

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1916

PROBS: Wednesday—Milder; snow flurries. ONE CENT

DO YOU THINK CANADA WILL RAISE 500,000 MEN WITHOUT YOUR HELP? YOU ARE STRONG AND HEALTHY, ARE YOU NOT? THEN ENLIST WITH 125TH BRANT BATTALION

PATRIOTIC FUND CAMPAIGN MEETING IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE LAST NIGHT STARTS THE 100,000 DOLLAR RACE

GERMAN FLEET NOW PREPARING FOR DASH INTO THE NORTH SEA

Great Naval Battle is Imminent—Lord Kitchener Capt and Lord Derby to Take 100,000 Men is Rumour From Great Britain

By Special Wire to the Courier.
New York, Feb. 8.—A news agency despatch from London, published here to-day says:
Rumors that the German fleet is preparing for its long expected dash into the North Sea, reached here to-day from Dutch sources, and aroused high hopes in London that a great naval battle is imminent in the North Sea.

Despatches from The Hague reported that the German marines along the Belgian coast are being withdrawn and sent to Kiel. All leave of absence of German naval officers has been cancelled, the despatches added.
From Copenhagen came reports of sudden activity at Kiel, and rumors reaching here that the Germans were about to risk battle.

NOTHING MUCH DOING
London, Feb. 8.—Except for the continuation of the intensive bombardment along the Franco-Belgian front, there are few reports of activity from the major fields of military operations. Whether the notable play of the German, French and British guns on hostile positions is preparatory to important infantry operations or is for minor purposes, is not apparent.

The current official statements, as well as independent reports, indicate the continuation of a state of quietude along the broad front where Russians and Teutons have been facing each other for months past with few changes of territory.

ACTIVITY IN CAUCASUS
Only in the Caucasus, apparently are the Russian armies active. The Petrograd war office reports continued advances there against the Turks, both north and south of Erzerum, the Russian forces having pressed further westward along the Black Sea coast and along the northern shores of Lake Van.

"K" TO THE EAST
Reports are current in London that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener is to take over the command of the British forces in Egypt, and that the Earl of Derby who has been in charge of recruiting, is to be the new secretary of state for war. These reports are unconfirmed.

General Polivanoff, Russian minister of war, is quoted to-day as declaring that the Russian munitions crisis is now a thing of the past, and that the system of handling recruits is such that the units of the Russian army can now be kept up to their full strength with fully trained men.

A GERMAN VIEW
Berlin, Feb. 8, via Sayville wireless—Reviews of the Franco-British offensive movements on the western front are being published in the German newspapers. They are summarized by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"These offensive movements were ushered in by formal announcements of coming victory, immediate and certain."
The first announcement was made in October, 1914, when the Germans entered Belgium. Similar announcements were made when France, after the success on the Marne regained her spirits. The third announcement came when, in October, 1914, the German advance in Belgium was stopped by inundation.

ALLIED HOPES LAST SPRING
According to Anglo-French newspapers, the great offensive movement started in November, 1914. According to some of their reports the French reconquered Lille on Nov. 18. The French also shelled Metz, it was declared and the Germans prepared for

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NO WITHDRAWAL

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Feb. 8.—An official communication from military headquarters at Delhi says that General Townshend is holding Kut-el-Amara as a point of strategic value and that General Aylmer's operations are being carried out for the purpose of supporting General Townshend, at that point. The communication adds that a withdrawal is contemplated.

COURIER'S DAILY CARTOON



Sergeant (separating scolding Tommies): "Now then, you didn't come here to fight."—London Opinion.



Digging for bodies in the main corridor at the point where the Clock Tower fell in. Here was found the body of Deputy Clerk LaPlante just before the Photograph was taken.

MAGNIFICENT SPEECHES MARKED PATRIOTIC FUND RALLY IN OPERA HOUSE LAST NIGHT; MESSRS. NOXON AND M'GARRY IN FINE FORM

Lloyd Harris Gave Interesting Summary of Work Done to Date by Brant Patriotic and War Relief Association, While Mr. W. G. Raymond Made Stirring Address in His Accustomed Eloquent Manner.

