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For information that will lead to the arrest of any or all whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from any disease of the Nerves—Skin—Blood Asthma, Bronchitis or Catarrh, cannot be cured at the Ontario Institute, 203-205 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.

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Calls called for and delivered
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Every transaction is
fair and above-board as-
ring satisfaction to the
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If you want to buy or
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We will be deserving
of your confidence.
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COLBORNE STREET.
Bell Phone 1288.

DOMINION OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS
Any head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has continued to be a British subject, is entitled to a homestead quarter-section in the Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for District. Entry may be made on certain conditions—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.
In districts a homesteader may reside upon a adjoining quarter-section as a homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months in each of three years, earning homestead patent and 100 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent and certain conditions.
Duties after obtaining homestead patent—Must not cannot secure a pre-emption, but can purchase homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.
Duties of entries may count time of service in the naval or military forces of Canada or Great Britain or any allied or neutral country in the present war, as farm labourers in Canada for the year 1917, as residence duties under homestead conditions.
Lands in Dominion Lands are advertised for entry, returned soldiers who served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day prior right of entry at local Agent's office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.
W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1917. TWO CENTS

Enemy is Shattered by New Drive

JOINT THRUST BY FRANCO-BRITISH MAY FORCE IMMEDIATE DECISION IN WEST

Haig Renews Offensive To-day on Ypres Front

Haig's Men, in Conjunction With Allies, Went Over the Top at an Early Hour This Morning---Plan to Force Decision Before Cold Season

By Courier Leased Wire.

LONDON, Oct. 9---The British attacked on a wide front northeast and east of Ypres this morning, the war office announces.

Satisfactory progress is being made everywhere The attack, the statement says, was made "in conjunction with our allies."

The text of the British statement says:

At 5:20 o'clock this morning we again attacked on a wide front east and northeast of Ypres in conjunction with our allies on our left. Reports indicate that satisfactory progress is being made on all parts of the battlefront. The weather continues stormy.

FRENCH SHARE IN DRIVE

PARIS, Oct. 9---French troops on the Belgian front at 5:30 o'clock this morning attacked in conjunction with the British army, the German positions south of the Forest of Houthoulst, between Draibank and Weindendreft. The French official statement issued this afternoon says that the struggle is continuing and is developing favorably for the French army.

By Courier Leased Wire.

The text of the French War Office statement follows:

"In Belgium this morning at 5.30 o'clock we attacked in conjunction with the British armies positions of the Germans south of Houthoulst forest between Draibank and Weindendreft. The battle continues to develop favorably for us.

"On the Aisne front there was marked artillery activity, notably in the region of the Pantheon.

"In the Champagne we were successful in penetrating the German lines near the Butte of Tahure. After destroying the dugouts our forces returned with prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) the artillery duel continues in the sector north of Chaume Wood.

"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

The Situation

Without regard to the highly unfavorable weather conditions prevailing and in a surprisingly short time after the successful British thrust of last week the British and French forces in Belgium have launched another heavy attack on the German lines.

The blow fell early to-day in the region east and northeast of Ypres, where Crown Prince Rupprecht's lines had already been dangerously bent back by the previous British thrusts.

The British commander early reported satisfactory progress on all parts of the front of the attack, which he announced was made in conjunction "with our allies on our left."

Shortly afterward the Paris official statement indicated clearly that the French forces in Flanders were those alluded to by the British commander-in-chief. The launching of an attack in concert with the British was announced and the favorable development of the attack reported.

A considerable force of the French troops took part in the beginning of the Flanders drive on July 31, and in the subsequent fighting that consolidated the ground won by them from a point northeast of Langmarck as far north as Dixmude.

This section of the front remained comparatively quiet while the British to the south were renewing their push late last month. Apparently the time is now considered opportune for bringing the line to the north more nearly on the level with the advanced British front. The French attack today extended as far to the north as Houthoulst forest, about five miles towards the coast from Bixschoote.

