THE COURIER

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Tuesday, April 24th, 1917.

THE SITUATION.

The expected new British drive has been launched and Gen. Haig reports heavy fighting on both sides of the river Scarpe. The titanic engagement will no doubt be known as the second battle of Arras. The Huns are putting up all the resistance they can muster, but Haig makes the report "important enemy positions were gained by our troops."

Canadians are right in the new offensive. They are engaging the foe at Avion, a suburb of Lens, and house to house fighting has taken place. Without any doubt the boys of the Maple Leaf will again give a splendid account of themselves. They did that in their raw state when they saved the day at Ypres two years ago, and now that so many of them have been seasoned, Vimy Ridge was the recent glorious further amplification of what they can do and will doubtless do once more in the present life and death clash.

A further gain is reported by Gen. Nivelle on the Aisne front, and he also records that fierce counter attacks by the foe in the Champagne district have been driven back.

The Turks have evacuated the Iztabilat position on the right bank of the Tigris and the British are now menacing Samara.

It has been decided that the first American loan to the Allied nations will go to Great Britain out of the three billion dollars which will be so offered. The amount has not yet been determined but the change will be at the splendidly low rate of 3½ per cent.

ANOTHER FAREWELL

Once more Brantfordites have been called upon to say farewell to another lot of brave men, who have taken the first step in their departure for the firing line.

They know full well what they are going to. The official lists of Canadians killed and wounded as the result of the glorious triumph at Vimy Ridge, have occupied many columns, and are still coming, but with dauntless air and cheerful spirits they have left to do their part for the Empire and human liberty.

Such partings have been frequent in this community since the day nearly three years ago when the reserve men were the first to go, and in every instance the men so leaving have brought honor and renown to the Dominion and Brantford, and Paris, and the county districts from which most of them have come.

The boys of the 215th, like the boys of the other battalions, will be in the hearts and the thoughts of all and no one doubts that when the time comes, they will most worthily uphold the proud record of those who have preceeded them.

Departure of the 215th Batt.

Continued from page one

Officers, and Men of the 215th O.S. Battalion;

Gentlemen,—Owing to the absence of Mayor Bowlby, I have been appointed by the city council to say a few words of farewell to you on behalf of this good City of Brantford.

I cannot hope to be able to express to you all the admiration your fellow citizens feel for every man of you who has so nobly offered his services to his King and country in this great hour of need. Britain called for men, and right nobly have Canada's sons answered the call.

The 215th Battalion bears also the name of Harry Cockshutt's Battalion, a name that is indelibly associated with all that is best in the progress and development of your home city. The name Cockshutt first came to Brantford with that great good man, the late Ignatius Cockshutt, who, among many other good deeds, gave to the city the magnificent park on the west side of the Grand River. The name Cockshutt, besides being associated with the 215th Battalion, has also been prominently associated with every phase of this great war. One of its sons, Lt. Harvey Cockshutt is now sleeping in Flanders with his glorious brother dead of the famous 58th Battalion. Two other sons bear on their arms the gold band which indicates that they have been wounded in defence of the old flag.

While the 215th has not recruited to full strength, I am sure what you may lack in numbers is more than equalized by the quality of the men in your ranks. I have the privilege of being personally acquainted with a great many of you, and I have no hesitation in saying that no better body of men ever left any city during this great time in the nation's history. That you may be depended upon to uphold the honor of the City of Brantford wherever your King may require your services, does not admit of any doubt.

Let us hope that we may be able to borrow a word from our great French ally, and that this may be "au revoir" and not goodbye; and that you may all be spared to return to Brantford where you will always be sure of a whole-hearted welcome.

The city council was not represented in its entirety, as a number of members, including Mayor Bowlby, were in Toronto, conferring with Premier Hearst and the cabinet in connection with the proposed provincial highway. Ald. Bragg, Mellen, Kelly, Harp, English, and Secord were all present for the ceremony, as were representatives of all the civic bodies.

