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FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915

PROBS: Fair and cool.

ONE CENT

MUSCOVITES GRIMLY CONTEST ADVANCE ON DNEISTER RIVER

Austro-Germans Flung Back at Three Points on River After Desperate Fight- ing--Many Captured and Fort Taken.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Petrograd, June 24.—Via London, June 25.—Austro-German forces were repulsed with heavy losses at three points on the Dniester River by the Russians, according to an official statement under date of June 23, given out to-day at the headquarters of the general staff. In the Kosmierjine district the Russians carried by assault a strongly fortified height. "Enormous" losses are said to have been inflicted upon the Germans in the Kosyany region.

Referring to operations near Lemberg, the statement asserts that Russian counter-attacks were successful. The text of the communication follows:

"There has been no important change on the Vindava and Dubysa Rivers.

"On the front of the Narew and Vistula there have been only small outpost affairs.

"Calm has prevailed on the Tanew front.

"In the direction of Zolkiew and Lvov (Lemberg) the evening of the 22nd and the whole of the 23rd were occupied by the enemy in attempts to renew their offensive, seeking with particular obscurity to advance in the direction of the villages of Czijkouf and Dimitrovic, along the railroad between Lvov and Brzezany.

"Nevertheless, thanks to our troops energetic counter-attacks, these attempts failed.

"On the front of Journavo—Deme-

szkowitz there has been a fierce engagement which thus far has developed under conditions favorable to us.

"Important German forces which on the morning of the 23rd crossed in the Kosyany region to the left bank of the Dniester, suffered enormous losses. Driven back to the river they were forced to assume the defensive under very difficult conditions, some of their troops being crowded on islands in the river and others clinging to the left bank.

"Near Martovovo and our Rousedvi- any, the Austrians crossed the left bank of the Dniester, but by impetuous counter strokes our troops threw them back to the river. Up until 10 o'clock the morning of the 23rd, the enemy lost about 40 officers and 1700 men of various regiments, whom we took prisoners. The enemy is endeavoring to hold his ground in houses close to the river and is offering desperate resistance. In these fights our heavy and light artillery gave us effective support.

"In the Kosmierjine district on the Dniester southeast of Nijniff our troops are taking the offensive. Approaching Mount Deszymanna, occupied and strongly organized by the enemy they entrenched themselves and at dawn the 23rd made a dashing assault on the mountain. The enemy in the face of a bayonet attack fell back in disorder to the second line of his works. Pressing close at his heels our troops entered the works and put to the bayonet almost the entire garrison holding the hill. The remnants, consisting of two officers, and 210 men were made prisoners."

UNIQUE RECORD--FOUR COMMANDING OFFICERS FROM THE 38TH DUFFERIN RIFLES NOW ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LIEUT.-COL. ASHTON



Commanding the 36th Batt. at Niagara.

MAJOR M. A. COLQUHOUN



Recommended to command 4th Ontario, now in field.

LIEUT.-COL. H. GENET



Commanding New 58th Batt. at Niagara.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD



Commanding the 12th Batt. at Shorncliffe.

In connection with the war thus far the Dufferin Rifles has a unique record with reference to the number of all ranks who have gone, or are going, to the front.

Not a few citizens in former days used to regard the work of the regiment as "playing at soldiering," but with the call of Empire need there has come a response which has effectively knocked that idea higher than the proverbial Gilroy's kite.

Many hundreds in the ranks have volunteered and been accepted, and also nineteen officers, as follows:

First Contingent—Lieut.-Col. Howard, Major Colquhoun, Capt. Hicks, Lieut. Pearce.

What is more, no fewer than four of the above are in command of battalions.

The Fourth—Major Colquhoun. The Twelfth—Lieut.-Col. Howard.

The Thirty-Sixth—Lieut.-Col. Ashton. The Fifty-Eighth—Lieut.-Col.

Lieut. Genet, Lieut. Brewster. Fourth Contingent—Lieut.-Col. Genet, Major Ballachey, Captain Hicks, Lieut. Pearce.

What is more, no fewer than four of the above are in command of battalions.

The Fourth—Major Colquhoun. The Twelfth—Lieut.-Col. Howard.

The Thirty-Sixth—Lieut.-Col. Ashton. The Fifty-Eighth—Lieut.-Col.

Genet. And, moreover, all of the above are Canadian-born except Lieut.-Colonel Genet, and he has lived in the country long enough to be one.

This showing on the part of a regiment in a place of this size is one of which every citizen has just cause to feel sincerely proud.

Miss S. Bernice Walker, aged 23, has been made receiver of Dennis Grove State Bank, Indiana.

