

THE COURIER

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 24TH, 1916.

THE SITUATION

There can be no doubt that the Teuton occupation of the Roumanian port of Constanza, on the Black Sea, constitutes a direct set back to the Russo-Roumanian forces. The move also gives to the enemy important railway communications. The next move of the foe is expected to be against Tchernavoda. Here is located the only bridge across the Danube between Belgrade and the sea, and possession of that would open a direct way to the Roumanian capital of Bucharest.

On the Transylvania frontier, the outlook is better. The Roumanians are holding their positions, and Falkenhayn's troops have been severely handled.

On the Somme front, the British and French troops have still further advanced their lines, both north and south of the Somme.

On the Macedonian front, the Serbians administered a heavy defeat to the Bulgarians. German troops are going to the help of the latter, with men taken from the Verdun and Russian fronts.

VISCOUNT GREY SPEAKS OUT.

Britain's Foreign Secretary made a very important speech yesterday at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Associations. He made it very plain that any efforts of neutral countries with regard to peace terms would not be tolerated, but said that their efforts would be welcomed with regard to the prevention of future wars.

The speaker showed in detail how the Kaiserites had been the aggressors, and demonstrated that the war lords in Berlin had refused to listen to any proposal for the amicable settlement of all difficulties.

"When Britain proposed a conference, Russia, France, and Italy accepted the conference. And one power refused it, is it the powers which offer the conference who are forcing war or the power that refuses it?"

Germany had proposed that the British Government should remain neutral under certain conditions. The latter involved the condemnation of the violators of the neutrality of Belgium and a free hand for the Teutons to take whatever French colonies she liked.

There was a prompt refusal. Had Britain accepted she would have incurred the contempt of the whole world, and there would have been no morale, no spirit, no motives. Happily tactics so gross did not succeed.

"I take it on the word of the Prime Minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all States, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind."

And it is on behalf of this determination that Premier Borden has just issued his further appeal to the men and the women of Canada.

FORCING AN ELECTION.

The announcement is made—by Liberal politicians and by Liberal newspapers—that there is to be a general election before the end of the war. They have set it for the early part of next year, while the war is likely to be still a year from its conclusion.

It is significant that all the talk of an election emanates from Opposition sources. From no Conservative source has there come any suggestion, probably for the sufficient reason that the Government is far too occupied in carrying on the war to give any thought to the question of an election.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who a year ago declared in Montreal that a war-time election would be a crime, now goes to Montreal—with Laurier—and his message is that an election

will come like a thief in the night. And nobody has ever heard about this thief until his coming was announced by Mr. Lemieux—in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's company.

Following Mr. Lemieux's work as advance agent for the thief in the night, comes the publication in those Liberal newspapers which enjoy the Laurier confidence, that "the Government is planning an election."

The odd thing about it is that the Government should be planning an election and that Laurier, Lemieux, and a group of Liberal newspapers should be the first to know of it. The first information as to these plans of the Government reached the Government from the Laurier-Lemieux-Globe trio of prognosticators.

The Liberal leaders are now talking of the election for which they have long been more or less secretly preparing. So far as the Opposition is concerned, there is no party truce and never has been. There has been much fair promise and much blackguardly performance. Liberals are talking election now because they believe that their campaign carried on without interruption, month by month, against a Government pre-occupied with the war, may bear them some fruit.

They are in a position to bring about an election. The life of the present parliament would have, under normal conditions, expired this month. It was extended for a year. Unless the Liberals agree to a further extension from next October, a war-time election is inevitable; the Government must go to the country, must temporarily divert its energies to an election campaign and leave the Canadian troops to look after themselves.

This is what the Liberals are now proposing. Hon. George P. Graham, a Liberal of more or less prominence, is quoted as saying that the Opposition will not consent to a further extension of the Parliamentary term. If that is the Liberal intention, then the question is settled, but in the face of Mr. Graham's announcement, it is rather foolish of Mr. Lemieux to appear in Montreal with his whispered warning that an election will come like a thief in the night.

The real point about all this talk of elections is to be found in the Graham statement. Maybe he has spilled the beans and Mr. Lemieux, with the Globe's help, is endeavoring to gather them up.

Is Laurier, after all forgetting that in May of last year he told the Ontario Federation of Liberal Clubs that, "I do not care for my part, so long as the war lasts, to open the portals of office with that bloody key?"

Has the Globe forgotten what it said with suchunction on September 28, 1915, that "Canada does not want an election while the war is being waged, and while citizens, irrespective of politics, are bending all their energies to assist the Government in work of national importance."

