

**THE COURIER**

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**TELEPHONE**  
**AUTOMATIC AND BELL**  
 Day—Night—  
 Editorial ..... 270  
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Thursday, June 8, 1916.

**The Situation.**

The French official report to-day concedes the loss of Fort Vaux "itself" but announces that French troops still occupy the outskirts and trenches to the right and left. The Fort is some four miles from Verdun and is described as of little, if any, strategical value. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune in cabling the results of a visit to Verdun, says the Hun "will never reach Verdun—never" and points out that the whole of the terrible business and the insensate loss of life is because the Crown Prince wishes to be made a Marshal.

The German thrust to break the Canadian line South of Hooge still continues and reinforcements of both Canadian and British troops have been brought to the scene. The men from the Dominion are holding their own with characteristic bravery and the casualty list naturally still continues to grow. The authorities at Ottawa in fact, are kept exceedingly busy handling the returns, which have not all yet been given to the press and are likely to come along during several days. The British official report admits that the Huns have taken part of the village of Hooge.

Details are withheld with reference to the great Russian offensive near the Roumanian frontier, but it is officially announced that thus far over forty thousand Austrians have been taken prisoner, including nine hundred officers. A large number of guns and a quantity of ammunition have also been acquired. It is a tremendous movement along a front of 250 miles and is evidently meeting with great success.

Berlin has now admitted the loss of two more vessels in the naval fight and says that "for military reasons we refrained until now making public the loss." How many more losses are kept back for military reasons also?

**The Fuse Charge Failure.**

The fuse charges are coming to an inglorious end. They were based on a petty and contemptible desire to make party capital during this war period, and the only foundation for them was the suspicions and the innuendoes of such men as Kite and Carvell.

While Mr. Hellmuth was presenting his argument Mr. Justice Duff exclaimed:

"There is absolutely nothing in the evidence that points to any corrupt or dishonest act on the part of the shell committee or Sir Sam Hughes. My mind is quite clear on that point."

Carvell, on behalf of Kite, whom he has represented before the enquiry, made a grossly partisan address in which he claimed that everything had been proved and that Sir Sam was an accessory after the fact.

However, the general public are now well aware that what Carvell would like to prove and what he and his coadjutor, Kite, have proved are two very different matters indeed.

Meanwhile the Minister of Militia has for a month been in enforced attendance at the enquiry, when he should have been looking after vital Canadian interests in connection with the great war struggle.

He and the Shell committee have emerged without the shadow of a stain and there can be nothing but general public approbation for the men who at such a time have in so dastardly a manner sought to sow a feeling of suspicion and mistrust.

**French Estimate of the Cost of the War.**

The records of the National Defense Bonds at the Department of Finance in France, show that the public is now bringing to the treasury an average of fifty million francs a day, (a franc is equal to about 19 cents) in exchange for the short term obligations at 5 per cent. This is more than a billion and a half a month, or 18 billion a year, which is three billion more than the war of 1870 cost. "That fact," says a high authority on French finance, "shows sufficiently that the cautious French public is not alarmed by the financial requirements of the French effort."

"There was a period during the war when people, astounded by the

proportions of the conflict had taken, were inclined to say 'It can't go on like that. Where will the money come from?' Yet it has gone on with steadily increasing expenditures—billions follow billions into the gulfs of war, yet the money flows in. The truth is that, after being shocked by the financial effort required, the Frenchmen were astonished at the revelation of their own resources."

The deduction drawn by French financial experts generally is not only that French confidence is undiminished by the multiplication of the government's debts, but that it is not money, but credit, which keeps the war going, primarily. On the other hand, they point out, it is war that keeps money in continual circulation, handing it out to new creditors as fast as it is brought in by old ones in exchange for bonds. In this way the French public debt has gone from about 32 billion francs before the war to about 52 billion, an increase of nearly 62 per cent, but nothing in proportion to the increase in the public debt of Germany, which is 515 per cent, and in Great Britain where it is 165 per cent.

The public debts of the leading belligerent powers before the war and the percentages to which they have increased, as shown in figures available in Paris, are as follows:

In millions of francs	Increase since war began
Germany . . . . . 6,295	515%
Great Britain . . . . . 15,405	165 1-8
Austria . . . . . 18,704	74%
France . . . . . 31,967	61%
Russia . . . . . 23,518	33 7-8
Italy . . . . . 14,231	14

Calculated per head of population, the average debt of these six belligerents has gone from 280 francs to 535 francs. France now owes 1,250 francs per head, as compared with 800 francs per head before the war; Germany 590 francs, as compared with 97 francs; Great Britain, 565 francs, as against 348 francs.

