COMING EVENTS

CHRISTADELPHIAN LECTURES—See Church notices.

PLAN NOW OPEN at Boles Drug Store for Lincoln Wirt's Lecture, "In the Wake of the War." Single admission tickets now on sale. Single admission, thirty-five cents.

Coming events T$B GervholxtbrSS

RED CROSS CONCERT at Park Road School, Tuesday, Feb. 27th. Play, "Brother Josiah," by the Pleasant Ridge Co. Music. Tickets 25c. Children 15c.

ANNUAL RE-UNION OF MEMBERS and friends of Women's Hospital Aid will be held in Conservatory of Music, Nelson St., on Wednesday from 3 to 6. Refreshments, and short program. No charges. All friends in city and county cordially invited.

Too Late to Classify

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman for housework in farmhouse. Two in family. Box 18 Courier. F|7

WANTED—Night watchman, one capable of firing. Apply Wm. Buck Stove Co. M|42

LOST—Friday, purse containing a sum of money, in Woolworth's Store. Reward at Courier. L|46

FOR SALE—Cheap, wicker baby buggy. Apply 288 Park Ave.

WANTED—Milliner apprentices. Wages paid. The Enterprise, 77 Colborne St. F|7

DEATH NOTICES

WILKES—In Brantford, Feb. 23rd., Major Walter A. Wilkes, Registrar Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, beloved husband of Florence E. Wilkes. Funeral on Monday the 26th, at 2.30 p.m., from the residence of his brother, Mr. G. H. Wilkes, 138 Chatham Street.

TAYLOR—In Brantford, on Friday, Feb. 23rd, 1917, Gordon Taylor, in his 16th year. The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mr. Gartskell Taylor, 281 West St., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to Mount Hope Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

Reid & Brown Undertakers
314-316 Colborne St.
Phone 459 Residence 448

H. B. Beckett
Funeral Director and Embalmer
158 DALHOUSIE STREET
Both Phones 23

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High Score for Yesterday
Harry Davis (23)

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SOLDIERS WANT TO FINISH WAR

Only Five Men Out of Ten Thousand Desirous of Peace at Present Time

New York, Feb. 20.—A few weeks ago, on the publication of the German government's peace proposals, which suggested a conference of the warring powers to discuss peace, the British military authorities in France sounded the enlisted men in the first line trenches to ascertain their views as to the desirability of peace negotiations along the lines proposed by the Germans. The views of about 10,000 men were obtained confidentially, without the men being made aware that their replies were intended for record. When these replies were tabulated by the war office it was found that out of the 10,000 men only five were in favor of peace negotiations on the German terms. Out of every 1,600 men who were questioned there was found just one who was in favor of paying any attention to Germany's proposition. The other 1,599 favored a fight to a finish or a peace dictated by the allies.

From official sources in London the replies of some of the men were received today. These replies, it was said, were selected at random, and were expressive of the average views of the men who were questioned. Some of these replies follow:

Corporal, Royal North Lancs.—Yes, I have heard that there has been considerable excitement in Berlin over peace talk. Well, so far as I am concerned, it is only pure bluff. They are trying to catch us napping, but they won't get away with it, although I won't be much surprised if it does lead to peace in time.

Private Hospital Corps, Ninth Corps—It is all a part of the game. So they want peace. Well, they'll get it. Just wait until next spring, for the Germans will get it then, and they will get it bally well, too.

Will End Allies' Way.

Private, Ammunition Column — You ask me what I think about Germany's peace offer. I think that they know that they are beaten and they are trying to fool the world, as they have been doing all along, with such talk as that they never did want any war. It is all a trap. The war may not last much longer, but it will end our way, not theirs.

Corporal, Thirty-Sixth Division — My answer is that just now we are all elated because of the good news from the front around Verdun. Verdun is a splendid answer to the arrogant terms of the German tyrant. Every blessed Tommy out here knows that Cousin Fritz is licked, and now it is only a question of time until the job is finished.

Private, Sixteenth Division—So the Kaiser has proposed peace! It is generally the nation that is getting beaten that asks for peace.

Gunner, Forty-Seventh Division—They want peace, do they? Well, Willie will get it all right, but he will have to wait a bit longer. We may just as well as not have a few months more to do the job properly. Anyway, we have a lot more football matches to play yet.

Private, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—You tell me that the Kaiser wants peace now. Some say we ought to have peace if it's the right kind and others say we ought to fight until we get into Germany. For my part, I think we ought to get Fritz beaten good and well, much as I personally would like to see peace restored.

