THE COURIER

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Thursday, Feb. 7th, 1918

THE SITUATION.

Our neighbors have suffered their first transport loss, in connection with the sending of troops to France on behalf of the Allies. The Tuscania, although under escort of British war ships, met her death blow off the Irish coast, but surrounding help was immediately available, and it is satisfactory to know that of over 2,000 troops on board, all were saved but some 300. The Hun recently made the threat that vessels carrying U. S. soldiers would be a special mark for the "U" boats and there will no doubt be great rejoicing in the Fatherland over the catastrophe, but it will simply still further nerve the determination of our neighbors on behalf of the great cause. Canada will mourn with her cousins across the line over those who have been lost.

General Maurice, Chief Director of military operations, after a visit to the front, says in his weekly report that he found the Germans stronger numerically on the Western front than at any previous time, but that their forces still do not equal the Franco-British. Under such circumstances he does not think that "the situation need at present cause any great anxiety."

After a desperate battle in Finland, the Government forces defeated the Finnish Rd Guard and Bolshoviki troops. It is related that in Russia, machine guns are necessary on all trains in order to prevent the soldiers from looting the cars, and that peasants are hoarding food because they will not accept depreciated money in exchange.

The official report for last week shows ten British vessels sunk of over 1,600 tons and five under that figure. This is about the same as for previous week.

It has been decided in the Old Land to reduce the meat, sugar and tea rations of the home forces.

British naval forces bombarded the marine yards at Ostend, and inflicted much damage.

French machines bombed the German city of Saarbrucke. They were attacked by enemy airplanes and brought down three of them without loss to themselves. On the Western front the British brought down five German planes and drove four others down out of control. Four British machines are missing.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

This is one of the strong companies of Canada and the report of the year's operations, as published elsewhere in this issue, discloses the fact that despite so many present factors which the average individual might consider as opposed to life insurance business, the expansion during the past twelve months has been the most marked in the entire history of the concern. This it should be remembered is in face of highly increased cost of living, the Victory Loan, the many calls for contributions to patriotic causes, and the depletion among the ranks of young men who have gone to the front.

The new business issued amounted to 10,251 policies for $20,124,563, and allowing for discontinued policies, the net increase in the business in force was $13,865,318—that is, the permanent increase in the volume of business was equal to 69 per cent. of the new business issued. This shows clearly how stable the business of the Mutual is and to how small an extent the business has suffered form lapsation.

It is well known that the interest realizable on mortgage investments is generally much higher than that which government bonds yield, nevertheless the policy of the Mutual Life in advancing its money to the government at a moderate rate of interest will commend itself to all their policyholders and the general public. The company has no less than four and a quarter millions invested in Canadian government war bonds.

The Mutual Life of Canada is now half way through the fourth year of the war and in spite of the financial strain inseparable from present conditions this institution has held steadily on its way increasingly prosperous The total business in force Dec. 31st amounted to $123,510,899 During the year nearly half a million dollars were distributed in death claims to the families of deceased soldiers who had been insured in the company.

Altogether the showing is one with regard to which the management and the policy-holders have every reason for the greatest satisfaction.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

The Courier is in receipt from Washington of the report of the Provost Marshal-General with reference to the results of the first draft under the Selective Service Act of 1917. Returns made by the local Draft Boards show that with the exception of a few widely scattered and practically negligible communities, the public has cordially and loyally supported the boards in their work of raising an army for Uncle Sam. Willingness on the part of young men of draft age to serve was generally applauded, say the boards, while false or exaggerated claims for exemption or discharge brought upon the claimants the contempt of their neighbors.

So pronounced was the effect of this attitude on the part of the public that in some communities, the privilege of exemption or discharge was generally waived by the registrants.

It is also gratifying to find that a pronounced majority of the boards reported that but few unfounded claims for exemption or discharge were filed, and that exaggeration in the statement of claims was not serious.

The filing of an honest claim for exemption or discharge does not mean, of course, that the claimant is unwilling to serve his country. In dependency cases, it means, ordinarily, that the claimant feels it to be his duty to stay at home and support his family until the supply of men without dependents is exhausted. In "necessary industry" cases it means that the claimant or his employer feels that he is of greater service to his country, for the time being, at least, in his civil occupation.

