

THE COURIER

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Wednesday, December 1, 1915.

The Situation.

Peace talk still continues to grow in Germany. One paper there says that the Germans have demonstrated that they are unshakable on land, but that a cessation of hostilities is desirable "for reasons of humanity." The idea of a Hun talking of humanity is one of the richest things yet recorded. The truth is they are feeling the pinch there in food and resources, and will do so more and more until the inevitable end comes.  
 Monastir has been evacuated, and all of Serbia is now practically in the hands of the invaders. The Serbs have lost heavily, but those who remain are still full of fight, and are now in Albania. There is still nothing as to the operations of the allied troops in this section of the fighting. Roumania still remains an unknown quantity.  
 The fall of Goritz now seems to be only a matter of a short time.  
 France has called upon 400,000 lads of 18 and 19 to be trained in readiness for a big Spring drive.  
 The Canadian war loan was subscribed more than twice over, and the chances are that it will be enlarged.

The Street Railway Matter.

Matters with reference to the proposed sale of the Paris-Galt end of the Municipal Railway were very fully thrashed out at the special meeting of the City Council.  
 The Lake Erie & Northern people have offered \$30,000 for this end of the line.  
 Two of the commissioners, Messrs. Bunnell and Turnbull, favor the sale, and Mr. C. H. Hartman, the other commissioner, objects. The latter claims that this part of the line even now is about meeting expenses, and in the hands of the figures of Mr. Ireland, the manager, which show a loss for the last recorded six months of \$2,650.74.  
 In this regard it might be as well to explain the system of accounting followed by Mr. Ireland. A single ticket from Brantford to Galt costs 50 cents, and from this sum Mr. Ireland deducts 20 cents, the fare from Brantford to Paris. A return ticket from Brantford to Galt costs 75 cents, and Mr. Ireland deducts 30 cents from it for the carriage on the line to and from Paris. Mr. Hartman thinks the entire credit should go to the Paris-to-Galt end, and in this the Courier thinks he is mistaken. In addition, it should be remembered that the Paris-to-Galt end is not charged with one cent for the carrying of passengers for the distance from Brantford to Paris traversed by Galt passengers.  
 There can be no doubt that the Paris-to-Galt end has from the first been a losing proposition, and will be more so with the opening of the Lake Erie & Northern. Sale or no sale, this part of the road will have to be renovated. Mr. Hartman says it can be done for \$21,000, an engineer's report says \$43,000, but outlay there must be.  
 With regard to the Lake Erie and Northern affecting the Brantford terminal at Paris, the proposed agreement will contain a clause fixing the L. T. and N. terminal 924 feet from the Brantford station, and further, the L. E. and N. will not compete for passenger traffic on the flats.  
 The matter of course will come up for further discussion, but the above briefly outlined facts should be sufficient to impress a majority of the citizens with the businesslike nature of the proposed deal. Moreover, the L. E. and N. as part of the understanding, have electrified their line and are removing paraphernalia for a steam line in perfect good faith.  
 It will be noticed that the Council, after hearing everything, unanimously decided to authorize the Railway Commissioners to prepare an agreement of sale to the L. E. and N., same to be submitted for ratification by the ratepayers in the January elections.

Serbs Captured.

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
 Berlin, Dec. 1.—Army headquarters announced to-day that with the capture of Prisrend, western Serbia, 15,000 Serbians were made prisoners.  
 Charles Augustus Dickerman, of Somerville, Mass., a half back on the Princeton Varsity Football team, secretly married Miss Gertrude Marie Carliss, a telephone operator.

As to Invading Canada.

