

Trunk Railway

MAIN LINE EAST
Toronto Standard Time.
For London, Toronto and Hamilton, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Montreal.

MAIN LINE WEST
Departure
For Detroit, Port Huron, London, Detroit, Port Huron, Detroit, Port Huron, London, Detroit, Port Huron, Detroit, Port Huron.

AND GODEFRICH LINE
Departure
For Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo, Buffalo.

B. RAILWAY

FOR MARCH 31ST, 1918.
LAST ROUND TRIP
For Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, Buffalo, Toronto, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo, Buffalo, Toronto, Hamilton.

ARRIVALS
Arrive Brantford 6:30 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 a.m.

N. Railway

ARRIVALS
Arrive Brantford 6:30 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:00 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:00 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 10:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 12:00 a.m.

DEERS.

Parcel of land at Ave., Brantford, 195 about 200 feet same a ten-room barn. Highest necessarily accept at 5 p.m., April 31, Brantford, Ont.

FRANCO-BRITISH STAND FIRM BEFORE HUN ASSAULTS
FOE PROFITS LITTLE BY CAPTURE OF MESSINES RIDGE
Reinforcements From Italy Promised by Premier Orlando

BRITISH REPULSED
FOE IN ATTACK ON
GIVENCHY SECTOR

Bulletin, London, April 19.—The Germans were completely repulsed in the attack they launched yesterday around Givenchy, on the southern side of the Lys battle front, the war office announced today. When the assaults ceased, after heavy losses, the enemy had only been able to secure a limited footing at one or two points of the more advanced British defences. For three weeks the unsuccessful German divisions, it has been determined, were engaged in the unproductive attack on the Givenchy-St. Venant sector. The enemy launched further attacks last evening south of chine gun fire.

NIGHT OPERATIONS QUIET.
Bulletin, London, April 19.—Enemy attacks on the British lines in the northern part of the Lys battle area, south of Kemmel, were successfully repulsed, the war office announced today. There was no change in the situation along the entire British front during the night, which passed in comparative quiet with the exception of activity by the artillery on both sides. The attacks against the line in the Kemmel sector, the repulse of which was reported today, took place yesterday morning. In minor enterprises at various points during the night the British captured a few prisoners and some machine guns.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.
The statement follows:
"During the night the French repulsed a rather violent bombardment by both of the opposing armies along the front from Castel to Mally-Rameval. During the night the French reduced certain machine gun nests on the front of the attack yesterday. The number of prisoners taken by us has reached 650, of whom 50 are officers."
"North of Bezoonaux (Verdun front) we carried out a successful raid and brought back prisoners. Elsewhere on the front there was intermittent cannonading."

WAR SITUATION IN REVIEW

British troops are standing firm before strong enemy attacks on the front north of Ypres, the south-west of Amiens the French have driven the Germans back in the region of Castel. The heaviest fighting on the northern front is on the southern side of the salient from St. Venant, west of the front to Givenchy. On this eleven-mile front, the Germans are using ten divisions, or about 375,000 men.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, April 19.—The low pressure which was over the great lakes and yesterday states the Germans have been driven from Senocet wood and the French have reached the outskirts of Castel, and progress also was made south of Castel. Five hundred prisoners, including fifteen officers, were captured by the French.

Army in France, April 19.—(By the Associated Press)—Exhausted by the failure of the Givenchy heavy attacks on the front, the Germans made no further move during the night, and on the greater part of the front battle front quiet prevailed this morning. The British re-established their line west of Ypres on the southwestern part of the Lys battlefield, by recapturing ground at Riex du Vinage Farm yesterday afternoon. Kemmel hill on the northern side of the battle area, was still being heavily bombarded this morning in preparation for fresh assaults by the Germans.

Local Member Again Broached Subject in House Last Night; No Unfair Intention, Says Premier—Omission Due to a Mistake, Declares Rowell
Ottawa, April 19.—W. E. Cockshutt of Brantford, last night brought up again the omission of candidates names from the lists published in the Canadian Daily Record. He declared that the Prime Minister's explanation in this regard was not satisfactory. "I believe in my heart," Mr. Cockshutt said, "that there were a lot of soldiers who never knew who were running in the election. I do not see that the Prime Minister has given a rap over the knuckles to the clerk of the crown in chancery for the omission of names. I believe they were deliberately omitted, in a democratic country where a man is properly nominated, no government has a right to suppress his name. This thing would only pass in the strenuous times in which we are living." (Cheered by the opposition, Mr. Cockshutt declared that certain men had been marked for the slaughter).

Italian troops will be sent to the western front to aid the embattled allied troops against the German. Announcement to this effect has been made in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by Premier Orlando.



On this map the shaded area in dicates the gains made by the enemy on both sides of the Lys River during the last nine days. South of Arras the ticked line shows the front from which the enemy advanced permit the enemy to make an attempt to split the Allied front by pressing northward and southward simultaneously as the arrows indicate he is doing. French reserves should be able the British to take care of the movement.

W. F. COCKSHUTT DEMANDED AN EXPLANATION OF OMISSION OF NAMES FROM OVERSEAS LISTS

Local Member Again Broached Subject in House Last Night; No Unfair Intention, Says Premier—Omission Due to a Mistake, Declares Rowell

denial that parliamentary usage will permit.
Mr. Cockshutt: Did he write a letter asking a certain gentleman to run and then turn him down?
"I suggested to him," Sir Robert warmly replied, "at the request of an honorable member of the Senate; just about the time the Union Government was being formed he might run, and that honorable gentleman wrote to me he would retire if I asked him, I asked him to retire and he would not."
Mr. Cockshutt rejoined that one of his friends at Brantford had been rewarded with the chairmanship of a commission at Washington. Turning in the direction of the Prime Minister, Mr. Cockshutt added, "although I am fairly old in the game, I think I was in politics before he was."
This declaration aroused amused laughter from both sides.
Sir Robert again emphatically declared that there had been no unfair intention on his part. He was not in Ottawa when the lists were called (Continued on Page 4.)

