

## THE COURIER

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Saturday, September 25, 1915

## THE SITUATION.

The Russians had little difficulty with the Austrian forces at an early stage of the war and it was only when the Germans rushed troops to their assistance that matters were reversed. Recently in Galicia the Austrians left to themselves have again been subjected to a severe mauling, and Lutsch has been retaken from them. It begins to look as if the Kaiser and his advisers will have to rush more assistance to them, and this is calculated to put a kink in some of their preparations regarding the Balkans. Berlin has so many fronts to look after with big wastage in men and material to be replenished on each, that it is only modern motor traction which has made her achievements in these essentials at all possible up to date. Even so the strain must be commencing to be felt and will become even more marked as the months elapse.

Recently in this column M. Venizelos, Premier of Greece was spoken of as "a statesman of the very highest order" and the letters, now given publicity, in which he placed the entire Balkan situation in review for the King, gave cogent illustration of this fact. Once more he has shown his astuteness by having the official announcement made that the entire Greek army is in process of mobilization. This means that some 400,000 men there will be almost immediately under arms and the incident is one which is well calculated to make King Ferdinand of Bulgaria pause and also to stiffen the back of Roumania on behalf of the Allies. A big man is Venizelos, in every sense of the word.

In Russia von Hindenburg still continues to smash forward. It is now thought that Riga is his present objective. This place is the capital of Livonia, a most important port and the centre of the administration of the Baltic provinces. It is the second trading town in the Czar's domains and no doubt Hindenburg figures that it would make excellent winter quarters.

## Foreign Exchange.

The ordinary individual is bothered over the above term and the fact that there has been a marked decline recently in New York of the value of the English pound and the French franc. A well-known U. S. authority presents this elucidation, which no doubt many will appreciate:

International debts—that is to say, the debts owed by the citizens of one country to the citizens of another—are usually settled not by the direct payment of cash, but by offsetting the claims of one nation against those of another, just as the banks of our larger cities offset the checks they hold against one another at the central clearing-house. In every country there are banking houses that make a business of exchanging such claims. If a merchant shipped the actual gold to discharge his debt he would have to pay express charges and the cost of insurance besides. Therefore, bankers who deal in foreign exchange make a charge for their services, because they save the merchant from the expense and the risk of sending the gold.

London has long been the clearing-house for the world's business. To it American merchants have sent their claims, not only against English merchants, but against those of other countries as well, and to it foreign creditors have sent their claims against the United States. In the normal course of business these claims balance so nearly that a comparatively small shipment of gold from one country to the other squares the account; but now the European countries are sending fewer goods than usual to the United States, and buying much more goods than usual from us. Besides, American tourists are not taking abroad the millions they are accustomed to spend there. Europe owes us much more than we owe her. A great many foreign merchants have debts to pay in New York. Not nearly so many American owe money in London or Paris.

Not all the foreign debtors can find an American debt to balance theirs, and they bid against one another for those that do exist. But since there are more than enough English and French debts to balance those that Americans owe in London, the American business man can buy a draft on a London banking house, with which to pay his debt, cheap. The exchange value of the pound and the franc declines, as compared with the dollar, because drafts on New York bankers are in great demand and drafts on London bankers are not. As a result the pound is worth \$4.87. Its exchange value when this article was written was \$4.55. The franc lost a still larger proportion of its value.

Of course, the intrinsic value of a coined pound is as great as ever, and if enough of them should be sent to New York to settle all balances, the exchange value of the pound would

at once be restored. But the warring countries do not want to lose so large a proportion of their stock of coined gold. They have sent some millions across the ocean, and they have also sold back a good many American securities that their citizens bought in the past. That has helped a little, but still Europe remains in debt to the United States, and through contracts for foodstuffs and munitions of war goes every month more deeply into debt. If the allied nations wish to prevent the rate of exchange from declining, they must stop buying so much from the United States, or else ask American bankers to lend them the money they still owe Americans—to sell them their bonds, since they cannot sell them enough goods to balance the account. That would be a new experience for Great Britain or France, which have not for centuries had to become borrowers from other nations; but it would only prove afresh the surpassing magnitude of the struggle in which they are engaged.

## Notes and Comments.

The paws of the Russian bear are once more giving Austria pause.

