

THE COURIER

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Monday, June 28, 1915

THE SITUATION.

It is announced that the Germans have decided to make another drive towards Warsaw. This place was formerly the capital of Poland, and is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, about three hundred miles east of Berlin, one more illustration of how far ahead the troops of the Kaiser continue to operate.

The magnificent and the tenacious work of the French troops still continues. They have most assuredly borne the great brunt of the fighting in the western arena, and they are manifesting a spirit of steady confidence which is as notable as it is inspiring.

The Italians continue to make slow but satisfactory progress, and the announcement is made that the basic operations in connection with the Dardanelles will in all likelihood now be removed to Italy.

SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY GETTING RESTIVE.

In all of the war calculations one of the elements which was considered as likely to affect Germany was that the Socialists would be actively opposed to any such struggle. They are a very strong force in the Fatherland, and their members constitute the largest individual body in the Reichstag, but over that body the will of the Emperor reigns supreme.

The supreme executive is in the King of Prussia, under the title Deutscher Kaiser, or German Emperor, and he absolutely controls the combined administration and organization of all the German States. He has the aid of a Chancellor and thirteen heads of departments. In addition to these ministers, who do not constitute a responsible cabinet, there is the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, consisting of 58 members, who are appointed by the States governments.

The Socialists have always fought against the war party, but, contrary to expectation, when trouble arose they lined up with that element, evidently deluded, like the rest of the populace, with the plea of the Kaiserites that other powers, notably England, had started the war, and that their country was forced to fight for its very existence. Recently in the Reichstag there was a protest by Socialist members, and now their newspaper organ has been suspended for making an appeal for peace.

FOOD PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The full report of the speech recently delivered in the British House of Commons by Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, shows how thoroughly his department has gone into the matter of the prices of food and other necessities during this war time.

In the matter of the high price of coal, he pointed out that the number of coal-carrying ships had been diminished to an enormous extent, as many had been taken over by the Admiralty, and interned vessels which had been put in the trade were not suitable for it. In addition the entire traffic had been impeded owing to the extra care necessary in travelling routes. Then also there was the big rise in wages. However, he had been in conference with the merchants, and had arranged that their profits should be "strictly limited."

He came to the difficult question of the fluctuations in the price of food. He could only repeat what was said in

the debate early in the year, so far as price was concerned. The price of wheat, so far as he could ascertain, was not in any degree the result of speculation. The American price did control the world's price. They had, fortunately, been met with a great shortage in the supply of wheat from Australia, which had to import from the Argentine. The high price of wheat was a subject of great anxiety to the Government. Not only was the high price a source of anxiety, but they had been faced with anxiety, as to a definite shortage in Great Britain.

Although it was no doubt serious that wheat should be in the region of 50s. per quarter, it would have been a still more serious matter if the margin had been cut down to two or three weeks' supply, with the risk of interruption to the supplies across the Atlantic, which would have meant absolute starvation to those who were unable to pay famine prices. They had staved off all risk. There was now no fear of supplies of wheat being cut off. He hoped that the abundant supplies of the new harvest would bring down the price, and he hoped that the opening of the Dardanelles, to which they all looked forward with great certainty—(cheers)—would lead to Russian supplies coming forward to the Western markets. What they wanted was not speculation, but a steady supply with normal profits.

The question of meat was also raised. He could not hold out any hopes that the meat supplies were to be increased during the war. The great consideration was the home supplies, as the imported meat was going to feed the British and French armies. The hunger of the British soldier was greater than the hunger of the British civilian. As the British soldier fought so well on meat, the French Government decided also to feed their men on it as well. This meant an improved demand on the frozen meat supplies of Argentina, New Zealand and Australia. Nothing could be more thorough than the action taken by the States Governments in Australia and the Dominion Government in New Zealand. The Government here were in communication with them only for a short time, when they put into operation all the legislative powers which they possessed, and in a few weeks all the meat output there that was available was in their hands. They shipped it to this country. The steps taken by them were deserving of the highest praise—(cheers)—and the Ministers concerned worked with so much energy that they surprised our Allies with the assiduity with which they filled their frozen stores. The main supplies of beef, however, were in the Argentine, and there the export supply was nearly all controlled by American companies that went by the name of the Meat Trust. There was a certain amount controlled by English companies, but they acted together. If the British and French military authorities had dealt separately with them there was no saying what price they would have been able to extract. The Board of Trade felt that the first necessity was to make a complete contract with them for the supplies of both armies. The French Government left the matter in British hands, and the French Government had expressed their satisfaction at the way the British Government had handled it. They had entered into negotiations with the shipowners concerned covering all the refrigerating space in ships running to the Argentine on excellent terms.

