

THEATRE
Refined Features

4—Montana Girls—4
In a Classy Musical Melange

Coming Last Half
Dustin Farnum
In THE GENTLEMAN
FROM INDIANA
The Big Photo Play Sensation.

Thursday Eve.
Feb. 3rd

NIAVSKY

Pianist—Cellist
Sensation Throughout Canada
0, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c
at BOLES' DRUG STORE

BE HERE!

WHO?

Thursday
Friday
AND
Saturday

ETRO TURES

and BEVERLY BAYNE

on's Choice"

ood supporting cast, which includes
in a boxing scene with Mr. Bushman

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
FRIDAY - SATURDAY
JANUARY 28 and 29th

Daily Matinees
Return Engagement.



With Big Symphony Orchestra
PRICES: 25, 20, 15, \$1.00, Boxes \$1.50
Plan now open at BOLES' DRUG STORE

THERE'S A REASON

ASK

Cartwright Jeweller

(38) Dalhousie St.

RESTAURANTS

FOUND AT LAST—Ye Olde Eng-
lish Fried Fish and Potato Restau-
rant. Come and have a good fish
linner, by an expert cook. Hours: 11
am to 12 pm. 145 1/2 Dalhousie St.
Machine Phone 420. Jan 16

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916

PROBS: Friday.—Clearing; colder by night.

ONE CENT

YOUNG MAN! IF YOU ARE PHYSICALLY FIT, IT IS YOUR BOUNDEN DUTY TO HELP IN THIS WAR--ENLIST IN THE 125TH BRANT BATTALION

DEARTH OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE IS VERY ALARMING

Sugar Five Shillings, and Coffee Six Shillings, a Pound—No Chocolate, Kerosene, Cheese, Rice, or Beef—New Balkan Express Impresses and Alarms the Turks—Their Motto Now is "On to Egypt."

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Jan. 27.—Under the heading "Starving Constantinople," The Daily Mail's correspondent who is just returned from a trip through Balkans on the new Balkan Express, describes the conditions in the Turkish capital.

"In Constantinople," says the correspondent, "one realizes the war pressure more than in any great capital in the war zone. Had been there a few months ago, but today things are much worse. The dearth of the necessities of life is now of an alarming nature. The condition of affairs approaches famine. The price of sugar is five shillings a pound and coffee is six shillings a pound."

CIGARETTES VERY DEAR.

"Cigarettes are forty per cent dearer, which is a great hardship to the Turks, who smoke almost constantly. There is no chocolate, kerosene, cheese, rice, or beef in the city. Mutton is forty per cent dearer, and very scarce. Fish is plentiful. The electric and street car systems have virtually ceased."

NEW BALKAN EXPRESS.

The correspondent declares that the new Balkan express is the handsomest and finest train in the world. "It impresses and alarms the Turks," the correspondent continues, "as proof of German efficiency. It impresses and delights the Germans, Austrians, Hungarians and Bulgarians, who see it twice weekly on its journey."

GERMAN "KULTUR" IN EAST.

The correspondent interviewed Hail Bey, president of the council and Enver Pasha, minister of war. Hail Bey paid an enthusiastic tribute to the work the Germans are doing in the Near East. "We Turks," Hail is quoted as saying, "need the German

business initiative. Look at what Germany is doing for Roumania which is now rich and prosperous and full of business enterprise as a result of Germany's teachings. So the Germans will help us to become a healthy nation. See what they are doing in Anatolia, where they have 200 officers teaching our farmers modern methods."

"ON TO EGYPT."

Enver Pasha is reported to have said concerning the Gallipoli campaign: "If the English had only had the courage to rush more ships through the Dardanelles they could have got to Constantinople but their delay enabled us to thoroughly fortify the peninsula. We had our plans all laid for our line of action if the allies occupied Constantinople but their delay prevented us from pursuing the war from them. We knew they would not destroy the city so the result simply would have been an impasse. Now with German help we are ready to strike at Britain through the Suez canal. Our motto is "On to Egypt!"

ZEPP RAIDS COMING

London, Jan. 27.—That the authorities expect a speedy resumption of Zeppelin raids on London and that the danger to which the populace will be exposed on such occasions is greater than ever, is indicated by the publication of a police warning which reads: "The increase in offensive protection against hostile aircraft recently provided in the Metropolitan district makes it more necessary to warn the public on the occasion of air raids take cover, so as to be sheltered from falling fragments of shells."