Does Mr. Graham, when he declares that there will be no further extension, forget what he said in his newspaper, the Brockville Recorder, on April 21, 1915—"Let the election be held at the close of the war, but do not let Canada make herself ridiculous in the eyes of the world by holding an election while the Empire of which she forms a part is taking part in the most tremendous conflict in the history of the world."

These holy protestations are all forgotten. To remember them and give effect to them, would be consistency. In the record of politics found in the record of Liberalism, consistency has ever stepped aside to make way for expediency. It will do so now if Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrives at the conclusion that there is a partisan end to be served.

Once again he has addressed a Confederation of Ontario Liberal Clubs. He does not seem to have alluded to any reluctance to opening the portals of office with a bloody key.

He seems, however, to have overlooked something, the temper of the Canadian people.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Expositor says that "It is, of course, not desirable, on general principles, that there should be a war-time election," and then goes on to plead that present circumstances warrant one. The favorite diversion of our cotem. is to swallow itself holus bolus and it has become an expert on the job.

The Grit papers hailed it as a master phrase when Sir Wilfrid said he would refuse to open the door of office with "that bloody key"—meaning a war-time election. To most people it sounded more like a dime-novel remark, and now he is proposing to use "a bloody crow bar," or anything else to get at the sweets of office.

Contrast Premier Borden's patriotic message to the Canadian people, with the attitude of Sir Wilfrid in refusing to even serve on a parliamentary national service committee, and you get just the difference between the two men.

Vancouver is experimenting with illuminated street names for the better convenience of the people at night. Good idea. This climbing up a storey to find the title of some thoroughfare, isn't what it is cracked up to be.

Methodists in Pinch Run, O., are mad because carpenters built bellry on rear of new church instead of front, and will make them tear it down.



MRS. ANNIE SHERWOOD HAWKS. One of the most prominent hymn-writers in the world, who is critically ill at her home in Bennington, Vt., in her eighty-second year. Her greatest fame was achieved through the hymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour," said to have been translated into more languages than any other musical piece of its kind.

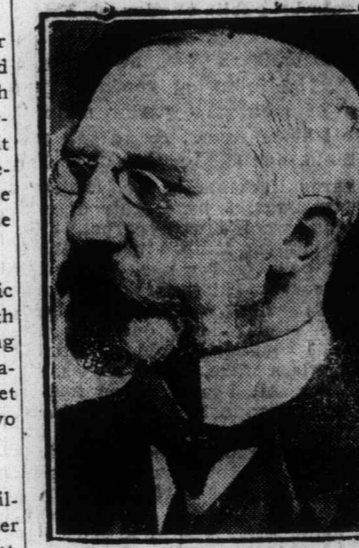
ACTIVITY MUST PREVAIL WITH CANDIDATES

Continued from Page One DISTRICT NO. 1. Brantford

- Fred Alway 89877
Chas. Ross 78350
Vernie Hendershott 83750
Mrs. O. M. Mers 712150
Mrs. F. Marks 106275
Thos. Poulton 752150
Jeta Meyer 110750
Welly Almas 104750
Essie Middlemiss 68300
Frances Dempster 127250
Alfred Coburn 73125
Bruce Irwin 96250
George Symonds 185125
Eleanor Parker 748225
A. F. Wicks 315750
Mrs. W. C. Walker 41250
May Rogers 81250
Mrs. John Wright 56100
Thos. Hutton 117200
Earl Cornfoot 18375

DISTRICT NO. 2. Waterford

- Lillian Savage 50125
Fernie Watkins 271350
Jas. Ross 37750
W. A. Gardiner 37750
A. M. Toblin 42175
Scotland
Edith M. McCutcheon 99350
Thos. J. Rand, R.R. No. 2 72100
Simcoe
E. V. Ramey 103175
Katherine Doherty 49200
Albert Pincheon 51275
Port Dover
Enid Walker 51200
Ella Gamble 148175
Burford
Rev. J. Sanders 54775
Marie Malcolm 41250
Carmen Howey 216175
Benton
Ellen Andrews 43100
Port Rowan
Annie Knoble 24150
Mrs. Chas. Smith 29200
Lev Snooks 25125
St. George
Mrs. J. H. Burke 41200
Harry White 43750
Mohawk, P.O.
Louise Calbeck 139275
Echo Place
Mrs. S. J. Callan 603750
Paris
Nan O'Brien 617250
Princeton
E. Cross 57350



COUNT KARL STUERGHAH, Austrian Premier, who was shot on Oct. 21st by a Vienna publisher named Adler. News of the shooting, the first leader of a belligerent nation to be assassinated since the assassination that started the great war, started much comment in London.

