

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

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TWO CENTS

BRITISH IMPROVED POSITION SOUTH OF SOMME LAST NIGHT STUGGLE IS CONTINUED WITH VIOLENCE BELOW AYETTE Counter Attack in Neighborhood of Hangard Successful

German Attack Along French Sector of Battle Line Has Ceased Today, and Only Infantry Activity is Recorded--Anniversary of Entry of United States Into War Marked by Battle Which is Raging in Picardy

London, April 6.—The British positions south of the Somme was improved to some extent by a counter-attack delivered in the neighborhood of Hangard yesterday, according to to-day's War Office announcement.

Along the whole front below Avette, in the sector north of the Somme, the struggle continued with violence until late yesterday evening. Although the Germans made incessant attacks, they met with no further success than attended their efforts in the morning.

The statement follows: "North of the Somme heavy fighting continued along the whole front south of Avette until late yesterday evening. The enemy constantly attacked in considerable strength, but with no further success than attended his efforts during the morning.

"Local fighting also took place yesterday afternoon south of the Somme in the neighborhood of Hangard. We improved our position somewhat by a counter-attack."

ATTACK HAS CEASED

Paris, April 6.—The German attack along the French sector of the battle front has ceased. To-day's official statement says there was violent artillery fighting last night north and south of the Avre, but that no infantry actions occurred.

ANNIVERSARY OF U. S. ENTRY

On the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war, the greatest battle in that conflict is still being waged on the fields of Picardy. Their great attack halted, the Germans are making strong but ineffectual efforts to break through the Allied lines or bend them back so as to gain Amiens, and complete the first stage of the advance, which began at St. Quentin.

General Foch, the commander in chief, and under whose orders more than 100,000 American troops to aid the French and British, declares that the Bosche tidal wave is broken. "All is going well," he adds, and expresses confidence in the future. As proof of his statement, is the fact that in the past two days the enemy has made only slight gains on a 38-mile front, and these have been equalized in part by Franco-British advances at some points.

STRATEGY FUTILE

French resistance broke the German storm Thursday south of the Somme and north the British on Friday showed the same stern metal by repulsing furious assaults. The sudden switch in the attack to a front of thirty miles north of the Somme may have been made to catch Field Marshal Haig napping, but if so the attempt was futile.

As in the attack against the Franco-British front, the Germans sustained heavy casualties in their efforts against the British.

Dernacourt and Albert, along the Anceur were the positions attacked most heavily by the enemy, while a strong assault was made near Moyenneville, 20 miles north of the Somme. For many hours the enemy surged against the British lines, but succeeded only in gaining a footing in the foremost trenches at Dernacourt. Southwest of Albert a British counter-attack drove the enemy from the front line positions he had entered there.

At Moyenneville the enemy was thrown back with loss. Between the point and Albert in the region of Mesnil, the Germans were unable to dislodge the British from their defences. Southeast of Gommecourt, in the region Serre, north of Mesnil, the British launched an at-

tack and captured 120 prisoners. In vigorous counter-attacks the French have driven the Germans from some positions north of Montdidier. At Mailly-Rameville, where he made gains Thursday, the enemy was driven back. Further south at Cantigny the French attackers gained and held the northern

and western outskirts of the town. On the Lassigny-Noyon sector the French also made a slight advance north of Mont Renaud. There has been lively artillery activity here as well as around Verdun.

The end of America's first war year finds more than 1,500,000 soldiers under arms, many thousands of whom are in

France. On several sectors of the fighting front, American troops are facing the foe and learning how to fight and overcome a cunning and ruthless enemy. The war expenditure has been \$12,000,000,000 for the first year. Uncle Sam's navy, greatly enlarged, continues to aid the Allied fleets in keeping the vital sea lanes open

INSPIRATION AND CONFIDENCE FROM U.S. ENTRY IN WAR

Messages From Prominent Men of Britain on American Intervention

FIRST ANNIVERSARY "Salvation of Humanity" in Declaration of Viscount Mersey

Belfast, Ireland, April 6.—(Correspondence, The Associated Press).—Inspiration and confidence arising from America's entrance into the world war and from the effort to exert her whole power in the Entente cause were expressed by noted Britons and Irishmen today in a series of messages to the people of the United States on the first anniversary of American participation. "It has inspired us," writes Sir Ignatius O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. "It is the salvation of humanity," says Viscount Mersey, formerly head of the commission which investigated the destruction of the Lusitania. "We understand one another," declares Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

These messages gathered by the Belfast Telegraph were given to The Associated Press. They represent many shades of political and religious belief. Excerpts from the most notable of them follow: "Sir Ignatius O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—The splendid way in which the people of the United States have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the prosecution of the war on behalf of right and freedom, has inspired us all with the hope that the world may soon, in the words of their great President, be made safe for democracy."

