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11386 HILL'S R GOOD CLEANING BRANTFORD

"Zimmie" Tuesday—Moderate winds, fair and very cold.

MAILED FIST RULES IN GERMANY Courts Martial Control Situation Throughout Country Death Sentence For Strikers Who Still Hold Out

GOVT. RY. CONTROL EXPECTED

Administration of all Lines Likely to Come Under War Board

GOVT. DRAFTS PROGRAM

Necessity of Increased Production to Receive Particular Attention

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The conferences between the Government and the representatives of labor and agriculture having been concluded, the Government will now give attention to the framing of its program having in view more particularly the necessity for increased production. The statement given out by the Dominion Trades and Labor Council on Saturday outlined more urgent recommendations of the labor movement and indicated the extent to which they are approved by the Government in the opinion of representatives of labor.

The Government's will now have to be matured in view of difficulties encountered, some of which are expected before an official announcement is made. Labor men and agricultural representatives were in accordance to the necessity of Government control of railways during the war. It is not improbable that the joint representations will have considerable weight with the Government. The sub-committee of the Cabinet, having the railway problem under consideration, will continue its deliberations this week.

The securing of labor, necessary to ensure increased production, is one of the most difficult matters engaging the attention of the Government, more particularly in view of the determination of labor men to oppose the introduction of alien labor other than farm help from the United States. In view of the attitude of labor in regard to the proposal of compulsory service of farm workers, it is unlikely that a policy of conscription will be adopted. Provision will doubtless be made for a preliminary census of the workers of the Dominion in order that there may be a proper distribution of labor.

Naturally there is considerable interest here as to the date of the opening of Parliament. This will be affected by the counting of soldiers' votes. There is no foundation for the story that the overseas ballots are to reach Ottawa this week. It arises out of a misconception of the military voters act. The ballots cast overseas are all being counted in London and Paris, and the results only will be cabled to Canada. These figures may commence to arrive this week, while the actual counting of the votes cast in North America, which have been allocated to the various constituencies, will be proceeded with.

Opening Date Uncertain

The date of the opening of Parliament is not likely to be fixed. Continued on page four.

WEATHER BULLETIN Toronto, Feb. 4.—Pressure is low on Atlantic and Pacific coasts while a very severe cold wave covers the country from Saskatchewan to Quebec, a considerable snowfall has occurred in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Forecasts: Fresh northwest to west winds, fair and very cold. Tuesday—Moderate winds, fair and very cold.

TUNNEL TO ASIA ALLIES UNITED AND UNANIMOUS

Open Resolve To Defend Civilization Against Unscrupulous and Brutal Domination—Decision of Allied War Council.

London, Feb. 4.—The text of the official statement on the Versailles conference follows: "Meeting of the third session of the Supreme War Council held at Versailles, January 30 and 31, February 1 and 2.

"In addition to the members of the Supreme War Council itself, namely Messieurs Clemenceau and Pichon for France; Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner for Great Britain; Prof. Orlando and Baron Sonnino for Italy, and the military representatives of the Supreme War Council, Generals Weygand, Wilson, Cadorna, and Bliss, there were also present for the greater part of the purely military discussions, the French and British chiefs of general staff, Generals Foch and Robertson, the Italian minister of war, General Affier and the commanders-in-chief on the western front, Petain, Haig and Pershing.

"Mr. A. H. Frazier, first secretary of the United States embassy at Paris, was present during the political discussions. "The decisions taken by the Supreme War Council in pursuance of this contingent, embrace not only a general military policy to be carried out by the Allies in all the principal theatres of the war, but more particularly a closer and more efficient co-ordination under the council of the efforts of the powers engaged in the struggle against the Central Powers.

"The functions of the Council itself were enlarged, and the principles of unity of policy and action initiated at Rappallo in November last, received still further concrete and practical development. On all these questions a complete agreement was arrived at after the fullest discussion with regard both to the policy to be pursued and to the measures for its execution. "Members of the supreme war council decided that the only immediate task before them lay in discussing the war with the utmost vigor and the closest and most effective co-operation of the military effort of the Allies until such time as the pressure of that effort shall have brought about if the enemy's government and the people action of temper which would justify the hope of the conclusion of peace on terms which would not involve the abandonment in the fact of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism, of all the principles of freedom, justice and respect for the law of nations which the Allies are resolved to vindicate.

"The Supreme War Council gave the most careful consideration to the recent utterances of the German chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, but was unable to find in them any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by all the allied governments. This conviction was only deepened by the impression made by the contrast between the professed idealistic aims with which the Central Powers entered upon the present negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and their now openly disclosed plans of conquest and spoliation.

"The Allies are united in heart and will not by any hidden designs, but by their open resolve, defend civilization against an unscrupulous and brutal attempt at domination. This unanimity is confirmed by a unanimity no less complete both as regards the military policy to be pursued and as regards measures needed for its execution which will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset with firm and quiet confidence, with the utmost energy and with the knowledge that neither their strength nor their steadfastness can be shaken.

"The splendid soldiers of our free democracies have won their place in history by their immeasurable valor, and their magnificent heroism, and the no less noble endurance with which are civilian populations are bearing their daily burden of trial and suffering testily to the strength of those principles of freedom which will crown the military success of the allies with the glory of a great moral triumph."