Private, Ninth Corps—I have read the peace terms, as they are called, offered by Germany. It would be all right if it was a peace that would prevent a repetition of this war in a few years. In my opinion the only peace the allies should entertain is one that will finish Germany once and for all.

Private, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—There should be just one answer to that talk from Berlin, and that is: "Strafe the Boches." The war has brought a lot of us to our senses. We live like rabbits in the ground, but we are happy and we can stick it out if the folks at home can. And we will.

Corporal, Twenty-fifth Division—I am strongly of the opinion that this war will soon be over. I give it three months. The Germans are asking for peace, but I prefer stopping out here another twelve months to granting any peace on German terms. God willing, I hope to stick it out to a victorious end.

Corporal, Sixteenth Division—We must go on with the fight until we have thoroughly established that right goes before might.

Hospital Orderly, Sixteenth Division—Of course we will fight to a finish, and we have already got them beaten on this end.

Lance-Corporal, Sixteenth Division—I have seen in the papers that the Kaiser is asking for peace, but I don't think there is any likelihood of it for some time to come, and when it does come I hope it will be of the unconditional surrender sort. Anyway, it is up to us to keep at it until the German is fairly beaten.

Private, 109th Brigade—So far as the Kaiser's offer of peace is concerned, he might just as well keep it at home, for we are for a fight to a finish. If the Kaiser doesn't believe it, let him wait and see.

Private, Ninth Corps—I think the peace proposals, as given out in Berlin, absolutely ridiculous and just about worthy of those who made them. Nobody wants peace more than I do, or for that part, any of the rest of us, but to me we ought to have it on our own terms, even if we have to fight for two more years.

WAR WILL END FEB. 28

The war on high prices of House furnishing will be over then, you had better come now. J. W. Burgess, 44 Colborne St.

LONDON IN WARTIME

Interesting Lecture Delivered in Victoria Hall by Miss Ada Ward

Such a vivid portrayal of war conditions as has never been equalled in this city, supplemented by a magnificent comprehension of her subject by the speaker that, together with her wonderful flights from scenes of the most touching pathos to incidents of lightness and laughter, her striking contrasts accompanied by her exceptionally adaptable and appropriate cartoons and caricatures carried away in raptures of delight and emotion, the audience that turned out last night to hear Miss Ada Ward lecture "London in War Time." To none who were present will ever again be accorded the privilege, if so it may be described, of professing an ignorance of the situation in war stricken England, for the clearness of the presentation introduced the hearer into an intimate knowledge of the circumstances there.

"What London was like in early war time, I cannot tell you," commenced Miss Ward, "for I, like many others, totally blind to the war cloud in the offing, was enjoying a pleasure trip in Norway." The speaker continued, relating her flight home, while the precincts of the North Sea remained safe; the arrival of the vessel at the Firth of Forth, where the might of Britain was prepared at full steam, 'ever ready'; the transformation of the people, in their preparation for the coming conflict; and lastly the different atmosphere that then prevailed. The first impression striking a visitor on his arrival in the center of the British Empire, the metropolis of the world, at that time was the attitude of the children, free from school who paraded the streets in khaki—brown paper that had been commandeered from some mysterious source — carrying standards calling upon everyone to 'skin the German sisiges," a sentiment in miniature that characterised the whole British people. The Kaiser, thought Miss Ward, had he witnessed these displays of ferocity, might well have hesitated in precipitating a struggle, for he would have seen what he least expected, Britain Prepared!

The street scenes of the early days of the war were descriptively reviewed by the lecturer, the immediate changes that new conditions engendered, being brought to mind by the ready use of sketches. The departure of the first regiment of reservists for the front, the supplanting of motor vehicles by horse drawn conveyances of the time of Dickens, the new occupations of the flower women, the difference in the displays in shop windows, where telegrams and war relics replaced costly furs, beautiful silks, and glittering jewelry were all described. Miss Ward told of the situation faced by Londoners in the early stages of the war. One of the most important problems being the care of the Belgian refugees who arrived in the capital by the train load. Many questions had been asked of her since her arrival in this country, about these homeless people, said the speaker, who then proceeded to enlighten her audience on the subject. There were two classes, those who had previously lived near the German frontier, and who for many years past had been nursed by Teuton gold and influence, and who were consequently decidedly pro German, but on the contrary, there were many who spoke the French language and whose sympathies were emphatically with the allies. This latter class were now becoming assimilated with facility into the British population, and were being transformed with equal rapidity into useful and self-supporting citizens. Some people there undoubtedly were, who claimed that the refugees were being spoiled with too much care, but defended Miss Ward, "better that we should spoil them, than that the Germans should spoil us and our homes as they certainly would, had not the Belgians made such a heroic and splendid resistance to the invader and ravager of their country.