Walter Hume Long, British Secretary of State for the Colonies.—"I hope that the united efforts of the great Anglo-Saxon races and their allies may soon put an end to the curse of militarism."

The Most Reverend Dr. John B. Crozier, Primate of all Ireland.—"May God bless our kinfolk across the seas who are now cementing the long continued friendship of America and Great Britain."

Lord Tennyson, a son of the famous poet, sent this extract from one of his father's poems: "Gigantic daughter of the West. We drink to thee across the flood. We know thee thou, we love thee best. For art not thou of British blood? Hands all round! God the tyrant's cause confound. To our great kinsmen of the west, my friend. And the great cause of freedom Round and round."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.—"America and we understand one another. There is no more to say. Just one hand-grip and to work."

George H. Roberts, British Minister of Labor.—"Patriotic labor here rejoices that its instinct finds such splendid response in the heart of American labor. We go forward unitedly to the achievement of a peace based upon universal justice."

John Hodges, British Pensions Minister.—"We look to the coming year for such a manifestation of America's power as will help forward the Allied aim of making the world safe for democracy."

The Right Reverend Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London.—"The entrance of America into the war was the greatest event in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race and will, I hope, assure victory for our righteous cause."

Father Bernard Vaughan.—"We congratulate with all our hearts the champions of the rights of mankind, the American people."

Viscount Mersey.—"I regard the

advent of America as the salvation of humanity."

Sir William Crooks.—"I have been cheered by noting the whole-hearted manner in which America is taking her place in the fight for right and liberty."

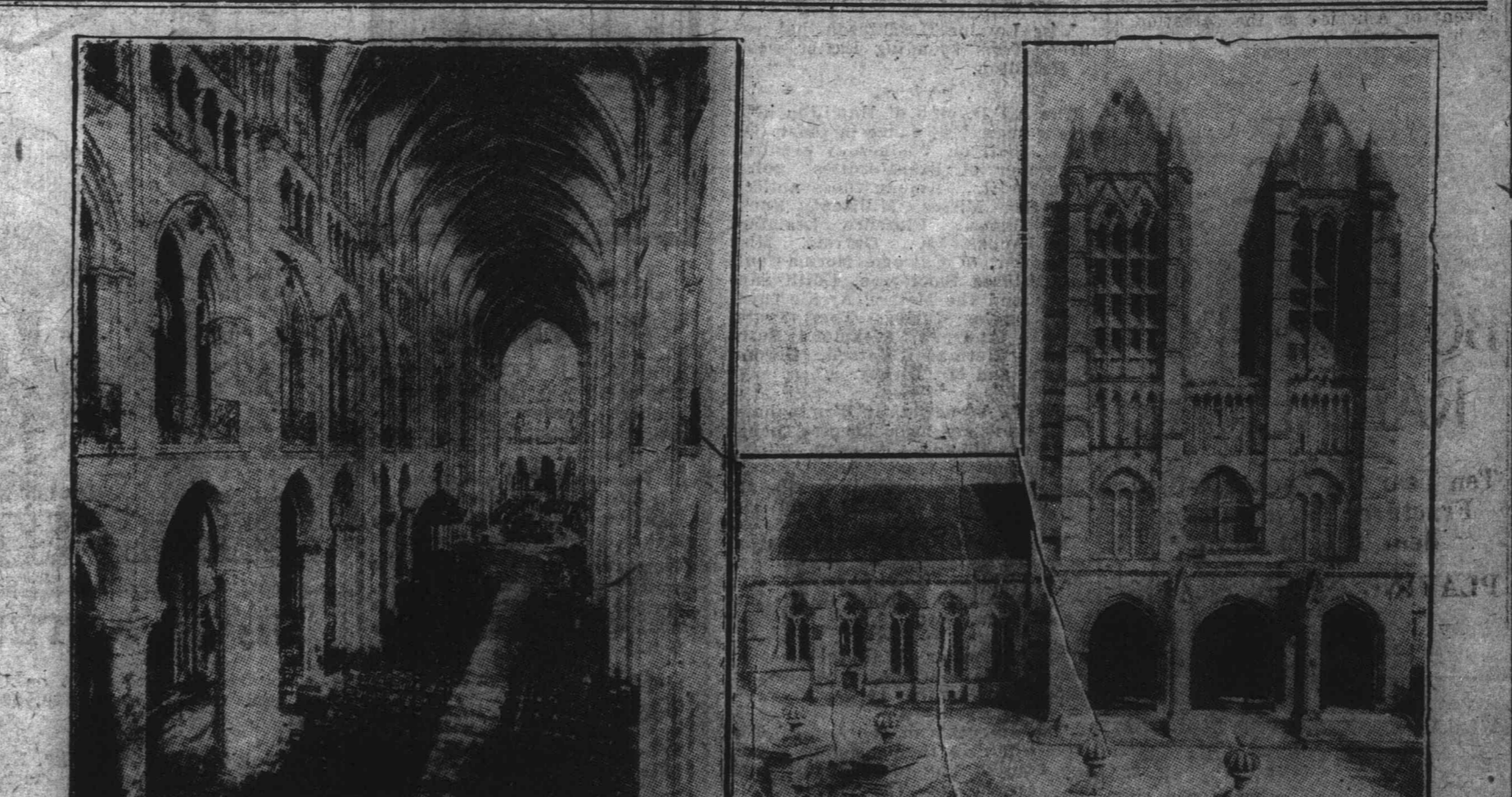
Marie Corelli, novelist.—"Old dissensions are dead—old prejudices have ceased to exist—and not only 'hands across the sea' have met to defend the Mother Country, but hearts too, are united in a bulwark of safety for the world."