On behalf of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, Mr. J. H. Spence officiated, bidding farewell to the 215th, as he had to nearly every other unit that had left the city, completely assured that they would discharge their duty to the credit of the city, the county and the Empire. Those who had already proceeded overseas had wrought deeds which would provide a worthy example to be followed by those now going, and Mr. Spence did not doubt but that they would acquit themselves nobly. He hoped that they would all "have a safe voyage and a happy return to their native city.

Speaking for those who had already gone over the Atlantic and done their bit, Captain the Rev. C. E. Jeakins, wished to say good-bye to another unit, who were also determined to support the cause of righteousness and honor. "God be with you" is the best that I can wish to you, officers and men alike" declared the speaker. Capt. Jeakins hoped and believed that this would be the last time that we would be called upon to bid farewell to our troops, and was very hopeful that the struggle would soon be concluded in a brilliant victory for the allied cause. He could find no better words in which to express his au revoir, than "Quit you like men, be strong, quit you like men."

Mr. W. G. Raymond representing the Patriotic League, emphasized the encouraging circumstances under which the 215th were leaving. With the Allied arms on every front encountering the most distinct successes, it was indeed under most auspicious conditions that the second Brants were departing for points east. There was no doubt in his mind, declared Mr. Raymond, but that the battalion would acquit themselves exceedingly well, as they had thus far done in our midst. It was with feelings of greater hope than any other unit that had left Brantford, that the citizens could bid goodbye to the 215th.

Lt. Col. Hedley Snider, in response to this official and formal farewell, which was nevertheless imbued with the most sincere and warmest of good wishes, replied in a few words expressing the appreciation of himself, the officers and members of the battalion for the courtesy that had always been accorded to them by the city and the citizens alike since their stay here. Col. Snider felt satisfied that the men under his command would faithfully discharge their duty, and would not be found lacking, and would be a credit to the city. "We will do our best," he concluded, whereupon, Ald. MacBride called for cheers for the battalion, for the officers, and for Honorary Colonel Harry Cockshutt, his request being responded to lustily and heartily by the crowd. The members of the battalion voiced their feeling for the city which they were leaving by three shouts that rang enthusiastically from their throats.

Headed by two sailors, one bearing the Canadian Flag and the other the Union Jack, and accompanied by the martial strains of the band, the battalion paraded down Dalhousie Street, to Market, and thence to the Grand Trunk depot. The line of their march was beseiged with a throng of densely packed humanity, and in the ranks and beside their husands and fathers, women and children, side by side with their men, marched through the streets. The factory whistles and the firebell added to the clamorous farewell. A surging, hustling crowd followed the battalion to the station and swarmed around the lengthy train, as the troops boarded the coaches. Immediately heads were thrust through the windows for the full extent of the train, and once again the crowd moved forward each individual to clasp the hand of a relative or a friend.

Many eyes among the spectators were wet, but the boys themselves were highly clated at the prospect of finally getting into action, and to such queries as "Are we downhearted?" such a thunderous response was made as to leave no doubt in the mind of the spectators. Promptly at one o'clock, the scheduled time, the train slowly moved out amid waving caps and hands, the smiling and happy faces of the boys in the coaches, forming a somewhat strange comparison with the countenances of their friends who were left behind on the platform with glowing good wishes in their hearts.

LT. E. F. COREY.
Formerly Paymaster of the 215th, who reverted from the rank of Captain in order to go overseas with the Battalion.

SAYS HOT WATER WASHES POISONS FROM THE LIVER

Everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it, before breakfast.

To feel as fine as the proverbial fiddle, we must keep the liver washprevent its sponge-like pore from ed clean, almost every morning, to clogging with indigestible material, sour bile and poisonous toxins, says a noted physician.

If you get headaches, it's your liver. If you catch cold easily, it's your liver. If you wake up with a bad taste, furred tongue, nasty breath or stomach becomes rancid, it's your liver. Sallow skin, muddy complexion, watery eyes all denote liver uncleanliness. Your liver is the most important, also the most abused and neglected organ of the body. Few know its function or how to release the dammed-up body waste, bile and toxins. Most folks resort to violent calomel, which is a dangerous, salivating chemical which can only be used occasionally because it accumulates in the tissues, also attacks the bones.