SIR SAM HUGHES TELLS ABOUT WORK OF SHELL COMMITTEE

Placed in Canada Orders Amounting to 350 Millions and Had Shipped 22 Million Shells Abroad and Forwarding Over One Million Monthly.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—By an exhaustive account of what was accomplished by the former Imperial Shell Committee from its organization in August, 1914, until the time when it had placed in Canada orders for projectiles to the value of \$350,000,000 to England, and was forwarding 1,100,000 others monthly. Major-General Sir Sam Hughes replied in the House yesterday to Opposition attacks upon the body of which Sir Alexander Pebram was chairman. Sir Sam freely admitted that he was the "father of the Shell Committee," but he also declared that "neither directly nor indirectly had the Militia Department, or he, as Minister of Militia, ever interfered with the letting of contracts or the fixing of prices."

Prices, he said, had been fixed by the British Government. The Shell Committee, he pointed out, had its origin when the British Government requested the Canadian Government to place orders for 200,000 shells in the United States, and, feeling that the work could be done in the Dominion, called a meeting of Canadian manufacturers to get their views. He told what he had done to convince the British authorities that shells could be made in Canada, and of the difficulty experienced in inducing Canadian manufacturers to engage in the business of shell production. From the very outset Canadian firms, although they did not receive large advances like corporations in the United States, made the projectiles at a lower price than did the companies in the neighboring country.

Sir Sam Hughes affirmed that on every order, with two exceptions, Canadian prices for shells were lower than those charged by makers in

the United States and even in Great Britain itself. He asserted that no orders were given without an inspection of the plant in which the shells were to be turned out, and he quoted Lord Kitchener's cablegram of April 25 last, thanking "Gen. Hughes, the Canadian Shell Committee and the Canadian manufacturers for the satisfactory delivery of shells."

In short, he asserted the Shell Committee had led the way in prompt deliveries, in the quantity and quality of the output, in prices and in driving force. It had brought about the establishment of a shell industry in Canada which had meant the training of 90,000 mechanics to make munitions for the Empire and its allies. As a result of its work more basic steel of the kind used in projectiles was being made in Canada, zinc was being refined, and copper was to be refined for the first time in the Dominion.

Gen. Hughes replied vigorously to the suggestion that party politics had played a part in the awarding of contracts for war supplies or in the selection of officers for positions in the overseas forces. Referring to complaints that Ross rifles in the hands of Canadian soldiers had jammed when used for rapid fire at the front, the Minister of Militia read reports showing that this was due to defective British ammunition. He announced that the chamber of the Ross rifle had been slightly enlarged with such good results that a similar improvement had been made in the new Lee-Enfield by the British authorities. Both weapons were now giving perfect satisfaction. Gen. Hughes spoke with characteristic force and good humor and was frequently cheered and applauded.

COUNTY COUNCIL ASKED TO GIVE FIELD KITCHEN MOUNTED REGIMENT AT HAMILTON NEEDS THEM VERY BADLY.

Many Communications of Minor Nature Dealt With.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Jan. 27.—The editorial comment on Sir Edward Grey's speech delivered yesterday in the House of Commons on blockade policy, varies widely. Newspapers which have been supporting the government such as The Daily Telegraph, The Daily Chronicle, and The Daily News are enthusiastic over the Foreign Minister's "masterly vindication," but The Times, The Morning Post, and The Daily Mail show no signs of relenting in their attacks and repeat their former assertions that the economic pressure on Germany must be devised even though neutral countries should suffer.

GOES INTO OPPOSITION.

The Daily Graphic, which heretofore has occupied a middle ground midway between the two groups of newspapers, is not at all satisfied with Sir Edward Grey's attitude. "Sir Edward Grey's speech," says the newspaper, "is with the gravest disappointment. The country had hoped the government was preparing for a new departure in the treatment of enemy trade, and is pleased with what it already has done and does not propose to do anything more. Sir Edward Grey acts as if the maintenance of neutral trading is more important than the ending of the war."

The Times says the government's decision not to establish a regular blockade "will be a disappointment to our friends in America and to President Wilson's government."

CUT OFF ENEMY'S FOOD.