BOY HIT BY RADIAL CAR

Ten Year Old Lad Sustained Fractured Skull in Accident This Morning

PLAYING NEAR TRACK

While playing near the tracks of the Brantford and Hamilton railway at the Alfred street bridge this morning, ten years old Albert Vycary, of Glenville avenue, was struck by the rear of an outboard car. Dr. Phillips was summoned to attend the lad, who was hurried in the ambulance to the hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fractured skull. An operation was performed, and hopes are entertained for the little chap's life.



ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL FRENCH EDIFICE BEING SACRIFICED TO THE GOD OF WAR. The cathedral of Noyon is one of the most beautiful French examples of the transition style of architecture of the eleventh-twelfth centuries. It is on fire as the result of the French reply to German bombardment, says an official statement from Berlin. The chapels of the cathedral were built in the 14th and 15th centuries. The pictures show an exterior and interior view of the cathedral.

INQUEST INTO ISAACS DEATH IS ADJOURNED

Mrs. Gerrard, Most Important Witness, is Still in Hospital

NO DEVELOPMENTS

Little Fresh Testimony Was Given at Inquest Yesterday Afternoon

Little new data was brought out by the inquest into the death of Alfred Isaacs, held at the police station yesterday afternoon, no evidence being submitted to fasten any actual responsibility upon George Duncan, who is held upon a murder charge, beyond the fact that Isaacs apparently sustained his injuries in the latter's home. After the testimony of five witnesses had been taken, the inquest was adjourned for two weeks, pending the discharge of Mrs. Gerrard from the hospital. Mrs. Gerrard is a sister of Mrs. George Duncan, and gave the first alarm by leaping from an upper window in the Duncan home last Sunday night. As a result she is suffering from injuries to both feet. It is thought that her evidence, when given, will shed more light upon the affair, as she is believed to have been present when Isaacs received his injuries.

DR. PHILLIPS

was the first witness called to the stand. Shortly before seven o'clock last Sunday evening he was summoned to 83 Alfred street, and there saw the body of Alfred Isaacs lying near the landing on the second floor, his face very much contused, features distorted, bleeding freely and breathing stertorously, being totally unconscious. Duncan was also present.

Isaacs was removed to the hospital, where he died the next morning, of hemorrhage, coagulation of the brain and shock, occasioned by violence.

Witness was told by Duncan that Isaacs had been injured in the street, and carried into the house. Constable Dymont was already present when witness arrived.

Dr. Phillips, at the request of prisoner's counsel then read the full findings of the post-mortem examination, confirming the testimony he had already given. The principal impact sustained by Isaacs had been over the right eye and on the upper lip. Duncan, when witness arrived, appeared "wonderfully calm" and was cleaning the blood from the floor.

Dr. Chapin corroborated the testimony of Dr. Phillips with regard to Isaacs' injuries, and the cause of his death. The injuries could not have been self-inflicted; they must have been caused by extraneous violence. He did not believe that Isaacs had lost enough blood to cause death; shock, caused by violent injuries to the head, was more probably the cause. There was no special hemorrhage of the brain.

CONSTABLE DYMENT

was next called to the stand. He knew Isaacs, a taxi driver employed by C. J. Mitchell, and a well-built man, weighing at least 165 pounds. Witness had once seen Isaacs in the police court in a liquor case on one occasion.

At 6:45 on the night of March 31, Constable Dymont was sent to 83 Alfred street. He found the door closed, but not locked; entering, he found Isaacs as already described. Duncan was wiping blood off the injured man's forehead, and stated that he had found Isaacs on the sidewalk.

After summoning Dr. Phillips and Constable Miller, witness found Mrs. Gerrard, who had leaped from a second storey window of 83 Alfred St. at 328 1/2 Colborne street. At the time she appeared to be unhurt, and was sent by witness to the police station.

The witness observed blood upon the walls and ceiling of the third floor, and on the wall beside the stairway leading thence to the second floor.

GORDON MITCHELL, a son of C. J. Mitchell, testified that the latter employed Isaacs as a

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