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ORTHERN

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

TWO CENTS

TO SAVE RUSSIA FROM RUIN

Allied Conference in Paris Renews Determination to Achieve Rightful Ends

Spy Problem One of the Most Serious Facing U. S. Today; Suggestion Offered

Extraordinary National Council is Convoked

Kerensky Reaches Momentous Decision in View of Extreme Gravity of Situation; Conference to Discuss Saving of Nation From Itself.

By Courier Leased Wire.

Petrograd, July 27.—The extreme gravity of the country's position in the front and rear impels Premier Kerensky to make the exceptional decision, without waiting for the constituent assembly, to convoke July 31 at Moscow, the "extraordinary national council." All members of the Duma, prominent men from chief centres of the empire, representatives of the Zemstvos municipalities, labor unions and universities will participate therein.

The council will hold two sessions at which the government will be asked to make an exhaustive report on the condition of the country, answer questions and ask opinions of authoritative persons on how best to save the fatherland from ruin.

Explaining the scheme today Premier Kerensky declared that attempts to move the revolution backwards were impossible. Conspiracies to restore monarchical government will be suppressed in the most determined and merciless way.

"As indication of the new policy and firm measures to be taken, Kronstadt received an ultimatum to hand over three of the chief Bolsheviki agitators, including the notorious Roschal. In case of a refusal the island will be declared blockaded.

The evening newspapers declare the position on the front is somewhat improved. As the evacuation of Tarnopol is considered to have been premature, Russian generals have been ordered to recapture the town.

Fighting Renewed

London, July 27.—Fresh and violent fighting occurred in the streets of Petrograd in the last two days, according to a des-patch from Petrograd to the Copenhagen Berlingske Tidende, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company yesterday. The extreme Socialist organized a great revolt, the despatch adds, but the government troops immediately interfered and the riot was completely suppressed after lively fighting. No details were received.

Government Strengthened

Washington, July 27.—The Russian military reverses have enormously strengthened the hands of the government in Petrograd, according to a despatch from United States Ambassador Francis to-day to the state department. They have shown the impossibility of control of the army by soldiers' committees, the ambassador reports, and have led to a universal demand for stronger discipline.

The ambassador reported that the military crisis at the front has caused the deepest alarm in Petrograd, not only as to a severe military disaster, but as to the achievements of the revolution itself. All parties are united, he said, in urging the government to use any measures necessary to meet the situation.

Dispatches to the Russian embassy confirm this point of view and show that many conservative leaders, who have recently gone out of office, are now again coming to the front of affairs. They include such men as the former president of the Duma, Rod-zianko, the former minister of instruction, Ignatieff; Leader Plekhanoff of the Social Democratic party; Prof. Avksentiev, Socialist and Admiral Keicher.

At the same time arrests among the bolsheviki and the Red Guard are continuing. Premier Kerensky's call for an extraordinary national council, announced to-day from Petrograd to meet in Moscow, July 31, was also forecast in embassy dispatches sent just prior to the decision.

Fears of food riots which originally precipitated the crisis in Petrograd, leading to the resolutions are dispelled, the dispatches added, by reports of splendid harvests from all over Russia.

RUSS GAINS

Petrograd, July 27.—Russian cavalry threw back the pressing Austro-German infantry on Wednesday in the region southwest of Monasterzyska, in eastern Galicia, says the official statement issued to-day by the Russian war department.

The Russian announcement says the Rumanians have advanced towards the upper reaches of the Sitchiza River and are consolidating their gains. The Rumanians took many prisoners and captured six guns.

Cavalrymen Heroes. Petrograd, July 27.—Accounts of the battles in Galicia, which have reached here, say the cavalrymen fought like heroes. Cossacks co-operating with Russian and British motor cars, defended the Sereth line as long as any hope remained. It is reported that artillerymen on their knees implored the infantry to save their guns, but that the infantry did not heed them.

General Korniloff orders to shoot traitors and marauders are being carried out. The commander of a grenadier division has been removed for refusing to fire on deserters.

The Fifth cyclist battalion fought most bravely. It kept off three German regiments with its machine guns and carbines and made several bayonet charges afoot. In one attack the men rode their bicycles. Some sections of battalion lost 80 per cent of their officers.

A member of the Duma, who has returned from the Dvinsk front states that after Russian shock battalions had captured very important German positions it was discovered in several instances that signalling to the Germans was going on from the Russian rear. Belgian artillerymen and mechanical experts in Petrograd, many of whom were wounded in the Yser or at Ypres, are forming a "battalion of death," to give an example of military valor on the

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ALLIES UNITED TO END

Will Continue War Until Their Aims Are Indisputably Achieved

Paris, July 27.—The allied powers yesterday concluded their conference after announcing a decision to continue the war until the object for which they are fighting is attained. Their declaration, which was made unanimously before separating, reads: "The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that wherefore the central empires bear the responsibility."

There was unanimous agreement on all decisions reached during the meetings. The ministers of departments affected will meet in London to draw up the executive measures.

There is a general feeling in London that the execution of the first steps caught would go far in the United States toward persuading others, Germans as well as neutrals, that such work is extremely hazardous and very likely to have disastrous results.

Wholesale internment of Germans will not solve the problem. England has not interned all her German residents, but the police are absolutely sure of the connections of those allowed to remain at large.

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U. S. FACED WITH SPY PROBLEM

Co-operation Between Public and Police Suggested As Solution

Menace of Espionage Is One of the Most Serious To America

DEATH PUNISHMENT Inflicted Upon Few May Deter Rest of German Agents

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, July 12.—(By mail)—The most effective method of combating the German espionage system in America is to be found in co-operation between the public generally and the police, according to opinions expressed by high officials of Scotland Yard.