Under the above heading, the Pittsburg Telegraph publishes the following editorial—  
 "The European war was only a few weeks old when rumors were circulated of plans on the part of the German reservists in this country to invade Canada and capture it for the Fatherland. From time to time these stories have been revived, with reports of German sympathizers in Milwaukee and other cities preparing for a dash across the border, the alleged discovery of a building near Cleveland specially constructed for the storage of explosives and other munitions of war to be used by the invaders and additional developments of an equally sensational nature.  
 Taken in connection with alleged activities of German and Austrian propagandists, which have been made the subject of judicial and diplomatic consideration, many have accorded these stories a degree of credence. In this connection the attitude of our government toward such an invasion and the possible bearing of the Monroe doctrine have been subjects of discussion.  
 It is difficult to see why the latter should be brought into the question. As stated by President Monroe, the principal upon which we traditionally insist contemplates no interference with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power. Our protection is to be extended to "the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it and whose independence we have acknowledged. We could not view any interposition for the purpose of opposing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." Secretary Olney's interpretation was that the Monroe doctrine does not "establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states." And the Dominion of Canada is not even an independent state. In 1912 the United States Senate adopted a resolution to the effect that when any harbor or other place in the American continent is situated so that its occupation for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States "the government of the United States could not see without grave concern, the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical control for national purposes." This merely formal expression of opinion has no binding effect as outlining a future policy, but is not without interest in this connection.  
 While the Monroe doctrine and supplementary official utterances scarcely apply to the situation mentioned, there is no doubt as to the attitude and duty of our government toward any hostile expedition proceeding from our territory against a friendly power. The observance of our strict neutrality would demand the prevention of any invasion of Canada or preparations therefor. The attempted Fenian invasions of Canada in 1866 and 1870 evoked the prompt interference of United States authorities, and regular troops assisted in the capture of hundreds of those who had crossed over to the Dominion. Our soldiers could not, of course, enter Canadian territory, but they could and would prevent the departure of any organized body of armed men from this country. If there were a German colony adjoining the United States our authorities would be equally vigilant in preventing a military expedition of the British from making this country its base of operations."

NEWS NOTES

In the Bedford section of Brooklyn twenty of the prettiest girls to have a bachelor girl's club and have sworn never to marry.  
 American troops killed several of fifty-eight Mexican soldiers who invaded the United States and fired on a patrol of the Tenth cavalry.  
 Mrs. Burns, accused of murdering her husband, was freed by the jury in Portsmouth, N. H., after three hours' deliberation.  
 Fire in the plant of the Toledo Machine and Tool Company, caused an estimated loss of \$10,000. The plant has been making war munitions.  
 Nathan Elleyet, whose skull was fractured by falling down basement steps, is still fighting for life, although physicians at first pronounced him dead.  
 Mr. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, will ask Congress to raise revenue for defence by reducing income tax exemptions and by levies on gasoline and automobiles.  
 While on his way to get a turkey for the Thanksgiving dinner, J. J. Taylor, of Pelham Manor, N.Y., was struck by an automobile and killed.  
 Dewey Hanes of Arcanum, Ohio, raised 153,750 bushels of corn on one acre, thereby becoming the champion in the juvenile contest conducted by the state board of agriculture.  
 Strategy deceived—Ross Bond, a Marylander, across the State line into York Co., Pa., with enough property to be seized and sold for collection of a debt of five years standing.  
 Fearing bloodshed because the company refused to operate cars in the borough of Plymouth, Mayor J. V. Kosek had the management of the Wilkes-Barre street railway suspended.

Miss Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, New York, made a midnight raid on the workshop on Hart's Island, and found a choice collection of knives, razors, saws and cocaine.

LENGTHY SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

the municipal railway. Mr. Hartman and himself had been given the particular oversight of the mechanical work, and with their financial. He believed that the estimate of Engineer Royce of \$43,000 for needed improvements on the Paris-Galt end was under instead over the mark. There was not a ghost of a show of placing gravel at 40 cents a square yard. A well known railway man had told him that with steam shovels and dump cars they could not begin to do it. With hand shoveling on flat cars, their method, the cost would be nearer \$1.50 per cubic yard. He had from the first been for selling the Paris-Galt end as it was a losing proposition, and with keen competition would be more so. It had been said that the commissioners were averse to going to the people. Nothing could be more inaccurate. They were perfectly willing, it was the people's roar. As matters stood now the running of the Paris to Galt end was a great responsibility to them and the municipality unless there was a large outlay.