THREAT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IMPENDING; STRIKE MOVEMENT IS PRACTICALLY AT AN END TODAY

Fresh Agitation Reported From Jena, in Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimer, But Disorders Have Ceased Elsewhere Throughout the German Empire—Leaders Confer in Berlin Today

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Feb. 4.—With the exception of a new movement at Jena, reported by The Tageblatt of Berlin, the German strikes appear practically to have ended. The leaders of the strikers advised that work be resumed to-day.

German newspapers record no disturbances on Saturday. The directors of the Krupp Works report, The Cologne Gazette says, that only 400 out of 110,000 workmen went on strike and that these were fined or dismissed. The Berlin Vorwaerts says that the building in which the court martial is sitting is closed to the public and guarded by troops. Henrich Schulte, the first prisoner to be tried, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months for having distributed leaflets urging workers to strike.

NEW MOVEMENT

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—A new strike movement, The Berliner Tageblatt on Saturday evening announces, began at Jean Saturday about one third of the workmen striking. Jena, in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimer, has a population of about 21,000.

TO PUNISH REBELS

Peking, Saturday, Feb. 2.—A more hostile attitude towards the southern revolutionists has been adopted by President Peng-Kwo Chang, since his return from a visit to the south. He issued a mandate to day ordering the chief military commanders, Generals Tao-Kun, Chang-Hui, Chi and Chang-Ching-Yao to lead troops to punish the rebels who "even dare to fire on foreign gunboats."

HUNS SAY GEDDES IS KIDDING HIMSELF

English Secrecy Only an Expression of Consciousness of Weakness, is Teuton Reply to Admiralty Head; Still Have Faith in Sub Campaign

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—A dispatch received here to-day from Berlin gives the German reply to the statement last week of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, who in reviewing the first year of unrestricted submarine warfare, said the submarine menace was being held, that the sinking of merchantmen was decreasing and the destruction of U-boats increasing, and that the morale of the submarine crews was deteriorating on account of the British policy of secrecy in regard to the fate of the men on submarines, which failed to return to their bases. The German reply, in the form of a semi-official statement follows: "What Sir Eric Geddes said is not new. It is merely repetition of familiar assertions which are disproved by the facts and appear periodically in the speeches of talkative wire-pullers in England. If that brave optimist Geddes expects by such means to lower the morale and the power of resistance of our U-boat crews, he will have as little success as has been met with in the attempts to bluff the German people, who long ago realized that English secrecy was nothing but an expression of consciousness of weakness."

ASK COMMUTAL OF SENTENCE

Since the announcement last week that Carmelo Calleja must pay the death penalty for the murder of a fellow Maltese, an eleventh hour movement has been set on foot to obtain clemency for the condemned man, and communication entered into with the Department of Justice at Ottawa in an endeavor to obtain a commutal of sentence to life imprisonment. Owning to the proximity of the day of execution, however, and the absence of the Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, from Ottawa, even those concerned are not optimistic as to the success of the movement.

Complete arrangements have been made by the authorities for the execution, which is to take place on Wednesday morning, Arthur Ellis, official Government hangman, will officiate. The condemned man is attended daily by Rev. Father Catania of St. Basil's, a fellow countryman, and in the face of his impending fate, displays little emotion.

MONT BLANC OFFICERS ARRESTED

Captain and Pilot of Munition Ship Charged With Manslaughter ARE HELD BY POLICE

Commission Places Blame for Halifax Disaster on Two Men

By Courier Leased Wire. Halifax, N.S., Feb. 4.—The Drysdale Commission which has been investigating the collision on December 6, between the French munition vessel, Mont Blanc and the Belgian Relief Ship Imo, as a result of which the cargo of the former vessel exploded and destroyed a large part of Halifax, rendered judgment this morning, blaming Pilot MacKay and Captain Lamodec, of the French ship. The judgement announced that they violated the rules of the road.

Halifax, Feb. 4.—Captain Lamodec of the French steamer Mont Blanc, has been arrested by the police authorities on a charge of manslaughter. Halifax, Feb. 4.—Chief of Police Hanrahan has arrested Pilot MacKay on a warrant charging him with manslaughter. The commission recommends that Pilot MacKay's license should be cancelled and that the evidence regarding him should be referred to the crown authorities with a view to his being criminally prosecuted. The commission also recommends to the French authorities the cancellation of the license of Captain Lamodec and "that he be dealt with according to the law of his country."

MUTINY IN GREEK ARMY

Athens, Feb. 4.—A mutiny which involved a large proportion of the Greek army infantry regiments stationed at Lamia, about 90 miles northwest of Athens, and a few artillerymen in the town, occurred last Friday evening. It was promptly suppressed.

An official statement attributes the mutiny to a desire to hamper mobilization. No officers took part. Most of the mutinous soldiers, says the statement, returned to their barracks and laid down their arms. Troops sent to Lamia from Athens and Larissa pursued the remainder of the mutineers and arrested them. A court-martial was convened to try the delinquents.

U. S. TROOPS HOLD PART OF FRONT

Washington, Feb. 4.—Secretary of War Baker's weekly war review, issued to-day, makes the official announcement that American troops are at last occupying a portion of the actual battle front.

Captain Wyatt, chief examination officer, is found guilty of neglect in performing his duty as chief examination officer in not taking proper steps to ensure the regulation being carried out, and especially in not keeping himself fully acquainted with the movements and intended movements of vessels in the harbor.

In the course of the finding, the commission asserts that the Halifax pilots attempt to vary the well known rules of the road and in this connection, Pilot Renner, who had charge of an American tramp steamer on

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