"All these official statements as to the difficulty of dealing with the questions under discussion," says The Daily Mail "go to show that Sir Edward Grey is aware that the situation is not what it should be. Neither he nor Lord Lansdowne, as well as Both tell us they are doing their best. What the country demands is that the supply of food materials shall be cut off from the Germans. The harping upon the difficulties by ministers is not a good sign."

"Wars are not won by men whose minds are occupied with such qualms. Wars are won by men who refuse to be bound by judicial niceties—who are determined to stick at nothing to win."

ANSWERED CRITICS.

The Daily Chronicle assumes a different attitude. "Sir Edward Grey," says The Daily Chronicle, "completed the demolition of the mare's nest and destroyed the mischievous and disgraceful legend that the foreign office was hampering the navy's work. The recent malicious attacks on the foreign office represent a policy of flogging our own nest which will cost us very dearly if it is persisted in."

ADDRESS TO NEUTRAL WORLD.

The Daily News says in a similar vein: "Sir Edward Grey's reply to his attackers was final and crushing. The latter part of his speech took the form of a great and impressive address to the neutral world, justifying our blockade by the laws of war and precedents past, and all precedents established by the United States."

"Against the protest of our legitimate exercise of our seapower, Sir Edward Grey set before the neutral world the dark story of German murder and piracy. Will the neutral world see the difference between German murder and commercial inconvenience? We hope the answer will put human life above the calculations of

NET IMPORTS TO HOLLAND SHOW DECLINE

Increase of Number of Cattle Caused Jump in Feeding Stuffs.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

The Hague, Jan. 26.—The Dutch minister of agriculture, industry and commerce has authorized the publication through the Associated Press, of the following statement which constitutes the officers' defense of the Netherlands against certain British newspaper accusations that cereals from the United States have been reaching Germany through neutral countries, including Holland, this deduction being made from the large increase in American exports:

OTHER SOURCES CLOSED.

"Whereas only 22 per cent of the total Dutch imports the most important cereals and fodder articles came from America in 1912, 38 per cent in 1913, 37 per cent in 1914, the British India, Australia and other countries, in 1915 ninety two per cent originated in America, namely 2,129,684 tons out of total imports of 2,313,648 tons, this being due to the closing of the Dardanelles and other war causes, when the quite natural swellings in the imports of Dutch stocks and fodder from American and the conclusion by superficial observers that this meant re-exportation to Germany, a quite erroneous assumption."

NET IMPORTS DECREASED.

"Not only have the net imports to Holland during the war not increased, but they show a considerable decline. Of the total imports of the above mentioned articles in 1915, namely 2,313,648 tons, 73,735 were re-exported, of which 72,171 went to Belgium for the relief consumption, thus leaving 2,239,913 tons for Dutch home consumption. It is true that American exports to Holland show a high total, but evidently they include shipments for the Belgian relief commission, which comprise over a million tons of these articles."

1914 NO CRITERION

"The total mentioned for home consumption compares with 1,879,791 tons in the year 1914, with 2,231,661 in 1913 and with 2,111,891 tons in 1912. The extremely low figures for the year 1914 cannot serve as a proper basis of comparison, because the sudden outbreak of the war upset the regular relations of Dutch importers with foreign exporters, and months were required before the shifting of commercial relations, largely to America, enabled the importers to secure the necessary supplies."

NO FOOD STUFFS EXPORTED.

"The exportation of cereals and feeding stuffs is strictly forbidden and the exportation of 1,238 tons of cereals into Germany in 1915 merely represents grain grown by German land proprietors on Dutch soil, near the frontiers permitted to leave in exchange for like facilities granted to Dutch proprietors in similar conditions."

The statement further points out that the number in population and in head of cattle increased in Holland 73.9 per cent, for cattle and 1.1 per cent for pigs, comparing the year 1915 with 1913, and this produced a corresponding demand for feeding stuffs and disposed of the "fabulous tales" of Holland depleting her cattle stock. The statement concludes:

JUST ROMANTIC TALES.

"Neither here nor in any other country can illegitimate trade be absolutely suppressed, but tales of smuggling are more romantic in reading than important in the value of merchandise received. The latest government measure embodied in a special bill just passed by both chambers will further contribute to the strict observance of the prohibition decrees."

Bernardo and Frederico Duran, the Mexican capt of thieves, who killed Bert Akers at San Lorenzo, a few miles below the international boundary, on Friday, were executed.

