Trunk Railway

IN LINE EAST
n Standard Time.
r Guelpn, Palmerston and
undas, Hamilton, Niagara

Hamilton, Toronte, Ni-Hamilton, Toronto, Ni-East. Toronto, Ni-

N LINE WEST

Departure Detroit, Port Huron London, Detroit, Port London and intermediate London, Detroit, mediate stations.
London, Detroit, Port London, Detroit, Port ND GODERICH LINE

d 10.05 a.m.—For Buffale stations. d 6.00 p.m.—For Buffale lav. stations.
d 8.15 p.m.—For Gode
late stations.

ric Railway ord — 6.35 a.m.; 7.45 10.00 a.m.; 11.00 a.m.; .m.; 2.00 p.m.; 3.00 p.m.; m.; 2.00 p.m.; 7.00 p.m.; m.; 10.00 p.m.; 11.00 p.m.; ord 3.44 p.m.—For Gals

and Hamilton

B, RAILWAY MARCH 3RD, 1918, ST BOUND

except Sunday-For Hamediate points, Toronto liate points, Toronto, Buf-York and Philadelphia, ntermediate points, St. Chicago, y except Sunday—From Hamilton and interme-Waterford and interme-

58, 5.58, 7.58, 10.22 p.m. ord 8.21, 8.52, 10.18 a.m., 18, 6.18, 8.18, 10.42 p.m. 34, 9.12, 10.31 a.m., 12.81, 31, 8.31, 10.55 p.m. ver 8.50 9.30, 10.60 a.m., LPH AND NORTH d 6.30 a.m. — For Galt, 5n and all points north 1 3.55 p.m.—For Guelph TLLSONBURG LINE. d 10.40 a.m.—For Till-ver and St. Thomas. j 5.15 p.m. — For Till-/er and St. Thomas. Arrive Brantford 8.45

p m. ive Brantford 2.16 a.m.; m.; 3.52 p m.; 6.52 p.m.;

and Goderich rrive Branftord -10.80 rrive Brantford - 9:50

15, 6.31, 8.31, 10.48 a.m., et, Galt, 8.48, 10.48 a.m., 48. 6.32, 6.48, 8.48, 11.00 p.m. 10.03 a.m., 12.03, 2.09, orth.
on L. E. and N. same epiton of first ears in cheduled to leave Brant11.00 a.m. and 5.35 p.m., d
1.35 p.m.; w
Arrive Brantford 9.65
50 p.m.; 8.40 p.m.

N. Railway 10, 10 70 s,m, 12.10, 2.10, ct. 6.30 8.33, 10.33 a.m., 5, 8.33 p.yr. 1 street, 7.00, 7.18, 8.58 1.55, 2.55, 4.55, 6.55, 9.18 8 7.16, 7.33, 9.12, 11.19 2, 5.12, 7.12, 9.27 p.m., 7.45, 9.25, 11.25 s.m., 7.25, 9.40 p.m., 7.42, 8.00, 9.42, 11.49 5.42, 7.42, 9.57 p.m., 7.59, 8.20, 9.45, 11.45 5.45, 7.45, 10.10 p.m., at 8.02, 8.32, 8.58, 11.50 6.50, 8.50, 11.10 p.m.

6.45, 8.55, 9.45/ 10.58 4.55, 6.55, 8.55 p.m. 9.12, 10.03, 11.12 a.m., 7.13, 9.26, 10.18, 11.26 7.12, 9.12 p.m., 5.25, 7.26, 9.26 p.m., 5.25, 7.26, 9.26 p.m., 12, 7.32, 9.46, 10.38, 11.46, 5.46, 7.46, 9.46 p.m., 7.43, 8.59, 10.50, 11.50, 5.58, 7.58, 9.58 p.m., 45, 10.00, 11.09 a.m., 4



ONTRACT DERS, addressed to

eneral, will be reuntil noon, on Friof May, 1918, for of His Majesty's posed Contract for six times per week, ge Post Office and way Station, from

containing further conditions of probe seen and blank may be obtained at St. George, and at spector, London H. FISHER. Office Inspector. tment, Canada,

Branch, ch, 1918,

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1918

REPEATED HUN EFFORTS REPULSED BY BRITISH TROOPS British Positions Southwest of Bailleul Penetrated

Germans Were Repulsed in Seven Attacks on Merville Sector; British Have Lost Neuve Eglise, But Repulsed Enemy Southwest of Bailleul

London, April 15.—Seven attacks by the Germans in the Merville sector of the northern battle front have been repulsed by the British, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, it is officially announced. The British have lost Neuve Eglise.