From the first days of the war English police and military agents who have had to do with the gathering in of German spies have received masses of information from citizens regarding suspicious persons and through this co-operation have been enabled to apprehend many undesirable and dangerous persons who otherwise might have been at liberty.

Scotland Yard has had considerable success with neutrals in the employment of the German Government and the English police feel that this menace is one which the United States will have to guard against.

Since the entry of the United States into the war, English officials and officials of the United States department of justice have been closely co-operating along these other related lines and the American agents have been furnished with much information, not only in regard to persons, but in regard to the methods of catching those who are working for Berlin.

The compact wireless apparatus easily move about and within containers that disguise its real nature is to be especially guarded against, Scotland Yard says. Considerable difficulty has been experienced here with the wireless, and police now freely employ an X-ray to trace the use of which these enemy instruments are detected.

Scotland Yard is intensely interested in the work that is being done in the United States to discover how the Germans get out when American coast destroyers were due in English waters and how they discovered the location of the ocean rendezvous of the transports bearing the first American contingents. Obviously, the English officials say, German spies are in a position to become familiar with the most secret of secrets in Washington, and they are anxious to render any assistance they can toward weeding them out.

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DEMOCRATIC RULE FOR GERMANY FORECAST BY BAVARIAN LAWYER

THE BOGIE MAN

German Prisoners of War in Britain Air Their Views on the Struggle; Captives Contented With Lot.

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, July 12 (By mail)—Germany's dream of world conquest has been shattered, and the belief among all classes there now is that the war must end through diplomacy rather than by a brilliant victory, according to German prisoners in England. A representative of the Associated Press who has just returned here after a visit to the large internment camp at Dorchester, where approximately 1,300 Germans are quartered, is enabled to present many interesting sidelights on the German viewpoint as represented by men of all types who have fought with the German forces on land and sea and in the air. These may be summarized as follows:

"Germany having held out thus far, she is prepared to hold out to the end.

"The economic situation in Germany is not as bad as it has been represented either by the belligerents or neutral press.

"Contrary to reports, there is no visible shortage of materials actually needed for the prosecution of the war.

"America's entry into the war will prolong rather than shorten it.

"The United States being essentially a commercial nation, she cannot make her great man-power felt soon enough to change the course of events.

"The submarines are doing all that was expected of them.

"There is a surprisingly lack of concern manifested by the prisoners upon being sent to some new arrayed against their country."

The correspondent was allowed to mingle among them freely at times without any of the British officials in charge of the camp being present. A young German airman who was brought down recently off Dover, and who exhibited an iron cross, which he said he had won for many daring feats over the Anglo-French lines, seemed to express the view of the more intelligent class of prisoners by asserting there had been "so many declarations of war" against Germany when the United States came in, that any more did not matter. Asked whether it would surprise the German people if the United States should actually place 1,000,000 men in France within a year, the airman smiled as one amused, and replied:

"I would like to see them there, first."

A tall, distinguished looking fellow, who said he was formerly a lawyer in Bavaria, expressed the belief that the war would undoubtedly result in giving the German people a more democratic form of government.

He doubted, however, whether any attempt to remove the emperor would succeed. Germany, he said, was so accustomed to an imperial head that he did not think that it would be advisable for her to follow Russia's example. Others, including a government official from West Africa, and a young man, who said he had been a professor of English in a German university, were of the same opinion.

Although more than 20,000 prisoners have been interned at the Dorchester prison camp since the war started, only two have attempted to escape. Almost without exception the Germans say they are contented with their surroundings and are well treated.

INCOME TAX

By Courier Leased Wire.

Berlin, July 27.—Greater Berlin will contribute slightly more than 104,000,000 marks to the state income tax this year. This is an increase of 11,000,000 marks over 1916.

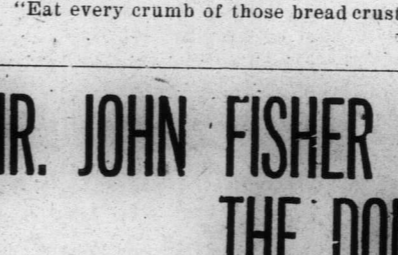
MR. JOHN FISHER ENTERS THE DOMINION SENATE

Member For North Brant's Worthily Honored—His Countless Friends Who Are Well Pleased Over His Selection to the Upper Chambers

Ottawa, July 27.—Four new Senators, two of whom have up to the present occupied seats in the House of Commons, have, it is understood, been appointed by the Government. They are Richard Blain, of Peel, John Henry Fisher, of Brant, David Ovide Lesperance, chairman of the Quebec Board of Harbor Commissioners, and Lendrum McMeans, K. C., of Winnipeg. These appointments reduce the number of vacancies in the Senate to five, three in Ontario and two in Quebec. It is

understood, however, that two further appointments will be made to-day or on Saturday, leaving only three seats then to be filled.

Mr. Blain has been a valued member of the House of Commons since 1900. Mr. Fisher sat in the Ontario Legislature from 1905 until September, 1911, when he resigned to become the Conservative candidate for the Commons in Brant. Mr. Lesperance, who succeeded the late Senator-Fisher at the representative in reached the shore, where they were made prisoner.



"Eat every crumb of those bread crusts or Bill Hanna'll get you."—Shields in Toronto Telegram.

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Sub Sunk on French Coast

By Courier Leased Wire.

Paris, July 27.—A German submarine was destroyed on Thursday on the French coast, west of Calais. The undersea boat went ashore and the crew, unable to free her, opened the gasoline tanks and set fire to the vessel. The members of the crew reached the shore, where they were made prisoner.

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WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, July 27.—A shallow disturbance which passed eastward across northern Ontario and Quebec is now centred near the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is relatively high over the great lakes. Showers have occurred in the St. Lawrence valleys. Elsewhere the weather has been fine and warm.

Forecast.

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