Every man and woman, sick or well, should drink each morning before breakfast, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, to wash from the liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible material, the poisons, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Limestone phosphate does not restrict the diet like calomel, because it can not salivate, for it is harmless and you can eat anything afterwards. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, and any pharmacist will sell you a quarter pound, which is sufficient for demonstration of how hot water and limestone phosphate cleans, stimulates and freshens the liver, keeping you feeling fit day in and day out.

STOP A COLD IN ONE NIGHT

Take Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

You cannot always avoid coughs, colds and La Grippe, but you can avoid letting them develop into more serious trouble. Veno's Lightning Cough Cure will stop an ordinary cough in one night if taken on the first indication of trouble. A dose in time may save you from long illness and heavy expense. Keep Veno's ready for use should you or your children need it. Being free from dope it is the surest remedy for children. Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the famous British remedy and is sold in every part of the British empire. Prices 30 cents and 60 cents, from druggists and stores throughout Canada.

THE COURIER LIST OF FIRE BOX NUMBERS

The Courier List of Fire Box numbers:

9—For drowning accidents at Bathing Grounds.
12—Brock and Chatham.
13—Brock and Dalhousie.
14—Brock and Victoria.
15—Park Ave. and Chatham.
16—Park Ave. and Darling.
17—Park Ave. and Victoria.
18—Clarence and Dalhousie.
21—Eagle and Erie.
23—Market and Jex.
24—Market and Nelson.
25—Nelson and Clarence.
26—Charlotte and Marlboro.
27—Market and Durham.
31—Albion and West.
32—Sheridan and West.
34—Palace and Duke.
35—Waterloo and Brant.
36—Albion and Richmond.
41—Kerby and Edgerton.
42—Albion and James.
43—Palmerston and Chestnut.
45—Terrace Hill and Sydenham.
46—Ont. Institution for Blind.
51—West Mill and Stirling.
52—West Mill and Chestnut.
61—Market and Colborne.
62—King and Colborne.
63—Oxford and Gilkinson.
64—Oxford and Grant.
123—Central Fire Station.
124—Elgin, near Box Factory.
125—Alice and Brock.
132—Cayuga and Superior.
134—Verity Plow Works.
135—Mohawk and Brighton Row.
142—Cayuga and Foster.
213—Brant and Norwich.
351—Reed and Leonard.
412—Farmers' Binder Twine Co.
413—Malleable Iron Works.
421—Dundas and Wells Ave.

Legislature Has Fine Record for Last Session

The session of the Ontario Legislature recently closed will be marked as one in which many measures of outstanding social and economic importance were passed, and which gave evidence in a convincing manner of the steady and progressive work of the Conservative administration since Sir James Whitney assumed office now over 12 years ago. Much of what has been accomplished recently has been made possible through conditions created by the war, and shows that the government has never failed to inaugurate in such particular policies or reforms which the need of the hour made necessary. The session was singularly free from personal acrimony, and the repeated commendations which the Government received, were abundant proof that the burden of official responsibility in Ontario at this time is well placed and enjoys the generous support of the people.

The fourteenth Legislature of which this was the third session, was elected only a few weeks prior to the outbreak of the war. Each of the three sessions has seen epoch making legislation placed upon the statute books. In 1915 the whole province was placed upder a war tax of one mill on the dollar in order that Ontario might do her full share in the great struggle. In 1916 as a war measure the Ontario Temperance Act was passed, which has won for the Prime Minister the approval of every section of the province. This year the legislative franchise has been extended to women, not as a stimulus to war service, but as a reward for the splendid work they have done. At the same time the franchise has been given to soldiers under age, for the reason, as Hon. T. W. McGarry said; "A man who is old enough to go and fight is old enough to vote."

Extensive plans are being prepared for the settlement of returned soldiers on the land and in other ways to meet after war conditions The scheme of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson to train men for farm work at Monteith experimental farm and then place them on prepared farms and to make a proper start, has been cordially approved. But not only in Northern Ontario, but in different parts of the province where settlement has already advanced will arrangements be made.

