

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916

PROBS: Wednesday—Cool and showery.

ONE CENT

French Launch Counter-Offensive at Verdun Centre of Dublin City Now a Smoking Ruin Asquith Says Conscription Bill To-morrow

IS QUIET IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN

A Few Snipers are Active But Troops are Hunting Them Out.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Dublin, May 2, 12.02 p.m. via London 10.45 a.m.—Soldiers are completing a very thorough search of the city, and it is hoped that within a few hours they will account for the last of the snipers and small bands of rebels, who have been creating a diversion in the neighborhood of Ball's Bridge.

A few of the rebels are holding out. Train communication is still interrupted.

QUIETNESS REIGNS.

Dublin, May 1, via London, May 2, to a.m.—Quiet reigned in the streets of Dublin to-day. There was little traffic and the thoroughfares were still strongly held by the military forces of the government. Only a few sniping shots were heard Sunday night. It is assumed that the Sinn Feiners still at liberty have hidden their arms after using all their ammunition and rejoined the ranks of peaceable citizens.

PERMIT REQUIRED.

It is still impossible to get from one part of Dublin to another without a military permit. No one is allowed to pass the bridges and merchants residing in the suburbs are in most cases quite ignorant of what has happened to their shops, factories and warehouses, in the city. Business men who are unable to get money from their banks in the city which are closed, have scraped together all the funds they can borrow from suburban banks to pay their employees.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

The communications heard by the Township Council at yesterday morning's session were disposed of in the afternoon. Upon the motion of Councillors Greenwood and Henry, the communications from the G. T. R., the L. E. and N., the Pedlar Co., the Waterloo Mutual Insurance Co., Mr. George Sutton, the Bellview Improvement Association, and Mr. T. H. Johnson, were received and filed. The clerk was instructed to order four road drags. The matter of roads in the township being in a bad state of repair, will be dealt with by the council in a few days, as they intend to inspect the roads in question. At the close of the meeting yesterday, the council conferred with the board of works of the city council in the matter of the building of a new storm sewer in West Brantford.

The City Commissioners of Pasco, N. J., have passed an ordinance prohibiting the serving of free lunch in a saloon.

THE DELEGATES OF EIGHT NATIONS DELIBERATING AT THE LAST GREAT ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS



THE ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES IN CONFERENCE IN THE GRAND SALON OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT THE LAST GREAT ALLIED CONFERENCE OF THE WAR. IN ALL, THIRTY DELEGATES, REPRESENTING GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUSSIA, ITALY, BELGIUM, SERBIA, JAPAN AND PORTUGAL, WERE PRESENT. MANY IMPORTANT SUBJECTS RELATING TO THE WAR WERE DISCUSSED. IN THE COURSE OF HIS CONCLUDING REMARKS MR. BRIAND, THE FRENCH PREMIER, GAVE THANKS TO THE REPRESENTATIVES FOR THEIR GREAT HELP AND CONGRATULATED THEM ON THE EASE WITH WHICH THE DIFFERENT QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION HAD BEEN SETTLED. HE ALSO POINTED OUT THAT SHOULD FUTURE NECESSITIES DEMAND IT OTHER CONFERENCES COULD BE HELD FOR MUTUAL DISCUSSION AND HELP.

CENTRE OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN IS HEAP OF SMOKING RUINS

Gaunt Walls Remain of What Had Been Once Hotels and Shops - Sackville Street Full of Women Thirsting For News of Men Who Revolted.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, May 2.—(Cable to the New York Times)—A despatch from the Daily Chronicle correspondent at Belfast says: "I have just reached here after having been besieged in Dublin for three days. For a part of this time I, and two journalistic colleagues were imprisoned in a house guarded by a sentry in consequence of fighting going on around us. The centre of Dublin is a heap of smoking ruins, a scene of desolation and destruction which cuts deep. When I stood on O'Connell bridge and saw the gaunt walls of what had been hotels and shops and the tottering masonry of the great post office building, it was with feelings of profound sorrow for the country and its capital. Sackville street was full of women, who had come from the slums at the back of Marlborough St. and Tyrone street. Their object was to get news of the misguided men who had worked this ruin. As we came up the street, ambulance men were bringing bodies of rebels out of the ruins of the fallen buildings. Now and again a heart-rending scream of grief would tell the despair of some distracted creature whose husband or son had been lured to his death by the emissaries of the Kaiser. Round the Doris Gresham Hotel another crowd was clamoring for any broken meats available. "Suddenly a detachment of troops came from the direction of Rutland Square. A sharp word of command and it extended across the wide street, sweeping before it the straggling mass of humanity.

