

THE COURIER

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Thursday, Nov. 22nd, 1917.

THE SITUATION

The news of the magnificent success of the British on the Western front has naturally thrilled the whole Empire, and also the other allies. The fact that there had been none of the artillery preparation, usually the prelude of a big drive, added still further to the surprise of the achievement, a surprise also, without any doubt, shared by the Huns, who were not anticipating any such program. In lieu of big guns, the tanks performed the battering down process with marvellous effect, and their great usefulness has once more been thoroughly demonstrated.

In Palestine, British forces are closing on Jerusalem, and the Italians are still holding their main lines, although the enemy pressure is increasing.

LIBERAL MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

The assertion is frequently made, and was openly stated at the convention of Laurier supporters in this city, that the Liberals had not been given a fair share of portfolios in the Union Government—that the whole scheme of Sir Robert Borden was to hoodwink the members of that party in order to hang on to the reins of office.

Anyone who knows the high character of Sir Robert will abundantly realize that he is not that kind of a man and will not for one moment question the assertion, which he made at Halifax, that even had he been positive that his own side would win in the approaching contest, he would still have formed a Union Administration.

Leaving that aside, however, Liberal Unionists are to have half of the present cabinet positions, and they have already been given the following:

- Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, one of the most important of all the positions. Major-General Newburn, Minister of Militia and Defence, in many respects the most onerous portfolio in these times. Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, the great spending department. Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs, also a leading post. Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General. Hon. A. T. Crear, also has a portfolio and at the big demonstration in Massey Hall last evening the Premier announced that other Liberals and Labour men would be added.

THE DENOMINATED CANDIDATES

In the Riding of Brantford, Mr. W. F. Cocksbutt has received government endorsement and in that of Brant, Mr. J. Harold. The decision was undoubtedly reached on the basis of fifty-fifty, which Sir Robert Borden is so insistently following in connection with the Union Administration. The choice in the case of W. F. Cocksbutt was plain enough from the start; in fact the general feeling is quite marked in this community that with such a record he should have been accorded an acclamation. In the matter of the Northern Rid-

ing the final decision must have been reached only after considerable deliberation for Harry Cocksbutt's war efforts have been exceptional. Not only that, but he went to the generous extent of offering to withdraw from the contest in favor of Hon. Mr. Rowell, if Mr. Harold would do the same thing.

However he will accept the decision rendered in the good spirit which he has throughout manifested, and will push his "win the war" tenets with an even freer hand when he gets to Ottawa. That he will be chosen to go there, reports from all portions of the Riding conclusively demonstrate, and as for the soldier vote overseas, well the boys also know his record in the raising and financing of the 215th Battalion and in other directions, and there can be little doubt as to how they will mark their ballots.

BLUNDERING TRIBUNALS

The following editorial under the above heading is taken from The Toronto News: "The Perth demonstration of Lanark farmers against the local working out of the selective draft may have been organized in the interests of the Laurier candidate, Mr. Boyd A. C. Caldwell. It is nevertheless a fact that complaints being received from other counties against the manner in which the Military Service Act is being applied. Here and there it is alleged that the local tribunals are refusing to exempt men necessary to food.

If any of the tribunals are stripping the farms of needed hands they are injuring the cause of Union Government and the Canadian army. They are helping to defeat the very purpose for which Liberals and Conservatives all over the country are burying party differences. Consciously or unconsciously, they are playing into Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hands. They are misinterpreting the Military Service Act and running counter to its whole spirit. The purpose and intention of the Act is to apply the selective draft in an intelligent manner that will make at once for the strengthening of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and for the stimulation of vital war-time industries at home. The public authorities have power under the Act to divert labor from unnecessary industries to such vitally important work as the production of food and munitions.

Hon. T. A. Crear, Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government, has been quoted as saying that the Military Service Act would increase the supply of labor available for the farm. It is obvious that some of the Ontario tribunals neither understand the measure nor the purpose behind it. The remedy probably lies with the appeal tribunals, which will begin to sit almost immediately. The Union Government is intent upon reinforcing the Canadian army in the shortest possible time, but it also emphasizes the need of assisting agriculturists in the production of foodstuffs."