AN UGLY CASE

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Kingston, Ont., June 25.—County Constable Dowker, of Harrowsmith, heads a posse on the trail of two men, who abused a young woman named Westbrook, two miles north of Hartington on Thursday. The victim of their attack was picking berries when the men grabbed her, blindfolded her and tied her with a rope. After abusing her they released her and fled into a swamp nearby. The dog, which was with the girl, was also tied. Constable Dowker and the others travelled after the desperadoes until dark. The chase was again resumed early this morning. A former farm hand in Hartington vicinity is suspected.

SOCIALISTS SHOW DISAPPROVAL IN PRUSSIAN CHAMBER

Object to Campaign of Conquest and Refuse the Honeyed Blandishments of the Minister.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berlin, June 25, via London.—The debate in the Prussian chamber of deputies yesterday in which the attitude of the German people toward peace was discussed by Progress and Socialist members who were in turn answered by a government official, the Minister of the Interior, is attracting considerable attention this morning. Herr Braun, Herr Weiner, and Dr. Karl Liebknecht, took part in the exchanges. The morning newspapers report the proceedings substantially as follows:

Herr Weiner, Progressive, cited with signs of approval from the members, an article by Hugo Heine-mann, Socialist, to the effect that no German wants peace until Germany's enemies are willing to concede her the right to develop her economic and cultural powers. To this statement Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the Socialist leaders interjected: "We have the masses with us and the masses want peace."

After this interruption Herr Weiner continued: "We are convinced that the co-operation of all parties and classes is essential and that it means German victory. In this co-operation is found the guarantee that we will hold out and that we will be spared from such dastardly attacks in the future."

Herr Braun, Socialist, was the next speaker. He said the Socialists do not deny the German people must stand together against their innumerable enemies. He referred to the fact that certain persons are talking about continuing the order to realize "wild plans of annexation," a great majority of the German people wish imperatively that no opportunity for securing an early peace be lost the speaker declared, and they emphatically reject annexation plans of any kind, particularly as had been advocated by one German ruler. Democracy is opposed to these objectionable projects, if only for the reason that they prolong wars and the consequent unheard of sacrifices and wasting of the strength of the people.

"The German people want no conquests," Herr Braun declared; "they want peace without bringing humiliation or subjection to other peoples."

Herr Delbrueck, Prussian minister of the interior, made answer to Herr Braun in part as follows: "While we are involved in such a

war as this we can have but one thought, namely, to terminate it in a way that will make a repetition impossible. That is the goal which the Imperial Chancellor and the allied governments have set themselves, and that is the goal you must strive for along with us."

These words from the minister were greeted with evidences of disapproval from the Socialist members present.

Plot to Blow Up Buildings is Discovered

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Windsor, Ont., June 25.—A plot to blow up two more buildings, one of them a factory in Walkerville, was uncovered this morning by provincial policemen Nash and Smith. Twenty sticks of dynamite were found planted at the rear of the Gramm Motor Truck Company, which has been filling orders for the British Government. The explosive was found near the Pere Marquette tracks. In a house on Drouillard road, Ford City, another dynamite cache was discovered. The building is a boarding house occupied by foreigners.

FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 25.—The future of Palestine, with particular reference to the effect of the war upon the movement for restoring the land to Jewish control, will be discussed at meetings of ten national Zionist organizations here extending over a week. Headquarters for the registration of delegates were opened to-day and the programme will start with religious services and a reception to-night. To-morrow will be given over to religious observances, and on Sunday there will be a joint open session of all the conventions.

Kansas City barbers have decided to close on Sundays after July 1st.

GERMAN RAIDS ON ENGLAND KILLED NEARLY 200 PEOPLE

Over 700 Wounded—Losses In- clude Those in Naval Bombardment.

London, June 24.—The number of casualties in the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby some time ago by hostile warships totalled 127 killed and 567 injured. Under-Secretary Bryce announced in the House of Commons. He stated that fourteen air attacks, chiefly against undefended towns, caused the death of 56 persons, 24 men, 21 women and 11 children, and the wounding of 138, of whom 35 were women and 17 children.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Kingston, Ont., June 25.—Private Lorne V. Froot, a young banker, who went to the front from Renfrew is reported wounded and missing. United States consul, F. S. Johnson, is endeavoring to get trace of him. He took part in the battle of Langemarck.

M. G. Miller, of Olathe, Kan., has a baby mule nursery on his farm that pays well.

LEMBERG HELD FOR 293 DAYS; PEREMYSL HELD FOR 260 DAYS

LEMBERG.
August 26, 1914—Russian armies attack Lemberg.
September 3—Russians occupy the city.
June 19, 1915—Austro-German forces break through Grodek.
June 20—Austro-German forces capture ridge of hills six miles from city.
June 22—Austrians re-enter the city.
PRZEMYSL
September 16, 1914—Russian forces before Przemysl.
October 1—Russians invest city.
March 22, 1915—Captured by Russia.
May 15—Austro-German forces reach the city.
June 3—Abandoned by the Russians.