The speaker then threw back the veil and enlightened Brantfordites to the "saddest scenes in the Empire" where the wives and relatives of soldiers waited patiently throughout the day and night before the casualty lists for further information concerning their loved ones, whose names had appeared as wounded or missing. An intimate sketch of the Prince of Wales, who she characterized as a "simple lovely boy," moving about among his people as one of them, and compared him with "insolent little Willie" the Crown Prince of Germany, and with the heir to the Czar of Russia, who was guarded night and day by detectives.

The City of London

itself, and the life of the people now living there was outlined by Miss Ward. The concert halls, the restaurants, and other places of amusement, were still open, and while some might criticise this state of affairs and condemn such a show of frivolity in war time, were they familiar with the real composition of the merrymakers their adverse opinions would be hushed, for there was scarcely a group among whom a soldier was not to be found, and in many cases a family would scrimp and save for weeks in order to provide a treat for the boys when they came home on furlough. Westminister Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and other historic edifices presented a totally different aspect their irreplaceable valuables being protected by sand bags against Zeppelin raids or else removed out of the danger zone. The Zepp. raids so much feared by some, and so lightly regarded by others in spite of their seriousness were graphically described, Miss Ward concluding with a characteristic outburst, "But I think that we have now got the measure of the Zeppelins, as please God we may get the measure of the submarines."

The sacrifices entailed and the benefits resulting were enumerated, the speaker declaring that the family life of England had never been purer than at the present time when the women were busily engaged in knitting and were not seeking for some means to dispel their boredom. Referring to the knitting, Miss Ward exclaimed, "And, my! What funny things I have seen hanging from four needles."

"It is a wonderful London in war time, and I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, the end is not yet, it is not the beginning of the end, but the end of the beginning. We have put our hand to the plow and will not turn back until ultimate victory is assured, and I think that in this respect, that London is typical of the whole Empire. Keep the home fires burning, there's a silver lining through the dark clouds shining, and when the boys return, bringing with them the immortal dead and missing, all will be bright again, and you will be proud and thankful for the sacrifices you have made and the participation you have had in the great struggle."

The Rev. J. B. Fotheringham who acted as chairman spoke a few appreciative words, expressing the gratitude felt by the people of the city for Miss Ward's visit among them and giving some of his own reminiscenses of the Old Country under war conditions. During the evening the crowded hall was delighted with an excellent patriotic solo by Miss Raymond.

COAL QUESTION IN LIMELIGHT

Charges of Extortionate Prices Heard by Committee on High Cost of Living

LAND CULTIVATION

Is Again Discussed and Action Taken in the Matter

Charges of extortionate prices set by local coal dealers were heard by the committee on the high cost of living at its regular meeting last night. Two reputable citizens were present, both of whom preferred charges against F. H. Walsh and Company, citing specific instances. In two cases as high as twenty dollars per ton had been charged for cannel coal, fifteen dollars per ton for stove coal and twelve for furnace coal. The evidence given was accepted, and it was decided to invite Mr. Percy Walsh of the Walsh Coal company to be present at the next meeting of the committee to reply to the charges. Mr. Louis Stander of the Standard Coal Company will also be invited to be present.

Some little discussion was given the question of the exportation of Canadian fish to the United States, upon which subject Mr. Keen was instructed to write and obtain information, following which the matter will probably be submitted to the city council.

Waste Land Cultivation.

Mr. Roy Schuyler, District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, was present at the meeting in order to give his views upon the question of the cultivation of vacant land in the city, which had been moved at the last meeting of the committee. Mr. Schuyler cited many instances where workingmen had succeeding in making small gardens in their yards and stated that a campaign along somewhat similar lines was soon to be launched by the department of agriculture.

Mr. A. S. Brown spoke from personal experience, having raised in his own garden for some years past more vegetables than necessary to supply his own needs.

Ald. Mellen suggested that all persons owning vacant lots which they themselves did not intend to use should allow the use of the land to others who would cultivate it. The committee chairmen of the city council, he suggested, might look after the administration of the system in their respective wards.

Mr. Keen emphasized the need of impressing upon the public the returns to be derived from the labor entailed in the work of cultivation.

Mr. Ward believed that at the present time at least sixty per cent. of the homes of the city had gardens at the present time, from motives either of profit or of recreation.

Mr. Keene considered that the employers of the city should be willing to meet their employes half-way in the matter of allowing them spare time in which to carry out the work of cultivation.

A hoe, a rake and a fork, Mr. Schuyler considered, would be all the implements necessary for the work, while $1.50 per annum would cover the cost of seeds, potatoes excepted. The committee agreed that with the public once educated to the benefits of the scheme, it should prove a success.