MR. BUNNELL.

said he wished to also emphasize the fact that there had been no feeling among the commissioners, except the desire to do the best by the people's property. Mr. Hartman had differed with his two colleagues on the Galt end in a perfectly friendly way, and he himself had not made an entry in the books. That was done by the officials in the regular way, and in figures in his letter to the Council had been taken from their returns. Mr. Ireland, the manager had been fair in his figuring and had followed the plan adopted by all railroads. The Paris-Galt end had been a losing proposition and would be more so with the L. E. and N. competition. It was known that the Lake Erie and Northern had made an arrangement with the Brantford and Hamilton line for the same terminal station here and it was known that the commercial tendency of Galt was towards Hamilton. As for local business on the Paris-Galt end it did not amount to practically anything. The revenue from the village of Glenmorris per example, would not pay one man's wages for a week. The Hydro Railway plan was from London to Berlin to Guelph and East of there. As a Railway Commissioner he had earnestly endeavored to do his duty with a single eye to the interests of citizens and he took his share of the full responsibility for recommending the sale of the Paris-Galt end.

Ald. Mellan wanted to know why the reports now available had not been in sooner.  
 Mr. Bunnell—Action was taken at once after the Todd offer.  
 Ald. Secord—They were asked for nearly four months ago.  
 Mr. Bunnell—The first I heard of it was from Ald. Bragg, six weeks ago.  
 Mayor Spence said that the delay in reporting had been mainly because Mr. Hartman had refused point blank to sign the reports.

MR. HENDERSON

paid a tribute to Mr. Hartman's sincerity, but said that he absolutely disagreed with his views. As they all knew it had been his lot as City Solicitor to fight the Lake Erie and Northern from the start, so that he could not be accused of any particular favor towards that line. As he saw it, there was no question of the legal right of the City Council to ratify the sale of the Paris-Galt end if they saw fit.  
 Ald. Freeborn—Will it endanger the sale if we wait for the people to vote.  
 Mr. Henderson—"I can't say as to that."

The City Solicitor went on to say that the L. E. and N. were not now bound by their offer. They could decide not to wait and call it off tomorrow if they saw fit and perhaps plead breach of faith. There was no doubt the end of the road discussed had lost money and would continue to do so. He personally was of the opinion that it should be sold, especially with a first class line like the L. E. and N. in competition. The road was not in a good operating condition and without a large outlay there would be great responsibility on the Municipality all the time.  
 Mr. Henderson explained in detail that under proposal at the Paris end

passengers for a distance of 924 feet from the Brantford line terminus could not be handled for Brantford by the L. E. and N. or at all on the flats. With regard to Mr. Hartman's statement as to a Paris by-law he might state that he went to the town and after search found nothing on record. However he would examine the document in the hands of Judge Hardy. It possibly referred to a plan Dr. Lyles had for a system in Paris. Whatever they did would have to be ratified by a Dominion act and also by the Ontario board.

Ald. Ryerson said he had previously spoken of submitting the matter to the people, but the objection was offered of the expense of a special vote. He felt now as then that the line should be sold, and also that ratification by the electors was desirable.  
 Ald. Calbeck, Freeborn and others favored ratification by the ratepayers.  
 The discussion was a very long one and Ald. Pitcher at one stage urged the members to get down to business.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was finally proposed.  
 "Moved by Ald. T. E. Ryerson, seconded by Ald. Dowling: That this meeting met here to discuss the proposal to sell the Paris-Galt division of our Municipal Railway to Mr. Todd, as follows:  
 That the City Council authorize the Railway Commissioners to complete arrangements with Mr. Todd for the sale of the said division for the sum of \$30,000 as an agreement prepared by our City Solicitor, that the said agreement be subject to ratification by people in a by-law to be submitted at the next municipal elections. That the commissioners take necessary steps to place the matter intelligently before the voters, and that the Municipal Railway Commission have authority to make an arrangement, if it deems it advisable, with Mr. Todd to improve the piece of the line between the Galt Diamond and Concession Street."  
 All the members voted yes.  
 The last clause was added at the suggestion of the Mayor who thought it the only fair thing to do.

