5 p.m.-For Goded Hamilton 6.35 a.m.; 7.45 a.m.; 11.00 a.m.; 00 p.m.; 8.00 p.m.; 00 p.m.; 7.00 p.m.

5 a.m -For Gode-

RAILWAY

Sunday-For Ham-points, Toronto, nediate points, St. ago. cept Sunday—From

58, 7.58, 10.22 p.m. 21, 8.52, 10.18 a.m., 18, 8.18, 16.42 p.m., 12, 10.31 a.m., 12.81, 11, 10.55 p.m. 50, 9.30, 10.50 a.m., p.m.—For Guelph, ONBURG LINE. 40 a.m.—For Till-nd St. Thomas, p.m. — For Till-nd St. Thomas. ve Brantand 8.45

Branftord —10.09

it, 8.48, 10.48 a.m., 82, 6.48, 8.48, 11.00 1.30 a.m. 1.30, 8.80, E. and N. same n of first cars in lied to leave Brant-a.m. and 5.35 p.m., p.m.: **
Brantford 9.45 m.; 8.40 p.m.

Railway 11th. 1017. 10.05 a.m. 12.06, UND 10 s.m., 12.10, 2.10, 8.33, 10.33 a.m.,

et, 7.00, 7.18, 8.55 55, 4.55, 6.55, 9.10 9.40 p.m. 8.00, 9.42, 11.42 7.42, 9.87 p.m. 8.20, 9.45, 11.45 7.45, 19.10 p.m. 2, 8.32, 9.58, 11.89 , 8.50, 11.10 p.m.

9.12 p.m. 7.26, 9.26 p.m. , 9.46, 10.38, 11.46 7.46, 9.46 p.m. 8.59, 10.56, 11.50 7.58, 9.58 p.m. 10.00, 11.00 a.m.,

SALE teer, will sell cho Place post-April 11th, at

music cabinet ned oak rock gazine stand, sewing maing desks, 3 Wilton, 1 rag) buffet, fumed table, fumed lare extension small tables, spring couch. nd springs, 1 ange, good as g machine, 1 milk can, 1 dishes, empty irs, 50 jars of household sold without is moving to ly cash. o Place.

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1918.

TWO CENTS

INTENSE ARTILLERY WORK ON PART OF THE CERMANS British Parliament Re-Assembles After Easter Recess

Authorizing Municipality to EnterInto Purchase and Sale of Fuel; Sanction of Railway Board to be Obtained-Increase For Civic Officials

Purchase and sale of fuel authorized by a by-law introduced by Ald. Clement, chairman of the Fuel and Food

Committee of vectories of the city for the dearest control of the city for the city for the city for the dearest control of the city for the city for the city for the dearest control of the city for the dearest control of the city for the city fo

man of the Fuel and Food Committee, at yesterday aftermoon's session of the City Council. The by-law was given two readings and laid over pending authorization by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. The city solicitor addressed the Council, giving a brief explanation of the fuel regulations recently imposed by the Federal Government. He gave credit to Mayor MacBride, who last year outlined for the city of Brantford a system virtually the same as that now imposed on the Dominion. Local fuel commissions might be appointed by municipalities, and an administration who would investigate appeals made by the dealers.

A centralized delivery system was also provided for.

On the motion of Ald, Harp, the Mayor was appointed fuel controller pro tem for Brantford.

general discussion with the audito upon the chy's financial status. Eight loads of coal, weighed by the inspector showed a total of cixty pounds underweight and sev-

enty pounds over weight. ness statement of the affairs of the recalling past efforts of the Board street railway, for it makes no allowance for depreciation," observed ed up. the mayor, when the annual report of the street railway commissioners work must be done at Ottawa, and was submitted. It will be considered should not be saddled upon the ed at the next meeting of the coun-buildings and grounds committee. of the street railway commissioner

Wm. Podd, caretaker of the wait-ing room on the Market square, (Continued on page three)

Council Gave Two Readings to Bylaw New Military Service Bill Will Raise the Age Limit by

Eight Years; Some Talk of a New Home Rule Measure.