ITALY TO SEND TROOPS TO AID THE ENTENTE

Forces Will Be Dispatched to Western Battle Front, Says Premier's Decision Cheered
Colors of Italian Regiments Will Soon Fly Over the Fields of Picardy

Bulletin, Rome, April 18.—Premier Orlando announced in the chamber of deputies today that Italian troops would be dispatched to the battle front in France. The announcement which was received with a storm of applause was as follows: "Italy, who follows with admiration the heroic efforts of the Anglo-French troops on the western front, could not remain absent from the battlefields of France. She wishes to bring to her allies a tangible proof of solidarity and every soon the colors of Italian regiments will fly over the fields of Picardy beside those of the French, British, American, Belgian and Portuguese, thus sealing the union which exists between the Allied armies, the peoples and governments."

BURIAN'S POLICY.
Amsterdam, April 19.—Baron Burian, on assuming office as Austrian foreign minister, according to a Vienna dispatch, declared to his staff that his policy would be the same as that of Count Czernin, his predecessor. He said "Loyally adhering to our old alliances and fully confident of our glorious army and people and in their well tried spirit of sacrifice, we shall continue to wage this war with all our forces as long as the attitude of our enemies compels us to do so. We shall at the same time follow the high path on which Count Czernin conducted his fundamental important in that he unwaveringly continued his labors on the work of peace which the Emperor together with his allies, magnanimously initiated far back as the time I was in office before."

SMOKING RUINS ALONE MARK SITE OF RHEIMS

Proud French City Demolished Under Inferno of German Shells—100,000 Fired Within One Week—Firemen at Work Among Debris

Bulletin, Paris, April 19.—Rheims, which has been on fire for a week, is now nothing but a great pile of smoking ruins. During the past week the Germans have fired more than 100,000 shells into the heart of the city, according to the report of the fire department. The fire from the buildings can be seen by aviators sixty and seventy miles away. There are no traces of streets and thoroughfares which have disappeared from view under the accumulation of debris. Ancient buildings in the Place Royale and the Market Place and the Musicians' House, which dates from the sixteenth century have been reduced to dust and ashes. The vaulting of the famous Rheims Cathedral, the coronation church of France, is falling stone by stone and soon there will be nothing left of the pillars. Shells are still bursting all around the building. Notwithstanding the terrible bombardment forty Paris firemen are still in the city working to save the furniture and portable effects of the inhabitants. Some of them have lost their lives. With the Paris firemen are some local firemen, one of whom, Sergeant Elot, has been on duty in Rheims since the outbreak of the war and has been wounded fourteen times.

FOE RESERVES CAN LAST ONLY FOR SIX WEEKS

At Present Rate of Fighting German Troops Will Then be Exhausted
FOE MORALE WEAK
Huns Discouraged by Losses, Weather and Allied Superiority.

London, April 18.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa agency)—One of the foremost French generals, discussing the fighting in Flanders says "It is certain the enemy has other and entirely fresh divisions to use on our front and also divisions distributed on the eastern front. Therefore we must reckon for the appearance of another seventy enemy divisions to our battle front. At the present rate of consumption of German divisions this will take about another six weeks fighting." "The enemy began the battle prepared for heavy losses, especially of officers, arranging for the latter by spare cadres accompanying the artillery and troop trains in order to immediately fill up the casualties, a precaution necessary because, departing from their rule, the enemy ordered that the officers must lead the men into battle." "One guard regiment lost in recent battles 26 officers in a few days and finished up with a non-commissioned officer in command of a battalion." "The morale of the German troops is suffering under three main causes," the General said, "severity of losses, the overweight of our artillery and cold. Divisions are known in which the losses reached from 40 to 60 per cent."

"Our superiority in guns keeps the enemy in a perpetual state of discomfort which is reinforced by inclement skies. We find no more enthusiastic entries in prisoners' diaries since marching into the gardens of France in spring, but we find entries about the repulsive habit of the French police of always falling on their feet in the matter of munitions, guns and the weather." "The Boche soldiers are not now allowed to write home but are still allowed to receive letters. To-day I saw one written by a friend from Essen to a soldier, the principal news item of which was that boys of the 1917 class who are now 18 years old have to report to the military authorities between the 15th of March and 15th of April. Youths of the 1918 class have been captured in recent battles. It is their first appearance on the front. In France the boys of this class are this month being called up for their preliminary years' training."

Losses Enormous.
With the British Army in France, April 19.—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans have been bringing up fresh divisions to the Battlefront, but the most promising sign is that they are beginning to use a second time the troops which had suffered hard fighting in the early days of the offensive. For the past few days the high command appears to have departed from its usual careful methods.

The most noticeable feature of the conversations of German prisoners, contained in captured documents and letters is the continual reference to the great casualties ever since the Germans began the offensive. They certainly were excessive in the first days of the battle and now the northern battlefields are covered with the bodies of enemy dead. The Germans are continuing to push forward cautiously into the positions the British evacuated east of Ypres and the defending artillery has been playing havoc with the advancing troops. Twice the enemy managed to come into the Polygon wood, and on each occasion they were smashed by artillery fire. The Germans did not actually get under way for the occupation of the Polygon wood defenses for many hours after the withdrawal was completed.