

GERMAN REPLY ONE OF DEFIANCE

PRES. WILSON FACES SITUATION OF GRAVITY---NO REPARATION FOR PAST OFFENSES OFFERED

GERMANY REFUSES ASSURANCES TO THE UNITED STATES

Virtual Defiance Breathes Through Tenure of Note.

Washington, July 10.—Although the official text of Germany's note on submarine warfare has not reached here early to-day, the press copy which was read by officials, was accepted as verification of earlier impressions that Germany had refused to give the United States the assurances asked for in the American note of June 9. Everywhere in official quarters the unsatisfactory character of the reply was discussed, along with the probable action that the United States would be compelled to take as a result of Germany's unwillingness to concede to Americans the right to travel on the high seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality.

GRAVE SITUATION

President Wilson will start from Cornish, N.H., for Washington, in a day or two to consider with his cabinet the grave situation impending. Comment in official quarters to-day was spurring as to the course that would be pursued, the general feeling being that nothing should be said until the president had returned.

On the other hand, those in official quarters familiar with the precedents and the progressive development of the American attitude, believed that, having stated its position and asked for assurances which no sane man would refuse, the only course left open for the United States seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established under the rules of international law. This would mean in effect that the United States would await a violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for the rights asserted.

NEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

There was a revival of talk concerning the severance of diplomatic relations, it being recalled in official circles that in the now famous cabinet meeting of May 11, when the sinking of the Lusitania was first considered, there was an informal understanding that if the negotiations with the United States to secure reparation from Germany for the destruction of American lives in that tragedy failed, the American Government might be justified in discontinuing diplomatic intercourse with Germany. Germany's complete evasion of liability for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania, has revived the subject most acutely, according to well informed persons.

UNDERTONE OF DISAPPOINTMENT

For several days there has been an undertone of disappointment and apprehension over what Ambassador Gerard intimated the state department that the German note would contain. The feeling has been, however, that nothing formal or official could be said concerning the American position until the official text arrived. President Wilson has given quiet consideration to the character of the reply, and some of his advisers have already been making suggestions with

reference to the course that should be pursued.

END OF DIPLOMACY.

Analyzing the German answer to-day, officials found little on which it appeared that the negotiations could be further prolonged. The United States had devoted its attention to the principle that the Americans should be able to travel on the high seas on unarmed and unresisting belligerent merchant ships of any nationality in accordance with recognized principles of international law. Assurances had been asked that before any destruction would be attempted, the visit and search of peaceful vessels and the transfer of passengers and crew to a place of safety would be accomplished. It was recognized that Germany in its latest note had ignored this vital question and had shifted now emphasizing the conditions under which it would promise complete immunity from danger to American ships. A situation which since Germany's circular note with reference to neutral vessels received on May 11 had not been called into question.

LEAVES IMPLICATION

The expression by Germany of a "confident hope" that the United States "will assume to guarantee that those vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by naval authorities of both sides," left the implication in the minds of many officials that Germany was prepared to destroy American passenger ships if they were found to be carrying contraband. Even though passengers and crew of a neutral ship were transferred to a place of safety the destruction of the vessel for carrying contraband has been held by the United States to be in violation of international law, except in an extreme case. With reference to destruction of American ships such destruction has been held specifically to be in violation of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828. It was recalled that in the last case which Germany sent on the Frye case, this treaty was given a new interpretation in that the right to stop American ships carrying contraband and even to destroy them was declared for the first time to be a natural inference from the language of the treaty.

REFUSE TO DISAVOW

The reference in the new note to the Lusitania tragedy created a profound impression. After having asked the United States in the first place to consider that the Lusitania was in reality an armed auxiliary cruiser and carried high explosives which the American Government could not contradict with official information, the German Government commander could not have halted the vessel without submitting his boat and crew to danger of destruction and the assertion that it was not expected that the Lusitania would sink immediately after being torpedoed but would remain afloat while passengers were removed to her

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"ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM" Officers 4th Batt. Ontarios After Laugemarck



Maj. M. A. Colquhoun (Commanding the 4th Ontarios), Acting Captain and Adjutant F. Miller, also Acting Captain Percy Jones, are prominent in this plate. The central heavily built figure is Col. Labatt of Hamilton.

The above picture taken in the billets, behind the Canadian lines in France, is one of the scenes of the present war that mark the climax of Canada's Sacrament of Battle at Langemarck. In it are the officers of the 4th Battalion, the Ontarios—that dauntless regiment, whose hard won reputation is kept alive in the vernacular of the troops as "The Mad Fourth."

The story of its exploits on that memorable day have been recorded by Sir Max Aitken, and the fact remains that out of about two hundred officers, those in the picture are all that remained unscathed. Colonel Birchall fell leading his men; Colonel Labatt was invalidated home, shattered in health, and the way for promotion thus opened, Major Colquhoun has since been gazetted to command the battalion.

The Courier publishes the above exclusively and historically it is of great value when the fact is considered only one has so far come to this city.

TRIBUNE'S TRENCANT STATEMENT

No Nation Can Consent to the Murder of Its Citizens.