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, April 9.—Parliament re-assembles to-day after the Easter recess with two questions of great importance upon its hands. The first is the new military service bill which raised the age limit eight years and makes those born after a fixed date in solicitor, M. F. Muir, demanded damages of the city for the death of his son and for injuries sustained by himself and his brother, when their car broke through the Murray for Ireland. Both these issues have been thrust upon the cabinet during the brief restreet bridge on the night of March cess, the first by the desperate German attacks in France, which demand all the men W. F. Cockshutt wrote, promising the Allies can muster as quickly as they can be put in the field and the second by the conclusion of the Irish convention and the rendering of its report which Premier Lloyd Guelph to the senate, in the interests of the Hydro Electric system. George promised would be followed by legislation.

The deepest attention is commanded by the conscription bill because it vitally af fects the interests and destinies of hundreds of thousands of men and families in that portion of the United Kingdom east of the Irish Sea.

Premier Lloyd George will make the opening speech and will expound the military situation which confronts the nation. He will "create the atmosphere" as one writer matter being referred to the board phrases it, and it is anticipated that he will make one of those stirring exploitations for which he has a special gift. Sir Auckland Geddes, director of recruiting, will out-Brant County, asking improved market conditions, evolved a general discussion. Ald, Kelly voiced a strong demand for a more rigid inspection of meat sold on the market. Ald, fill likewise favors a public abbation, where all meet would line the details of the man power bill.

The country appears to be unusually united in its willingness to acceptance of the recruiting measure which goes further than the most radical advocates of conscrip tion talked of during the early stages of the war. And this is with the full realization lic abbatoir, where all meat would lion talked of during the early stages of the wall. The be inspected before it could be sold that the extension of the age limit to fifty will bring hardships and often financial buildings and grounds committee go shipwreck to many small businessmen and families, besides hitting larger firms whose this. work is being carried on mostly by men over forty, with youths and with women.

Thus far the only signs of opposition have been protests against reports that the cabinet proposed to put the bill through with a brief debate and that the present recruiting tribunals with their safeguard of the right of appeal might be abolished. There is also a demand that the supply of labor needed by shipyards, farms and munitions factories shall be assured and safeguarded.

Several of the morning newspapers say there is reason to believe that Premier Lloyd George intends to foreshadow in his speech to-day the introduction shortly of a home rule measure which would set up an Irish parliament in Dublin with due safeguards for the Protestant minerity and a compromise on the much discussed customs question. According to one paper the new bill also is expected to include military service and an executive responsible to the Irish parliament, but with no control over naval, army and foreign affairs.

GERMAN ASSIST-ANCE OFFORCES

Is Part of Plan to get Control of Northern Russia

Move on Ports is Part of the Plan

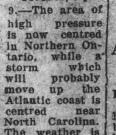
By Courier Leased Wire

Moscow, Monday, April 8 .-German assistance of the government forces in Finland is part of a plan to gain control of northern Gassia and cut the interior of European Russia off from the Arctic and the Baltic. This is the view of the Fanish situation of Oscar Tokoi, former premier of Fin-land and a commissioner for the Finnish rebel government, M. Tokoi has made the following tatement to the Associated

"Germany is rapidly invest-ing Pinland and plans to take control there, just as in the

M OBSERVING A

FRENCH WEATHER BULLETIN Toronto, April



Ukraine and then move with the white guards upon Russia's northern ports, thus cutting Russia off from the Arctic and the Baltic. Thirty German warships, transports and supply ships, participated in the movement on Hango on April 3 and about 12 000 troops, some cavalry and motor troops were landed.

support to the movement for the appointment of J. W. Lyon

The teamsters of the city

Would Clean Up Market

A communication from A.

Ald. Clement concurred in

Ald. Kelly considered that

He pointed out that at a local

quested an increase in salary,

of works.

into the matter.

A grant of \$500 was requested by the Soldiers' Aid Commission and authorized upon the recom mendation of Ald. Harp, finance

"The Germans are moving to-wards Helsingfors and the Red Guards are putting up a stub-born resistance with inferior forces. Abo and Bjorneborg are now under German control and White Guards under German officers and supported by German troops are moving on Tammerfors. The White Guards also are moving eastward at several points further north in order to reach the Kola rail-way in Russia and cut off Russia's northern outlet. The Soviet at Murmansk is endeavouring to raise sufficient troops to protect the railway, but danger is imminent as great forces are required to police the long

M. Tokoi added that the Germans had reached a complete understanding with the White Guard. Recent White Guard actions in northern Finland, he said, had embittered the Nor-wegians and alarmed the Swedes, who fear that the White Guards will invade their

AVIATORS

Are Now Tackling the Long Range Gun.

will probably move up the Atlautic coast is centred near North Carolina. The weather is very cold in Ontario and Quebec and comparatively warm in Western Provinces.

