

SEMENTS  
**THEATRE**  
**SPECIAL**  
 Y. BARTON & BROWN  
 Present  
 F. VAUDEVILLE  
 Comedy Act  
 JACKY BLUE  
 Girl and a Piano  
 T. & COLEMAN  
 Entertainers  
 Showing of  
 O PAYS?  
 Drama in 3 Parts  
 at 3.30 p.m.

**Championship**  
**BASEBALL**  
 TRI. and SAT.  
 10-11-12  
**BRANTFORD**  
 VS.  
**THOMAS**  
 Groundstands 15c  
 at 3.30 p.m.

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 next outfit from  
 J. BROS.  
 Sks, Coupes and  
 Bages  
 Light Service  
 15 - 42 Dalhousie

**Brown**  
**takers**  
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 11th Night

**"POT INN"**  
**AS YOU LIKE IT**  
 150-152  
 11th Street

**the Bride**  
 Picture for the  
 year of giving the  
 friend. Come  
 Picture Gallery  
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 WORK A  
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 and delivered  
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**OTICE**  
**FORD-STORM**  
 The Corporation  
 ford intends to  
 Improvement a  
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 tends to assess  
 the lots directly  
 1. Lot 2, South  
 -estimated cost,  
 40.  
 special rate per  
 num is 8 cents,  
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 the work will  
 its construction.  
 above purpose  
 the Council on  
 15.  
 RRY JONES,  
 City Engineer.

**BISHOP OF LONDON'S STRIKING SENTENCE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL:--"Christ died for Freedom --- Our boys out there are martyrs for the same cause as truly as St. Stephen was martyred, who fell after his captain --- The Contest we are fighting is on the side of God -- God's Holy War."**

**ITALIANS ARE NOW WITHIN SIXTEEN MILES FROM TRIESTE**

**Efforts of Italian Troops to Force a Passage of Isonzo Being Stubbornly Contested--Italians Occupy Monfalcone, Sixteen Miles From Trieste.**

Special Wire to the Courier.  
 Rome, June 10.—An official statement issued at the Italian War Office, follows:  
 "Reports received of the operations on June 7 and 8 show that the Italians in pursuing along the Isonzo River the task of dislodging the Austrians from strong natural positions, and establishing bridge heads, are displaying great bravery and tenacity in the face of heavy obstacles, intensified by Austrian prisoners."  
 "We have occupied the town of Monfalcone (16 miles northwest of Trieste, near the Adriatic). Our losses were not serious, while we took 400 Austrian prisoners."  
 Rome, via Paris, June 10.—Efforts of Italian troops to force a passage of the Isonzo river are being stubbornly contested by the Austrians, but are meeting with success, according to a statement signed by General Cadorna, chief of the general staff, issued at the War Office last night. The communication follows:  
**MONFALCONE OCCUPIED.**  
 "With the object of repulsing the enemy from dominating positions he still holds on the right bank of Isonzo and establishing strong positions at the passages of the river, we continued our operations on June 7 and 8. The enemy offered a determined resistance, but we succeeded in occupying the ground and strong fortifications. Our passage was made more difficult by numerous obstacles placed on the bridges and in the roads and also by the flooded ground along the lower course of the river. Everywhere our troops fought with ardor and tenacity and succeeded in taking important positions which enabled us to occupy the city of Monfalcone. The fire of the enemy's artillery at a number of points."  
**AUSTRIANS FLED.**  
 "In the difficult region of Monte Nero a successful attack on our part led to the occupation of positions from which the Austrians fled leaving one hundred bodies, which were buried and sixty wounded."  
 "Near Caporetto seventy Bosnian soldiers surrendered."  
 "In other regions along the Isonzo we made over 400 prisoners. Our losses were unimportant. Prisoners say the Austrian losses were considerable."  
 "On the Tyrol-Trentino frontier our forces continue in close co-operation with the army in the positions which must be occupied in order to force the enemy to disclose his defensive preparations and permit the development of ulterior operations."  
 "Notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy our troops have approached beyond the front to Baldozzolo Pass at the foot of Sasso di S. Pietro."  
**ANOTHER HEIGHT TAKEN.**  
 "A victorious action was fought on Montebello (about seven miles) north of Cortina d'Ampezzo. A piece of artillery remained in our hands in the neighborhood of Monte S. Croce fighting had been going on for several days for the important position of Freikopel, which the Austrians defended desperately. Our Alpine troops definitely took it on the evening of the 8th, making one hundred prisoners."  
**DEPOT BLOWN UP.**  
 Geneva, Switzerland, June 10.—A

**SHAKE UP IN THE BALL TEAM--DENEAU QUILTS**

There is to be a new manager for the Brantford baseball team. The directors know that they have the best infield of the league, and other good players—both facts freely admitted by the other clubs—but the position at the bottom of the ladder, clinched by the loss of two games yesterday to St. Thomas, does not make matters look that way.  
 At a meeting of the executive committee held last evening, the resignation of Deneau, as manager, was accepted. Rube has many good qualities, but his over anxiety has reacted on the players to a prejudicial extent.  
 Warner, who is on the pitching staff, will be the new manager. He