New York, July 10.—The Tribune says: "In dealing with the note, there is precisely one point that the people of this country must at all times keep in mind. No nation can consent or assent to the murder of its citizens; to do this is to relinquish one of the prime purposes of national association."

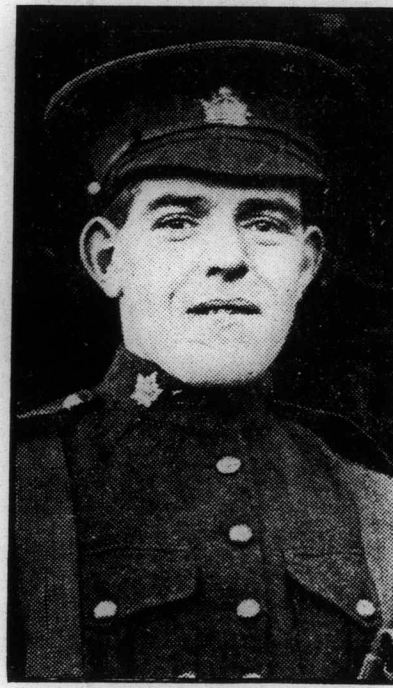
"The questions that are to be settled between Germany and ourselves are difficult, but not insoluble. A method of separation of ammunition cargoes and American passengers can be found. A majority of the American people seem plainly willing that certain American rights should be waived, that American citizens may not be used as a screen for the transport of ammunition intended to destroy German soldiers."

"But such an agreement cannot be made so long as Germany declines to face the Lusitania fact."

"WILL BE DISHONORED" "If the United States to-day abandons the case of its murdered citizens it will be dishonored; but even worse, the whole world will suffer through the successful assertion of the doctrine that law, humanity, all that civilization can mean, can be abolished with perfect impunity by any nation at war and ready to seek victory in any pathways."

"We do not want to make war to avenge the dead of the Lusitania. But since our government sent them to their death, it cannot abandon them. It cannot become the accessory after the fact of their murder. The American citizens on the Lusitania were traveling under the protection of international law, and under the expressed

PTE. FRANK ELLIS.



Killed in Action.

guarantee of the president of the United States, as contained in his message to the German government on his submarine blockade. In declaring that the German government would be held to strict accountability for any infraction of American rights the president frankly invited American citizens to take ship as the passengers of the Lusitania did. Now it remains for Germany to deal with our demand for a settlement in the Lusitania case."

INTO CITY SUBURBS.

Washington, July 10.—Despatches to the Carranza agent to-day says General Gonzales and his troops attacking Mexico City have now penetrated to Villa de Guadalupe about two miles from the capital. Heretofore all fighting has been in the outer suburbs.

SHELLED AND SUNK.

London, July 10.—The British Steamship Ellesmere was shelled and then torpedoed and sunk to-day by a German submarine off the Cornish coast. The crew of 21 men, with the exception of the Norwegian fireman, who was killed by a shell, was saved.

AN IDEA FOR CITIZENS CORPS

Many Opinions Are Stated in Story Printed Below—Special Feature.

About two weeks ago more recruiting began for, roughly speaking, 400 men from the two local regiments. About 35 so far have enlisted. This is by no means an inspiring number, and threatens to become a serious reflection upon the readiness to serve the Empire of the citizens of Brantford. Consideration of this matter opens up the whole question of the best means to obtain recruits. There is no lack of desire upon the part of numbers of young men about the city to do their duty in this present crisis. But they hesitate to join the army because it is such a tremendous step to take. They know nothing of military life, and before the war, wanted to know nothing of it. At present they would like to experiment so to speak and see just what it is like. But there are only two ways by which they can gain any experience. One is to enlist for service abroad the other to join the militia. As regards the former, they keep putting it off. As to the militia, they do not care to join because they would have to serve three years. If the war were over in a year they would be compelled to remain attached to their local regiment for two more years after all their interest in matters military were dead. Rather than take that chance, they don't join at all. In order to meet the requirements of these people, and there are scores of such in the city—a suggestion is put forward that some sort of organization be formed, capable of offering, which would enrol numbers of people throughout the city and drill and have rifle practice once or twice a week. There need be no equipment supplied except rifles and the men joining would be under no expense, and would receive no pay. They would drill in civilian clothes. We feel sure that if such an organization were formed, scores of likely candidates throughout the city would join it, and besides gaining a valuable training, would learn at first hand what military life is and thus arouse their latent enthusiasm so as to make the organization a splendid supply for both militia and overseas.

Joseph McCann and Bert Calvert were drowned while swimming.

OPTIMISM LONG ABSENT AGAIN IS MANIFESTED

NINE BOMBS FOUND ON BOARD SHIP

Sailed From New York With Cargo of Sugar For Marseilles.

New York, July 10.—Six of the bombs were found in one sack of sugar which burst as the steamer was discharging its cargo with slings. The bombs were round and small and rolled on the vessel's deck. Another sack contained three bombs.

