

THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rate: By carrier, \$3 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER—Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at \$1 per year, payable in advance. To the United States, 50 cents extra for postage.

Head Office: Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street, Toronto. H. E. Smallegange, Representative.

Wednesday, June 16, 1915

THE SITUATION.

Premier Asquith made a very manly and determined speech in the British House of Commons yesterday, when he referred to the war, and declared that in the gigantic struggle of endurance, Great Britain would remain in the fight to "the very end." His references to the introduction of a coalition ministry were in excellent taste and no one can doubt either the earnestness or the integrity of his purpose in the inauguration of such a step.

Over the Courier leased wire to-day there comes the announcement that the Russians are once more in retreat on the Galician front. Lack of ammunition in comparison with the abundance held by the enemy has again proved the determining factor.

The Germans are greatly incensed over the fact that Karlsruhe, an open town should have been bombarded by French airships. It is all right, of course for them to do the same kind of thing and others, but a dastardly action for the Allies to repay such devils in kind.

After long silence the British are announced to have made a successful trench attack while from the Dardanelles comes word that stubborn fighting has developed on the same basis as elsewhere at the front.

ANOTHER ONE NAILED.

A flamboyant Grit orator, speaking recently in Quebec made the statement that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught last April vetoed a bill calling for a general election. Premier Borden when his attention was called to the statement promptly characterized it as "an unqualified falsehood."

There has been a lot of election talk without definite warrant and a number of Liberal sheets, led by the Toronto Globe, have averred that it has been up to Premier Borden to say whether there would or there wouldn't. As a matter of fact he has been under no such obligation.

Meanwhile the Liberal manipulators occupy a very peculiar position in this matter. They did everything possible by thwarting the administration to force them to the electorate for a fresh mandate and had candidates nominated, and campaign literature circulated in the hope that there would be an appeal. Then for some reason there was a sudden swerve and the yell that a contest during war time would be a "crime." What then do they now desire? That the present government by special provision should remain in office until hostilities are over, say two or three years hence?

The man who is really called upon to speak is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it is in the above regard. Moreover, he should at the same time pledge himself not to continue to use his sub-

servient Grit majority in the Senate for pole axing purposes.

COMMENDABLE MOVE.

The fact that Brantford will soon be placed under the operations of the "Juvenile Delinquents Act" means that the authorities can get after cases in this regard much more effectively than has hitherto been the case.

When a child comes before the Criminal Court in a place where the Act is not in force, there are three alternatives—Jail, suspended sentence, or the industrial school. Jail, too often a school for crime and a hall mark for life.

Suspended sentence with the youngster too often sent back to the environment under which it has gone astray.

Industrial School, where they are apt to become still further contaminated by other delinquents.

Where the juvenile delinquent act is in force, the fundamental idea is paternalism. There are no punishments, but steps are taken to place the child under proper surroundings and a careful watch is ensured with reference to future behaviour.

The whole method possesses highly commendable features and Brantford City Councilors are to be congratulated upon deciding to take the necessary steps to secure the same.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. That was rather a slick one which the German spy posing as a Red Cross lecturer put over Uncle Sam.

The Germans are preparing an attack on Warsaw. The place is rightly named these times.

It is said that Greece will soon join the Allies. This ought to add to the more easy running of their war machine.

Lord Brassey at the age of 79 has left for the Dardanelles to help all he can there. He is evidently also the possessor of an iron determination when it comes to a matter of mettle.

The Kaiserites up to date have taken \$1,250,000,000 worth of property in Belgium as war indemnities and they propose to take the overhead wiring of that country to make good their copper shortage. In the long run they will be forced to make all that good and a heap more besides.

Bernard Shaw Not Far Off Truth Here

By Special Wire to the Cosmos.

London, June 16.—Bernard Shaw has written to the wife of Sheehy Skeffington, who last week was sentenced in Dublin to six months' hard labor for making an anti-recruiting speech and released last night owing to impaired health from a hunger strike. Mr. Shaw contrasts the treatment of Skeffington with Lord Northcliffe.

"The latter," says Shaw, "not only endeavored to stop voluntary recruiting, by refusing to insert war office appeals, but actually with the same object—that of bringing about conscription—publishes a letter from the Bishop of Pretoria conveying the impression not only to the English, but to the German public that the British army in Flanders was outnumbered, and must presently fall a prey to its enemies, unless conscription was at once resorted to. Now it is clear that if Skeffington deserves six months for his act which would not have reached a thousand people, but for the prosecution, Lord Northcliffe must deserve somewhere about sixty years. I can only congratulate him under the circumstances on being still at large."

