THE COURIER

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Editorial....276 Night....452
Business....139 Night....2056

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918

THE SITUATION.

The fighting in the Balkans is proceeding satisfactorily. The Allied advance into Albania, a south-western province of European Turkey, continues without abatement and the Austrians in retreating are destroying their depots. It is stated that the port of Durazzo is the present objective and at the existing rate of progress should soon be reached. As an illustration of the bitter feeling against Germany which exists in the dual monarchy it is recorded that rioting which occurred after the breakdown of the Austrian offensive culminated in an attack on the German embassy in Vienna. In the latter city the food shortage is such that horse flesh is now selling at $3.50 per pound.

On the Western front the French pressure is continuing to yield results and the Australians are also striking out to excellent effect.

From Washington the order has been issued that harvesting operations cannot be allowed to interfere with drafts for the army.

BRANTFORD'S WATER SUPPLY.

For a great many years Brantford has depended upon its water supply on the filtering gallery basis, but a plan good enough for a smaller place has long since become superceded. There is no use blinking that fact and it might as well be faced. Under existing circumstances residents are getting river water which is freely chlorinated and although this method is intended to eliminate danger this cannot by any means be regarded as a satisfactory service. A firm of experts has now been engaged by the Water Commissioners to look into the whole matter of a better supply, but it is the general belief that none other offers except the present source. It takes a very large volume indeed to furnish the millions of gallons needed daily, and the Grand would still appear to be the one available opportunity. This being the case it would appear that a comprehensive system of purification and filtration would have to be introduced at a very large outlay. If that determination is reached, and there would seem to be no other, citizens should not fail to authorize the expenditure when their votes are asked upon the question.

MUSTARD GAS.

This has been the latest form of Hun devilry and the Allies are now meeting it in kind. In a late issue of the New York Times an American chemist gives some interesting information with regard to the concoction:

First of all then, the name is about as misleading as a name could very well be. It is not gas at all and no mustard enters into its composition. It is described as an amber fluid of a faint, sweetish and not unpleasant odor. It kills by inhalation and maims or blinds by contact. It was called "mustard" by the Tommies, from the fact that even a drop of it on the clothing will penetrate to the flesh and blister like mustard. The vapor from the fluid may be inhaled without any immediate discomfort. But after a time it produces a high fever and sometimes stupor. Its effect is to break down the lung tissues.

But the chief danger is from contact. It penetrates the clothing, apparently without any damage to the cloth, and produces the effect of a very deep burn on the flesh. It is discharged by means of shells. When one of these shells explodes it throws a fine mist over a wide area. If this mist gets into the soldier's eyes it blinds him. Blindness may be produced even without actual contact with the eyes. The poison may be communicated through tissues.

The Germans began the use of mustard gas; but they have no monopoly of it. It has been the case all the way through the war that when the Germans invented some new weapon of destruction the allies were able to find a means of defence and frequently to turn the enemy's weapon on himself. And if the Allies have not yet found a sure defence against mustard gas they are able to produce a mustard gas that is even more terrible in its effects than that produced by the enemy. The mustard gas which American chemists are now producing is one-fourth more toxic than the kind the Germans have evolved.

Your Problems Solved.

BY REV. T. S. LINSCOTT, D. D.
[All rights reserved]

Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems religious, marital, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required, enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only, or use a pseudonym.

SCHOOL TEACHER— You undoubtedly have the right and it is your duty to punish an unruly boy, but you are expected to administer punishment in a reasonable way. If his neck and shoulders are black and blue, and lumps are raised on his head, through the severity of your chastisement, that would seem to indicate that you lost your temper and became cruel. You cannot, therefore, blame the parents for being angry, and if they were to have you arrested for common assault and battery, you, in turn, would likely receive your punishment for your cruelty.

* * *

BUSINESS MAN—A bankrupt is not necessarily a dishonorable man. I think the average man who fails in business is as honorable as the average man who succeeds. Environment is the cause of most business failures. Many a man who has failed would have been successful if he had been in like environment to the man who has succeeded. Lack of capital, of ability, of industry and of downright bull-dog courage to hang on a little longer, and try a little harder, are frequent causes of business failure.