The Huns now admit the loss of many Zeppelins. Many of their castles in the air are also soon due for a big tumble.

For a clear cut and masterly exposition of the position of Greece in connection with the present war, read those letters of M. Venizelos.

Reports regarding the first year of work in Brantford of the Women's Patriotic League are such as to cause not only just pride to the members but also to citizens generally. The arduous tasks which they undertook have been most faithfully carried out, and Mrs. Livingston and her associates have earned and deserve the heartiest of congratulations and continued support.

A Mr. Thomas Smith of England, has recently published a book entitled "The Soul of Germany," which throws considerable light on the true status of that country as a civilized nation. He quotes the statistics of crimes of various kinds committed during recent years in Germany and England respectively, and it is important to bear in mind that the latter country has only about two-thirds the population of the so-called home of culture. The following are the figures:

	Germany	England
Malicious and felonious wounding	172,163	1,262
Murder	350	97
Sexual crimes	9,381	216
Malicious damage to property	25,757	358
Arson	610	278
Illegitimate births	178,115	37,041
Divorce proceedings	20,340	965

## ARMENIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

sionary who arrived at Constantinople the first week in September, declared he saw as many as fifteen thousand Armenians collected around one station waiting to be sent on this journey from which none would ever return. American missionaries scattered about Asia Minor and particularly in the Armenian districts, gradually are leaving upon the advice of their ambassadors. The attacks upon Armenians are said to be excused upon the ground that they assisted the Russians in the occupation of the town of Van.

The Chronicle prints what it declares to be accounts by eye-witnesses of Armenian massacres, asserting that besides many thousands killed, a half million have been deported in a systematic manner by local authorities, while thousands of others have been imprisoned. The charge is made that after the men are massacred the women and children are sent into slavery to be converted to Islamism.

The Chronicle's informants charge that many children are sent out along the roads to fall victims of starvation or robber bands. Massacres are reported to have taken place in the provinces of Kharput, especially at Mardin. Women deported from the province of Ezerum, it is said, were left for several days on the Kharput Plains where they died of hunger. At Sari Kichilla a caravan of Armenians is reported to have been compelled to proceed, leaving the children of both sexes behind. Armenians living in Turkish towns along the Black Sea, "The Chronicle" says, have been compelled to accept the Islam, and have been sent into towns inhabited by Moslems.



Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, Appearing in the Powerful Five-Part Drama, "The Threads of Destiny," at the Grand Theatre, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Chabik-Arrisar, which resisted disarmament and deportation is reported to have been bombed with the result that the entire population including the bishop, was killed.

## FIRE CAUSES LOSS OF LIFE IN MONTREAL

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
Montreal, Sept. 25.—A fire started by an explosion, attacked the sash and door factory of Benoit Sons on St. Siméon street, this morning. In half an hour so rapidly did the flames spread, the plant was a mass of blazing ruins. Two workmen were trapped in the saw mill department and were burned to death. The Benoit building consisted of three floors packed with lumber. By the time the firemen arrived on the scene the whole structure was on fire with flames shooting up a hundred feet into the air.

The work of the fire fighters was much hampered by the terrific heat and smoke from the burning lumber, and those who approached it were forced back a number of times. Several firemen rendered assistance to those within a few moments of their arrival at the fire.

Three employees of the factory were badly injured by falling glass in their escape from the building and were taken to the hospitals for treatment. There were seventy people in the building when the fire broke out, and they had the greatest difficulty in dodging the quickly spreading flames and making their way to safety.

The flames at one period of the fire spread across the street and ignited the roofs of five dwelling houses. This outbreak was quickly checked by the direction of twenty streams of water on the buildings.

Next door to the sash factory is a garage and an anxious time was spent by the firemen until all the gasoline in the building had been moved to a safe place.

The fire ultimately burned itself out. A roll call of the employees in the building at the time of the outbreak, was taken, and it was found that, in addition to the two men burned to death, a third was missing.

## CAPTAIN VON PAPPEN EXPLAINS HIS LETTER

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Captain Franz von Pappen, military attaché to the German embassy at Washington, who is here with Prince von Hatzfeld of the embassy, denied that the expression "Idiotic Yankees" contained in the letter entrusted to J. F. J. Archibald, and interpreted by British authorities, was intended to apply to the American people.