At the same time the Soldiers' Aid Commission, of which Hon. W. D. McPherson is chairman, had done remarkably well, not only in finding positions for men, but in assisting those who have come back to recuperate by the best skill and organization that can be devised.

The solution of the nickel problem and the adjustment of mining taxation was a matter of outstanding importance. The report of the Royal Nickel Commission has been found to be thorough, and as a treatise on metallurgical production in Ontario, as valuable, as Hon. Mr. Ferguson said it would be. It has also shown that refining can be commercially done in Ontario, and now two large plants are in the course of erection.

The question of taxation was dealt with effectively. The Commission found that the present basis of taxation was right, and it was only a matter of rate. Declining to heed the clamor of the demagogues, the Government considered the question not only from the standpoint of revenue, but from the effect on mining development. With these considerations in mind the rate has been increased from 3 to 5 per cent. on net profits up to $5,000,000; 6 per cent. over $5,000,000 and under $10,000,000, and 1 per cent. additional for each $5,000,000 profit thereafter. Gold and silver are exempted from this increase, and the act is made retroactive to 1915, to include the period when the profits of the nickel companies began to soar on account of war production.

Legislation of interest to rural communities included an amendment to the Tile Drainage Act permitting municipalities to invest up to $100,000 in the drainage debentures, and increasing the amount of these debentures the government may purchase up to $1,000,000. Following the same principle an act has been passed permitting municipalities to make loans to farmers for improvements, which will have a beneficial effect to a great many. The highway improvement program has been enlarged to provide for a system of provincial highways from Essex county on the west to the Quebec boundary on the east. For provincial roads the government will pay 60 per cent. of the cost and this affects any portions of county road systems that may be included in the new scheme. Actual construction on this scheme will be deferred until after the war, to avoid any immediate demand on the treasury, but the organization will be complete so that work will be provided for the men when the war is over.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act will enlarge the benefits which industrial workers now enjoy from this legislation. As part of the schedule of benefits the workman is to receive first aid treatment, including all hospital, medical and nursing expenses for a period of thirty days following the accident, and shall not be required to contribute anything out of his wages towards first aid arrangement. Double pensions are provided for motherless children of workmen accidently killed; continued pensions beyond the age of sixteen years for invalided children of workmen; authority to the Board to estimate the "impairment" of a workman who returns to his occupation at the old rate of wage; the government grant towards administration is increased from $25,000 to $100,000 a year. These added benefits it is expected will not require any further assessment on industries.

An important measure affecting municipalities is the act providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Municipal Affairs under the direction of Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary. Another act will enable municipalities to meet war time crises by maintaining municipal food and fuel depots.

The financial statement presented by Hon. T. W. McGarry was exceedingly satisfactory, and shows a substantial surplus, an expanding revenue and a curtailment of expenditure. To relieve the financial burden of the mother country it is proposed to retire $17,000,000 of securities held in Great Britain and re-sell them on this side of the Atlantic.

While no substantial changes affecting the principle of the Ontario Temperance Act were proposed, certain amendments were required that the few months the act has been in operation have revealed. The exemption of standard hotels from a business assessment has been extended to 1919. The license board is given authority to regulate the soliciting of liquor orders in Ontario, and power is given to municipal councils to grant the exclusive right to standard hotels to sell malt liquors. One suggestion accepted by the government was that in cases where fines were remitted the conviction should be cancelled.

In regard to Hydro Electric matters, Sir Adam Beck made it clear that there was no cleavage between the commission and the government on Hydro-electric policy. The necessary legislative and financial provision was made to start on active construction with the Chippewa Creek development at Niagara Falls, and to provide against possible contingencies the Commission is empowered to acquire by purchase or agreement any part of the existing power plants at Niagara Falls. In justice to municipalities where the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has acquired large tracts of land, the Commission hereafter will pay taxes on the value of the lands so that revenue of these municipalities will not be impaired.