French economists have estimated the riches of France all the way from 250 billion to 350 billion francs. Taking 300 billion as a basis, it would mean 7,700 francs per head; with an income per head, not including salaries and wages, of 300 to 350 francs, while the interest charge on the increased debt now figures out at about 1,300,000,000 francs, or about 33 francs per head.

While France paid 960 million francs interest on her debt of 32 billion francs before the war, her annual budget had gone far above the five billion mark, or 128 francs a head. Those budgets were loaded by generous social legislation and liberalities of all kinds such as were particularly favored by the paternal sort of a state that the French republic had become. It is pointed out that strict economy may take at least a billion and a half of francs out of those budgets in the future, covering the interest of 30 billion francs new debt at five per cent.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS**

The latest number of Maximilian Harden's paper has been seized by the German Imperial authorities because in an article he declared that country to be responsible for the war. If there is one thing the Kaiserites hate more than anything else, it is the truth.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in a speech which he made in London, pointed out that the recent encounter had rendered the Hun fleet useless for an offensive. And yet the Kaiser, has the neck to call the outcome a victory.

Kitchener is dead, but his memory still inspires the British troops.

Kind of strange to be walking around without having to keep a strange hold on an umbrella.

"Charges proven says Carvell," is the way the Toronto Globe heads a report of the closing days of the Fuse Commission. Carvell, yes, but not anyone who has followed the evidence.

"THE MICHIGAN SPECIAL"

New Night Train Between Toronto-Detroit-Chicago via Canadian Pacific Railway.

A new night train, "The Michigan Special," now leaves Toronto 11.50 p. m. daily, arriving Windsor (M. C. R.) 8.30 a. m. eastern time; Detroit (M. C. R.) 8.10 a. m. central time; arriving Chicago (M. C. R.) 3.30 p. m. central time.

Note the convenient hour of departure, enabling passengers to spend the entire evening in Toronto, reaching Detroit at a most desirable hour in the morning.

Equipment is modern in every detail, including electric lighted standard sleeping cars, Toronto-Detroit and Toronto-Chicago.

Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASCORIA**

**LURED OVER THE LINE AND THEN WAS INTERNED**

**Eugene Stitz Tells a Highly-colored Story to Shelter Officials in New York.**

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, June 8.—Eugene Stitz, 23 years old, told the officials of the Hebrew sheltering home for immigrants to-day that he had been lured from Buffalo over the Canadian line and interned for nine months in a Canadian detention camp. Stitz who arrived here last night, said he had walked from Buffalo in twenty-six days.

He declared that he had served for three years in the German army and that he came to America in 1914, and obtained work in a dye works in Buffalo. While he was employed there, he said a stranger offered him a better position "in a neighboring town" and Stitz accepted it. After a ride of about an hour on a train, they alighted and Stitz was seized by six men and taken to a barracks where, he said, he was kept prisoner for a week and made to scrub floors and clean the office quarters. He said he thought this was in Toronto.

Stitz asserted that he was released after he had convinced the officers that he was a Roumanian. He rode on freight trains back to Buffalo, but remained there only two hours. "I was afraid they would catch me and take me back to Canada," he added.

**LOST IN BATTLE.**



REAR ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT K. ARBUTHNOT

Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Rear Admiral in the British navy, was lost with 700 of his men when his vessel, the Defence, was destroyed in the North Sea battle. Not a man on his ship was saved.

**WOMEN DEMAND PEACE**

**Numbers of Them Marched to the Austrian Emperor's Castle and Shouted Their Wishes.**

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 8.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that peace demonstrators, most of whom were women, marched from Vienna Monday evening to Schoenbrunn Castle, the residence of the Emperor, and demanded a separate peace with Russia. A number of the women managed to avoid the police and entered the castle grounds where they shouted their demands beneath the windows of the emperor's private apartments. They were arrested, and the castle guard was later equipped with machine guns.

**STARVING IN VIENNA**

**No Bread to Eat, No Milk, No Butter, No Fat, Nothing.**

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 8.—(New York Times cable).—A correspondent of the London Times, who "has unusual opportunities of ascertaining the state of feeling and actual position in Austria-Hungary," says that last week an important member of a neutral league in Vienna, wrote:

"Here existence is no longer possible. We have no bread to eat, no milk, butter, no fat, nothing—absolutely nothing."

"The general misery is indescribable. Everybody talks of an awful revolution if the war lasts much longer. The offensive against Italy has been undertaken in order to keep up the public spirits, and because it is hoped that success in that quarter will end the war."

"We bide us if this hope should also fail."

**INSPIRING ADDRESSES TO OXFORD-BRANT BAPTISTS**

Ingersoll, June 8.—There was a large attendance of delegates at the sessions yesterday in the Baptist Church of the Oxford and Brant Association, with the Moderator, Rev. L. Brown, M.A., of Brantford, presiding.

