

Days

Trunk Railway

IN LINE EAST
Standard Time.
Guelph, Palmerston and

N. LINE WEST
Detroit, Port Huron

LONDON, DETROIT, PORT
HURON, DETROIT, PORT

AND GODERICH LINE

East
For Buffalo

West
For Buffalo

Hamilton

B. RAILWAY

MARCH 2ND, 1918.
ST. BOUND

except Sunday—For Ham-

except Sunday—From

ARRIVALS

BRANTFORD 8:20 a.m.

AND E.

N. RAILWAY

March 11th, 1917.

6:30, 8:20, 10:10 p.m.

6:30, 8:20, 10:10 p.m.

6:30, 8:20, 10:10 p.m.

6:30, 8:20, 10:10 p.m.

Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose

Shoes

Line finished all sizes 11 to 6. A. L.

Dentist—Latest

ENEMY EJECTED BY BRITISH FROM ADVANCED POSITIONS
NEW MAN POWER BILL PASSED IN COMMONS LAST NIGHT
Comparative Lull in West Front Fighting Continues
BRITISH WON BACK POSTS HELD BY FOE

Drove the Enemy Out of Positions Which He Had Gained at Great Cost--German Raid on French Front Beaten off--Comparative Lull in Fighting

Paris, April 20.—German troops last night launched a raiding operation against the French lines in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre, southeast of Amiens. The effort was a failure, the War Office announced to-day. The French took prisoners in the local action.

The artillery has been active along the southern battle line between Lassigny and Noyon. London, April 20.—Nine machine guns, a trench mortar and prisoners were taken by the British in a local operation yesterday south of the Scarpe River, the War Office announced. A German counter-attack was repulsed. On the Flanders battle front the British ejected the Germans from advanced positions gained by them in Thursday's attack in the region of Ginchy and Festubert. The British gained all their objectives in their counter-attack in Flanders, advancing their defenses at Ginchy and Festubert and re-establishing their positions. In sharp fighting southeast of Robeck, the British drove back German attacking parties. Active fighting operations have halted for the time being, while each side prepares for the next onslaught. It is not probable the Germans will attack, either in Picardy or in Flanders-Artois, while over every move they make hangs the menace of the allied reserve army and a counter-offensive. Unfavorable weather has settled down upon the northern battlefield, but up to the present the Germans have selected mist and rain and cold periods as opportuities for striking, and the lull in their attacks is due more probably to their appalling losses which in the past ten days have caused such depletions in organizations that offensive tactics must wait the arrival of new troops. The enemy is moving up new troops and supplies along the Lys River and these are being bombarded heavily by the British. Germany probably still has many reserve divisions and there is little doubt that her masters will use up the last division in their attempt to crush either the British or the French. The British have borne the brunt of the present campaign, which will end its first month to-day, and their line is still unbroken. The enemy has not been able to pierce it and roll up one side as he apparently intended. Facing them to-day on the western front the Germans find British, French, American, Belgian, Portuguese and Italian troops. The number is increasing constantly while the Germans undoubtedly have used up their veteran divisions in the battles of the past month. The Germans cannot halt now if they would attempt to crush the Allies, while they themselves yet have strength. Field Marshal Haig's Fabian tactics have been more than a match for the strong, head-on rushes of the Germans. In a number of the heaviest fighting of the war, the Germans have gained nothing the Allies could not afford to lose when, at the same time, they could inflict losses more than commensurate with the value of the positions sacrificed. In fact, the Allies now are in a better position for an over-powering offensive than they were on March 21.

In Flanders and in Artois, north of Arras, the opposing gunners are active. The Germans especially so, north of Merville, the apex of the northern salient. On the Picardy battlefield, the German artillery fire has been lively between the Semme and Montdidier.

The situation, he said, cannot be considered in the light of conditions as they existed one year ago, or even one month ago, when Parliament met. We must be alive to the new situation created at the front, and seek to meet it. This war can only be won, said Mr. Rowell, if the allied forces are able to hold the Germans until their strength is augmented to such an extent that they can achieve a final victory. Mr. Rowell maintained that the action of the Government does not constitute a wide departure from constitutional government, as claimed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If time were the essence of the matter, the position would, he said, be right. In respect to the orders-in-Council issued in connection with the Quebec riots, and also in respect to the order-in-Council under discussion, quick action was essential. The fact that it would take two to four months to get the men to be called into the battle line made it all the more important that there should be no delay. That was why the Government had introduced a resolution which could be disposed of in one day instead of a bill. Rowell's Argument. Mr. Rowell argued at some length that the order-in-Council asserted no larger power than that already enjoyed by the Government under the Militia Act. He said he never could understand where there should be so much objection to a conscription when the obligation of every Canadian from 18 to 65 years of age was to serve his country, if necessary. He has been set forth in the Militia Act for the last 50 years. The Government had therefore pursued both a wise and thoroughly sound constitutional force. While professing a great respect for the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Rowell noted that he had not difficulty in finding fault with it. Admitting that all he said was true, it would not help the allied forces at the front, or prevent a German success if they were not reinforced.