ADMINISTRATION EXPLAINED

Hon. T. W. M'Garry Showed the Debt Canada Owed to Britain—Called on Those Who Did Not Fight to Remember Their Duty to Pay.

There was not a large attendance at the Grand Opera House last evening at the meeting in connection with the Patriotic Fund Campaign. The better night probably had much to do with it, and in addition it may also be safely affirmed that a vast majority of the citizens fully realize their duty in connection with the appeal and having made up their minds what to do, simply await the call of the canvassers.

In the temporary absence of Mr. Lloyd Harris (President) who was at the depot meeting the visiting speakers, Mayor Spence occupied the chair and after a few fitting opening remarks called on the 8th Battalion band for a selection. It was well rendered, a soldiers chorus seated on the platform joining in the chorus.

MR. LLOYD HARRIS said that they were on the eve of a second campaign in Brantford for Patriotic Fund purposes, but the circumstances were quite different from last time. They in addition to new call for co-operation in the matter of looking after the families of the brave men who had gone to the front, there was also much unemployment and many worthy people who could not secure work had also to be looked after. Conditions in the latter regard were very much better now and it might be said that there was scarcely any unemployment, but the call of Empire and the willing response rendered consideration necessary for a great many more families of soldiers. It was estimated that the sum of \$100,000 would be necessary for the purpose named, and as President of the fund he felt confident that they would not only attain this

amount but more into the bargain. The war was a terrible visitation, but it had introduced many excellent things.—Opportunities for service. The development of hearts and minds on a broader basis. A recognition of the duties of each one as citizens not alone to each other, but also to the State and Empire. They had with them that night two gentlemen whom it would be a delight to hear. Hon. Mr. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, had won his way to the front in this Province on the basis of sheer merit and ability, and Mr. Noxon, a man of large affairs in Toronto, and a busy life, was devoting a large part of his time to patriotic fund work and other calls in connection with the war. The first Patriotic Fund in Brantford had been established by a few people in the Fall of 1914. Mr. E. Cockshutt had been placed at the head of the Social Service branch of the fund and had done, as always in such matters, notable work. Ex-Mayor Spence had been a tower of strength also with reference to the entire undertaking as he had, indeed, been with regard to every worthy cause, during the time he occupied the chair of Chief Magistrate. All were glad to know that the valuable activities of Mr. Spence would still be unabated. They had from the first fund sent to the headquarters at Ottawa \$34,399.21 from the city; \$9,233.85 from the County and \$1,000 from the city office. They had drawn \$63,449.19 from the central fund, or \$18,149.13 more than had been sent. That was a condition of affairs which the citizens would not allow to continue. He could assure everyone that the local fund had been

most carefully expended and the books were open to everyone at any time for inspection. A large part of the help was voluntary, but the many duties involved required some hired assistance. He had heard some criticisms, but it was a pretty safe thing to say that they were made by a class not willing to do anything either in going to the front, in self sacrifice, in giving or anything else. People in these times should give until they felt it, and it was not actual giving unless such was the case. The response of Brantfordites in the three-days campaign he was certain would be fully worthy of the well-known reputation of the city and the cause.

MR. NOXON
Mr. Noxon, who has been closely identified with the raising and disposition of the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund, stated that he felt it was his duty to give such information he could, although he had at first from Brantford because he was so busy. He was not present as a public speaker but as a citizen of Canada. The test to be applied to us in the future will be, what had we done in the great crisis?

What was Canada doing? As a country we were supplying men and munitions. As individuals we were supporting dependents of soldiers at the war. Great Britain never had a more righteous or just cause, and we should stand by her to our last man and our last dollar.

The Anglo-Saxon as a nation was not boisterous, but deep down in the heart of each was patriotism and loyalty, which at times of great crisis burst its bounds and showed forth the great qualities of mercy and charity. The patriotic fund was a national fund. It was not a local fund. From the general fund was drawn help to keep up local needs. If it were otherwise the territory which supplied the most men would bear the heaviest burden.