First Local

(Continued from Page 1)

During that time he sentenced 11 men. In the next 2 1/2 years he sentenced one. Mr. Clark also told of some cases of boys only 16 years of age obtaining liquor under license law; one boy being killed while under the influence. Since local option, not one case of minors being under the influence of liquor had come before the attention of Mr. Clark. He related two other cases of suicides under license law, caused by drink, and other similar incidents. When the C. P. R. Sudbury-Toronto line was opened on Oct. 19, 1914, we were locked up for drunkenness. This was under license law. A few years later the C.P.R. built through Orillia again, and the Toronto Construction Company has their office in the town for a whole year. There was not one case of drunkenness during that time. This was under local option. "There is only one way to deal with the liquor question and that is to deal it a body blow," affirmed Mr. Clark, amid applause.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.

In conclusion, Mr. Clark read a statement from the Governor and Attorney-General of Kansas sent to the Saturday Night, which showed how wonderfully prosperous the State was under Prohibition. Furthermore he read a letter from a local option worker wanting to know if it were true that Mr. Clark kept liquor in his cellar in any manner or form. He also referred to several utterly untrue statements issued by the liquor interests in the campaign in St. Mary's and Simcoe, and he warned the people to look out for roobacks, which might be issued at the last moment in the coming campaign. He counselled his audience what when they marked the ballot they should think of the great evil liquor has done and vote against it. When the results were counted, he felt sure that Brantford would dissolve partnership with the liquor traffic.

MR. McQUAKER  
 Mr. McQuaker, as Mayor of Owen

EVERYBODY NEEDS PURE, RICH BLOOD

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Sound, was heard with interest. He said that it was the first time in his experience that he had ever been called upon to discuss this matter on St. Andrew's night. But it was a matter of thankfulness that the work is now done, and St. Andrew's Day was not now celebrated as it once was.  
 Mr. McQuaker discussed the subject under four headings: does it increase taxes, does it stop drinking, does it kill business and does it spoil hotel accommodation.  
 Regarding taxes, speaking for Owen Sound, Mr. McQuaker said the loss from licenses amounted to less than \$600 a year. The total reduction in hotel assessment was nearly \$35,000, one-sixth of one mill on the assessment. That is, the loss from hotel revenue was one third of one mill. Moreover a great deal of that lost revenue had come from people who had spent all their income over the bar.

EFFECT ON TAXES  
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EFFECT IN DRINKING  
 Does it stop drinking, was the second point raised. It certainly had in Owen Sound. It was because it had stopped the hotel keepers did not like it. One brewery of the two in Owen Sound, had not brewed since local option came in force. A dozen bottles might come in occasionally in a suit case. But that did not mean that there was more drinking now than there was when liquor was shipped in openly and also brewed in the town. Such a statement was absurd. Twelve thousand people flocked into Owen Sound last July and not one case of a man under the influence of liquor was noticed. Four plain clothes men present that day and never found a suspicion of liquor being sold. Yet that same day in the neighboring village of Desborough, a wet municipality, enough evidence was gathered to convict the hotel keeper for selling out of hours and selling by the bottle.

GOOD FOR BUSINESS  
 Does it kill business, was the third question. It certainly killed the bar business. Hotel keepers swear to this. However, it never hurts it ever so slightly. Mr. McQuaker's own business, the grocery business, had doubled its turn-over in ten years. The public utilities revenue in Owen Sound had increased vastly under local option, although the cost was reduced to the consumer.