It had been pointed out that with the salient parts of the Passchendale-Ghekuvelt Ridge in their hands as the result of their success last week the British were in an admirable position to push further east towards the Menin-Roulers railway line. The invaluable line of communication for the Germans between their bases in southwestern Belgium and northern France and their Belgian coast positions was already commanded by the British guns. The renewed push is in the direction of this line, which before this morning's attack was about five and one-half miles distant from the point of the British wedge at Broodseinde.

Numerous indications have been found, according to reports from the Flanders front, that the German morale in this sector had notably deteriorated under the crushing blows of the British and their overwhelming artillery superiority. Lack of the former vigor in the German counter-attacks and their com-

(Continued on Page Six.)

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Oct. 9.—Since yesterday morning showers have been almost general in the western provinces, while they have occurred very locally in Manitoba and Ontario.

Frosts are reported over Ontario and Quebec.

Forecasts:

Fair and cool to-day Wednesday—Fresh winds and showers.

FUN, FAST AND FURIOUS

Did you ever see a hundred youngsters swimming or playing in the boys' department of the Y.M.C.A.?

It's worth seeing, if you can stand the racket. A boiler shop is quiet in comparison.

But if youwatch for a minute you will see something. There is no rowdyism. There is a spirit of give and take. There is fair play.

There is no restriction to the fun, but there is unobtrusive, kindly guidance. The youngsters are having a good time and incidentally they are learning to be little gentlemen and are being prepared for future citizenship.

It's great work. The wonder is that the Y gets along on so little money. Certainly there can be none wasted.

But if you watch for a minute you will see something. There cheap at twice the price.

Get ready to do your share to-morrow and Thursday.

NO GAME IN NEW YORK TODAY; RAIN

Crowds Stood In Drizzle All Night To Obtain Tickets

By Courier Leased Wire

Polo Grounds, New York, Oct. 9.—Rain, a heavy downpair that came out of the northwest with no promise of cessation, caused a postponement of the third act of the world's series drama between the New York Giants and White Sox. Fifteen thousand fans of the kind whose courage the two defeats of the National League champions, did not diminish, braved the stormy day and were a disappointed lot when shortly before one o'clock the official announced megaphoned the news that the contest had been postponed until to-morrow.

New York, Oct. 9.—Postponement of the third world's series game was announced at the National Commission headquarters at 12.36 p.m.

The game scheduled for to-day and also for to-morrow, will be played at the Polo Grounds to-morrow and Thursday. Friday's game at Chicago will be moved to Saturday, and in case a sixth game will be necessary, it will be played at the Polo Grounds on Monday, October 15, as originally arranged.

New York, Oct. 9.—A light, cold rain which fell in the early hours made weather conditions uncertain to-day for the third game between the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox for the baseball championship of the world. The weather bureau forecast for the day was fair and colder, but fans became anxious as the rain continued to fall.

The atmosphere was decidedly colder, which was testified to unanimously by the shivering fans who stood outside the gate of the Polo Grounds all night. Rain fell early last night and then ceased, but before four o'clock it started again and for a time fell lively, making the well groomed playing field heavy for the game.

Police officials and Polo Ground guards said the all-night crowd was the smallest that has waited up for a world's series game here in years. The first man to appear arrived at six o'clock last night. He was a little old man, more than sixty years of age and took his place at a ticket window in order to hold the place and sell it to the highest bidder when the sale of seats began. The line grew slowly and at midnight there were perhaps a hundred boys and men stretched along the fence. Some slept peacefully and others discussed the chances of the Giants to even up the series.

With the first streaks of dawn and while the rain was still falling lightly the lines began to grow and soon all arteries of travel led to the Polo Grounds. When the gates to the lower grand stand and bleachers were opened at nine o'clock the lines stretched up and down the streets and around the grounds. The shivering fans who stood in the cold all night were rewarded by first choice of seats in the unreserved sections. All seats in the upper pavilion had been reserved and were sold several days ago. This left about 27,000 seats to be sold on the basis of first come, first served, when the gates were opened to-day. The management insisted that each purchaser of an unreserved seat go directly into the grounds. This arrangement was strictly adhered to and gave every patron of the club an equal chance.