BORDEN IN TORONTO

In a characteristically powerful speech Sir Robert Borden at Massey Hall last night made his opening address of the Ontario campaign. He emphasized in a most clear manner the fact that the issue to be settled in the approaching contest was that of Canada's effective continuance in the struggle and announced that Union Liberals and Labor were to have still further representation in the Cabinet. In the latter respect he said:

"The government and the people owe it to the Labor population of the country. These pledges will be carried out or I shall not remain head of the government."

Mr. Rowell was also in excellent and patriotic form. After enumerating the important posts held by Liberals in the Union Cabinet he exclaimed some Conservatives might query, "What have we got left?" He would reply:

"You have got Sir Robert Borden the most important asset of your party." As to the claim that Liberals had left their party he would make answer: "It was not so. The Liberals had taken the best of their party with them."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Can you do otherwise than give a vote to help the boys at the front? Mr. F. E. Leonard a prominent Liberal announced that he must forsake Laurier on the conscription issue. In constraining the proposed referendum he says: (1) It would signify hesitation on Canada's part to proceed farther with the war. (2) It would take nine or ten months to assemble a new Government, pass a recruiting bill, and get the men. (3) It would be a severe setback for those at the front to see that reinforcements could not be forthcoming, perhaps until next fall. (4) Sir Wilfrid Laurier's govern-

ment sent soldiers to South Africa without a referendum, and (5) The North and the South engaged in civil war without a referendum.

And there are thousands of other Liberals who feel just as Mr. Leonard does.

An order-in-Council has been passed at Ottawa allowing soldiers to participate in election meetings.

The decision is an eminently proper one. What class of men have a bigger right to take part in the approaching contest than those heroes who have risked life itself in the cause of Empire and human liberty.

Reports from all over the Dominion show that subscriptions to the Victory Loan total to date \$134,000,000. The \$300,000,000 is evidently going to be reached and on top of that the endorsement of the Union Government will complete the job.

The official report for last week shows an increase in the number of British vessels sunk by submarines. The total is ten or over 1,600 tons and seven under that figure. The menace is still a difficult one to handle.

They talk about a woman's sphere as if it had a limit. There's not a thing in all the world without a woman in it, and that is going to be proved once again by the fair sex in both Brants on behalf of winning the war.

Sir Robert Borden in his Massey Hall speech made the distinct intimation that the wholesale exemption by the military boards in Quebec would not be tolerated. That's the ink. These French-Canadian dogs must be brought to a sense of their duty.

Women's dresses are to be made skimpier. Then it will take an extremely attenuated man in body as well as in mind to hide behind them.

Man Was Buried Alive in Sand

Death from suffocation was narrowly averted by the timely action of his friends, shortly before noon today when William Burrell, 158 Terrace Hill street, was buried in sand from a cave-in, while he was engaged in digging a sewer adjacent to his home.

Assisted by a companion, Mr. Burrell was digging a sewer between his residence and the house adjacent. The victim of the accident was down in the sewer about two feet from the surface of the ground, when the sandy soil gave way, caved in and buried him. Assistance was immediately procured and the man's head extracted as far as possible from the sandy covering. He was unable to breathe until further assistance could be procured.

An alarm was telephoned in to the police station about fifteen minutes to twelve. The firemen were notified, and Chief Lewis, Firemen Hartley and Ribbey and Chief Slemin rushed immediately to the scene of the accident. With the aid of spectators, the firemen, by means of shovels, worked their way down to the shoulders of the imbedded man and placed ropes under his armpits. He was thus supported by those above while the remainder of the sand was removed from the pit, and the man brought to the surface.

Mr. Burrell was badly exhausted from the first shock of the cave in and from the weight of the heavy soil, but was fortunate in escaping from the predicament with his life.

Vote for Cocksbutt and help win the war.

Remember the Auction Sale of Rugs at Purcell's to-morrow.

SAGE TEA DARKENS HAIR ANY TO SHADE

Don't stay gray! Here's a simple recipe that anybody can apply with a hair brush. The use of Sage and Sulphur for restoring faded, gray hair to its natural color dates back to grandmother's time. She used it to keep her hair beautifully dark, glossy and attractive. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect.