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COURIER'S DAILY CARTOON

THE MAD DOG.



The dog to serve his private ends went mad and bit the man. —Westminster Gazette.

Wall quay to be taken to England. He was one of the party of 488 prisoners of all ranks who were captured on Sunday.

The military authorities decided to send the prisoners to England for trial in order that they may be away from the prejudice and anger of persons of the places where they revolted, killing civilians and soldiers.

The correspondent, who was permitted to go aboard the vessel and interrogate the prisoners, gathered they had no idea, when they were ordered to assemble at various centers on Easter Monday, that the leaders had ordained that day for the declaration of the Irish Republic. They reached the meeting places with rations for only eight hours, in the belief that they were merely to carry out practice manoeuvres, as they had done on other occasions.

"We found large supplies of ammunition piled at the meeting places," said one of the prisoners, "and received strict orders to defend our positions. We were told it would be necessary to hold out only until May 2, when foreign troops would land and join us in fighting the British."

The prisoners included representatives of all parts of Ireland and for the most part they were men of good physique.

Compulsion Bill Coming in To-morrow

By Special Wire to the Courier.

LONDON, May 2, 2.41 p.m.—Premier Asquith declared in the House of Commons this afternoon that a bill to be introduced to-morrow would be one of general and immediate compulsion.

Mr. Asquith told the members of the House of Commons that the total naval and military effort of the British Empire since the beginning of the war exceeded five million men.

The Prime Minister announced that the whole recruiting problem would be dealt with in a single bill. Mr. Asquith said that while in August, 1914, the British army at home and overseas consisted of 26 divisions, there were now seventy-one divisions, including the naval division.

Irish Were Told Before Revolting Foreign Troops Would Aid May 2d.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Dublin, Monday, May 1.—Via London, May 2.—10.05 a.m.—"We were not led badly, we were misled," said a captured rebel officer last night. His remark uttered almost in a tone of remorse at having participated in the Sinn Fein revolt, was made as he was stepping aboard a steamer at North

DR. MICHAEL CLARK WILL SUPPORT BORDEN

Staunch Western Liberal Scores Men of His Party Who Attack Government in These Times.

Ottawa, May 2.—Dr. Michael Clark,

the stalwart Liberal member for Red Deer, whose son is one of the original Princess Patricia's still in the firing line, definitely announced in the House last night that he intended to support Sir Robert Borden until the end of the war.

His speech created the biggest political sensation of the session. He was given a most enthusiastic reception by the government and at the close was cheered for several minutes. He was received in cold silence by the Liberals, and when he sat down several Liberal members around him openly sneered.

Dr. Clark had been listening all day to the petty carping criticisms of the Maritime Liberals in regard to the militia department. Disgusted he rose to his feet and frankly announced his belief that the Government had conducted the war well and his intention to support the premier until the struggle was over.

PEOPLE WITH BORDEN

It was his belief the people were behind the Government and trusted the clear-eyed purpose of Sir Robert Borden.

Dr. Clark questioned whether this discussion should ever have taken place. He thought some of the members were losing all sense of proportion in the greatest crisis that this country or the world has ever passed through. He added that in passing this vote of \$250,000,000 for carrying on the war he thought there should be a note of clear support of the government from this side of the House. From his province 7,056 more men had enlisted than was necessary to make up their quota of their 50,000.

Dr. Clark said he was reasonably proud of this. The people of Alberta were not so concerned about where the sugar was being got for the troops as about the getting of troops.

Dr. Clark added that he was impressed by the prime minister's address that afternoon. He was "proud of the war well and his intention to support the premier until the struggle was over."

When the war was over history would record that whatever the petty political-fortunes of the parties hap-

pened to be, the present head of the government "has since the war cloud burst, kept an eye single to the winning of the war and has not been turned aside by any improper purpose or small consideration."

Dr. Clark said he was also impressed with the loyalty and devotion of the headquarters staff.

