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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

TWO CENTS

Offensive Resumed by Italians on Carso Front

Conscription Bill Introduced Into House Yesterday; The Speech of Sir Robert

Ten Drafts of Various Ages and Classes to be Made Upon the Manhood of Canada

Redmond's Death Knits Irish Factions Closer

BELGIUM OF BULLY BISSING

Memorandum of Late Governor General Betrays Depth of Hun Cruelty TO DETHRONE RULER And Annex Country the Sole Possible Policy of Germany

By Courier Leased Wire. Copenhagen via London, May 23.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press)—The memorandum of the late governor general Bissing of Belgium, in which he advocated the annexation of the little Kingdom as the sole possible policy for Germany, is published in full in Greater Germany, a review issued by deputy Baeneste of the Prussian diet, national Liberal and annexationist. The unshamed audacity with which the memorandum calls for the dethronement of the Belgian Royal House, the exploitation of Belgian resources and preparation for a new war to follow the present struggle, shows that the document was never intended for public view.

Von Bissing recognizes that Germany can have little hope of making friends of Belgians after the war, warns against "illusions of possible reconciliation," and calmly counts up the value of booty from Belgium and the advantages of pocketing the country from a military, naval and economic standpoint. He points out that the offensive prosecution of the present war was possible only through the invasion of Belgium and speaks regretfully of the fact that the German right wing had to squeeze labor hard past the Dutch province of Limburg.

The memorandum says that the strategic aim of the present war is to gain room for the concentration and advance of German armies in a new war against England and France and that without the possession of Belgium it is doubtful if the new war could be prosecuted on an effective basis. Rushing the subject of the policy of the Iron Hand, von Bissing laments the mistakes of a vacillating policy of conciliation, as attempted in Alsace-Lorraine and German Poland, and says they must never be repeated in Belgium. He warns against the idea that the establishment of a Flemish state would be adequate to secure German interests, they absolutely requiring the absorption of all Belgium.

According to von Bissing the absorption of Belgium must not be discussed at any peace conference. "Let only the right of conquest speak," are his words. "In the Bissing Belgium there would be no room for King Albert and his dynasty and the memorandum quotes approvingly the advance of Machiavelli, that under such circumstances, a king or regent should be put out of the war, if necessary by death. Under the von Bissing scheme Belgium industry is not to be killed entirely, but is to be subjected to such conditions as will permit Germany to use it as a lever for fixing prices on the world market, in German interests. In the same way Belgium's coal supply is to give Germany an economic monopoly on the continent.

Von Bissing foresees the necessity for a continuance of his style of dictatorship for many years, and says that "reforms introduced must be based on military might."

ENGLAND TO WEAR KILTS National Scottish Costume May Replace Trousers in Old Land

MEASURE OF ECONOMY Wearing of the Kilts Advocated in Various Sources

By Courier Leased Wire. London, June 1.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press).—Kilts may replace trousers for civilian dress. Their adoption is under serious consideration in many parts of England as a result of the government advice that men should wear material, with a view to economy in dye-stuffs. Another argument advanced in favor of the kilt is the advice of physicians who say that it is the ideal dress for boys, because it gives them the greatest warmth around the stomach, and greater freedom than trousers. Many important newspapers have come out for the kilt and the presence of thousands of Scottish troops in all parts of the country has made the costume popular with many civilians.

ROMANCE FROM THE CAUCASUS

Bandits of Achmet Juti Are Reconciled With Their Neighbors

HAD LAWLESS CAREER Ten Years of Pillaging and Raiding Brought to an End

By Courier Leased Wire. Petrograd, via London, June 12.—Bandits of Kakhkhetia, in the Caucasus, who, under a local Rob Roy, Achmet Juti for ten years have terrorized the dwellers in the valleys, murdering, plundering and kidnapping women, have just effected a reconciliation with their victims, under romantic circumstances. After the revolution the Kakhkhetians organized self defense societies and a short time ago called a mass meeting at Gudjarian railway station from which a raid against the robbers was proposed. During the meeting envoys of Achmet appeared armed to the teeth, and announced that although they had no conscientious objections against continuing the feud, they were equally willing to conclude peace. The obdurate Kakhkhetians replied that bandits already captured by them must be handed over to the authorities for punishment. The meeting promised to end in a general disagreement when more bandits appeared escorting Achmet's wife a beautiful young woman of Christian origin, whom Achmet after kidnapping in 1913, converted into a devoted partner.