"The much-discussed letter was to my wife, he said. 'In passing, it may be said that publishing a man's letter to his wife is deuced bad form. When the British authorities at Falmouth found these letters on Mr. Archibald, they pounced with avidity on the two words that have made all this trouble. They published only an excerpt of my letter, thus changing its meaning entirely. My wife, or anyone else reading the letter from start to finish would have gathered that the expression 'Idiotic Yankees' referred to the publishers of a New York newspaper. The newspaper had been calling us conspirators and other objectionable epithets. It grew especially vehement after a portfolio containing certain of our private papers had been stolen from one of our men on the train. In writing to my wife, I dealt with these publications."

Captain von Pappen, who insisted that his explanation be considered as an amicable discussion, not as an interview, said that he was here for a few days to visit the exposition and amuse himself, and that after his vacation he would return to his post at Washington.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Captain Franz von Pappen, military attaché to the German embassy at Washington, and Prince von Hatzfeld, who is visiting this city, will leave next Tuesday for Mexico, it was announced to-day. Both men maintain silence as to their exact destination and the object of their visit to the southern republic.

## GRECIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

cia which would include nearly all the provinces where Hellenism flourished through the long centuries of its history."

"This sacrifice," he adds, "would not merely be the price of Bulgaria's neutrality, but would be in exchange for the active participation of Bulgaria in the war with the other allies."

"If this suggestion of mine were accepted, the powers of the Triple Entente should guarantee that Bulgaria would undertake to buy the property of all those inhabitants of this ceded territory who wish to emigrate within the boundaries of Greece."

BULGARIA'S GREED  
"Unfortunately, on account of Bulgaria's greed, it is not at all certain that, whatever concessions we make, we shall be able to satisfy Bulgaria, and lead her to co-operate with her former allies."

"If we cannot obtain Bulgaria's co-operation, then it would be important that we should at least secure Romania's cooperation, in view of this co-operation our joining in the war would be hazardous."

WHAT GERMAN VICTORY WOULD MEAN.  
Summing up his arguments in favor of an active participation in the war on the side of the allies, Venizelos concludes as follows:

Beyond that, Austro-German victory would mean the death-blow to the free life of all small States, beside the direct damage which we would suffer through the loss of the islands (the Sporades). And again, if the war did not end by a decisive superiority either of the one or the other, but by a return to the status quo ante bellum, still, after such a conclusion of the war, it was sure would come the complete destruction of Hellenism in Turkey. Turkey, coming out invulnerable from a war which she had braved against the three big powers, and ended by the feeling of security which her alliance with Germany would give her—an alliance which no doubt will last in the future, for such seems Germany's aim at the present time, and systematically the work of destroying Hellenism in Turkey, driving out the population without pretext and in masses, and appropriating their possessions. In this she will not only succeed, but will be strengthened by her, inasmuch as Germany will be glad to get rid of a competitor for Asia Minor, which she (Germany) covets."

"The driving away in masses of hundreds of thousands of Greeks living in Turkey will not only destroy these, but drag down in financial ruin the whole of Greece."

In ringing tones Venizelos declares: "As against the dangers to which we shall expose ourselves in taking part in the war, the expectation soars above all—a legitimate expectation, I repeat—that we may see greater part of Hellenism in Turkey, and that we may create a great and powerful Greece."

## POSITION OF ROUMANIA.

In a second memorandum to the King of Greece, touching an alliance between Roumania and Greece, Venizelos infers that "Roumania will refuse joint military action with us as long as Bulgaria will not share therein. Even if it were possible that Roumania would be satisfied with an official declaration of neutrality by Bulgaria towards a joint Greco-Roumanian action with the Serbians, it is altogether unlikely that such an official declaration by Bulgaria could be obtained."

He has no illusions regarding protestations of Bulgarian neutrality. He further says: "Moreover, the General Staff does not seem to be altogether satisfied about the safety of Greco-Roumanian-Serbian co-operation so long as Bulgaria stands apart, even after a declaration of neutrality, which she could easily break directly if she found an advantage in doing so."

Matters being as they are, I think that the Greco-Roumanian-Serbian decision the problem of necessary sacrifices, so that we may obtain, if possible, a Pan-Balkan co-operation in sharing jointly in the war."