The Minister of Justice stated in the House of Commons that men who had been examined and placed in Category "C" or "E" would not be asked to report for duty at present.

NEW MAN POWER BILL HAS NOW BECOME LAW

Carried in the Commons by 49 Majority, and in the Senate Without Division—Fifty Thousand Men Will be Added; Laurier Speaks in Opposition

Ottawa, April 19.—Canada is in the way to a British. By a vote of 114 to 65 the House of Commons tonight endorsed the Government's new conscription measure, which will secure at once more than 50,000 recruits for the fighting line. No more drastic action has ever been taken by the Canadian Parliament, and although the measure was opposed by a solid Quebec, it was allowed to go into effect with the least possible obstruction, the only speaker on the Opposition side being Wilfrid Laurier. While the order in Council was under consideration in the Commons it was passed without division by the Senate, and is now the law of the land.

The first division came on an amendment by Dr. J. P. Molloy of Provencher, seconded by Capt. Read of Prince, P.E.I. The amendment proposed to substitute the words "This House regrets that the proposed order in Council departs entirely from the principle of the order in Council of December 3rd, 1917, allowing the exemption of those whose services are essential for promoting agricultural production, and the House therefore declares that the proposed order in Council shall be so amended that it shall provide for the exemption of those who are actually and effectively engaged and so urgently needed in the production of foodstuffs upon the farms of Canada." This amendment was defeated on the following division: Against, 118; for, 70; majority against, 48.

Main Motion Carries by 49. Then came the vote on the main motion. It was carried by a majority of 49, on the following division:

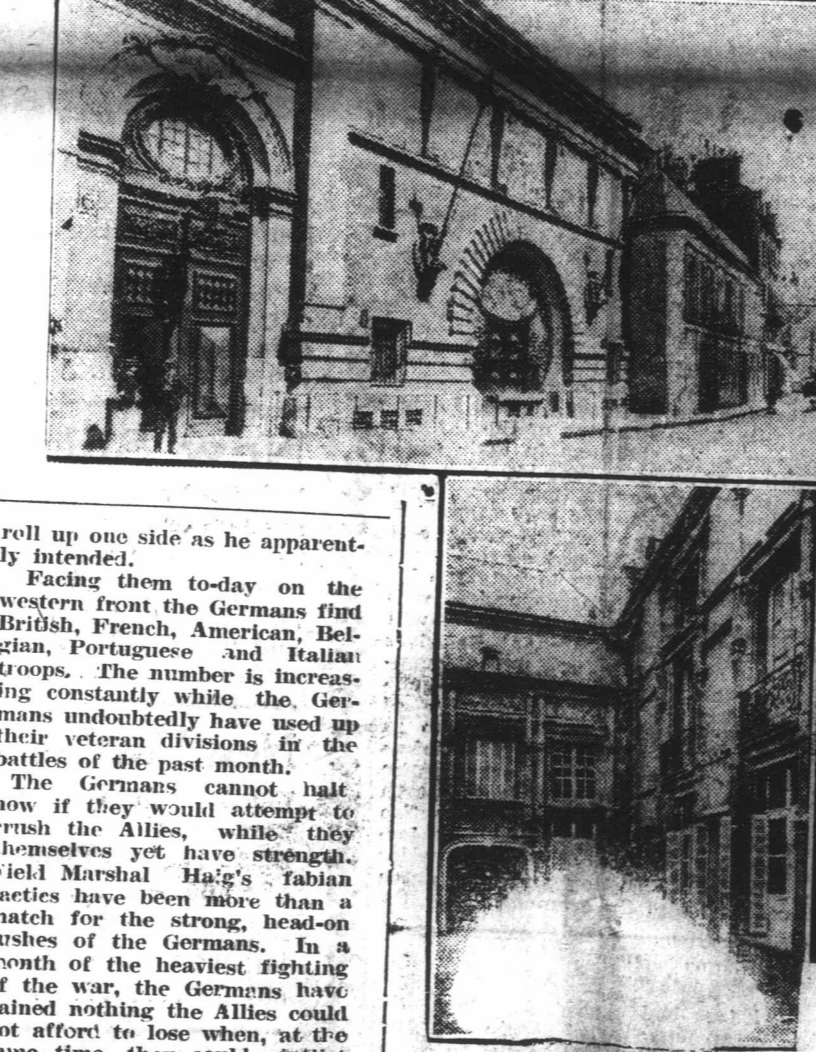
The gathering had been drinking gin and whiskey. Witness took water with her, and some of the others took water after their liquor. Mrs. Duncan raised the window when Mrs. Gerrard leaped out, although she had no idea what the witness intended to do. Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly, witness stated that Harry Venton was present at the time that she awoke, but left immediately afterward. Isaacs was a man of powerful build, and looked as though he might be a fighting man. Witness had heard that Isaacs had been arrested in June of last year, and had since learned that the arrest had been made at Duncan's home. Duncan, witness stated, was in poor health, and had been to Buffalo to undergo treatment to his neck. Witness had never known Duncan to fight. Witness admitted being on terms of friendship with Isaacs, who had been wearing her wedding ring. If Duncan had gone to the telephone while Isaacs lay upon the floor, witness did not know of it. When she awoke, Venton was in the dining room, and immediately made his departure. Isaacs was lying motionless upon the kitchen floor, moaning. "You say that Isaacs spoke, in reply to Duncan?" demanded Mr. Kelly. "Yes." "You are certain of that?" "Yes." "Did he speak audibly?" "His voice was very faint, but I am quite certain I heard it." "Did anyone else hear him?" "I do not know." "You were very much excited, were you not?" "I was." "In a state of hysteria, in fact?" "I do not know that." "You committed an insane act when you jumped from the window?" "I knew what I was jumping for." "What was it?" "To give the alarm." "Why did you not leave the house when you did?" "I did not wish to go near Isaacs."