But brewing at home is messy and out-of-date. Nowadays by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wynth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" you will get this famous old preparation, improved by the addition of other ingredients, which can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair. A well-known down-town druggist says it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two it becomes beautifully dark and glossy. Wynth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

CATTEGAT SKIRMISH WAS A STRATEGIC BRITISH VICTORY

Careful Planning Which Lies Behind Every Move on Naval Chart Exemplified by Recent Naval Activity—Huns as Barbarous as Usual

Base of British Grand Fleet, Nov. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The recent naval action in the Cattegat, where the British sank a German cruiser and eleven armed patrol ships, is an example of the careful planning which lies behind every move on the naval chart. A comparatively insignificant force of British destroyers and light cruisers were the actual stage performers in the morning and the action was over three hours later. The German fleet behind its fortifications received the calls for help, but dared not take a chance—probably well knowing that any attempt to aid out help would be confronted with enemies firing out of the sea from all directions.

A fog lay over the entire Cattegat throughout the action and the British destroyers attacked their victims one by one and sank them. The German auxiliary cruiser Marie, which was leading the fleet of patrol boats, was a ship of 3,000 tons. Her captain, Herr Lauterbach, was wounded, but reached the Danish shore safely. His ship, which had four guns and a crew of 90, was "suddenly attacked," he said, in an interview with a Danish newspaperman afterward. "by a fleet of British destroyers and the shells fired by them descended with such rapidity that the men on the Marie were almost unable to use the guns. Only a few shots were fired before the ship was a mass of flames.

His unpopularity extended even to his own men and in the Cattegat battle the first remark made by a German sailor was that the British were making her way towards the Danish shore safely.

Moreover the Germans ruthlessly and unnecessarily sacrificed scores of innocent neutrals. The return of the British squadron to its base was quiet and unostentatious. By nightfall they were off again on their business of sweeping the sea. The crews of the fleet into the trade route between Norway and Scotland in hopes of repeating the German attack on the British convoy on October 17. The British commander concentrated his fastest vessels to round up the escorting patrol vessels. This was thoroughly done after a hunt lasting nearly three hours. This

action, it should be remembered, occurred in waters which the Germans regarded as practically one of their "inland seas." The Cattegat is the gateway to the Baltic. The scene of the fight is 500 miles from the nearest British coast, but less than 200 miles from Kiel. The Germans held their favorite "interior lines" while the British forces had to cross the North Sea, go up through the Skagerrak and then around the Skaw. The Germans had every chance to execute a coup, cutting off the retreat of the British forces by bringing superior units up the coast to the entrance of the Skagerrak. That they did not dare to attempt this is evidence of their appreciation of the initiative and resource of the British navy.

An interesting comparison might be made between this clean victory by the British destroyers and the hit-and-run raid by the German light cruisers on a British convoy on October 17. On the occasion of the latter of their fastest cruisers in the darkness, struck their blows in nervous haste in the early morning hours, not even pausing to rescue a single life of hundreds of combatants and non-combatants, then ran away northward to spend the remaining hours of daylight in hiding, and when night fell dashed down the Norwegian coast and thus returned home without being intercepted.

On the occasion of the British victory, the fight occurred not in the North Sea, but on Germany's doorstep, not at night, but in daylight; not hurriedly or nervously, for 54 prisoners were taken, drowning men rescued from the water, this proving the great contrast between German and British methods of warfare.

CAVALRY USED (Continued from page one) ed this place and drove the Germans from it. The fighting about Flequaires began last night, but it was not until about 8 o'clock to-day that the British made an organized assault on the town. The tanks went ahead and were engaged immediately by seven heavy German guns, which began to fire at them point blank at short range. It was a critical moment for while the tanks will withstand heavy fire, they cannot be expected to stand up long under big shells hurled from guns only a short distance away.

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LOCAL IS MISSING. Pte. J. A. McLeod officially reported missing Nov. 21st. NO ANSWERS AFTER. Questions sent to office after Friday no answer. MAY ATTEND MEETING. By reason of a change in regulations...