The Ingersoll Baptist church sent out the first Baptist missionary belonging to the Convention of Ontario and Quebec—namely, Rev. Timpany—who labored for many years in India.

The opening exercises yesterday were conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. Jos. James. The address of welcome was given by Mr. H. E. Robinson, and the reply by Mr. M. A. Graham of Ottawa.

An address on Grande Ligne, the Baptist mission of Quebec, was delivered by Mr. Politars, a native-born French-Canadian, who presented in fluent English, a graphic picture of the spiritual needs of his native province.

New pastors of the association introduced were: Rev. J. H. Vail, Scotland; Mr. J. Moore, Governor's Road; Rev. W. H. Wrighton and Rev. D. Alexander, Brantford; Rev. Jos. Jones, Ingersoll; Rev. D. W. Cameron, Burgessville, and Rev. R. J. McLaren of Goble.

In the afternoon an inspiring address was given by the Moderator, Rev. Jos. James, the Church prosecuting her work as successfully as she might? Have the churches the swing of victory. Reverent humility, he pointed out, was a permanent condition of power. God is the hope of the Empire to-day for victory.

A gratifying report on the Sunday schools was given by the Rev. G. N. Simmons, Mr. Goodwin, Secretary of the Brantford Y. M. C. A., presided at a most able and profitable round-table conference.

At the evening session an address was given by Prof. Ewedelius of McMaster University on "Christian Education." Principal A. T. MacNeil, B.A., Woodstock, gave an address "After the War."

**NOT OFFICIAL.**

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, June 8.—Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union declined to-day to accept as official the new record of 13.45 seconds made by J. J. Ellis of the Irish-American Athletic club of this city in the 120 yards low hurdles race at the Sheephead Speedway last Sunday. The time was 3.5ths of a second faster than Ellis' record made in 1909. It was rejected because the course had not been measured with a steel tape, as required by the rules of the union.

**SOME FRANK ADMISSIONS BY GERMAN WRITER**

**Maximilian Harden Has His Paper Seized for Telling Home Truths.**

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, June 8.—(Montreal Gazette) The Imperial German government has seized the latest number of Die Zukunft, in which Maximilian Harden writes:

"Germany is responsible for the war. She should have helped Lord Haldane and come to an agreement with England. The chancellor is unreasonable to expect the allies to make peace based on the situation on the spot. They will not do that until convinced that their cause is lost, and such a moment cannot be foreseen."

"All the belligerents must agree to an organized peace, guaranteeing absolute sovereignty to everyone, with an international agreement on military questions and the establishment of an international tribunal with the power to make unruly nations respect their decisions. Let Germany beware if she discounts such a solution."

"The Allies continue the war only because they fear that if peace is made now the German armaments would force them to continue competition. Organized peace may be possible now, but the opportunity will soon go forever."

**WOMEN DEMAND PEACE**

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**CHANGES ON C. P. R.**

Montreal, June 7.—A number of important changes amongst the high officials of the Canadian Pacific telegraph services has been announced, effective June 1st, as follows: Mr. A. C. Fraser, superintendent of the eastern division, with headquarters at Montreal, is transferred to the Atlantic division, with headquarters at St. John, N.B. He there succeeds Mr. W. M. Godsoe, who has been superintendent at St. John and who has been assigned to other duties. Mr. W. D. Neill, superintendent of traffic at Montreal, is promoted superintendent of the eastern division, to succeed Mr. A. C. Fraser. Mr. Wm. Thompson, chief operator at Montreal, succeeds Mr. W. D. Neill as superintendent of traffic for eastern lines, with headquarters at Montreal. A number of other minor changes have been made to readjust the service.

**LOCAL NEWS**

**PARIS CONTRIBUTION.**

The returns from Paris in connection with Rose Day total \$82.85.

**AT HALF MAST.**

The flags on the post office and other buildings are at half mast to-day as a tribute to the heroic Canadian dead at the front.

**NOT GOING YET.**

Dr. Leslie G. Pearce, who has offered himself as a missionary to go to India, will not leave for that country for a considerable time yet. Just when, depends greatly upon the duration of the war, but it is unlikely Dr. Pearce will be sent to India until at least a year from next Fall, or possibly until the war is over.

**WITH THANKS.**

The managers of the Widows' Home gratefully acknowledge the following donations: Mrs. Wm. Brenner, journals; Miss Forde, sausages; Leather Bowling club, sandwiches; Mrs. Robertson, quilt pieces and journals; I. W. T. C., box of sandwiches. Meat weekly from Messrs. Brohman, Mintern, Burns, Freyd, Bloxham, Livingston and Wilkinson, Hartley and Smith.

**LUTZOW AND ROSTOCK LOST**

**Two German Cruisers Sank While Proceeding to Harbor For Repairs.**

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 8.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that a German official statement declares that the loss of the cruisers Lutzow and Rostock in the battle off Rutland was withheld for military reasons. Both ships are said to have sunk while on their way to a harbor for repairs.