Over 40,000 families did not require aid. If the government paid out for this fund, it would have to support

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SUGGESTION THAT BALFOUR AND BRYCE DISCUSS BLOCKADE

As Much as on the Lusitania is United States Roused Over the Blockade Controversy—U. S. Navy Never Did Like Britain.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Feb. 8.—The Manchester Guardian, in an editorial suggests that Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, or Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, be sent to the United States with full power to adjust the blockade controversy with the government in Washington. It publishes a statement from its London correspondent to the effect that people close in touch with Anglo-American affairs express the opinion that some such step should be taken.

BLOCKADE QUESTION BIG
The Guardian says that the blockade question is being pressed throughout United States no less persistently than is the Lusitania question, and with the dispute regarding the phraseology to be employed by Germany once settled, exclusive attention will be given to the blockade matter. The Guardian dwells upon the fact that the British people are puzzled that purely trade subjects should create as much excitement as the question of human life and says: "British opinion has persistently overlooked the fact that German diplomacy possessed two great advantages over ours. The first is that the critical and even hostile attitude of the American navy toward British sea power, as well as the theories on which it is based, is almost as old as the American nation itself. Our last war with the United States arose out of what was regarded by America as an abuse of our power at sea; we have forgotten the details, but the United States has not, and both then and now, the United States Government

regards itself as the natural champion of neutral rights. It is impossible to exaggerate the influence of these historic facts on American policy.

U. S. AGAINST PARIS CONFERENCE
Secondly it will be remembered that, at the conference of Paris fifty years ago which abolished privateering, the United States refused to agree on the ground that, although the abolition might aid the cause of humanity in war, it favored the great naval powers of the world at the expense of the powers with a large mercantile marine, but a small navy. Something of this principal influence, America's attitude towards Germany's use of the submarine as an instrument of war.

TAKES A GRAVE VIEW
The Guardian declares that the controversy touches one of the strongest currents of American history with which Great Britain must deal and that, while there is but little conservatism among the American people, in no other country in the world is the force of tradition in the conduct of foreign relations so strong. "We take a very grave view of the difficulties in which the whole of this controversy may lead us," says the Guardian. It advocates the sending of Viscount Bryce as a special envoy to America and, failing him, of Mr. Balfour.

There is great work to be done, and it is work that cannot be done too soon," the newspaper says in conclusion. "This is not merely a problem of the war as it may affect the whole future of the English-speaking peoples."

Lusitania Case Up Again Before President Wilson

Still Hope That Satisfactory Arrangements Will be Made But German Opinion is That Their Sub. Activities Must Not be Curtailed.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Washington, Feb. 8.—The Lusitania case was up for discussion at to-day's cabinet meeting. The president and his advisers were to go over the latest draft of the proposed communication which Germany hopes will bring the negotiations over the disaster to a satisfactory termination.

Official indication whether the offer from Berlin is satisfactory was expected to follow the cabinet discussion. Optimism regarding the outcome of the negotiations was expressed in high official quarters.

TENSION LESSENER
Berlin, Feb. 8, via London.—Tension in what is called here the Lusitania crisis, was lessened somewhat to-day as the result of more favorable news from America, which was featured prominently by most of the newspapers. The lessened strain was reflected instantly on the Bourse, which showed greater strength in American securities than at any time for a week.

Practically every newspaper in Germany has reprinted the interview given by Under Secretary of State Zimmerman to the Associated Press. The Kreise Zeitung commenting upon it, energetically contests statements of the American newspapers, as reported in the Frankfurter Zeitung, to the effect that the solution of the crisis is now merely a matter of time, since America is not opposed to submarine warfare. The newspaper declares "it is rather a matter of a sharp positive difference of opinion which appears to be unbridgeable."

CANNOT LIMIT SUB ACTIVITIES.
It adds that the German people un-

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