**LETTER FROM THE LATE AIDE TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL**

**J. Hanbury-Williams, Now in Russian Army Staff For British Govt, Writes Interesting Letters--Was at Przemysl.**

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., has received from Montreal, the following interesting letter from Russia from J. Hanbury-Williams, formerly A. D. C. to Lord Grey and who visited Brantford with the Governor-General, April 29th, 1915:  
 "I am what they call 'Liasion Officer' between our army and the Russian army, and have been working quite alone all these months, but to-day I am to be provided with an A. D. C., a young officer MacCaw, of the 3rd Hussars, who talks Russian well, and I hope will be a help to 'devil' for me. It has been a strenuous time. I have had to draw up reports, cipher, cables, etc., alone, and I shall be glad of a bit of help. Our headquarters is a railway train, and I have a compartment to myself, just big enough for a table to write on, and the photos of the fighting pretty much as I go to bed and wake up in the morning."  
 "We move about a good deal, and I go 'on trek' every now and then, and have now seen the fighting pretty well all over the front. The week before last I was at Przemysl and up in the Carpathians, and then went on to the borders of East Prussia, went up in a balloon, etc. Our troops here are really well. They are gallant and patient soldiers, the brave 'soul' in them, and as gentle as lambs till they get roused, when 'there is trouble.'"  
 "The Austrians continue to give themselves up in large numbers, and it is curious to see thousands of them being marched along in care of about two Cossacks, who treat them most kindly and well. I have seen the Germans and the Austrians in their trenches and have seen a lot of our artillery work, which is good—all most interesting, but, of course, one cannot help longing for all the misery and suffering which is caused, to be at an end, and I shall be glad to see my own belongings again."  
 "I have a faithful old servant, Sergt. late of our artillery, and now a London Commissaire. He is splendid, fat and cheerful, can cook or mend my breeches, or do anything else, and talks Russian now, more or less."  
 "We have a dining car attached to the train, and in the long cold winter months it has been 'grateful and comforting.' A Grand Duke sits at a table with his Chief of Staff and his Chaplain, and his brother Grand Duke Peter at the one alongside, with the French General and myself and Prince Galitzin, who is a great friend of mine and talks English, otherwise, I talk French all the time and might be at Quebec."  
 "The accounts of the Canadian soldiers are very good, and I am sure when the war comes to an end they will have made their mark in the history of gallant deeds, but the casualty lists are sad reading, and I shall miss my old friends when I get back to home and country."  
 "In the Carpathians it was made up to your hocks and as you go higher up snow, and many of the poor fellows, frost-bitten in both feet being carried along by their comrades to the hospital tents. However, the winter is nearly over now, and we hope to push on, but they have had terribly hard work, mud so deep and heavy that horses are useless, and the men had to drag the guns up the mountains—luckily they did it."  
 "The Germans sent shrapnel to see us and wounded one of our men and killed three. The wounded man, with both hands badly damaged, popped into our railway train as if nothing had happened. The hospitals are wonderful, so kind and thoughtful for enemy as well as friends."  
 "How one would enjoy a summer's day in St. Bruno, and a quiet talk, but patience and perseverance and we shall get there alright."  
 J. Hanbury-Williams.

**BRYAN STILL THE CENTRE OF INTEREST**

**He Wishes Public to Pass Opinion on His Action.**

Washington, June 10.—William J. Bryan's resignation as secretary of state and the circumstances leading up to it, still held the center of interest in Washington today overshadowing even the despatch of another note to Germany. Its effect on the nation's foreign relations and also its political consequences afforded speculation.  
 Chief attention was concentrated on the effect of Secretary Bryan's personal statement giving the reasons for his resignation. In that statement, Mr. Bryan announced his intention as a private citizen of submitting to the public for judgment his view of what the American policy towards Germany should be. The propositions, which Mr. Bryan expects to urge upon the people are that an offer should be made to Germany to submit the questions in dispute to an international commission for investigation during a year's time and that meanwhile American citizens should by proclamation be warned not to take passage on belligerent ships or on American vessels carrying ammunition. These suggestions, Mr. Bryan explained, had been submitted to the president, who had not felt justified in adopting them. It is upon these propositions that Mr. Bryan hopes to create a public sentiment in the United States that will make war with Germany impossible. Mr. Bryan's statement, some officials thought, was unfortunate, coming at a time when the discussion with Germany was in progress. Some members of the cabinet, had advised against the issuance of the statement.  
 There was considerable speculation here to-day as to who would succeed Mr. Bryan. While the president is not expected to make a choice for some weeks, it was believed that Robert Lansing, councillor of the state department, who has been commissioned as secretary of the 'ad interim' eventually would receive the permanent appointment. Mr. Lansing began to-day his first full day as secretary. Likewise Mr. Bryan began today his first full day as a private citizen. He spent the day quietly devoting much time to reading and answering telegrams of congratulations from friends all over the country. Mr. Bryan has not determined definitely his plans for the future.