BRITISH NATIONAL LABOR PARTY WILL OPPOSE THE NEW CONSCRIPTION BILL

By Almost 6 to 1 Vote Passed Resolution Protesting Against Adoption of Conscription in Any Form—Fighting Very Active Along Entire Western Front--Berlin Claims British Reverse in Asia.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Bristol, Jan. 27.—A resolution protesting in the name of the National Labor party against the adoption of conscription in any form was passed by the Labor Congress by a card vote of 1,796,000, against 219,000.

RESOLUTION FOLLOWS:

"Resolved, that this National Labor party protests emphatically against the adoption of conscription in any form as it is against the spirit of British democracy and full of danger to the liberties of the people."

ACTIVE IN WEST.

When the delegates assembled today for the second day's session they found this resolution on their tables and also one on the military service bill which were designed to take the place of the numerous proposals which have been made on this subject. The other resolution placed before congress follows:

SURROUNDED IN ADEN?

"The conference declares its opposition to the military service bill and in the event of its becoming law besides to agitate for its repeal."

ACTIVE IN WEST.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Reports from France and Flanders say that a favorable turn in the weather has been done effective work against trenches on the entire western front. Along nearly the whole line the roar of artillery is heard but the heaviest fighting has been in the vicinity of Neuport, to the north of Ypres and in the Argonne.

German patrolling parties brought back word that German artillery had done effective work against trenches of the allies near Neuport. The British artillery, it is said, was hardly less active than that of the Germans. On one of the sections of the front, the British fired 1,700 shrapnel

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Two Germans Arrested on American Tug at St. John

One Admitted He Was Glad He Had Been Arrested and Gave Harrowing Account of How War Had Affected His Family.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 27.—Herman Fulkandort and William Warrax were taken from St. John to the internment camp at Amherst yesterday. They are Germans who were employed as stewards on the American ocean going tug Ramos, formerly the "Tasman" of New York. When it was learned that they were Germans, the officer in charge of the duty arrested them. The tug captain at once objected to the effect that his vessel was an American vessel and the men could not be taken off. It was shown that the Ramos had sailed from Ferdinandia to Portland, Me., with barges of hard pine, and at Portland had picked up

another barge to be taken to St. John. From here she was to go to Spencer's Island, N.S., so as she had entered at one Canadian port and cleared for another, it was held the men could be taken.

Fulkandort said he was glad to be arrested, and would much sooner remain in prison in Canada until after the war than return to Germany. He said he came from a village in Saxony and his father and three brothers had already been killed. Out of the population of his village every man between eighteen and forty-five years of age had been called for. Warren had little to say except that he felt sure Germany would win. Nothing was found on the men.

Frederick W. Palmer Speaks at Massey Hall

Famous War Correspondent Addresses Capacity House and Pays Fine Tribute to Canadian Valor and Canadian Ingenuity.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—"There is something that Canada should be very proud of in the fact that the first volunteer soldiers who left England to go to the front were Canadians. The Princess Patricia's were in the trenches before any of Britain's new armies got there," declared Mr. Frederick Palmer, the famous war correspondent, in the course of his lecture on his experiences at the front in Massey Hall last night. The lecture was under the auspices of the Royal Grenadiers. Mr. Palmer giving his services entirely free. Massey Hall was packed every seat was filled and scores had to be turned away.

Mr. Palmer showed himself an admirer of the Canadian soldiers. There were some British officers of the old school, he said, who did not at first have as high an opinion of the Canadians as they afterwards acquired. There was official headbashing over what was regarded as laxity of discipline at Salisbury Plain, but the Canadians had their own way of doing things, and were not merely content mechanically to obey orders. They did not cross the ocean to drag around in the mud of Salisbury for ever, and were anxious to do what they had travelled so far to do, that is, to go up against the Germans. The Canadians had their own way of doing things, and were not merely content mechanically to obey orders. They did not cross the ocean to drag around in the mud of Salisbury for ever, and were anxious to do what they had travelled so far to do, that is, to go up against the Germans. The Canadians had their own way of doing things, and were not merely content mechanically to obey orders. They did not cross the ocean to drag around in the mud of Salisbury for ever, and were anxious to do what they had travelled so far to do, that is, to go up against the Germans.

(Continued on Page 4)