Following the example of the Sabine woman the bandits wife fell on her knees, shed tears and so touched the hearts of the incensed citizens that peace was concluded on the spot. A resolution was adopted declaring that the infants committed by the bandits were due to the demoralizing influence of the autocracy. The Minister of Justice with a petition asking for the quashing of pending prosecutions.

CADORNA RENEWS DRIVE AGAINST AUSTRIAN FORCES

Offensive Resumed on Carso Front; After Heavy Artillery Battle, Italians Penetrated Foe Lines, as Admitted Even by Austrians—Heavy Firing on French Front Also

By Courier Leased Wire. Vienna, June 11.—Via London, June 12.—An official statement issued by the war office last night reads as follows: "Eastern and Southeast fronts: the situation is unchanged. "Italian front: The attack, which has been expected for some time, of the sixth Italian army on the Sette comuni Plateau and in the Suganivalley, has begun. After careful artillery preparation lasting for several days, the enemy yesterday threw his infantry into the fight on the front between Asiago and the Brentax River. Northwest of Asiago the Italians were successful, after great sacrifices, in penetrating our trenches but in the evening the enemy was completely ejected. "Fighting was especially obstinate near Monte Zebic and in the region of Monte Forno, where the assault was shattered by the bravery of the Syrian troops. In the Sugani Valley, all enemy attacks collapsed. "Isonzo front: Nothing special to report." French Official. Paris, June 12.—Noon.—Violent artillery engagements in the region of Californie Plateau on the Aisne front and in the Champagne are reported in to-day's war office announcement. The statement follows: "The artillery fighting was rather violent in the region of Californie Plateau and south of Corbny. In the Champagne the bombardment of our positions at Mont Blond and Mont Carnillet was spirited at about midnight. We repulsed with ease German reconnoitering parties at several points and took prisoners."

PREMIER BORDEN INTRODUCES CONSCRIPTION BILL IN DOMINION HOUSE

Men From 20 to 45 are to be Called by Classes—Imprisonment For Failure to Report—Slackers Cannot Escape by Getting Married—Sir Robert Says That Canadians at the Front Must be Sustained—Laurier Says He Will Give Bill Earnest Consideration

Ottawa, June 12.—One hundred thousand men between the ages of 20 and 45 will be called into military service by the Government of Canada. The legislation that will provide the reinforcements to keep the Canadian divisions in the firing line were introduced into the Commons by Sir Robert Borden yesterday afternoon in a speech that will become historic. The Prime Minister at the end of a masterly review of the events that led up to a frank statement of the urgent need for men brought the reinforcements to keep the Canadian troops at the front. He did not attempt to ignore the sentiment that blazes through Quebec. Rather he chose, with deliberate emphasis, to warn the men responsible for that agitation of the consequences that might follow the sowing of the seed of the discord.

Germany's Intention. In opening the Premier said that in view of the importance of this measure and the great public interest in it, he would make a much fuller explanation than was usual. He began by reviewing the attitude of the House to the events of nearly three years ago, to Germany's intention to speedily assassinate Belgium's rights and liberties, to crush France, to make eventual peace with Russia, to have the British Empire stand aside so that it might later meet the fate of France and Belgium, in order that Germany might dominate the world. Sir Robert declared that Germany had proceeded to carry out her plans by methods so barbarous and revolting that Canada, and the whole world stood aghast. "As to Canada's determination," said Sir Robert, "there was never a moment's doubt. (Cheers). Our nation was united in a common purpose. Men of all parties expressed the most resolute and vehement determination to carry the war to victory and an abiding peace. It was realized by all that the future of civilization and humanity was at stake." (Cheers). The Prime Minister then reviewed the efforts Canada had made in preparing out her share in the struggle against Germany. Within six weeks 33,000 trained men were ready to

U. S. SHIPS OF A NEW TYPE

American Vessels Supplying Battle Squadrons Reach French Ports

CARRIED HUGE CARGO Accompanied by Newly Constructed Sub. Chasers

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, June 12.—A correspondent of the Journal, describes a visit aboard the first American ships of a new type which arrived recently at a French port. He says a steamer which he calls "J" belongs to a class of vessels which accompany the squadron far from its base and are capable of keeping it constantly supplied with food, coal and materials for repairs. The "J" did not come alone but was accompanied by one of the new boats constructed for pursuit of submarines. The "J" brought thousands of tons of wheat flour in a miscellaneous cargo, he says, and a veritable mountain of medicine and surgical dressings. A huge electric crane on the deck keeps unloading the cargo to waiting trains aligned along the quay. A large number of German and Austrian prisoners assisted unloading the "J".