ACTING UNDER ORDERS.

Paris, June 16.—Commenting on the German press reference to the second American note on the torpedoing of the Lusitania, The Temps says it is clear that the German papers are acting under orders from the German foreign office, whose policy evidently is to try to excuse the issue by shirking important points and concentrating on the minor ones.

Germany probably will spar for time but, concludes the editorial: "President Wilson has shown he is not a man to be drawn aside from the vital issues. Germany has no alternative, but yielding or rupture. The line of reasoning adopted by America leaves her only these two ways out." Careful consideration of the American note seems to have convinced the French public and press that its mildness in form and tone in no way disguises the fact that Germany is asked to give a plain answer to a straightforward question. In anticipating further German tergiversation The Temps expresses the general view. A majority here considers that if Germany is finally forced to answer in a straightforward way her reply will be defiant.

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NEW SCHEME TO HIDE MURDEROUS ZEPPELIN IN CLOUD

Germany is talking of the coming invasion of London by a fleet of Zeppelins, possibly accompanied by other forms of aircraft. Some people there have even gone so far as to predict a date for the destruction of London, so confident are they in the power of the latest creations of Count Zeppelin, aided by a highly trained staff of scientists. Germany has shown herself by the employment of the death-dealing gases in the battle fields of Flanders and Northern France, fully alive to the part which chemical research can play in the next world warfare, and investigations are being pushed forward unceasingly to find new methods which can be employed against the enemy.

The latest production of these highly skilled scientists is directly aimed at England. It is the "Nebelbombe" (the fog bomb) to be used "when the big attack on London" takes place. Workers in the factories, who are usually so glib, are as enthusiastic as schoolboys over the successful experiments made with the new contrivance, which explodes in the air and sheds over a large area a fog like cloud sufficiently dense to obscure the airship from the rays of the most powerful searchlights. But the new invention can also be used in daylight.

GREAT THINGS IN PREPARATION. This information I gained while travelling through Germany during the last ten days. I was sitting in a famous restaurant in Munich on Saturday night when the news was brought in giving the first account of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Throughout the restaurant there were cries of satisfaction, and a generally expressed sentiment was that the sinking of the gigantic vessel with those on board was the way to convince England, and also America, that Germany was able to develop her power on the sea and answer the starvation policy which had been adopted by the British.

One elderly man, whom I learned later, was a prominent and learned citizen of Munich, was particularly loud in his expressions of delight. One of his companions, however, turned to him and said: "But the work of the submarines is small compared with what the Zeppelins are going to do. You have observed that the Zeppelins have been more active and are going south farther and wider—and nearer London. Thus you see, great things are in preparation. The British did not believe the power of our submarines. Now they have to. They have not believed in our Zeppelins. That time will come."

"Well," said another party, "there has long been talk of that. It is no good to talk."

"But I know," replied the first man, "things have become different now. We will follow in the footsteps of the new bombs. I can tell you a secret. One of our foremost chemical works has been making something quite new for the Zeppelins. You know the 'Sink-bombs' (asphyxiating bombs). Our chemical reserves are almost exhausted. And I have seen the new Zeppelins."

Here they went away after a doubtful remark from one and an expression of pious hopes from another. I did not at first attach any importance to the conversation about Zeppelins. The threats of a Zeppelin raid on London during the first months of the war had remained boastful threats, and the Zeppelins had not shown themselves capable of inflicting any damage of military value. They had only killed some innocent civilians and caused meaningless destruction of property. There was, of course, always a possibility that Zeppelins would reach London.

But two days later when I travelled south from Munich, I was joined in the train by a young man who, in the German manner, at once entered into conversation with me. A complete stranger. He had evidently some difficulty in restraining himself. We passed through the plain. He pointed out certain landmarks out, and told me that he had witnessed something quite remarkable there the other day.

Then he related how there had been a new big Zeppelin from Friedrichshafen flying over the plain in perfectly clear air. It made the journey to experiment with a new apparatus, the purpose of which was to enable the Zeppelins to make raids over enemy countries in the day time. This apparatus was a kind of "nebel-bomb," with a time fuse. When this bomb was dropped from the airship it exploded at a calculated distance from the ground and with incredible rapidity went up a fog which absolutely shut out the Zeppelins from view. It was thus protected against attacks from guns and aeroplanes, and would be able to get away in comparative safety. He exclaimed, "I saw it myself!"