Local option did not drive away the farmers. Such a statement was a malicious lie gaining the farming class. Mr. McQuaker said that one of his activities was the creamery business and he knew the farmers. Let the farmers at this question and they would soon settle it. Owen Sound was surrounded by small towns and the farmers were reputed to be going there, they being all wet municipalities. The townspeople mentioned, however, said that they had heard they were coming from Owen Sound, but that they must be on the way, as they had not got there yet. Some of the adjacent towns even adopted local option after Owen Sound did.

ACCOMMODATION BETTER.  
 Does it spoil hotel accommodation? was the last question. It certainly did do away with the aroma of the bar-room. One hotel in Owen Sound had been purchased by short-sighted temperance workers and renovated from top to bottom. "Was that spoiling accommodation?" asked the speaker, sarcastically. Now this particular house is the travelling man's house. Before the town was dry it was a most respectable tavern.  
 "A man doesn't have to be holding on by the grass in Owen Sound to be

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FRENCH OFFICIAL

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The French official report on the progress of hostilities given out by the war office this afternoon says that French artillery has been energetically engaged along the River Somme. There have been also certain attacks on German aeroplanes in which the French were successful. Otherwise there is nothing new to report. The text of the communication follows:  
 "Nothing occurred last night worth recording, with the exception of energetic cannonading by our artillery in the sector of the Frise valley of the River Somme. This activity followed the explosion of a German mine, which, however, did no damage."  
 "In the Artois district, one of our aeroplanes yesterday attacked two German machines behind the German lines. One of these machines was compelled to come to the ground. The other fled and was pursued as far as Douai."  
 "During the day of November 29, a French aeroplane threw down six shells of 90 millimetre calibre, on some barracks located close to the railroad station at Lens. These buildings were seriously damaged."

Through Service.

Frankfort, Dec. 1, via London—A conference of railroad officials will be held Thursday at Twesvar, Hungary, preparatory to the establishment of an express train service between Berlin and Constantinople, says a Constantinople despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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 FIRST ROW—Will Argent, Percy Smokey, Fred Parker, George Cambush, Peter Cambush, Will Aitkenson, Wesley Willis, Jack Copeland, Charlost Chalooostian, Bruce Blenkinsop, Cecil Blenkinsop, Harold Martin.

LOCAL

TAKEN ILL.  
 One of the 84th soldiers suddenly ill on the street. Dr. Whyte was called and removal to the hospital.

MEETING POSTPONED.  
 There was a contest, also meeting this week, having been postponed until Thursday.

LEG BROKEN.  
 Word was received in Dr. Cutcliffe, who has an early part of the war, is a patient suffering from a leg broken in two places. Details of his with the mishap were not given.

VITAL STATISTICS.  
 The vital statistics for November are as follows: marriages 23, deaths 31, birth—Still born 3, tubercular 1, premature birth 1, mental obstruction 2, hemiplegia 1, morbus cordis 1, general myocarditis 1, hemiplegia 2, perniciosa anemia 1, carcinoma 1, drowned 3, convulsions 2, typhoid fever 1, decline 1.

A SOCIAL EVENING.  
 On Monday evening a People of St. Jude's, Ho and St. Luke's held a social in St. Jude's Sunday school were a large number in and a most enjoyable time. There was a contest, also by Mrs. Wilton, a solo by Clifford, a recitation by man, a solo by Mr. J. Usman, a solo by Miss V. Heamants were served.

NOT A CHILD LEFT.  
 Rev. Dan Brady was in yesterday the guest of Bishop Power, who has been staying in the city. The latter is the head of the Catholic Extension Society, and contact with many foreign refugees, who told him in the country, devastated by Germans and Austrians, there child left under eight years. They had been left to starve by the tens of thousands, action in Poland was simple.

It looks funny to see a man shove his glasses to the end of his nose to overcome them. But it's a serious matter. He's straining his eyes. We're extraordinary glasses to overcome the trouble.

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