SAYS NATION FAILS TO GRASP SIZE AND MEANING OF THE WAR

London, June 25.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Munitions Bill, Capt. Frederick E. Guest, third son of Baron Wimborne, attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, said that he had obtained 72 hours leave of absence to come to London and tell the House his belief in the peril confronting the nation. He said that the nation still failed to grasp the meaning, size and significance of the war. The emerging of the manufacture of munitions, he said, although it brings a sigh of relief to the trenches, was only "tinkering with the main proposition of the summer offensive."

He spoke of the enormous difficulties under which the allies were laboring and asked, "Where would they have been but for the indescribable gallantry of the French troops in the past six weeks?"

Capt. Guest said that the nation ought to be organized to the utmost. He said that he had strongly opposed national service before the war but that what he had seen at the front had convinced him that before the war was over men would be wanted in such numbers and munitions in such quantities that no other system could overcome the difficulties. It was true, he said, that more men had enrolled than could be usefully employed at present, but only for the present. He said he was convinced that if the war was prolonged national service would be a fundamental necessity of the country's safety.

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE AT THE PRESENT TIME, PRESIDENT TOLD

Roslyn, R.I., June 25.—From the lips of Col. E. M. House, President Wilson heard the true facts of the European situation yesterday. It was made clear to him that peace talk is absurd and peace efforts vain in the present juncture of the war, for Col. House entertains no illusions as the result of his recent visit to the scene of conflict.

Col. House told the president, however, that the time was rapidly coming when his initiative in the peace campaign would be of the highest value, and that he believed his present position in the existing war problems confronting the United States is eminently just and wise.

A LONG CONFERENCE
For many hours during the day the

president conferred with Col. House. Sitting on the porch of the Piping Rock Club late yesterday afternoon, Col. House waved his hand in the direction of the president, then on the golf links, and told a friend:

"There goes the man who will be the chief factor in bringing about peace in Europe."

Col. House canvassed the British situation thoroughly also, and it is understood expressed the opinion that hostilities are bound to continue for many months, and probably a year or more. He believes that if left to the statesmen the war would end soon, but the people are demanding compensation in keeping with the great losses.

PIER COLLAPSED; MANY DROWNED

Pleasure Garden Fatality in Rus- sia Near Moscow.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Petrograd, June 25, via London.—A despatch received here from Kazan, in European Russia, 400 miles east of Moscow, says that upwards of 100 lives have been lost in the collapse of a river pier at one of the pleasure gardens. The last steamer returning to the city was scheduled to leave the island garden at midnight. A crowd of holiday-makers, men, women and children, were forcing their way in the darkness to the boat over the flimsy pier. The structure suddenly collapsed under their weight and virtually everybody was thrown into the water. The crew of the steamer did their best at rescue, but only a few persons were saved.

"I Will if I Can" Says Pres. Wilson

Springfield, Mass., June 25.—"Keep us out of war Mr. President."
"I will if I can."

President Wilson was in Springfield for five minutes at 9 o'clock this morning while on his way to his summer home in Cornish, N.H. Mr. Wilson did not speak to the crowd at the station, but when his car had been taken to the railroad yards he waved his hand and smiled at a group of railroad men. They called to him and he came out and shook hands with them and gave them the assurance quoted.

BRITAIN WILL WILLINGLY EASE THEIR BURDEN

Washington, June 25.—Great Britain, in a memorandum transmitted to the United States and made public here and in London last night, recites at length its efforts to minimize inconvenience to neutral commerce resulting from the order in council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey, and asserts that American citizens have no just grounds for complaint on account of the treatment accorded their cargoes.

No attempt is made to answer the principles asserted in the American note of March 1, protesting against the order in council and insisting upon the right of neutrals to carry on legitimate commerce with each other and to trade in non-contraband with civilians in belligerent countries. In transmitting the memorandum, Ambassador Page said it was "merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with."

ANOTHER U. S. NOTES.
Another note to Great Britain is now in course of preparation at the State Department, and is expected to be despatched as soon as the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare have been cleared up. While this communication probably will make reference to the latest memorandum, it is understood that the manner of enforcing the order in Council will not be treated as relevant to the question at issue—whether there is any warrant in international law for the powers that Great Britain and her allies have assumed to exercise over the commerce of the world.

A cent-a-glass milk depot will be established in Cleveland.