Southwest of Bailleul the Germans temporarily penetrated the British positions, but were driven out by a counter attack, The statement follows.

"Severe fighting continued all day yesterday around Neuve Eglise. After beating off numerous attacks, our troops were in the end compelled to withdraw a second time Czernin's Fall Foreshadow-

from the village.

"Strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon at a number of other points on the battle front. Northwest of Merville, fierce fighting took place, as a result of which the attacking German in antry were driven back with great loss. Hostile infantry, advancing along the northern bank were caught by the fire of our artillery and were unable to develop their attack.

"In the course of the day no less than seven attacks were delivered by the enemy in the Merville sector, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss to his troops. In one case the enemy advanced to the assault in five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line was bent back slightly, but was completely restored by counter attack."

"Southwest of Bailleul, parties of the enemy succeeded temporarily in penetrating our positions, but were driven out by counter-attack, and our line was restored.

"Successful minor operations were carried out by us during the night east of Bucquoy. Several machine guns and 150 prisoners were captured by us. Fighting took place also early this morning south of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Hangard. Our position in this sector has been improved and a number of prisoners have been taken. The hostile amillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Bucquoy."

THE SITUATION IN REVIEW

By tourier, E-tand, Wire.

erican infantrymen beat back to forward again. There is a move:

Fighting heroically in hand-to-hand engagements, British troops have checked the German drive in the region west of Armentieres and this enemy effort, like the one in Picardy seems almost definitely stopped. The Germans have spent thousands of lives in reckless and insistent attacks to break through the Reliter live.

and insistent attacks to break through the British lines or to destroy the British army, but the effort has been without the result desired.

About Neuve Eglise and before Bailleni, Field Marshal Haig's battered divisions have been putting up a desperate resistance to the Germans.

Sistance to the Germans. Neuve Eglise has changed hands several times in furious fighting and is now held by the Germans after a fight in which the enemy suffered grievously. It is an important strategic point as it is ome of the outposts of the Messines ridge.

Although they have been but little more than a mile from Bailleul, a valuable position for two days, the Germans have not been able to advance more than several hundred yards. West of the town the Germans have been repulsed in heavy attacks and south, around Merris, their offorts also have gone for naught.

offorts also have gone for naught.

On the remainder of the battle front in Artois there has been fighting. Near the apex on their salient at Merville, the Germans attempted an attack, but were dispersed by artillery fire. In Flanders and along the Messines Ridge there have been no further actions and the British still hold the heights on the south unchallenged.

There has been no activity on the Picardy battle front and on the remainder of the western front except for artillery duels. Against the sector south of Verdun, German storming troops hurled themselves Sunday. Am-

WEATHER BULLETIN



Toronto, April
15.—Pressure is
now highest
over the Great
Lakes and middle States, while an area of low pressure centred in Arkansas, is Showers have berta, Saskat-chewan and Nova Scotia, elsewhere the weather has

been fine.

enemy withdrew to his trenches with the loss of nearly 100 men. Northwest of Toul, the Germans have not repeated the attacks, which cost them 400 casualties. Two American aviators have brought down two German fighting aeroplanes, the enemy fliers being captured.

Count Czernin has resigned as Austro-Hungarian foreign minister and Emperor Charles has accepted the resignation. The steps leading to the Count's act are not disclosed as yet, but the publication by the French Government of the Emperor's peace offer letter to France early in 1917 probably hastened his withdrawal. Semi-official attempts are still being made to deny the letter, but neither the Emperor nor Count Czernin has denied flatly the existence of the letter which was not only a peace move, but divulged damaging evidence concerning intrigue against Serbia.