The Board of Trade had unfortunately had to ask consumers to check their appetites for meat during the summer, and unless they did so he feared there might be a great diminution in the amount of stock available, owing to the temptation to slaughter young animals.

No topic had given the Government more trouble than the shipment of cotton from the United States, which might find its way through neutral countries to Germany. The Government had held up a very large number of cotton vessels on terms which were satisfactory to vendors in America, and had thus avoided any friction that might have been apprehended. Their anxiety extended also to cotton yarn. The figures which had been given to the House made it clear that they could not go on allowing cotton yarn to be freely exported, even when it was ostentatiously going to neutrals.

In the past four months 400,000 vacancies had been filled by the Labor Exchanges, over 80,000 were in engineering and shipbuilding, including 46,000 in the skilled trades. Vacancies were now being filled by the Labor Exchanges at the rate of 4,000 a day. Since the outbreak of the war no fewer than 100,000 workmen had been transferred through the Labor Exchanges to engagements on national work. The total number of transfers of one kind or another had been 178,000. These were larger figures than could have been dealt with by voluntary agencies outside.

Oklahoma farmers are working day and night shifts to save the wheat crop in the fields. The bottom fell out of a mine north of Tonopah, Nev., and revealed a chasm of unknown depth, giving a steady cool draught of air.

PURE RICH BLOOD PREVENTS DISEASE

Bad blood is responsible for more ailments than anything else. It causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in purifying and enriching the blood, removing serofula and other humors, and building up the whole system. Take it—give it to all the family so as to avoid illness. Get it today.

The Metric System

By Henry Dalby.

If Canada is to get its fair share of the world's trade; if Canadians are to achieve excellence in scientific development, we must familiarize ourselves with the metric system. It is not to-day a question of the respective merits of the English system of weights and measures and that of the metric system, but a question of recognizing the importance for us to recognize it.

This interesting document calls for a peace under certain circumstances, and it makes possible friendships with neighboring nations, and it sets forth most clearly the opposition of the party to territorial conquest and annexation. The people want peace, it declares, and the Government is called upon, in the name of humanity, to make known its readiness to enter peace negotiations.

The appeal is published under the heading "Social Democracy and Peace." It begins with a reference to the fact that the Socialists foresaw the coming of the war. They worked vainly for an international understanding, but when war did come they placed themselves at the disposal of the Fatherland. It then refers to the Reichstag August 4, 1914, which said: "We demand, as soon as safety has been secured, and our opponents are inclined to peace, that the friends of peace be brought to an end through a peace which will make possible friendships with neighboring nations."

"RAISES VOICE IN PROTEST" The appeal closes with these words: "The managing committee (Vorstand) of the Social Democratic party always has been opposed to a policy of appeasement which will not raise anew our sharpest protest against every effort and every proclamation, the purpose of which is the annexation of foreign territory and the oppression of other nations, efforts which are in the interest of the German public in Germany particularly through the demands of great economic associations as well as through the speeches of leading non-Socialist politicians."

"Even the recital of such efforts serves further to postpone that peace which is warmly desired by the whole nation. The people want peace. If this war which daily demands new sacrifices is not to draw itself out indefinitely, our efforts must be exhausted of all the nations in it, one of the participating powers must offer the hand of peace. Germany, who attacked by greatly superior forces, has thus far victoriously resisted the efforts of all her enemies, brought their starvation plan to naught and demonstrated that she is unconquerable, should take the first step to bring about peace."

"In the name of humanity and culture, and supported by the favorable military situation brought about by the bravery of our comrades in arms, we demand of the Government that it make known its readiness to enter peace negotiations in order to put an end to this bloody conflict. "We expect our Socialist comrades in other belligerent lands to exert their influences on their own governments in this same sense."

The official North German Gazette, in chronicling the suspension of the Vorwaerts, comments on the Socialist pronouncement as follows: "The manifesto is greatly to be regretted because it will create a highly undesirable impression abroad. The manifesto may be interpreted as weariness on the part of Germany, which does not exist. Military events and the political situation offer prospects for a successful peace. The German Government on its own accord will do what is necessary. Until then there is only one watchword for Germany—'hold through.'"

