall be limited only by the need.' 'The effect of the war upon the status of the British overseas dominions and their relation to the control of the empire foreign and imperial policy was touched upon most suggestively by Sir Robert Borden. He said: 'It is within the bounds of probability that the four free nations of the overseas dominions will have put the fighting line 250,000 men if this war should continue for another year. That result, or even the results which have already been obtained, must mark a great epoch in the history of inter-imperial relations. There are those within sound of my voice who will see the overseas dominions surpass in wealth and population the British Isles; there are children playing in your streets who may see General Borden, the expedition clear across the North Sea and into the very heart of Germany's best defended coast line, was a most brilliant and daring achievement. It puts the Hartlepool bombardment in the shade as a sheer feat of arms. It also appears to have been free from the

CUXHAVEN RAID SHOWS IMPOTENCE OF GERMAN NAVY ALL BOTTLED UP

Not One British Ship Was Lost and All Returned Home—Damage Inflicted Was Great—What Will Happen Next is Question.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A cable to the Herald from London this morning says: 'The British raid on Cuxhaven, on Christmas Day, when a squadron of seven light cruisers, destroyers and submarines slipped past the German mine fields and attacked the big naval base, has given rise to further demands on the fleet. Writers in the newspapers yesterday were asking why, if Cuxhaven can be successfully attacked, cannot a similar raid be made on Heligoland itself or Wilhelmshaven, or even on the Kiel canal. ALL RETURNED. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A London cable to the Herald this morning says: 'Every cruiser, destroyer and submarine engaged in the naval and air raid on Cuxhaven, returned to its base safely, but there is no news of the missing aviator, Flight Commander Hewlett, whose apparent loss is greatly deplored. He was extremely popular and had the novel distinction of being the only aviator of the world who had been taught to fly by his mother. The Daily Sketch publishes the report that Commander Hewlett is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans. According to the account in the Sketch, Commander Hewlett's machine was damaged by shell fire and came down in the sea. When last seen a German torpedo boat was approaching him. NEW YORK COMMENT. NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The Tribune this morning says, editorially: 'The British raid upon Cuxhaven was altogether the most modern piece of fighting the war has produced. Zeppelins attacked the coast, the submarines attacked the forts and the most serious aerial engagement of the war occupied the sky. The submarines took only a secondary part in this "War of the Worlds." As a whole, the expedition clear across the North Sea and into the very heart of Germany's best defended coast line, was a most brilliant and daring achievement. It puts the Hartlepool bombardment in the shade as a sheer feat of arms. It also appears to have been free from the

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Dec. 29.—The French official statement on the progress of the war, given out this afternoon, refers to comparatively minor French successes, and mentions violent bombardment of certain French positions by German artillery. The French have occupied a village in Belgium; they have gained ground in Argonne, and they are investing Steinbach, in upper Alsace. The text of the communication follows: 'In Belgium, the village of St. Georges has been occupied by our troops who have established themselves in this location.

TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS WERE LIVELY—FRAME-UP ALLEGED FOR SELECTION OF NEW WARDEN

Hudson Jennings Asks for Usual Second Term As Reeve but is Opposed by M. E. Harris—Speeches Were Full of Ginger.

The County Court House was crowded to its capacity yesterday, when Township Clerk Smith presided for the purpose of receiving nominations for the composition of the Township Council for the ensuing year. Great interest was shown and it proved to some extent the keenness of the township and its municipal government. Many had hoped for a general acclamation, eliminating the cost of an election, but acclamation was not predestined, and the result is that the present campaign will be one of the hottest of many years. With only one exception, every seat in the council is contested. For the Reeve, there are three candidates. For the first Deputy, there are two contestants. Rupert Greenwood gets the only seat by acclamation, of second deputy reeve, while fighting for the position of Township Councillors, there are to be found four nominees. For five seats there are ten candidates. For the Reeve of Township, Morgan Ernest Harris makes a bold bid, and stepping out from the ruck, declares his policy one of economy. Then James Young is put forward to these two, it is to be found the last year, Hudson Jennings, who asks re-election on past merits. According to rule, he is due to another term of office. FOR FIRST DEPUTY. Uzziel Kendrick, as a hard and fast business man, put forward upon his reputation, is contesting for the first deputy, with Arthur McCann, a

What Thoughts the Germans Had For the People on Christmas Day

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Christmas number of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which reached London last night, contains a symposium of opinion from commanders of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in reply to the question: "With what thoughts and wishes should the people and the army celebrate Christmas?" The replies are: "The Crown Prince—Keep cool and stick to it. 'The Crown Prince of Bavaria—Not words and wishes, but will and deeds. 'Field Marshal von Hindenburg—May the spirit of unity, love and loyalty to the emperor and the empire, of fear of God, of conscientious fulfilment of duty and of the cherishing of all ideals, remain forever to our people as the most precious heritage from these great days of struggle. There is but one way to deal effectively with the Prussian gospel of force and violence and the Prussian ideal of absolutism. It must be smashed ultimately victory over all the enemies of the Fatherland be, as wishes the sentiments wherewith the German people all their armies approach the Christmas of 1914. Archduke Frederick of Austria—Strength lies in the whole-hearted cooperation of all. 'General Frank of the Austrian Army—Always looking ahead and trusting in God, we must and will win. 'General Conrad Von Hotzendorf—late chief of the Austrian Staff—Unselfish and loyal we will obtain our common object. We owe this above all, to those who, in this fierce struggle, have given their lives in heroic devotion to duty, trusting finally in our ultimate victory."

The Blow Will Be Struck When the Time Becomes Opportune

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Dec. 29.—Lieut.-Col. Rousset devotes a long editorial in the Liberté to an analysis of the situation created by the extraordinary complex system of entrenchments on both sides. He retunes the argument often put forward that neither the Germans nor the allies can hope now for a decisive change in the near future. "On the contrary," he says, "very soon we shall be in a position to take the initiative. The enemy run to earth both in the east and west will be forced to abandon his present tactics. Then a battle on Napoleonic principles will prove as decisive as it

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(Continued on Page 3)