PARIS INCLUDED IN TROLLEY LEAGUE

Schedule For New Amateur Baseball League Has Been Adopted

OTHER NEWS OF PARIS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

At a meeting of the executive of the Trolley League held in the Amity Club rooms, Galt, the following officers were elected, namely:

Messrs. I. F. Doyle, Preston; Honorary President, Mr. Kabel, Kitchener, President; H. McFadden, Galt, Vice-President; H. A. Filbrick, Paris, Sec.Treasurer.

A schedule was also drawn up, reading as follows:

Paris at Preston, and Kitchener at Galt, July 13th.
Galt in Kitchener, July 17th.
Preston in Paris, July 20th.
Kitchener at Preston and Paris at Galt, July 27th.
Paris at Kitchener and Preston at Galt, August 3rd.
Kitchener at Paris and Galt at Preston, August 10th.
Preston at Kitchener and Galt at Paris, August 17th.

There will be some good plays at the games.

The farewell garden party to have been tendered Rev. Father Cassidy last evening, had to be postponed, owing to the heavy rain. It will be held in the Agricultural Park this Friday evening.

Five boys were up before the magistrate Tuesday for disorderly conduct at the Junction Mission garden party and assaulting Mr. Gregory of the Sanderson, Harold works. As originally laid, the charge was a serious one of "intent to do bodily harm," but this was reduced. One boy was discharged, as there was no evidence against him, but the others were leniently dealt with, no fine being imposed, but only the costs to be paid.

The marriage is announced of Miss Grace Genevieve Wetherell to Francis Edward Hutton. The Rev. J. J. Gallagher officiated.

A very enjoyable time was spent at the home of James Kibble, Walnut street, when about thirty young people paid them a surprise visit in honor of Mr. Kibble's birthday. The evening was spent in games and dancing, and before leaving the visitors presented Mr. Kibble with a handsome pipe and tobacco. A dainty repast was also served.

There were two local men before the Cadi charged with having imbibed too freely. They were each fined $10 and costs. The men claimed that they had got drunk with drinking wine. If so, this makes the seventh case where wine bibbers have not drank wisely but too well.

Wednesday evening the planking on the walk of William street was found to be on fire. Chief Rutherford extinguished the same with a few pails of water. Later the firemen took up the planks and found the joists still smouldering. A lighted cigar stub was the cause.

An autoist was fined for speeding across the bridge and another for reckless driving. For not having his rear light burning another had to pony up. The authorities are determined to have the by-law observed.

The pupils whom Mrs. Adeney sent in the recent examination of the Toronto Conservatory of Music were all successful: Keith Bonner, introductory, first class honors: Phyllis Simmons, elementary, honors; Gladys Chrichton, primary: Gladys England, intermediate, violin; Marcus Adeney, intermediate, (cello), honors.

Capt. Louis A. St. A. Pierre was ordered to Quebec by the military authorities and left on Monday to assume his new duties.

Mrs. Howard Inksater and two sons, James and Donald, left yesterday to spend the summer months in St. Catharines.

Mr. Victor Chapple of Chapplen has been spending a few days with relatives in town.

CONGRESSMAN BACK TO FARM.

Madison, Wis., July 12.—Announcement was made to-day by Congressman John M. Nelson, of the second district, that he would not be a candidate for re-election this fall. Mr. Nelson stated that he is going to Canada to look after the farm interests of his son, Byron, who enlisted in the army.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MILLIONS YEARLY ARE INVOLVED BY PENSION SYSTEM

Interesting Facts and Statistics Are Made Public by Pension Board

Correspondence regarding pensions on account of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces or the Canadian Naval Service should be referred to the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, Union Bank Building, Ottawa, or to any of its branch offices.

These offices have been opened to assist pensioners and prospective pensioners in all matters relating to pensions. The offices are always willing to advise returned soldiers or their dependents in all pensions matters. If the applicant does not live near one of the district offices the local Canadian Patriotic Fund office will advise him.

Pensioners are requested to quote their pension number in all communications.

The payments of pensions involve an expenditure of millions per annum. It is necessary, therefore, that every Canadian should know as much as possible about the subject. Interesting figures along this line have just been received and clearly indicate the magnitude of the task allotted to the Board of Pension Commissioners. When the Board of Pension Commissioners took over the work from the Pensions and Claims Board they had a staff of twenty-three. The staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners all branches included is now nearly six hundred. The total number of pensions awarded up to and including May 31st, 1918, since the commencement of the war is 34,879 and the total number of gratuities is 3,013.