**De Wet Pleads Not Guilty to High Treason**

London, June 10.—General Christian De Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against Great Britain, pleaded not guilty to a charge of high treason, at the opening yesterday of his trial at Bloemfontein, says a despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company. The indictment against him is a long one, covering alleged rebellious acts and seditious utterances. Attorney-General DeGager is prosecuting the case and three judges are sitting.  
 General De Wet was captured December 1, 1914, on a farm at Waterburg, British Bechuanaland, whither he had been pursued by a motor car brigade.

**FRENCH PRESS CRITICIZES BRYAN'S ACTION SEVERELY**

Paris, June 10.—Great importance is attached by the morning newspapers to the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan from the cabinet of President Wilson. They express the belief that it explains the delay in answering the German reply to the first American note of protest on the sinking of the Lusitania and forecasts the contents of the second note just sent. "It must be admitted that such a resignation and above all such a letter surprises us in Europe," says Jean Herbet, one of the best known French writers on foreign affairs. "It is hard for us to understand that a minister, at a time when his country was discussing with Germany as grave a question as the use of submarines against merchant ships could part company with his chief executive and openly declare that he is in complete disagreement with him as to the methods to be employed."  
 "We should say this minister had not the right to diminish the prestige of his government before foreign countries, but Mr. Bryan has a double excuse. First of all, ministerial discipline must have seemed rather irksome to a man who so many times has aimed at the presidency. Then, too, his departure does not in any way lessen the prestige of his government for that prestige rests on the ardent patriotism of the American people on the deep sense of justice, high character and popularity of President Wilson, and last but not least, on the powerful fleet which President Wilson reviewed last month."

**GREAT CONFLICT RAGING ON THE BANKS OF ISONZO**

London, June 10.—An important battle is known to be raging on the Isonzo River between the Italians and Austrians, but so strict is the censorship that not a word has been received from Rome concerning the results. The Austrians claim, but they repulsed the first great battle of the Italians in the war with severe losses to the attackers. According to the Austrian version, one division with infantry assaulted a bridgehead at Gorizia yesterday afternoon but was repulsed with severe losses. The report continues that the Italians retreated under our artillery fire and were obliged to abandon several guns. The same thing happened in the case of hostile attempts to attack near Gradisca and Monfalcone. Fighting is proceeding along the Carinthian frontier east of Ploken Pass, and an artillery duel in the districts comprising the barrier fortifications on the Carinthian-Tyrol frontier.  
 The Adriawerke factory, which was manufacturing asphyxiating gases and high explosives destined for use in the campaign against Italy was blown up and razed to the ground by Italian destroyers bombarding Monfalcone. German troops were encountered by the Italians for the first time in the fighting at Lavarone.

**GERMANS LOST SHIP.**

Petrograd, June 10.—In spite of the German denials, it is insisted upon in authoritative circles here that one German torpedo boat and another transport were sunk and another torpedo boat damaged by a Russian submarine in the recent naval engagement in the Baltic.

**Germans Have Withdrawn From the Baltic Provinces**

Berlin, June 10.—The official announcement from the army headquarters to-day states that the German forces which invaded the Baltic provinces of Russia have retreated. The statement says that the German wing southeast of Shavli has withdrawn to the south, towards Beisagola-Soginie line.

**No Answer is Expected For a Week or Ten Days**

Washington, June 10.—The American note to Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania which precipitated the crisis in President Wilson's cabinet and as a climax to which William Jennings Bryan resigned as secretary of state, was believed here to have reached Ambassador Gerard in Berlin to-day. It was expected that the ambassador would present the communication immediately to the German foreign circle. It will be given to-night for publication to-morrow morning. In the meantime, President Wilson has asked that detailed forecasts of the note be not published. It is said that the German Government will not make answer to the note until after Mayer Gerhardt, the special envoy chosen by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, to outline the American point of view to the government at Berlin arrives and explains the situation. This it is estimated will take a week or ten days.  
 The latest note though couched in friendly tones, reiterates firmly the demand for reparation for the loss of American lives in the sinking of the Lusitania and sets forth clearly the earnest desire of the American government that Germany signify her early adherence to the principles of international law that neutrals be permitted to travel on unarmed ships without being subject to the dangers of submarine warfare.

**NOT VANDERBILT**

Queenstown, June 10.—The body recovered on the coast of County Clare, apparently was that of a laborer, a Russian or a Pole. The Cunard Company announced definitely that it was not Mr. Vanderbilt's body.  
 All jitneys in Illinois will be required to get a charter from the State.

**NEWEST STYLES**  
 Ladies patent pumps, all sizes, colonial style, all new styles. \$1.25 per pair. Coles Shoe Co., 122 Colborne street.