APPLICATION OF CITY TO BUY COAL RATIFIED

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Gave Approval to By-Law HEARING YESTERDAY

Brantford's application for authority to enter into the purchase and sale of fuel was heard before the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, in Toronto yesterday, and provisional approval given to the by-law authorizing the borrowing of \$25,000 for that purpose. The city was represented by Mayor MacBride, W. T. Henderson, city solicitor, and A. K. Bunnell, city treasurer. Mr. Henderson presented the city's case to the board. Local coal dealers also present were Messrs. McDonald, Wilson, Gibson, Mullarey, Stander and Caspell. No opposition was offered, however, when the city's purpose of reserving a supply of fuel for emergency only was explained.

"If we had understood that in the first place we would not have attended the hearing," one dealer stated this morning, "expressions might have been satisfied with the outcome. Mr. McIntyre, chairman of the railway board, also expressed the opinion that no objection could be taken to the municipality's safeguarding its citizens against the shortage, and that the by-law would be ratified subject to certain limitations as to the price to be charged and other details. Witness entertained no clear recollection of the manner in which she had jumped from the window. She did not recall Mrs. Duncan having tried to stop her; nor had she heard Duncan tell his wife to telephone.



BEAUTIFUL FRENCH BUILDINGS NOW REDUCED TO RUBBISH HEAPS. The photo pictures show the character of the buildings in Rheims, whose wanton destruction has been completed by German guns. The top left hand picture shows the front of Jules Mumm's wine cellars. Next to it is the beautiful City Hall, which contained, among other things, a fine library of more than 80,000 volumes. The bottom left hand picture is St. Malen Church, while beside it is shown the birthplace of Coleridge in the Rue Cordes.

CORONER'S JURY HELD DUNCAN TO BLAME FOR ISAACS' DEATH

Violence Was Inflicted, However, Under Provocation, According to Verdict at Inquest—Mrs. Duncan and Harry Venton Gave New Testimony in Case

That the death of Silas Alfred Isaacs was caused by injuries caused through violence received at the hands of George Duncan, under provocation, was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury yesterday afternoon at the inquest into the death of the afternoon was given by Mrs. Duncan, wife of the accused, who testified that Isaacs had insulted and struck her husband for no reason, and who denied that Duncan had kicked the Indian when he lay unconscious upon the floor, thus contradicting the testimony of her half sister, Mrs. Gerrard. Harry Venton, who was also a witness, testified that he left the room before any disturbance took place. The remainder of the evidence taken, Duncan will appear already taken. Duncan will be proceeded with, or he will be committed for trial. Mrs. Gerrard. Mrs. Gerrard then fell asleep in the parlor. When she awoke, she saw Duncan strike Isaacs, who was lying on the floor, and also kick him at least six times on the head. Witness succeeded in drawing Duncan away from Isaacs, but a few moments later he returned and again kicked the unconscious man. Witness then leaped from the window. Duncan, Mrs. Gerrard believed, was wearing lace shoes with rubber heels. He appeared to be in a rage against Isaacs while attacking the latter. "You think you're the bully of Brantford, don't you?" Duncan had exclaimed, and Isaacs replied, "No, I did not wish to go near Isaacs."

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, April 20.—The barometer continues high from Ontario, eastward to the Atlantic, but an area of low pressure from the Gulf of Mexico is now moving northward towards the Great Lakes. The weather has become warmer in the Western Provinces, but continues cool from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces. Forecasts. Strong easterly winds, cool, rain to-night and part of Sunday.

Continued on page two.