The daily average number of pensions awarded is 120. In some months over 3,000 have been awarded. Since April 1st, last, 2,550 existing pensions have been increased and 1,323 have been decreased. The increase and decrease in these cases has been due to various causes. Since the 1st April last, 6,625 addresses have been changed and 2,495 medical reexaminations have been held.

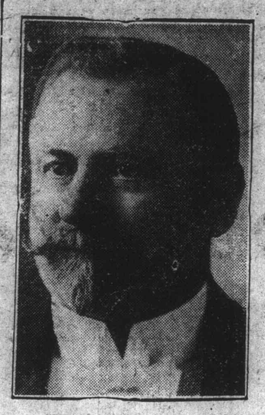
It will be clearly seen from the foregoing paragraphs that the changes made have involved an enormous amount of detail work and this in addition to the ordinary routine work done by the Board of Pension Commissioners.

Up to and including April 31st, 1918, the Canadian Government have paid pensions in foreign countries as follows: The British Isles, 1,878; United States of America, 158; Australia, 3; United South Africa, 2; Newfoundland, 25; France, 1; Japan, 3; Bermuda, 2; Jamaica, 1 and New Zealand 5. An interesting feature in connection with the payment of pensions in foreign countries is that the Canadian Government has entered into an agreement with other Governments in respect to the reciprocal payments of pensions.

The Government of the Commonwealth of New Zealand and the Canadian Government have made arrangements whereby a Canadian pensioner residing in New Zealand is paid by the Government of the country in which he resides but at the Canadian rate of pension. In return for this consideration the Canadian Government likewise pays New Zealand pensioners residing in Canada, but at the pension rate as laid down the respective governments.

In order to make this point more lucid an example might be quoted as follows: A man is awarded a Canadian pension at the rate of $25 per month. He goes to New Zealand and lives there. The rate of pensions paid by the New Zealand Government is not so high as the rate paid by the Canadian Government, but the man is still paid at the Canadian rate. The same instance would apply in the case of a man who served in the New Zealand forces being awarded a pension under the New Zealand Government's scale of pension. He would be paid through the Canadian Government but at the New Zealand rate of pension. At the termination of the fiscal year statements are prepared by the various governments and a balance struck, and any difference existing between the accounts of the different governments are settled.

The Board of Pension Commissioners has received from time to time communications from pensioners residing in the United States asking if it is possible to have their pensions paid in the United States in such a manner that no exchange will be charged upon their cheques. This matter has been taken up and it is found at the present time that it is not possible to make any other arrangements than to pay the pensioners by cheque which, of course, will be subject to the rate of exchange existing between the two countries.



SERGT. W. D. CHILDS,
Who tendered his resignation after 30 years' service on the Toronto police force. For the past 12 years he was officiated as a Police Court clerk.

To The Editor of The Courier

Editor Courier.
Brantford, July 11, 1918.

Dear Sir,— From remarks passed at the last city council meeting, one would imagine that a few tailors considered it their perennial right to get all contracts for civic uniforms.

Judging from prices submitted by some tailors, people might think that tenders had been called for millionaire's uniforms.

Firth Bros. pay taxes to the city, and as ratepayers have as much right to civic business as any other firm.

Sentiment cuts no figure with us and we do not look for business on any other standard than quality at the right price.

The following facts show why we got the street railway contract:

1. We submitted the best goods shown by any of the bidders at any price.

2. The business was transacted entirely from our store at 120 Dalhousie St. in the manner specified on the contract forms.

3. After our cloth had been selected the secretary of the Union telephoned to Hamilton and satisfied himself that conditions were right in our tailor shops.

4. We saved the men $14 to $16.75 per suit over the price asked by the local makers. This means a total of $490.00 to $586.00 on thirty-five suits.

5. Money talks and the above figures prove why we got the contract; again, quality at right prices.

6. We informed the railway officials that we had weighty indigo blues in stock and that to buy them from wholesalers at to-day's prices, would have meant an additional $14 more.

7. Not being profiteers, we gave the full benefit of our early buying, when quoting tender prices.

8. We buy direct from the mills in Britain, eliminate all middlemen's profits, pay cash for goods and sell at a moderate profit.

Commissioners and men have handled this transaction in a thoroughly business-like manner and carping critics would do well to get right information before launching an attack.