Such an action taken in common by the nations of the Balkans would not only secure for them in any event a local ascendancy in the southern theatre of the war, but would furnish a weighty reinforcement to the powers of the Triple Entente, sufficient probably to turn the scale definitely in their favor in the awful struggle now being carried on."

The cession of Kavala is assuredly a grievous sacrifice, and I feel in putting it forward a sense of very heavy and hard-felt anguish. But I do not hesitate to propose it as soon as our request would be granted. The surface of this country exceeds at a rough calculation 125,000 square kilometres, and, therefore, the extent of Hellas as doubled by the Greeks.

## DREAMS OF GREATER GREECE.

I feel that the concessions in Asia Minor suggested by Sir Edward Grey can, especially if we submit to sacrifices to Bulgaria, assume an extent, that the Greeks already doubled by victorious wars from which she has emerged, would have added to her yet another Greece as great and not less rich. I believe that if we were to ask for the portion of Asia Minor lying westward of a line which, beginning from Cape Phineka in the south, runs through the Mountains Ak-Dagh, Kizil-Dagh, Karli-Dagh, Anamus-Dagh, Gessil-Dagh, Myrsin-Dagh and would end in the Gulf of Adramyti—so long as an outlet were not permitted to us to the Propontis—it would be very probable that our request would be granted. The surface of this country exceeds at a rough calculation 125,000 square kilometres, and, therefore, the extent of Hellas as doubled by the Greeks.

## AND GAINS

The portion to be conceded by us (the Kazan, Sharishambant, Kaval and Drama) has not surface of more than 2,000 square kilometres. In extent, then it scarcely represents the

sixtieth of what we may possibly get in exchange in Asia Minor, even without taking into consideration the concession of Doiran-Gheugelis which we should also demand. It is true that the value of the rich district under consideration is very great, and altogether out of proportion to its extent; but it is clear that it cannot be compared to the value of the portion of Asia Minor the concession of which we propose to secure.

Even of greater importance is the surrender of Greek population in the ceded district. But if this Hellenic population can be reckoned at 30,000 souls, the Greek population of the portion Asia Minor claimed by us amounts to more than 800,000 souls; that is to say more than 25 times as many as the number given up.

Furthermore, as I have already explained in my former memorandum, the cession of the district Drama-Kavala would be under the distinct condition that the Bulgarian government would buy up the properties of all those who wished to emigrate from the ceded part. Nor do I doubt that all our countrymen in this district would to a man sell their properties and hasten to emigrate to the new Hellas to be created in Asia Minor, increasing and strengthening the Hellenic population there.

Under such conditions your Majesty it is my firm conviction that we ought to lay all hesitation aside.

## OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

AT THE DOOR  
It would be difficult and altogether unlikely that such an opportunity as appears to-day should present itself again to Hellenism of establishing a complete national settlement.

If we do not take part in the war, whatever may be its result, in all human probability Hellenism in Asia Minor is definitely lost to us. For if the Triple Entente should conquer, its powers will divide, either among themselves or together with Italy, Asia Minor and the rest of Turkey; and if Germany, together with Turkey, should conquer, not only will the 200,000 Greeks already expelled from Asia Minor have no hope of returning to their homes, but the number of those expelled will have still greater additions. In any event the domination of Germanism will secure for itself the absorption of the whole of Asia Minor.

## BULLDOG HOLDS UP PHYSICAL DRILL SQUAD

Those people who walk on the road when a bull dog is sitting on the side, walk, obstructing the traffic, will sympathize with the Dufferin Rifles active service men in their embarrasing position this morning. The men have a bull terrier as a mascot, and this morning when taking physical drill in the armories, the dog frisked about so much it was decided to eject the beast into the street. The dog thought otherwise, and although he was carried away, he threw about, kicked out, yelled at, threatened, coaxed and even bribed there was nothing doing. He stuck like the first contingent stuck in the trenches, and didn't leave until the men themselves did.

Yesterday the Duffs and Dragoons marched to Paris, going through drill up there and taking in the fair. Recruiting yesterday was a little more brisk, seven men signing up. Their names:

25TH DRAGOONS  
Parvel Kudzenko, 25 Durham St., age 28, single, Russian.