Strong northeast winds, fair and cold to-day and on Wednesday.

Will probably move up the Atlautic coast is centred near the Paris, April 9.—French aviators have discovered the location of the big gun with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris at long range and the continual bombardment of the spot by the French artillery and bombing by the airmen have made the handling of the piece difficult. This explains the intermittent fire of the long range weapon. The piece is mounted at Crepyen-Laonnoise, near the road from La Fere to Laon.

MOST CRIT-ICAL PERIOD

Has Now Been Entered Says British Premier

During His Speech to the British House To-day.

By Courier Leased Wire London, April 9.—Premier London, April 9.—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Irish convention had been laid on the table today. He also told the House that when the battle on the Somme front commenced, the total combatant strength of the German army on the western front was approximately equal to the total of the Entente Allies.

lies.

Mr. Lloyd George said his man power proposals would involve extreme sacrifice by part of the population of Great Britain. The Cambrai battle, he said, was a very trivial event when compared with the recent battle, and until the strain had relaxed, it would be difficult to find out exactly what had happened.

pened.

In the course of his speech, the British premier said:

"We have now entered the most critical period of the war. There is a lull in the storm, but the hurricane is not yet over. The fate of the Empire and of liberty may depend upon the success with which the last German attack is resisted and countered."

and countered."
In view of the critical period which had been reached, said the Premier, the Government proposed to submit to Parliament to-day certain recommendations in order to assist the country and its allies to weather the storm. He regretted

to say that these proposals involved extreme sacrifices on the part of large classes of the population and nothing would justify them except the most extreme necessity and the fact that the nation was fighting for all which was essential and most sacred to the national life.

The Premier said the cabinet had taken every step to hurry reinforcements. The number of guns and prisoners taken had been exaggerated grossly by the Germans.

which was dirty and misty. They had organized their troops to produce a great number of divisions and had the advantage of the initiative with the consequence howledge.

and had the advantage of the initiative with the consequence knowledge as to the width, strength and dimensions of the attack. There were large concentrations of German troops at various points of the line. Owing to the ease with which troops could be moved at night, he explained, the element of surprise could not be eliminated.

No army was ever before transferred across the channel as quickly as were the troops sent to relieve the situation, the Premier asserted. He referred to the appointment of General Foch to supreme command of the Allied strategy and said it was the most important decision which has been taken regarding the coming battle.

The Premier said—the fighting

guns and prisoness taken had been exaggerated grossly by the Germans.

The ministry of munitions, the Premier added, had been able to replace the guns and there were substantial reserves left. The cabinet was confident the army would be equal to the next encounter.

Mr. Lloyd George said the cabinet had decided to recall General Gough, who was in command of the fifth army, against which the Germans made their principal gains. Until all the circumstances of his retirement were known, however, it would be unfair, he said, to censure him.

Having gained an initial success, Mr. Lloyd George went on, the enemy was preparing a greater attack and it would be a fatal error to under-estimate the gravity of the prospect.

The Germans attacked with 47 divisions (approximately 1,150,000 men), the Premier told the House, They relied on the idea that the Allies had no united command and expected to divide the French and British armies.

At one time of the battle the situation was critical. The enemy broke through between the third and fifth armies. The situation was critical. The enemy broke through between the third and fifth armies. The situation was critical. The enemy broke through between the third and fifth armies. The situation was retrieved by the magnificent conduct of the troope, which rebired, but were not routed.

The forecast regarding probable enemy attacks made by General Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the imperial staff, was characterized by the Premier as the most remarkable ever made.

In openling the battle, he continued, the Germans had an exceptional advantage in the weather of the people and government of Mexico, my most cordal relictations on this given for your porsonal hadminess and that of your august family."

The will be necessary to set your order on our hooks to get Arctic Leaser of the people and advantage in the weather of the people and commended the anniversary of your birth is commemorated, and I am pleased to extend my beat wishes for the people and sovernment of Mexico, which repaired the pro

HUN ARTILLERY DEVEL-OPED ON BRITISH FRONT

The Germans have encountered unfavorable weather for the big attack they were apparently contemplating against the British front and no infantry action had developed when the reports were despatched from head-quarters this forenoon. Neither was there any movement of the infantry along the French front, probably from the

BRITISH OFFICIAL

London, April 9.—The German artillery developed great activity early this morning on the British front on the line from La Bassee canal to south of Armentieres, according to to-day's war office announcement. The text of the statement reads:

"Early this morning the enemy's artillery developed great activity on the front extending from La Basses canal to south of Armentieres. Elsewhere on the British front, except for heavy hostile shelling in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux and Mericourt L'Abbe, there was nothing special to report."