Yours very truly,
Firth Bros.,
Per O. M. Danby,
Manager.

The Editor Brantford Courier:
Brantford, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I propose to visit your city on Wednesday the 23rd instant, and should be obliged if you would make a note of this fact in your journal. The purpose of my visit are principally as follows:

(1) To meet manufacturers' agents and importers who desire to establish connections, now or after the war, with British firms.

(2) To obtain samples of German or Austrian goods, sold in Ontario before the war, and which manufacturers' agents or others can spare for use in my office.

(3) To meet manufacturers who desire to get in touch now, or after the war, with British firms, for the purpose of purchasing certain machinery or equipment, dyes or other supplies, in which United Kingdom manufacturers may be specializing.

(4) To visit any plants in your locality to which I have been or may be invited.

(5) To obtain information as to the general conditions in your district, and to gather facts and figures on behalf of any British firms who may desire to erect branch factories in Ontario.

Manufacturers' agents and others wishing to meet me could make appointments through your Board of Trade secretary, if agreeable to him.

The Trade Commissioner Service of the Imperial Government is one of many practical steps being taken to obtain for the units of the British Empire the primary benefits of its vast natural resources and trade. The facilities of our service have been offered by the British Government to the various Dominion Governments. In the case of Canada, for example, the offer has been accepted at points where the Canadian Government has not its own Trade Commissioner.

FRED W. FIELD,
H. M. Trade Commissioner.

SENATORS NOT USEFUL.

By Courier Leased Wire

Washington, July 12.—Edward Ainsmith, catcher of the Washington American League club, has been ordered to engage in some useful operation or be placed in Class 1A. Joe Judge, firstbaseman of the club, has been served with a similar notice.

BASEBALL

See the two big games at Agricultural Park to-morrow afternoon.

Margaret Garrett's Husband

By JANE PHELPS

CHAPTER CIV

A Terrible Fright

No I was not at all sure that Elsie was right; that to give up all my ideas of right and wrong; what was good for Bob and what wasn't would help matters. But when one is desperate even a straw is grasped; anything to hold on to when the whole world seems to be slipping from under you.

Elsie had talked a lot about amusing Bob. It seemed to me an humiliating role for a wife—to amuse her husband. But I was learning, very slowly, to hold even my thoughts in check. To hold my mind receptive, and govern my action accordingly—in as far as I was able.

I did not sit up for Bob. If I couldn't sleep, I could at least pretend. As I was undressing a scared, breathless little figure, barefooted, with tangled hair opened my door, and with a rush was in my arms.

"Oh, Muver!" was all he said, but the quivering of his little body against my breast told me more than words.

"What is it, dear?" I asked flooding the room with light. "What's the matter with mother's little man?"

"Oh, muver I dreamed—" he stopped and clung closer, "I dreamed that, that an awful bad man's took you away, and Geordie and me didn't have no muver. Let's go get Geordie. Maybe he's scared too."

"He is too little, and I am sure he's asleep," I soothed.

"Let's go," Donald persisted. So we went quietly into the nursery. George was fast asleep, his little fat fist doubled up belligerently. Our entrance wakened Nellie who slept in the room.

"What is it Mrs Garrett? Donald?" and she leapt out of bed in fear.

"It's nothing, Nellie. Donald had a bad dream, and came to me. You go back to sleep."

"I'se going to sleep wiv my muver," Donald declared. And while I never had given into his childish whims, I couldn't resist the pleading voice and look.

"Yes, dear, just this once you can sleep with mother," and we left the nursery, Donald taking a last look at his little brother to be sure he wasn't dreaming bad dreams.

As I cuddled my boy in my arms until h slept I thought that nothing should prevent my using every effort to keep that boy's father with me. Yet way into the night my body twisted in anguish as I thought of his desire to be freed from me; his astonishment that I—with all my other faults—lacked the pride necessary to give him his way, that I should want to keep him after his expressed wish to leave me.

Humiliation and grief that I no longer held a place in Bob's heart was growing into so deep a sorrow that it took all the strength of my mind and body to combat the terrifying thought.

I turned feverishly, tortured by my thoughts— careful not to disturb Donald—but they gave me no rest. They stung me like the lash of a whip setting every nerve on edge. I recalled all that Elsie had said, her terrible arraignment of me before she promised to help me if I would do as she said. It was almost unendurable there in the silence of the night, the stillness broken only by the even breathing of the boy beside me.