This is the first mention of the loss of the Cruiser Rostock. The Rostock was a small warship of 4,800 tons and was built in 1913. She carried 373 men and was armed with twelve 4-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. The Lutzow was a 28,000 ton dreadnought battle cruiser. Her destruction has previously been claimed by British naval officers.

**The Royal Loan & Savings Co.**

**Dividend No. 100**

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Two Per Cent. on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company (being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum) has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company on and after July 3rd, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 21st to June 30th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. G. HELLIKER, Manager.

Brantford, May 30th, 1916.

**FRANCE SOUGHT NO WAR, SAYS JOFFRE; DEMOCRACIES HATE WAR**

France is Fighting to the End, and Will Not Take Her Hand From the Plow Until the Nation is Saved.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, June 8.—General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, yesterday, received at army headquarters Frederick H. Allen, of New York, who has been identified with relief work, and after expressing his high appreciation of American sympathy, and the aid extended to the French wounded, talked in an interesting manner on the general phases of the war.

"Democracies do not want war," said General Joffre. "France sought no war. Our army knew the danger, but our people could not think that such a dreadful war could actually come. It has taken us time to prepare. It took the American people in your war of secession two years to fully train, equip and prepare your armies for the field. It was not until Gettysburg was fought and won that your armies were fully organized and ready."

"Even after the battle of Gettysburg your doubters and slackers—copperheads you called them—sought an inconclusive peace and tried to beat President Lincoln. But Lincoln's motto was the same then as ours is to-day, 'to the end.' We are fighting the fight of liberty. The United States fought to save the American nation just as we are fighting to save ours, and until the task was accomplished America would not take her hand from the plow. Nor can we."

Mr. Allen describes General Joffre as "a man whose strength and kindness stand out in every feature, giving him a commanding and benignant presence, which has led the soldiers to call him 'Papa Joffre'; a General Grant in bull-dog tenacity; Verdun shows it; a Lee in strategy; the Marne shows it."



**Broadbent Announces**

**Fine Shirts for Every Occasion**

From Evening Dress to the latest Sport Shirt with collar and lapel, and almost every kind of Shirt within these two limits.

**Prices Upwards From \$1.00**

**Our Summer Underwear**

includes all the best makes in the most approved fabrics, and the prices vary from \$1.00 per suit upwards.

Our assortment of Ely's (King Edward Hotel) Neckwear is large and beautiful.

**BROADBENT**

4 Market Street

**Local News**

**STORY HOUR**

"Laura Secord, the Heroine '812," by Sarah Anne Curzon, the subject of the story hour in children's library this afternoon.

**STREET LIGHTING.**

The account of the hydro-electric system with the city for street lighting during the month of May totalling \$2,874.50.

**MUSKETRY COURSE.**

A course in musketry and machine gun will open at Rockcliffe Rifle Range, Ottawa, next Wednesday, which the senior officers of a number of battalions, including the Bantam (12th), will attend.

**RECRUITING RALLIES.**

Lt.-Col. Cockshutt, Major Smith and Capt. Andrews will be the chief speakers at a big recruiting rally held on Monday next at Kitchener. Another meeting of a similar nature will take place the following night at Scotland.

**POLICE COURT.**

Roy Potter appeared in the police court this morning charged with vagrancy, and was remanded until Monday. A charge of speeding against Thomas O. Kipp was also adjourned over the week end. One drunk person, while a second chose a month jail.

**TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.**

The Township Council met in special session yesterday afternoon for the purpose of settling the claim made by Daniel Hanley for recompense for damages done his property near Cainsville by a landslide. The resolution was authorized to engage a competent engineer to give an independent opinion upon the question of repairing that portion of the road opposite Mr. Hanley's land now in want of repair. A vote of condolence was passed by the council to Mr. Herbert Bateson, a former councillor for the loss of his son, who passed away last week.

**Eye Talk**

—NO 34—

**Di ased Eyes**

Of all those who call on optometrists for glasses, perhaps one out of a hundred has diseased eyes.

**Optometrists**

do not doctor eyes, but refer these cases to those who do. Optometrists

**Fit Glasses**

which requires a kind of knowledge as different from medical as raising potatoes is different from cooking them.

So if you want your glasses to fit go to an optometrist.

A good place is

**Chas. A. Jarvis**

OPTOMETRIST

Manufacturing Optician

52 MARKET STREET

Just North of Dalhousie Street

Both phones for appointments

Open Tuesday and Saturday

Evenings

Closed Wednesday afternoons

June, July and August.

**NEILL SHOE**

**SEE**

**Women's, M**

**Outing**

**Our Assor**

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