Mr. Schuyler told of the custom in American cities, as well as in England, whereby vacant lots outside of the city were put into shape at the expense of the municipality and then allotted to the poor of the city for cultivation purposes. Mr. Keen favored this method, expressing the opinion that the city council should be prepared to make an expropriation for this purpose.

Potatoes, corn and beans were instanced as the vegetables that could be easiest and most profitable to grow.

Mr. Keen pointed out the fact that the spare labor of the country should be utilized at such a time as this and that the impending shortage in farm production could be at least partially made up by the carrying out of the system. The change of labor would also be beneficial to those engaged in the work.

A Sub-Committee.

Ald. Mellen and Mr. Keen were appointed a sub-committee to confer with Mr. Schuyler in the matter, and to draft a report upon the subject to be submitted to the city council at its next meeting, as well as to the committee on the high cost of living.

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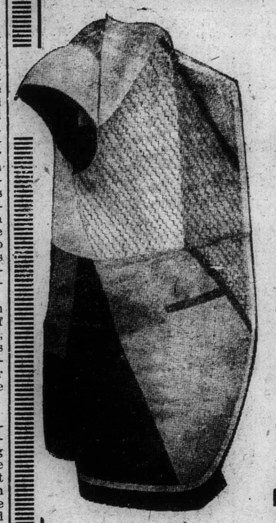

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Style demands for this season are for worsteds of neat pattern, colorings are of quiet greys and blue and brown tone effects. Tweed suitings will not be worn as the general style tendency is for worsted materials which hold their shape.

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MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES
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FRENCH TROOPS RUSHING TO ATTACK OVER "NO MAN'S LAND." which will be shown at the Rex Theatre, under the auspices of The Courier.

EDISON, AT SE WORLD

Great Inventor Chased Old A Work, Long H

Thomas A. Edison, the elec wizard, was 70 years old on 11th, but he doesn't look it, do feel it and doesn't act it. "I feel any older than I did thirty ago," he told an interviewer the New York Sun." I feel ju well, I am working just as ha and sleeping just as little? Yes sleeping just as little. What's secret behind the secret? Light ing, friend, light eating."

"Say," Mr. Edison continued see that the police squad in York is trying to see how it fee live on 25 cents a day. Why, I been doing that for years. Th what keeps me so well. For weeks at a time I have lived on en ounces of food, including w I mean the water in the food. course for I drink lots of it. I ly eat more than six ounces. I everything except the water; no tuce, celery or other raw things, purpose of that is to guard me ainst bacterial invasion. I'm lo with phagocites—the friendly chaps that fight your battle in blood against disease, you kn but I don't want to make their any harder than it is. Eating l is what keeps my blood in good dition. A while ago I cut my fi and in three days it was compl healed.

Don't Eat Too Much

Mr. Edison has strong opinion garding diet, but is no faddist.

"I eat three meals a day," he "and never between meals. I everything—whatever I want— not much of anything. I have that I get along best on small q ities. I keep my weight norm eating only about one-fourth much as other men; that's a test, isn't it? Eating too much habit, just like sleeping too l If the sun never set men woul out of the habit of slee they'd get used to going wit Three-fourths of what the av man eats goes to feed the bacte the lower intestine, which c poisons that are distributed th the system."

"What do you eat, Mr. Edi

"Oh, a red herring, dried bee little piece of pie—anything comes along. Sometimes I meat, then go without it for a s

"And do you Fetcherize it."

"Fetcharize nothing, bolt. my food; that's the thing. Fetc ed food is too quickly digested animals bolt their food. To be the cow chews later at its le but that's because there is so nutriment in the grass it eats food, on the contrary, is conce ted, and requires little mastica

Cut Down on Cigars.

Noticing that Mr. Edison wa smoking, the interviewer asked if he still burned twenty cig day, as was his habit for years.

"No," he said, "only one or usually after a meal. I don't of any particular reason for cu down, but I did. But" — an chuckle directed at Mr. Meadow

LOSS OF APPETIT

Most Successfully Treated by T Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Loss of appetite is accomp by loss of vitality, which is se

It is common in the spring cause at this time the blood i pure and impoverished and fa give the digestive organs wh absolutely necessary for the p performance of their function

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old able all-the-year-round medici especially useful in the spring, it from your druggist. By p ing and enriching the blood an ing vitality, vigor and tone, wonderfully successful in the ment of loss of appetite an other ailments that are so pre at this time. It is not sim spring medicine—it is much than that—but it is the best medicine.

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