The fallen minister is a close friend of Count Berchtold, the political instructor of Emperor Charles. Berchtold was forced out as foreign minister by the pan-Germans after he had played a prominent part in starting the war and it is probable Count Czernin has fallen victim to the same influence, his usefulness having ceased because of his clumsy diplomacy. Count Czernin's in office until a successor is announced.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

BRITISH CASUALTIES London, April 15.—A casualty list published by the . war office to-day contains the names of 504 officers. Seventy-nine were killed, 285 died of wounds and 140 are missing.

Presumably this is the first casualty from the heavy fighting in France in the past three weeks.

Austrian Prime Minister Quits-His Resignation Accepted by Emperor

ed by Futile Peace Aupeal of Emperor Charles

By Courier Leased Wire Amsterdam, April 15—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to a despatch from Vienna, has re-

ficials were to have been present.

The recent publication by the French Government of the futile peace appeal sent out by Emperor Charles of Austra-Hungay in March 1917, and the efforts of the Emperor and Austro-Hungary foreign of fice to explain this letter to the satisfaction of Germany and the German Emperor probably were the most potent influence in bringing boout the resignation of Count Czernin.

ing and on comes the attack once more."

"Thus the Germans by delisherately sacrificing large numbers are able sometimes to make little gaps in our line."

A party of refugees from Bailleoul reports that the town is burning.

is barning.
FRENCH OFFICIAL

FRENCH OFFICIAL

Ey Cousier Leased Wire

Bulletia, Paris, April 15—On the front above Montdidier, the French made a successful local attack last night, taking prisoners, the war office announces. The statement follows:

"In the region of Hangard, the French carried out a local operation with complete success and took ten prisoners. Since April 12, we have taken 150 prisoners in this sector.

"Between Montdidier and in the Champagne south of Mont Tetu, we carried out several raids and brought back prisoners. A German effort morth of Chemin des Dames, southeast of Corbeny, was without success. There were intermittent bombardments at several points on the front.

BATTLE RAGING.

Wifi the British Army in France, April 15.—(By The Associated Press).—The battle Continued on page two

man Emperor probably were the most potent influence in bringing about the resignation of Count Czernin.

Since he was appointed foreign minister on December 23rd. 1916, in succession to Baron Burian, Count Czernin has been active in attempting to bring about peace and the moderate tone of his speeches has been in sharp contrast with that of the German chancellor' and foreign secretaries. However his participation in the forced peace upon Russia as well as that upon Roumania, did not show that his actions kept step with his words.

In the "peace offensive" of the present year, Count Czernin in the Austrian Reichtath on January 25, suggested an exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and the United States: He announced also that Austria based her negotiations with Russis on the policy of no annexations for indemnities, but there always was some doubt whether his pacifist manneuvres were honest or were inspired by Berlin in an effort (Continued on page three)

OLD LAND CABINET

London, April 15 .- Victory now is a synonym for breat in Germany, declared Baron Rhondda, food controller, in

Rhonda, food controller, in explaining to the Associator Press the bearing of the German food problem on the offensive in the west.

"It is a fight, not for Paris, but for food," he added, "The cry of 'give us bread' resound-ded incessantly in Hindenburg's ears and in my judyment that cry has set the German legions moving.

"The kaiser hoped to starve us into submission by the U-boat warfare. He failed. The Russian and Roumanian granaries proved to be nothing but a mirage. The despairing energies of hunger are at the heart of this fury of battle."

"What do you think elsevents at home?" the food controller was asked. He replied:

Fight for Bread Conditions Developed to a Serious Stage During Week End---Labor Party Opposes Irish Conscription, and Minister May Resign From Cabinet on the Issue

AGAIN FACING CRISIS

London, April 15. At the week-end a serious state of affairs developed affecting the position of the Lloyd George Government, accordings to parliamentary correspondent of M Daily News. The Labor Party, he says, is opposed to Irish conscription, and the Labor Members are considering whether they can support the Government.