Herbert Burch, 7 Brunswick St., 23, single, Canadian.

Wm. A. Davis, Paris, age 31, married, English.

32ND BATTERY  
Jas. Goodson, English, 210 Wellington street, 38, married.

Jno. Rogers, Canadian, 130 West St., 36, married.

DUFFERIN RIFLES  
Peter Balfour, 30, married, 18

Pure, clean, flavory and strong, in sealed packets.

## Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

Spring St., Scotch, 3 years Dufferin Rifles.  
W. H. Springall 22, 60 McMurray St., single.

## FALL FAIRS.

Branch of the Agricultural Society of Ontario, Toronto. J. Lockie Wilson, Secy. perintendent. Corrected to date.	
Aberfoyle	Oct. 5
Abingdon	Oct. 8, 9
Alla Craig	Sept. 28, 29
Alfred	Sept. 28
Alliston	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Alvinston	Oct. 7, 8
Amherstburg	Oct. 4, 5
Ancaster	Sept. 28, 29
Arden	Oct. 5
Arnprior	Oct. 8, 10
Artarville	Oct. 5, 6
Ashworth	Oct. 1
Bancroft	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Barrie	Oct. 5, 6
Bayville	Sept. 28, 29
Beachburg	Oct. 1
Beaverton	Sept. 27, 28
Berton	Oct. 7, 8
Birkenhead	Oct. 5, 6
Blackstock	Sept. 28, 29
Blenheim	Oct. 7, 8
Blyth	Sept. 28, 29
Bobcaygeon	Oct. 8, 9
Bolton	Oct. 4, 5
Bradford	Sept. 28, 29
Brantford	Sept. 28, 29
Bridges	Oct. 5
Brussels	Oct. 1
Burford	Oct. 5, 6
Burlington	Oct. 1
Caletton	Oct. 7, 8
CALEDONIA	Oct. 7, 8
Campbellford	Sept. 28, 29
Carleton Place	Oct. 5, 6
Castleton	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Cayuga	Sept. 28, 29
Colborne	Sept. 28, 29
Cochrane	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Colborne	Sept. 28, 29
Coldwater	Sept. 28, 29
Comber	Sept. 27, 28
Coquiton	Oct. 5, 6
Cooksville	Oct. 6
Courtland	Oct. 1
Delaware	Oct. 1
Demorestville	Oct. 9
Dorchester Station	Oct. 1
Dresden	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Drumbo	Sept. 28, 29
Dunbar	Sept. 28, 29
Dundas	Oct. 7, 8
Dunlop	Oct. 7, 8
Ethvaley	Oct. 4, 5
Embro	Oct. 4, 5
Essex	Sept. 28, 29

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## LOCAL

## HELD CORN ROAST

The choir of St. James' friends held a corn roast at the home of Riley, on Tuesday evening.

## SOLDIERS SERVICE

Both the 32nd Battery Dragoons parade to-morrow to First Baptist church, where will conduct services to the occasion.

## OFFICE WILL BE OPEN

The tax collector's office hall will be open until this afternoon, to give tax opportunity of squaring accounts on the city books.

## ACCOUNTS PASSED.

The finance committee Council met yesterday. Nothing of importance arose, however, and only counts were passed.

## SERGT. JONES RETURN

Sergt. Jones, who was the front, will arrive in 6.42 this evening at the G. station. A reception will be given by the return.

## WANTS REBATE

A communication addressed to the court of revision to-day, by Quinlan of 54 Alfred St., rebate in the taxes on his cant properties.

## AN INVITATION.

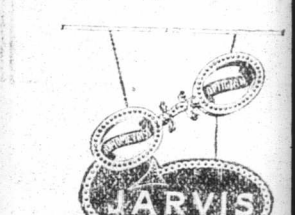
Chief Slemia has received from the Rice Export Business World Association the International Exposition, Francisco, California.

## ELECTRICAL CONTR.

Since last Saturday, there fifteen electrical contracts from Inspector Mowbray, George street. A few of them from Paris and Lynden.



There is nothing in the belief that old people suffer from poor eyesight. Out of every four children suffers from eye-strain. Before school begins have children's eyes examined. If glasses are needed, glasses will help the children every way.



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