"The spirit that animated the government and the staff was the spirit that animated the great majority of the people of this country," he said.

No one in Canada, he declared, had had one meal less or had had any fear as a result of the war. He was thankful to the men at the front who were protecting Canada for us. "I am thankful," he declared, "amid Conservative cheers, for the way they stood in the breach a year ago at St. Julien, and the way they are standing in the breach to-day and are prepared to spend their last drop of blood in our defense."

Dr. Clark declared that if the government had not made mistakes it would not be human.

"You can't make omelets," he added, "without breaking eggs. Of course there are mistakes. Critics, of course there are critics. The critics are already made. As for myself, I have no time at such a crisis for criticism. I am behind the clear-eyed purpose of the Premier of Canada, and so are the people of Canada. The time now is to stand under the flag we love and to stand behind a government whom history will record has done well. I am behind this government and I believe the people are behind this government until the war is over beyond all doubt. (Prolonged Conservative cheers.)

(Continued on Page 4)

NO MONEY PAID TO THE VALVE CO.

Col. Carnegie Begins His Fifth Day on the Stand in Fuse Contract.

By special Wire to the Courier.

Ottawa, May 2.—Reasons why the price for shell cases, the Edwards Valve Company was to make for the Shell Committee, was increased from \$2.39 to \$2.43 each, which change formed the basis of the charge in parliament of an attempt to secure a "take-off" by Col. J. Wesley Allison, who was instrumental in bringing the Shell Committee into contact with the Edwards Company, were given by Col. David Carnegie to the Meredith-Duff fuse commission this morning.

NO MONEY WAS PAID

Col. Carnegie, shell committee ordnance expert, on the stand for the fifth day, said Col. J. W. Allison had offered "out of friendship for General Hughes," to place orders for 300,000 shell cases, which were very badly wanted. The company to take the contract was the Edwards concern. When Col. Carnegie and General Pease, a British ammunition expert, investigated, they decided that it was doubtful if the Valve Company could live up to a contract at that time, so a letter merely agreeing to take all cases up to 500,000 manufactured during the next eighteen weeks, was given by them. The original contract price for the order was to have been \$2.39 a case and a cash advance, but when the Edwards Company pointed out that without a cash advance it would have difficulty in financing the deal, it was agreed to raise the price per case to \$2.43. The offer of Col. Carnegie and Gen. Pease was not taken up and no money was paid to the Edwards Valve Company by the Shell Committee, though the Imperial Munitions Board later gave this company a contract.

Further correspondence filed by Mr. Hellmuth showed that the order to the Edwards Valve Company was received by the munitions board which allowed \$2.43 for all cases delivered by January 1, 1915, and \$2.39 for each case delivered between January and May.

EFFECT OF GERMAN ELEMENT

Mr. Hellmuth asked why the figure \$2.43 was still retained and Col. Carnegie said a Mr. Wright, a Chicago lawyer, appeared to have been quite a "heart melter."

Col. Carnegie began a statement about the effect of the German element in Chicago, but was halted by Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., representing Sir Sam Hughes, who pointed out the confidential nature of this information.

Col. Carnegie said it should be remembered the price of \$2.43 was conditional on 200,000 cases being delivered on November 25, 1915, as a matter of fact this contract had not been fulfilled, the first delivery of the company taking place last Sunday, when 4,000 shell cases arrived. The price the company would receive now was \$2.03.

HAD SLIDING SCALE.

Invited to compare the prices allowed the Valve company and the price of cases made by Canadian firms Col. Carnegie said the committee had a sliding scale, governed by the price of contracts. In most cases the shell committee had bought copper itself and supplied it to manufacturers. Thus the price of labor only had to be considered.

Mr. Hellmuth, addressing the commission.

(Continued on Page 4)

French Take First Line Trench at Fort Douaumont

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, May 2.—12.15 p.m.—A strong attack was made by French troops last night on German positions southeast of Fort Douaumont on the Verdun front. The French captured a first line German trench 500 metres long, the war office announced this afternoon and took 100 men prisoner. West of the River Meuse activity

of the artillery continued throughout the night from the Avocourt region to Dead Man Hill.

The war office also announced that in their attacks on Aple 28 and 29 on the north slope of Dead Man Hill the French gained German trenches over a front of about 1,000 metres and a depth of 300 to 500 metres.

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