FRENCH OFFICIAL "There was great activity on the part of the artillery on both sides at numerous points along the front north of Montdidier and betwen Montdidier and Noyon. No infantry action occurred.

"On the left bank of the Oise there were intermittent bombardments. Advanced French troops, in conformity with orders which had been given, carried out a withdrawal to prepared positions southwest of the long forest of Coucy and south of Coucy-le-Chateau. German troops were kept constantly under the French artillery fire and suffered heavy losses in the course of this operation.

"Two German raids northwest of Rheims were repulsed. Other German efforts against small French posts near Eparges, in the sector of Reillon and north of Bor homme achieved no greater success.

"Everywhere else the night passed in quiet."

IN TONEO

Are Roaring Along a 100 Mile Front

Infantry Actions Have Not Yet Developed

By Courier Leased Wire

In preparation for another heavy infantry attack against the Allied lines in Picardy in an attempt to reach Amiens, the German guns of all calibres are roaring in thunderous tones along a front of more than 100 miles from north of Arras to north of Soissons. The entire countryside is said to be rocking from the heavy detonations but no infantry action has yet developed.

Especially savage has been the

but no infantry action has yet developed.

Especially severe has been the German fire around Bucquoy, north of Albert, south of the Somme and between Montdidier and Noyon. Last week the Germans failed in mass attacks to penetrate the British and French defences north and south of the sectors directly east of Amiens and thus extend the apex of their wedge. The tremendous bombardment now going on undoubtedly is the fore-runner of heavier attacks, probably along the line from Arras to Noyon.

Bucquoy, which is south of Arras, is on the northern end of the sector, which the British defended so valiantly last week. The British here and both to the north and south hold strong hill positions from which their artillery and machine guns command all approaches. The Germans must widen the head of their wedge along the Somme, and it is believed they again will attempt to do it by attacks in the Bucquoy area.

Below Montdidier the German line bends. Here also the French have held the Germans for nearly ten days despite severe attacks. To extend the

French have held the Germans for nearly ten days despite severe attacks. To extend the battle front on the south, the attacking front probably would include the line eastward from Montdidier to Noyon.

Along the Ancre, Somme, Luce and Avre rivers, where the Germans made strong and fruitless attacks during the past ten days, there has been no infantry fighting. As elsewhere, however, the enemy artillery fire has increased greattillery fire has increased great-ly. On the extreme eastern end

of the southern leg of the salient, the Germans have been checked somewhat in their advance southward from Chauny. The French still hold a part of the lower forest of Coucy and on Monday the French rearguards inflicted heavy losses on the Germans whose advance was hindered greatly by the French resistance. The enemy has not yet reached the line of the Allette River.

On the rest of the front in France there has been little activity. On the American sectors northwest of Toul and in Lorraine there have been patrol actions and artillery firing. Artillery exchanges continue on the Italian tront, but the bombardment is not violent. British troops, who have been stationed along the Piave near Montelle, have taken over a sector on the Italian mountain front, in the region of Aslago.

Man power and probable government for Ireland, are two important questions confronting the British parliament which re-assembled to-day after the Easter reress. In urging the raising of the age limit for military service, Premier Lloyd George is expected to speak at length of the military situation.

port of the Irish conve

was adopted by a majority only a therefore the Government wood take the responsibility, the Premisald, for such proposals for sugovernment as were just and coul be carried without violent controversy.

It would be some weeks before morellment in Ireland beans, the premier continued. One Nationalist ried out: "It will never begin."

Michael Flavein, Nationalist member from Kerry, sald:
"You come across and try to ke us."

Another Nationalist.

Another Nationalist exclaimed "It is a declaration of war age

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

Paris, April 9.—Revelations of the highest importance are said said by The Matin to have been made by Bolo Pasha, under sentence of death for treason, to whom a reprieve was granted yesterday. The newspaper asserts Bolo has made only a beginning of what he has lo say, and that another import case, in which the German propaganda in France is about to develop.