Despite every precaution taken by President Hempstead, reserved seat tickets were to be had from speculators at the grounds and at the prominent hotels. Last night $35 was asked for one set of tickets to the three games, but prices fell today, due to the damp weather. The total attendance was expected to be more than 38,000, the capacity of the stands.

While the betting odds favored the American League champions all the way from 2 to 1, to 5 to 1, special followers of the Giants still were outwardly optimistic. Local fans, while admitting the superiority of the White Sox in the first two games, insisted that McGraw's men have not yet displayed their real baseball ability.

Outside the main question as to whether the Giants can stage a spectacular come-back, the followers of the game devoted the rest of their speculation as to the rival pitchers in the absence of official announcements. The opinion seemed to be general that either Cicotte or Russell would start for the visitors, while McGraw would pin his faith on Sallee or Benton. New York rooters admitted to-day that the Giants must win the third game to have a look-in at the championship. To lose this game, they agreed, would mean that the world's series title would probably go west for the

(Continued on page 4-

MEMBER FOR BRANTFORD DELIVERS AN IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS ON A "WIN THE WAR" BASIS

Tells of What Has Been Accomplished and the Need for Sustained Support From the People—Franchise Act and Other Matters Explained—Resolutions Passed Affirming Confidence in Premier Borden and Mr. W. F. Cockshutt.

"That this meeting approves most thoroughly of supporting a Union Government of both parties with the sole and sincere purpose of winning the war."—Messrs. S. A. Jones and Harvey Clement.

"That this meeting desires to express its deep appreciation of the address delivered to-night by Mr. Cockshutt and of the clear, concise manner in which he has presented the facts of the present situation and also expresses its appreciation of the course of the member for Brantford in the House."—Messrs. G. A. Ward and Armstrong.

"We must win the war. Nothing else matters. On the outcome of this war rests the future of the Empire and of the Dominion of Canada.

"So you will see, the main issue of this election is the winning of the war, and every part of our country should be asked to bear its fair share in blood and money."—W. F. Cockshutt.

"I think we all realize, that the chief object we should have now is to do all possible to win the war.

"Let us forget petty party politics and devote our energies to the winning of the war." —W. S. Brewster.

Pulsating with patriotism and explanatory of the present situation in Canada, was the address delivered by W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., to a gathering at the Borden Club on Saturday night. Canada's position relative to the war at the present time was thoroughly analyzed and the important events that have occurred at the Capital and throughout the Dominion in the past few years were explained.

Throughout his address, Mr. Cockshutt emphasized the extreme need of renewed efforts on the part of the Dominion toward winning the war, and the most efficient, reasonable and practical method of achieving this object was that of Sir Robert Borden when he suggested a union Government. His purpose had been clearly defined, both in caucus and in the House, and he had committed himself to this policy.

W. S. Brewster

who presided over the gathering, strongly advocated a thorough and complete prosecution of the war, and advised that all party politics be eliminated until the struggle had been concluded. He said;

"I think that we all realize that the chief object we should have now, no matter to what political party we belong, is to do all possible to win the war. The Dominion of Canada has done much in the past few years, far more than was expected of us at the outset. However, we are just beginning, the war is not yet won, victory is not yet in sight. We must, therefore redouble our efforts until victory rests on the standards of the Allies. We will be called upon to extend our best efforts, not so much to win the political fight, but to do our best to assist in every conceivable way, the winning of the war. Sir Robert Borden has done all that was within his power, and has maintained a clear-eyed purpose, and it now remains for us to second the able efforts put forward by him. Mr. Cockshutt has also done all that is possible for him to do. He has been represented by his sons at the front, he has been alert in urging steps with regard to food matters, he has taken an active interest in local recruiting, and in every way identified himself with Canada's true purpose in this time of trial. His course throughout he felt sure had the hearty endorsation of his constituents.

There will probably be a coalition government, including broad-minded Liberals. I have nothing to say personally against the character of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but his attitude toward the conscription issue is not consistent with the best means of prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. Many felt that the selected draft method should have been enacted earlier in the struggle. However this might be, to that policy the Borden Government has now committed itself.

"Let us forget petty party politics and devote our energies to the winning of the war."