So far as the newspapers discuss the Socialist manifesto they are unanimous in condemning it. The Vossische Zeitung pronounces it incomprehensible and devoid of all logic. It asserts that even the Socialist press finds the impossibility of leaving wholly unchanged the territorial status of the countries involved. The Kreuz Zeitung thinks it would constitute a grave danger to a country fighting for its very existence to permit the manifesto to stand uncontradicted. The statement that the working classes are opposed to the annexation proposal is denied. The paper asserts that the suggestion that Germany make peace overtures is to ask Germany to assume the role of a conquered country and that this demand tends to weaken Germany by creating the impression abroad that a considerable part of the people are tired of war, which is false. The Tages Zeitung regards the publication of the manifesto as regrettable and asserts that it should have without influence on the Governments of countries fighting Germany. An interesting fact in connection with the manifesto is that it was written May 7 but was withheld until now because of Italy's entrance into the war.

PEACE IS DISTURBING

Therefore German Socialist Organ is Suspended.

Berlin, June 28.—The Vorwaerts, organ of the German Social Democratic party, has been suspended for publishing an appeal for peace, this being the second occasion on which the paper has been suppressed since the beginning of the war. The offending article in the Vorwaerts consisted of a full-page advertisement inserted by the managing committee of the Socialist party.

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British

(Continued from Page 1)

tenacity a word must be said about the splendid behaviour of the territorials. In this war the regulars have outdone their proud battle records of the past, and the story I have to tell will show that in the three weeks' fighting about Ypres, they were as cool, as tenacious, and as brave as they were before on this historic ground, at Mons and on the Marne.

Therefore no higher praise can be accorded to the territorials than to say that, by unanimous consent of the army, they showed themselves the equal of the regulars in their sangfroid and gallant bearing. Our citizen arm was tried in the balance and a stern trial it was. They were not found wanting. A northern division, which included many miners from the north, offered in many cases by men who in civil life are identified with the mining industry, went into action at Ypres for the first time after only a few days in France. Their behaviour was magnificent. Their casualties were heavy.

LONDONERS HANG ON The London Rifle Brigade did superbly and won the highest tribute from the general commanding their brigade. These young Londoners, mostly from city offices hung on grimly in trenches battered out of all recognition by high explosive shells. In the hottest moments of the fight they kept sending back cheery messages and came out of action a grimy shattered battalion but a few hundred strong "with their tails well up" in the words of their general.

You already know the beginning of the battle the huge 17-in. howitzer shells falling into Ypres driving the population in wild stampede along the Poperinghe road then the mysterious vapors seen over the French and Canadian trenches the writhing gas victims the enforced falling back of the French the resultant readjustment of the Canadian line. At the extreme edge of the great horsehoe—the Ypres salient—our men stood fast against a terrific bombardment which went on for seven days in a vast crescendo.

Men of the Buffs the historic regiment which earned fresh honors in the fight told me of the bombardment. They said the German shells of all calibre fell so fast that it was as though a gigantic machine gun was

at work on the trenches. Six-inch guns, field guns and trench mortars rained down a perfect inferno of projectiles on our lines. The trench mortars were terrible. The big ones fire a 160-lb. bomb. There are also smaller bombs—what our men call "sausages"—that explode on impact. Then there are the so-called "whizz-bangs"—a shell fired by a small field gun that has a delay fuse and coming over quickly explodes without warning.

BRITISH GRIT

Never has the British infantry displayed its qualities of grit as during those terrible days, notably on April 25, when the bombardment reached its zenith of violence. The whole of the trenches and their approaches were kept under a perpetual torrent of fire which cut the telephone wires back to the brigade headquarters and the batteries. All communications had to be maintained by orderlies, who travelled the shell-swept spaces in pairs with sublime indifference to danger. One of these men was shot down as he was nearing his goal but managed to shout his message to a man in the neighborhood and then lay down to die, content that he had made his report. Though our trenches were blown to atoms our men did not vacate them, and the Germans, blundering forward to the attack almost invariably found our trenches occupied and our men among the dead and wounded waiting with machine guns to repel the attack.

At one point a sergeant-major of the Buffs, with twenty men, were driven out of his trench and took refuge in a little stronghold where a sergeant of the Royal Fusiliers, with thirty men, was holding out. It was not a trench but merely a low sandbag built up with sandbags and turf. The little party fought till nearly all were exterminated. Of the Buffs only the sergeant-major, one private and two telephone operators emerged alive.