Of 3,082,949 persons called, 1,560,570, or just about 50 per cent., made a claim of exemption or discharge on the ground of dependency, alienage, discharged vocation, religious objection, or employment in necessary industry. Of the claims filed, 1,215,049, or 78 per cent., were granted.

Strange to say Kentucky, where just about every male person is supposed to be a Colonel, showed the highest percentage of claims for exemption or discharge, while the record for the lowest percentage went to Montana.

Of the exemption and discharge claims granted, 859,150 were based on the ground of dependency. In other words of 100 men discharged by the boards, 74 were released because there were persons dependent upon them for support.

The figures also show that Congress was wise in making dependency, rather than marriage alone, a ground of discharge, for 163,115 married men were accepted in the first draft, most of whom would have been lost to the army if married men, as a class, had been exempt.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Stupendous is the only word which can be used with reference to the activities of the Bible Society during these war times. That much untold good, results, cannot be questioned, for the greatest of all books, with its message of life eternal, brings hope and comfort to millions of the human family. To the soldiers especially the distribution has proved a source of incalculable aid. The local society is well officered, and is deserving of the hearty support of citizens.

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Washington and Ottawa are getting together with a view to adopting daylight saving over the whole of this continent. The suggestion is to turn all clocks in Canada and the States back one hour, either in May or June. The method has previously been tried locally in Brantford and other Dominion centres, but the difficulty was that with trains and post offices and other services on standard time, together with other places, the thing did not jibe very well. With general observance, the move will prove an excellent thing.

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A difference of 54 degrees within a few hours, is certainly going some.

PRISONERS EMPLOYED

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, Feb. 5—(via Reuter's Ottawa agency)—In the House of Lords, Lord Newton stated that out of fifty thousand prisoners of war in the United Kingdom, 41,000 were employed mostly on work such as road making under the Admiralty and war office. There were 4,200 employed in agriculture, in which 4,000 more who were shortly expected from France, would also be employed. The remainder consisted of Officers and men unfit to work and men entitled to exchange and repatriation under the recent agreement. There were also 29,000 civilians interned of whom about 2,000 were out on license to engage in work chiefly agricultural.

Great bargains on Friday. Neill Shoe Co.

BONSPIEL AT PARIS

Western Colts Curling Tournament—Toll Roads Question.

Paris, Feb. 5.—(From our own correspondent)—The Western Colts Bonspiel is being played off here today and to-morrow. The first round this afternoon and evening resulted as follows:

First Round—St. Mary's—Wm Huther 10, Wm Lavelle 9; Plattesville—O. Prangley 15, W. Hall 14.

2nd Round—Paris—J. R. Inksater 17, George Gourley 12; St. Thomas.—Dr. Smith 7, W. McWilliams 15.

The game is still proceeding.

The London Club won from the London Thistles by default.

At a special meeting of the ratepayers held in the Council Chamber last evening, to discuss the purchasing of the Paris toll road, the following resolution was moved by Dr. Dunton and seconded by Chas. McCausland:

"That this meeting of ratepayers fully approves of the Town of Paris contributing an amount not over $1,500 towards the purchase price of the Brantford and Paris and Cockshutt toll roads."

Deputy-Reeve Greenwood of Brantford Township, chairman of the roads committee, was the first speaker, and gave a resume of that committee's work in connection with the purchase of the toll roads. The committee had interviewed the different municipalities as to how they felt in regard to buying the roads, and all had expressed their approval of the proposition. Brant County had the extreme honor of having two toll roads, the only county having two. Last year's Brantford Council was unanimous in its approval of the scheme, and had appointed a committee to work with them. There has been a government inspection of the Cockshutt road to ascertain whether it could come into the scheme of good roads. There had also been some dickering as to prices to be paid for the roads. The optional price on the Brantford road was $8,000, which expires on March 1st, and on the Cockshutt Road $35,000, but it was thought the latter road may be purchased for less. As both roads will eventually be included in the county system, the government will contribute 40 per cent., the City of Brantford 33 per cent., Paris 41.2 per cent., Township of Tuscarora 41.2 per cent. and the county 18 per cent. So that the cost of Paris would be about $1,485.