ENQUIRIES

As to the Battle of the Somme

Enquiries, which with passing time increase daily in number as the announcement of The Brantford Courier's intention to show "The Battle of the Somme" pictures at the Theatre for three days, opening Thursday, Nov. 2, gains in publicity, prove that large crowds will feature the presentations of this greatest of all films.

Information concerning the pictures is sought of The Courier through the mails, by telephone and in person. The larger number of the queries regard the reservation of seats. As has been announced, popular prices will prevail.

That the films, five thousand feet in all, divided into five reels, requiring an hour and a quarter for exhibition, will have a most successful run in Brantford, is practically assured, and its sponsors in this city are entirely satisfied with the indications.

Finest Films Yet. "The Battle of the Somme" pictures are the greatest films ever produced, and continued reiteration of this fact is intended only to show to what extent the films are the greatest.

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"The Battle of the Somme" THE GREATEST MOVING PICTURE IN THE WORLD



The Battle of The Somme on July 1st,

when the first smash was made by the infantry into the German line, had been preceded by a week or so of the heaviest artillery fire ever known in this war or any other; millions of shells have been expended and the surface of the ground in the neighborhood of the German trenches has been broken like a plowed field and literally packed with mine pits and shell holes.

Some of the monstrous guns used in this battle are of a size possible heretofore only on stationary fortifications and the heaviest armed war vessels.

THE BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER will show what modern artillery fire is like on November 2, 3 and 4, at the Colonial Theatre, when the wonderful film of "The Battle of the Somme," under the direction of the War Office, on instructions of the Imperial Government, will be shown here for the first time.

These wonderful films were actually taken under fire. They show shell explosions "close up"; in one part the film shows a German trench under "concentrated fire"; shells exploding on the field with the frequency of rain-drops splashing in a puddle. But each of those shells carried potentiality to obliterate a score of men from the face of the earth, of burying a section of trench in debris, of blowing a machine gun position out of existence. These shells actually passed over the camera before they exploded a couple of hundred yards ahead, across "No Man's Land." The camera men took chances of life and death with the soldiers, in fact, on many occasions they exposed themselves to get a good picture where soldiers remained under cover.

The "Battle of The Somme," says The Glasgow Citizen, "is the biggest thing ever done in photography; it is worth going a hundred miles to see." You will see it right here in Brantford next week, 3,000 miles from the sound of those terrible guns.

The film will be shown in The Colonial Theatre, November 2, 3 and 4, with daily matinee. Popular Price, 25 cents.

UNDER AUSPICES OF BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER "COLONIAL" THEATRE Nov. 2 - 3 - 4

LOCAL

WON CUP In the finals for the silver cup sent by the President, Mr. Waterous, Mr. H. McKay and Mr. N. D. Neill, after an intense contest.

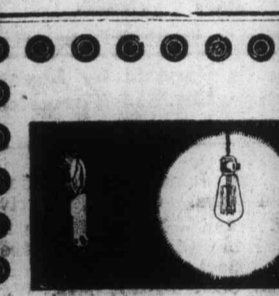
FOR MAYOR "You can say definitely that run for Mayor in January," said Minshall to a Courier man morning. "In fact, I am asking votes now, and the prospect good."

STILL IN HOSPITAL Major Hicks, who left this with the 58th Battalion as he writes that he is still in hospital. He was wounded in the fierce attack for the rest of Canadian guns, and has not made a complete recovery. He is convalescent he will be on a trip home.

PASSED AWAY The death took place last week New York, of Mr. Jack Salter, third son of Canon Salter, for years rector of St. Jude's of this city. Deceased, who was married, ran a ranch in Saskatchewan together with his brother. Noting well, he went to New York expert advice and passed away hospital there. While in the was a clerk in Blackader's store. He left here for the West great many years ago, and was remembered by old-time residents.

WESLEY EPWORTH LEAGUE Mr. George Wedlake, week speaker at the regular meeting of Wesley Epworth League discussed the very important subject of "Missions." His address most interesting and instructive. Miss Mina Phillips read the Miss Mae Wood presided. The next two months the league conducting a contest for new members, the captains of the two being Miss Mina Phillips and

Many suffering from eyestrain have trouble reading or working under a Mazda light while the man who provided himself with right glasses can do his work easily by candle light. It isn't light that bothers you it's your eyes.



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