Where was Bob? Why didn't he come The clock chimed one, and I knew he would remain in town. Had he caught the last train he would have been at home by that time.

Tears gushed to my eyes, but I strained them back. My promise I must keep to the letter. Red eyes, weren't attractive, as Elsie had said. My throat was dry with the fierceness of my emotions.

I would try to sleep. Now that I knew Bob would not come I would rest if possible. Just as I commenced to feel a little drowsy, worn out with my unhappy thoughts, and fears, I heard a sound which made me wide awake instantly.

The clock struck two. It sounded weirdly loud in the stillness. Then softly, very softly, I heard the front door open and close. Who could it be and what were they after? A burglar of course. I remembered all the stories I had read of what to do in case a burglar visited you at night. I recalled what Bob had once said when the subject was under discussion.

"They seldom attempted burglary unless desperate. It is safer to pretend to be asleep than to give them a chance to shoot." So I scarcely breathed as the stealthy footsteps came slowly up the stairs.

I pinched my eyelids together. He might have a dark lantern. My door opened softly. Then the footsteps cautiously, almost silently went toward Bob's room. Oh, how thankful I was that he was away! They couldn't harm him.

His door opened, closed. Then I heard the cautious movements within his room. A faint streak of light showed under the crack in the door. He did have a dark lantern. I scarcely breathed so fearful was I that he might hear, when to my horror Donald laughed aloud in his sleep as children sometimes do.

Bob's door opened. I nearly fainted with fright.

"Did you speak, Margaret?" a voice I did not recognize asked, but as I opened my eyes I saw Bob standing framed in the doorway between the rooms.

"Oh, Bob! I thought it was a burglar; how did you get home so late? Oh, I was so frightened!"

"I came out on the milk train. I'm sorry I woke you," and he closed the door again.

Continued in Saturday's Issue

OTTAWA SAYS RESIST ARREST

Calgary, July 11—That drastic action is pending in the case of Lieut.-Col. Moore, who yesterday refused to appear in response to the Appeal Division's order to produce certain men, and who could not be found yesterday by the Sheriff, is deemed certain. Sheriff Graham reported to Mr. Justice Stewart, Mr. Justice Beck and to Chief Justice Harvey to-day that he had located Lieut.Col. Moore at the Victoria Barracks, but that there he had encountered Col. McDonald, Officer Commanding, who informed him that insructions had been received from Ottawa to resist the arrest ordered by the court.

Sheriff Graham explained to the court that he thereupon considered it advisable to report back to the court without an attempt to enforce the mandate by placing Lieut.-Col. Moore in custody, for the reason that he feared physical resistance.

Minister Requests Stay.

Immediately upon receipt of this information, the court ordered that all the solicitors in the cases involved, and Major Carson, representing the military, be ordered to appear at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Court House. At this appearance Solicitor Muir, representing the Minister of Justice, presented a five-page telegram, stating that it was from the Minister of Justice, and pleaded for a stay of action until the Supreme Court had time to consider the case.

Solicitor Muir did not read the telegram but explained the contents.

J. L. Varley, representing the men seeking habaes corpus, then rose and said he considered the Minister's request a reasonable one.

Mr. Varley had spoken of the dignity of the court having been flouted, and the Chief Justice, commenting upon this, explained that the court was in no way concerned with its dignity as such.

"It is the right of the citizens as entrusted to this court which is involved," declared Chief Justice Harvey, "and it is these rights which the court wishes to protect."

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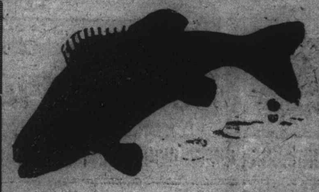

Government FISH
Friday, Saturday

White Fish	15c, 17c	Lake Erie Herring	11c 13c
Salmon Trout	15c 17c	Haddock	12c 14c
Yellow Pickerel	15c 17c	Burbot	12c

OUR REGULAR LINE OF FISH

White Fish	20 22c	Cod	18c
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Flounders	15c	Finnen Haddie	20c
Halibut	30c	Fillets Haddie	22c
Gaspe Sea Salmon	35c	Stripped Cod	15c
B.C. Sea Salmon	30c	Kipprines	30c
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