W. F. Cockshutt

was most enthusiastically received. Referring to the events of the past three years, and the complications that had arisen in Canada, on account of her diversified population, and because of the war, Mr. Cockshutt ably reviewed the manner in which the government had confronted the obstacles that had made themselves apparent.

The speaker also outlined the causes that had resulted in bringing about a dissolution of parliament, with an early war-time election.

In the past three years we had witnessed a world upheaval, of which no one ever dreamed, not even the Germans, who by their thorough preparedness had expected a speedy triumph. It was probably not too much of an exaggeration to say that taking all the war activities of the various nations, forty millions of men were engaged in the struggle. Canada for her size, had played as conspicuous a part in the struggle as any of the others. Most people did not realize that of the seven and a half million people in Canada, nearly three million, including those in the Province of Quebec, were non-English speaking. Under such circumstances an enrollment of over 400,000 men under the voluntary system had been a notable achievement. It was wrong under such circumstances to say that the voluntary system had been a failure. It most emphatically had not, but, as in the Old Land, it had reached its limit, and hence the introduction by the Government of the selective draft method, a most fair and equitable plan, in order to maintain Canadian strength at the front.

The election, which had been forced upon the country, had not been desired by the Conservative leaders and followers, nor was it desired by a large number of Liberals. It was not that the Government were afraid to go to the people, for they were not, but that they deemed a war-time contest to be most undesirable and inimical to the prosecution of the great cause. Last year an extension of the life of the House had been agreed upon. This year the Premier had asked for a further extension, stating that agreement with regard to the same would have to be practically unanimous in the House or he would not approach the Imperial Government in the matter. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had opposed the request and the majority was not large enough, and Sir Robert Borden had declined to proceed further because of lack of unanimity on the question. Later Premier Borden had gone to Sir Wilfrid and offered to give fifty per cent. of the positions in the Cabinet to Liberals, he to retain the post of Premier. Surely that was a fair offer which breathed of the sincerity of the man, but it was declined.

To Win the War

"We must win the war. Nothing else matters. On the outcome of the war rests the future of the Empire and of the Dominion of Canada, and the foe will not retire until forced to do so. The struggle has been bitter, and among all those who have shed their blood on the battlefield, none have occupied a nobler part than the Canadian troops, and none of the boys who left this country have taken a superior place to the men who left Brantford and the county of Brant, and I say that with pride and satisfaction. Some of you may not know that our casualties amount to over 100,000 men, but many of these who have been once wounded have hurried back to the front as soon as possible after their convalescence.

"Many are the relatives of men at the front who have called on me and requested that steps be taken to bring back their loved ones on leave; and this was the disposition of the department, but it could not be fulfilled because the recruits did not rally to the colors, and in this is to be found the failure of the voluntary system.

"I do not wish to cast any imputations upon my fellow citizens, but I agree wth Sir George Foster when he says that 100,000 men should come out of the Province of Quebec to make their effort equal to that of the balance of the Dominion. I may frankly say that the attitude of Quebec in relation to the present war has been one of the greatest disappointments in the history of the country.

"So you will see that the main issue of this election is the winning of the war, and every part of our country should be asked to bear its fair share in blood and in money.

The Financial Side

There has been a lot of talk with regard to the conscription of wealth. Well, the people have not been slow to pour out of their means. They have been paying the shot for every man who has left our shores, and will continue to do so. Every issue of war bonds has been over-subscribed. Patriotic and Red Cross funds have been libeerally supported, extra taxes have been cheerfully met, and no loyal citizen is going to squeal no matter how much they may be added to. The Government had made mistakes no doubt; the wonder was that there had been so few in connection with such a sudden added burden, but on the whole they had risen to the occasion manifully and well. Fault had been found, and he himself had uttered criticism in the House with regard to the food situation. In fact had introduced a resolution in the commons three years ago on that matter. A Food Controller had been appointed, an excellent man, but he must not be expected to work miracles, for with myriads of producers in the firing lines, there must be a world shortage and consequently higher prices. However, Mr. Hanna was bravely tackling his task

(Continued on page 3)