Reeve Scace of Brantford Township, Warden Pitts, Ald. Walker and Dr. Dunton also endorsed the movement.

Mayor C. B. Robinson presided.

Following is the rainfall and temperature for the month of January:

Highest temperature on 12th—30 degrees; lowest temperature, on 19th—14 deg., mean max. temperature—20 deg., mean min. temperature—3 degrees. Snow on 12 days, 31.25 inches. Ice on Smith's Creek dam 26 inches thick.

The masquerade ball held last evening in the Fire Hall, under the auspices of the Maple Leaf Patriotic Club was a decided success in every way. The following received prizes for the best costumes: Ladies' 1st, Spanish Girl, Mrs. F. Howells; 2nd, Sweet Caporal, Mrs. Cross; Gent's. 1st, Cowboy, W. R. Brockbank; 2nd Clown, Mr. Williams.

Mayor C. B. Robinson and Mr. F. Smoke were the judges.

PARIS CLASSES HAVE CLOSED

Successful Domestic Science and Agricultural Courses Finished.

Both the Domestic Science and Agricultural classes held in Paris have closed within the past two weeks. About twenty young women and twenty young men attended their respective classes. Miss A. Scott of Nottawa and Messrs. R. Schuyler and R. Bryden had charge of the work. The work with both class, which was supplemented with lectures, was made as practical as possible. In addition to the regular, the assistance of several outside speakers was obtained who discussed subjects of which they were making a specialty.

At the close of the Domestic Science class a social evening and public speaking contest was held. In all, five of the young women and thirteen young men took part in the public speaking. The winners were young women, in order of standing —Miss Rosalind Sharp, Miss Edith Gurney and Miss Alice Elmes. Young men—Wilfred Gurney, Louis Foulds and Arthur Martin. A good musical program was also provided.

In the boys' class, so far as possible, two visits were made per week to neighboring stock farms for stock judging work. A mock auction sale was also held on January 30th at the barns of R. J. McCormick. A trip was made to Toronto, where the class visited the Union Stock Yards, Swifts Packing House, City Dairy and the Parliament Buildings.

On the closing day the class accepted the challenge of the Preston class to an inter-class debate and hockey match, the debaters representing Paris being Wilfred Gurney and Arthur Martin. Fortune smiled and the Paris class won both the hockey match and debate. On returning home, prizes for the term work were represented as follows:

Public Speaking term work—Arthur Martin, Wilfred Gurney.

Best Kept Notes—Horace Sharp, Raymond Wall.

Stock Judging Term Work—Horace Sharp, Louis Foulds, John Nunan.

Mock Auction Sale—Arthur Martin, Robert Pottruff, Louis Foulds.

These classes will be held next winter in some other centre of the county, where satisfactory arrangements can be made. If any group of people are specially interested, they should correspond with

R. SCHUYLER,
Dept. of Agriculture, Paris.

LOCAL FUEL

(Continued from Page One.)

used for the purpose of bringing supplies to tohe several cities.

6. To compel dealers to keep their telephones in operation during regular business hours. Such hours to be fixed by controller.

7. To determine when Sunday labor shall be necessary, and to fix a reasonable compensation over the regular week day for such labor.

8. To regulate the price from time to time in order to insure the dealer a legitimate profit on shipments, and to protect the public against exhorbitant prices.

9. To fix penalties for any infraction of the several rules, said penalties to be determined by the Government Fuel Controller, and to be applicable to the dealer, driver, customer or such other person as may fail to observe the said rules. A copy of the said rules to be posted in the office of each dealer, in the local controller's office and in the public post office of each municipality.

10. To require the Collector of Customs in each municipality to supply the local fuel controller with a record of all coal cars manifested through his office. This information to be used for the purpose of ascertaining quantities of coal available.