George Nicoll Barnes, who is a member of the War Cabinet, is said to be in complete disagreement with the Government on the Irish conscription policy.

If the Government's proposals are pressed forward in the way indicated by Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor of the Exchequer Bonar Law, the correspondent adds, it is probable the Labor executive will call on the Labor Ministers to withdraw, from the Government. Some Liberal members are believed to be very adverse to Irish conscription.

The situation, it is added, will have to be composed to-day, or to-morrow, or the government-will be in grave difficulties.

ers, he adds, will be constituted by giving representation to different interests. The Irish House of Commons will consist of 200 members, 80 guaranteed to be Unionist chosen 80 guaranteed to be Unionist chosen in the South by nomination and in Ulster by an additional direct election. Supreme authority of the imperial parliament will be recognized by the reservation of powers relating to the crown, to foreign relations, to the army and navy and minor services and interests. The completion of land purchases will be expedited.

For the period of the war and two years afterward the control of customs and excise will be reserved. As soon as possible after the establishment of an Irish parliament, ioint exchaquer board will be set united at the conclusion of peace, a toyal commission will be appointed.

he first witness called, half from his first partitions called, half and for flyo weeks protions it was a second of first part to the first witness called, half from his first partition of an accordance of the first partition of the focus and a short time after soon of Match 21, I cases sano to the head of the first partition. The party half same whistory and gin, some time after three o'clock in the afternoon. Duncan and isasse became lastic was not call, "replied the wilness took it from him."

Duncan after a revolver, but the vitness took it from him.

Witness cids not know how the dispute commenced. The first all the vitness took it from him.

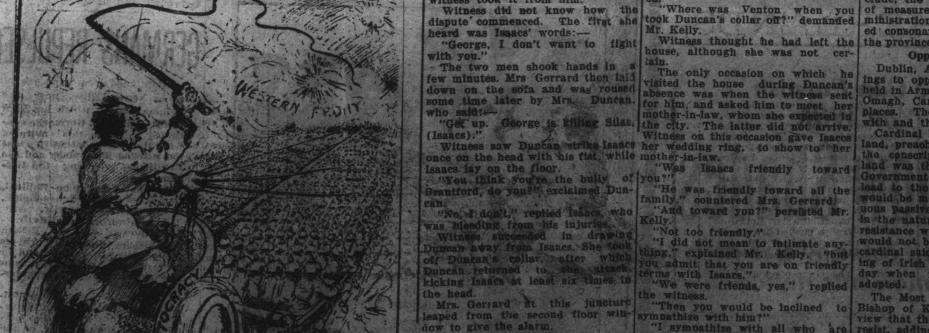
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Witness cids not know how the dispute commenced. The first all the vitness took it from him.

Witness cids not know how the dispute commenced. The first all the vitness conditions to the second was considered to the vitness and the second commenced with you."

The two men shook hands in few minutes. Miss Gertrard then his down on the softs and was roused some time lakes by Mir. Buncan from the substantial party of the second took in the second floor with the first party and the commenced with the first party and the form of the window of the windo



DUNCAN ON TRIAL IN POLICE COURT TODAY Preliminary Hearing in Isaa cs Murder Case Opened This

Morning - Committal was Asked for by Crown

The preliminary hearing aga inst George Duncan, charged with the murder of Alfred Isaacs, ope ned in the Police Court this morning, and gave indication of consuming a considerable length of time. The first witness called, M rs. Gerrard, occupied the witness stand for over an hour, and gave evidence as to affairs within the Duncan home on the Sunday atternoon in question.

After evidence had been take n from two witnesses, Crown Attorney Wilkes sprang a bombshell by asking for a committal. This was opposed by counsel for the defence, and was not granted by Magistrate Livingston, although it may this afternoon.

Duncan appeared in the pris oner's box neatly dressed, and apparently outwardly calm. He was defended by W. E. Kelly of Simcoe, while A. J. Wilkes, K.C., appeared for the Orown.

Mrs. Georgina Gerrard toward the prisoner.

the first witness called, halls from Mr. Venton was present, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Isaacs and the witness, when the revolver episode occurred.