The bombs were all alike. Where the explosive had been placed was sealed with soft tallow or grease, placed over the opening, apparently with the idea of producing combustion in the heat of the hold. Beneath the grease on each bomb was a percussion cap. None of the bombs had been affected by the heat. The sacks containing them had been taken from the ordinary cargo hold.

The Kirkoswald is a vessel of 4,021 tons gross register, is 370 feet long and was built in 1912 She was cleared from this port May 1 by J. W. Elwell and Company, agents of the Fabre.

New York, July 10.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkoswald at Marseilles when the vessel went to discharge its cargo of sugar from New York on her last outward voyage, according to the Kirkoswald's officers, who reached here to-day on the steamer's return trip. None of the bombs exploded, and all were hidden in bags of sugar, the Kirkoswald's officer said. The sugar was taken aboard, they said, at the Fabre Line pier in Brooklyn. All the bombs were found while unloading the cargo.

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Britain is Feeling Better Since News of Botha's Victory.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 10.—A feeling of optimism which had been absent for some time, again is manifesting itself here. The feeling is chiefly due to General Botha's victory in German Southwest Africa, which at one stroke deprives Germany of territory larger than that of the German empire.

The size of the captured territory is enormously disproportionate to that of the defending forces, which consisted of 204 officers and 3,066 men. These numbers included reservists and police as well as the regular military.

The cheerfulness of the entente allies also has been aided by the stands being made by the Russians near Lublin, in Southern Russian Poland, and along the Zlota Lipa River in Galicia. It is believed in London that the stubborn resistance of the Russians is doing much to postpone the German offensive along the western front.

Only fragmentary summaries of the German reply to the United States have so far been published here, but for several days the British press has been busy predicting that Berlin's reply to the second Lusitania note would be unsatisfactory.

The newspapers comment at length on the speech of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, at the Guild Hall yesterday, according to their views regarding conscription, one faction maintaining that the war secretary uttered a direct warning of the possibility of forced military service, while other organs profess to see in his remarks a reaffirmation of the belief in the efficiency of the volunteer system.

New Dainty Lingerie Blouses in all the new materials at W. L. Hughes, 127 Colborne Street.

Lack of orders from Great Britain alone prevents an increased output of shells in Canada manufacturers say.

The Canadian Vigilance Association reports that several hundred Toronto houses of ill-fame have been closed.

Successful Pupils For Entrance to Collegiate: List of Passes Below

The following are the successful candidates as approved by the Department of Education, at the Junior High School Entrance Examination held at the Brantford Collegiate Institute, on June 21, 22 and 23 last.

Candidates receiving 75 per cent or over are reported in the honor list and those receiving 60 to 75 per cent in the pass list. The candidates in both lists are arranged in alphabetical order and not in order of merit. The marks obtained by unsuccessful candidates will be mailed to them in the near future and certificates to the successful candidates by Inspector Kilmer.

The scholarship of \$10 offered by the Brantford Board of Education was won by Miss Maude Standing of Victoria School who obtained 590 marks or 82.6 per cent. There were 268 candidates in attendance, one of whom was taken ill and had to quit. Of the remainder 120 or 78.7 per cent, were successful. This result is very gratifying as many candidates were from the Junior fourth grade.

HONORS

- A Frank Arnold. B Leta Bond, Lloyd Booth, Gordon Buck. C Muriel Carter, Edgar Casey, George Chapman, Lloyd Chapman, John Cook, Anna Coyne, Marion Crawford. D Willie Dempster, Jack Duncan. E Earl Eddy, Matthew Elliott, George Emery. G Leone Graham. H Arthur Ham, Clement Harris, Ailcen Huff, Dudley Hurley.

- I Bruce Irwin. J Harold Jackson, Donald Jago. K Bruce Kerr. L Eugene Leggett, Reg. Lyle. M Norah Maskell, Howard Matthews, Norman Moore. P Bob Peachey, George Pipher, Edna Postle, Rowena Postle. R Gladys Reeves, Leo Roach. S Frank Schelly, Nelles Silverthorne, Beryl Simons, Maude Standing, Vera Styles, Richmond Sutherland. W Charles Wadman, Jean Walton, Leslie Watt, Muriel Westbrook, Myrtle Westbrook, Lillian Wilson, Anna Wood. PASS A Eva Acland, Edith Anderson, Elsie Anderson, Laverne Anderson, Norman Andrews, Norman Armstrong. B Ena Bailey, Kenneth Baird, Edna Barber, Gordon Batson, Morley Beckett, Ethel Beemer, Jessie Beney, Leslie Pier, Tom Bowen, Maud Brand Vera Bremner, Elizabeth Brown, Harvy Brown, Marion Burrill, Marjorie Bush. C Grace Campbell, Clifford Child, Isobel Chisholm, Lillian Christie, Lillian Clark, Emily Clawsby, Clarence Cockshutt, Alfred Coleman, Emmet Cook, Bella Crandell, Howard Crandell, James Crighton, Minnie Crosier, Norman Cousland.

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Vertical text on the left margin containing various advertisements and notices.