11. To require the railway authorities to place cars in such places as the local controller may determine.

12. To enter on any premises and to examine any fuel supply that may be there.

It is a source of extreme regret that we are compelled to recommend such drastic legislation, but the experience of the past two weeks has clearly demonstrated that we have not been able to get the necessary co-operation on the part of either the dealers or the public.

Those of our citizens who were willing to co-operate were compelled to suffer in consequence of the abuses of the others. In this connection our inventory furnishes the evidence of many cases of repeating. This abuse can only be prevented by legal authority.

In justice to the Wilson Coal Co., W. J. Mullaney, and the Standard Coal Co., it is only fair to say that, so far as my knowledge goes, these firms adhered to the former civic system so far as it was possible, and I believe could have been depended upon to co-operate, provided all the dealers would have shown a like spirit.

In connection with the civic wood supply, I regret that this has been allowed to become exhausted. This matter was placed in the hands of the buildings and grounds committee and at the request of the chairman, Ald. Bragg, was to remain with that committee until next Monday the 11th inst.

Possibly there has been some misunderstanding, but in any event the situation is such that additional wood must be procured at once. This is no time for petty differences. It is a duty we owe to those we represent to see that there is an adequate supply for all requirements, and I hope we shall have that unity of purpose which is so necessary at this time.

"We want to get definite authority," explained Mayor MacBride. "I have received authority from the fuel controller, and had it cancelled the next day. We can't get anywhere that way."

Those Petty Differences.

Ald. Bragg disavowed any "petty differences," such as mentioned by the Mayor in his report. He regretted the fact that the city's wood supply had been exhausted, following in an unexpected demand from all sides. After the appointment of a fuel and food committee he had not considered himself authorized to purchase further supplies of wood.

Ald. Baird supported the attitude of Ald. Bragg in purchasing no further wood. Ald. Bragg added that 200 cords which he had expected from Walsh, had not arrived.

Ald. Kelly agreed with Ald. Baird and Bragg.

Ald. Clement considered that the fuel and food committee had not yet assumed its duties.

"Ald. Bragg," declared the Mayor, "at the last Council meeting specifically reserved for himself control of the wood situation until Monday next, February 11th. I had no particular reference to Ald. Bragg when I spoke of petty differences."

Ald. Burrows considered that the wood purchased at Walsh should have sufficed to keep the home fires burning until the fuel and food committee assumed office on February 11th.

Ald. Bragg still took objection to the "petty differences" clause, demanding its elimination from the report.

Wood From Walsh.

At the request of the Mayor, Ald. Montgomery gave to the Council an accounting of his stewardship in connection with the purchase of wood at Walsh. The contract made called for delivery as soon as possible, with no fixed date specified. He promised that the wood would be forthcoming as soon as cars weer obtainable for its transportation. The wood was bought at $6.90 per cord, delivered. Ald. Montgomery forecasted a severer shortage for next winter than that now existing, and called for preventive action, citing specific instances where the city could purchase wood very cheaply.

Change Disapproved.

Ald. Baird considered the transportation problem the most acute to-day, emphasizing the need of purchasing wood as near home as possible.

Ald. Kelly considered that the matter should be left in the hands of the fuel and food committee, and that that body should appoint one member to act. He regretted that the matter had been taken out of the hands of Ald. Bragg.

Ald. Clement agreed with Ald. Kelly in favoring the selection of one man to deal with the situation.

Ald. Bragg promised to submit at the next meeting of the Council on Monday next, a full report of his activities and stated that the city would not be a cent behind as the result of his administration.

Ald. Hurley regretted the taking of the wood situation out of Ald. Bragg's hands. Ald. Simpson likewise expressing appreciation of Ald Bragg's services. He considered that shade trees might be thinned out where they grew most thickly in the city, as well as unsightly and dying or dead trees.

Ald. English expressed the opinion that in order to cut any shade trees, not already dead, authority would be needed from the Dominion Government. If any thees were to be cut down he considered that they should be turned over directly to the consumers, and left to them to cut down. He considered that the city should buy wood already cut, as that which had to be cut could not be sold at a fair price.