DISCUSS STEPS NECESSARY

By Special Wire to the Courier. Frankfurt, Germany, via London, June 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who has close relations with the foreign office surmises that one purpose of the visit of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister Von Jagow to Vienna is to discuss what steps may be taken to counteract the efforts of the entente powers to in-

duce the Balkan states to join them in the war.

A despatch from Vienna yesterday stated that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr Von Jagow had arrived there for a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister.

SUBPOENA TOJ RESERVED ON MISS EVELYN THAW

The Question is, Will She Accept the Writ and Appear as Witness?

By Special Wire to the Courier. New York, June 28.—Subpoenaes served by Deputy Attorney General Cook, were at Chateaugay Lake, near Malone, N.Y., to-day to serve a summons upon Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to testify here in the jury trial of the sanity of her husband Harry K. Thaw.

Agents of the attorney-general's office, who yesterday watched Culham Camp, where Mrs. Thaw has been staying for several days, were unable to determine whether she would accept service of the subpoena. Conflicting reports as to Mrs. Thaw's willingness or unwillingness to testify were received here, one of them stating that she would not, under any circumstances be a witness.

Mr. Cook wants Mrs. Thaw to repeat to a jury the evidence she gave in the habeas corpus proceedings at White Plains in 1909, when she told of visiting Thaw at Matteawan and quoted him as saying, "When I get out of this place, I suppose I shall have to kill you."

Among the witnesses ready to testify for Thaw in the hearing here to-day were General Frank C. Streeter, a lawyer of Concord, N.H., and Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital for the Insane, both members of the lunacy commission appointed by the federal court in New Hampshire to examine Thaw when he was in that state. They reported that Thaw was not then suffering from any of the forms of mental disease alleged by the prosecution at the time of his trials on a charge of murder.



Let's see what history says:

Back The Stone Age man held a pebble in his mouth for moisture and to prevent thirst. Forlorn makeshift of an arid land. Roots and herbs served better where plant life existed. Between Times Early Spanish explorers found the Aztecs used "chicle"—wholesome, pleasant and agreeably chewy—welcome relief from tropical heat. Today Refined Mexican Chicle, its merits proven by the test of time, is the basis of

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT and DOUBLEMINT Studied processes, special machinery, immaculate factories and the waxed wrapper—sealed air tight—make it the Perfect Gum in the Perfect Package.

MADE IN CANADA Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario Two delicious flavors—cooling, soothing Peppermint and the toothsome tang of fresh Mint Leaves. Chew it after every meal.

LOCAL

THE TEMPERATURE Record for the last 24 hours: highest, 82; lowest, 54; high

MEETING HERE. The Engineers of the Municipal Engineers Association in Brantford on Wednesday. The meeting place on Tuesday Hall, at one o'clock.

LIGHTING CUT. Mohawk Park was dark all day, but eventide were accented by lightning system had been cut. Ought not to have a large moon lit was blessed with

ONE EFFECT OF "The rapid increase in the United States a shortage of tea, according to F. Mitchell, supervisor of Treasury Department stocks in the United States than they have ever of tea is advancing," Chicago Tribune, April

COMING HOME. Mrs. Peter Jones, east, has received a son, Pte. Thomas listed with the (veteran) was badly wounded in the hospital. He has been in the hospital. He has been in the hospital. He has been in the hospital.

RIVERDALE BAPTIST The annual outing of the Riverdale Baptist Sunday school on Saturday afternoon, O.I.B. grounds. The school gave a ride from the school grounds to the grounds. The weather and the 200 scholars and the school enjoyed the time. Baseball, football and other games were played. The ladies provided a luncheon for the boys and girls. The prize winners were: Craft's class, boys—Boyd's class, girls—Madeline Madwick's class, Norman Madwick's class, Earl John Harp; Mrs. K. Harry Brind, Percy A. Parson's class, Mildred Reeders' class, Nelly Winter's class, George Class, Leo, O'Heron; Misses: Mrs. B. B. C. et al., ladies, Mrs. H. B. Class and teachers, Miss Pinnell.

Do your eyes Do you have the paper close eyes? Does your eye have Glasses prescribed by me correct defects of Chas. A. Jarvis OPTOMETRIST 52 MARKET ST. Just North of Dalhousie Street. Both phones for day. Open Tuesday and Wednesday. Closed Wednesday during June, July

NEIL For Trip Yours DON'T CASE and a Neil