Following the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Government has enacted a measure to provide a superannuation scheme for school teachers. The bill has been discussed widely for two years and its provisions in short are as follows: The teachers contribute to a fund 2½ per cent of their salaries, the Government contributes an equivalent amount, and the scale of pensions has been so arranged that its benefits might start at once. It is proposed once in three years to submit the fund to actuarial examination so that it may be maintained in a solvent condition.

The bilingual school situation, like a hardy annual, was again the subject of discussion. Following its determination that the law of the Province shall be carried out and that every child shall receive a proper education in the English language, the Government introduced a bill to appoint a commission to manage the Separate Schools in the City of Ottawa if the Board fails to comply with the law. The French-Canadian members (five sitting with the Opposition) opposed the measure and divided the House but even the Leader of the Opposition felt it his duty, in view of the judgment of the Privy Council, to vote against them and say that the law should be carried out.

In the closing hours of the session Sir William Hearst announced that it would not be the policy of the Government to have any bye-elections during the war where the vacancy has been caused by death. He frankly stated his position as being entirely opposed to a war time election, declaring that the utmost energy that could be exerted should be devoted to the prosecution of the war. He led the way as a leader among all the Provinces of Canada in declaring the unalterable devotion of the people of Ontario to continue with the motherland and the Allies to see the war through to a victorious conclusion. The Government did not fear an issue before the people, but at this time when hearts were heavy and there was anxiety on every hand the man was unworthy of trust who would seek to stir up political strife. Sir William Hearst emerges from the session as a large broad-minded leader in this Province, fearless, honest and straightforward.

The people of Ontario may well be proud of the Government in Toronto. The members of the Cabinet have given of their best in the service of the Province at the most trying time, and Ontario to-day has survived the worst shock of the war, the country is uniting for greater production to overcome the waste that war has caused, and is forging ahead under competent leadership to deal with the after-war problem in a maner that should inspire confidence among all classes.

SIGHTING THROUGH 40 POWER TELESCOPE ON U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA

SAVING Means SUCCESS!

The person who saves always becomes a useful member of society. The spendthrift belongs to the drift wood. No great success can come to anyone unless they form the habit of saving.

The SAVINGS DEPARTMENT is a special feature of

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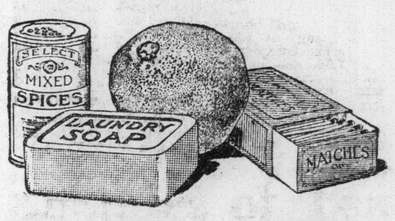

Enemies of Tea

If tea is left open near oranges, soap, spices, matches, etc., the tea will take on the flavor of any of these articles.

In fact, tea absorbs odors as readily as does butter. This is because of the high temperature at which it is "fired" during the drying process, which makes the tea very sensitive. It thus quickly loses flavor and strength, and goes "flat" if left exposed to odors, dust or air.

To Protect the Consumer

When you buy a package of Red Rose Tea at your grocer's you get the benefit of the great care we take to protect the consumer, as the sealed package is an armor that keeps out odors, dust and air. It keeps the tea pure, clean, fresh and full strength.

The price printed on the package protects you against overcharge. It is the lowest price for which a tea of Red Rose quality can be sold—a price which allows the grocer only a fair profit.

You will enjoy the distinctive flavor, rich strength and splendid economy of Red Rose Tea. TRY A PACKAGE.

Sold only in sealed packages

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THE EX- CZAR

My old friend Nick is now an ex, no more a crown his brow bedecks The people wearied of his reign and showed him where to leave the train. A monarch with a head of bone should not be perched upon a throne in troublous times when kings must try to earn their salaries or die. From palaces and crowns remote the czar must seek his straying goat. A kind and pleasant gent was he, this Nicholas whose end we see. But he would never use his head, and by false prophets he was led. Great Russians begged, at every chance, that he would come out from his trance, and reign according to the rules laid down by Hoyle, but knaves and fools possessed the bonehead monarch's ear until he saw his doom appear. Now stripped of all his kingly state, of all the pomp that made him great, by loyal countrymen accurst, he sadly wanders, verst on verst, o'er hill and dale and moor and fen, and hopes he'll find his goat again. But royal goats, when once they stray, are gone forever and a day.