Ald. Harp recommended that the matter be left in the hands of the fuel and food committee.

Mayor MacBride suggested that the committee engage an expert to deal with the wood situation.

Ald. Kelly considered that one member of the fuel and food committee should be competent to deal with the situation, rather than engaging outside assistance. Ald. Bragg concurred in this opinion.

On the motion of Ald. Kelly, the fuel and food committee was authorized to deal with the fuel situation.

Hydro Convention

Mayor MacBride laid before the council an invitation to attend a conference upon the hydro electric situation to be held in Toronto on Tuesday next. He explained that he himself could not attend.

Ald. Kelly and Clement voiced a demand for the sending of an adequate representation, considering that the matter was one in which Brantford had been too inactive in the past.

The mayor asked to see action taken in the matter at once.

On motion of Ald. Harp and Burrows, Ald. Kelly and Symons were delegated to attend the convention. The city treasurer will also attend.

Trose present were the mayor, Ald. Hurley, Montgomery, Baird, Mellen, Clement, Simpson, Burrows, Kelly, Bragg, English, Symons, Harp and Boddy.

FIREMEN HAD RUN.

The firemen were called out this morning to the Brantford Metal and Coal Company, 96 Grey Street. John Garner was repairing the Packard of Mrs. James Cockshutt, that was burned last winter. In thawing the pipes, the gasoline became ignited and the floor caught fire. The firemen arrived in time to prevent anything serious, and there will be very little damage.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR FRIDAY

Breakfast

Cornmeal and Bran Porridge
Orange Marmalade Toast
Coffee

Dinner

Sauteed Gold Eyes
Mashed Potatoes Creamed Cabbage Banana Sponge
Custard Sauce

Supper

Cream of Potato Soup
Brown Bread
Nut Muffins Jam Tea

The recipe for Nut Muffins, mentioned above, is as follows:

Nut Muffins—

1 1-2 cups whole wheat flour
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup sour milk
1-2 cup molasses
1 egg
1-2 cup nut meats

Mix dry ingredients and coarsely ground nuts. Mix molasses, milk and egg together. Add liquid to dry ingredients stirring just enough to mix Put in greased muffin tins. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts on the staff of the Food Controller's Office.)

THE
Royal Loan & Savings Co.
Charter received from Government in 1876

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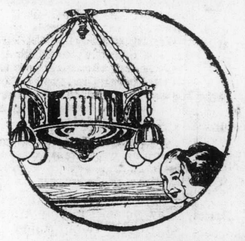

YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED

with the difference that our lighting fixtures will make in your home. They will give the tone of luxury to the plainest room both day and night. They will do more. They will furnish better, softer light than you ever had before. Better see them and be convinced.

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The Test of the Fish is its Freshness, and the new Fish Store Provides Every Scientific Facility for Keeping Fish Fresh.

The brown sailed schooners the little stream trawlers drifting in and out of the fog on "the banks" they sail proudly up to Halifax or St. John to deposit their shining scaly "catches" the scenes are repeated by the dozens of boats that go forth on our own great lakes and put in at a source of places round the shores in the early, early, morning and quickly as trains can carry them, the fish are brought in ice boxes to the big refrigerator in the New Fish department

Here are some that you will see displayed in the glass-fronted counters.

Fresh Haddock, Fresh Cod, Smoked Finnan Haddie, Smoked Fillets, Golden Ciscoes, Choice Selection of Fresh White Fish, Fresh Trout, also direct from Boston and New York. Fresh Halibut, Flounders, Sole Sword Fish, Silver Salmon and Blue Fish.
Our Special for Friday and Saturday, Pike at per lb. 12c

BENWELL FISH CO
48 DALHOUSIE STREET
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Next Door to Fire Hall, Both Phones 204
Newly Re-Modelled—Everything Clean and Fresh.

Refreshing and Dainty

Served the way we serve Ice Cream, Cold Drinks and Sundaes, there is distinct pleasure in every service

The Finest Cream, the Purest Fruits and Juices, together with the Highest Quality Flavorings, make our Ice Cream Parlor the most popular in the city.

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