VOICE OF HUNDRED BILLION

Is Already Made by French Chamber of Deputies in War Credits

SEVERAL LOANS MADE American Ambulance Drivers and Nurses Land in France

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, June 12.—The French chamber of deputies has already voted 100,000,000 francs in war credits according to a report made by Raoul Peret, reporter for the Budget Committee of the Chamber of deputies. This sum includes the credit for the third loan of 1917, and 7,000,000,000 francs advanced to France's allies. This report says in part: "The committee has introduced few modifications in the spending bills. The Government asked for 9,843,000,000 francs and the committee increased the figure to 9,871,000,000. The revenue receipts are more and more satisfactory and the national defence bonds are increasingly successful. The total sales of bonds for March, April and May total 2,960,000,000 francs. "The committee endorses the Government to introduce a series of measures, which according to estimates will bring it back over a billion francs. These new forces are destined to cover the permanent expenditure in which henceforth should be included payments in connection with the National debt, over two millions for military and civil pensions. "As for war expenses they will be continued to be assured by temporary credits. "Boulogne, June 12.—Another installment of the vanguard of the American army has arrived in France in the form of 150 ambulance drivers, and 75 nurses. Preceded by a British military band they marched through the streets to their quarters amid the enthusiastic cheers of the population.

OIL INDUSTRY GROWING

By Courier Leased Wire. Amster, via London, June 12.—The Wolf Bureau, the official German News Bureau, has sent out a telegram from Bucharest, saying that the Roumanian oil industry, "despite the ruthless enemy destruction last fall," is rapidly recovering. The telegram says that the production is increasing weekly and fully meeting the needs of the army.

REDMOND DIED FOR BRITAIN

Tribute Paid by Premier Lloyd-George to Dead Nationalist Hero

GAVE LIFE FOR CAUSE Though Well Over Age, Major Redmond Did Share at Front

London, June 12 (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day the position of the convention on the Irish question. He stated that the Government had sought to secure representatives of the every day life of Ireland. They had invited the county councils and borough councils to send their chairmen and the urban councils to select two representatives. The churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Arch-Bishops of Dublin, and Dr. John Irwin, moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. After Mr. Devlin had asked the Premier as a preliminary to the convention, which he said all hoped would succeed, to announce the release of the Sinn Fein prisoners, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the deep sense of loss pervading the House at the death of Major Redmond, one of its best known, oldest and best loved members. The Premier said he could not adequately express the sorrow they must feel at the time of this lovable and chivalrous figure. Although above the military age Major Redmond had voluntarily sought the perils and privations of war with cheerful courage. The House would never forget, continued the Premier, the appeal which Major Redmond made on his last appearance in the Commons. He had participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, and looked worn and aged with privations that his years unfitted him to bear, and none to challenge him if he had claimed that he had done his share. Major Redmond was, above all, an Irish patriot and felt that Ireland's greatest opportunity to win liberty for herself was by fighting side by side with Britain in the great world struggle for freedom. It was for Ireland that he gave his life. Mr. Lloyd George, in conclusion, quoted Major Redmond's last speech, recalled that he was carried tenderly and reverently from the battlefield by Ulster soldiers in an Ulster ambulance, and declared that the appeal he had just read now came to them all from a grave on the frontier of the land which Redmond gave his life to liberate. The Premier's speech was heard in solemn silence. Sir Edward Carson, in paying a tribute to Major Redmond, mentioned that he himself had strongly advised the Ulster conference to enter the convention. If, he said, Ulster men and Nationalists could fight side by side in the common cause of human liberty, certainly he would do his utmost to assist in an Irish solution which would meet the ideals of liberty of all parties in Ireland. How Redmond Died. London, June 12.—According to official details supplied to his relatives, the late William H. Redmond, who was killed in battle, had a post with a staff division which justified his remaining at headquarters. Mr. Redmond earnestly insisted that it was his wish to accompany his regiment in the advance, and the General reluctantly consented. Mr. Redmond was leading his men in an attack in the Wytshate Wood when he was wounded. He did not recover consciousness and died later in the field hospital. His body was taken to the little village of Looze, where it was buried Saturday at the urgent request of the Nuns in the private garden of their convent, at the foot of a grove and a statue erected in honor of Our Lady of Lourdes. The funeral service was conducted by chaplains of the Ulster and Irish divisions, the grave was decorated with flowers by children of the village, and a volley was fired over it by a company from the Ulster and Irish divisions.

Weather Bulletin Toronto, June 12. — Rain has fallen again heavily in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, also in Quebec and parts of the Maritime provinces. Forecasts. Moderate to fresh southerly winds, fair and warm to-day and on Wednesday.