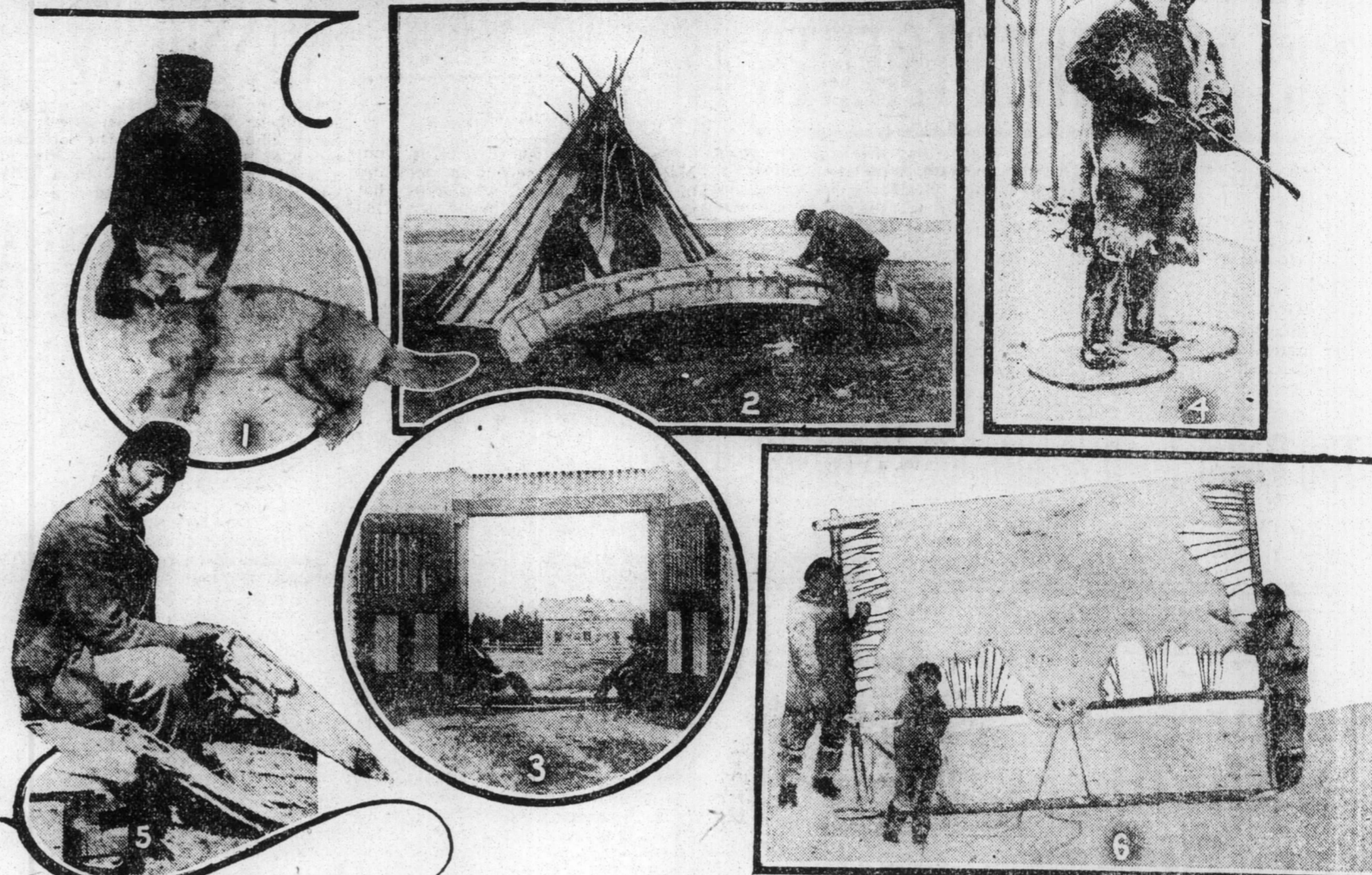
"It was grand. The fog spread for many kilometres nearly instantaneously. With several bombs, twenty kilometres square could be covered."

My expressions of doubt and wonder were met by the assurance, "I have carried the bomb myself; I am working in the factory."

"I tried to get the young man to explain more clearly, but he only said, 'Well, you will soon hear more of it,' and turned on to the subject of the marvelous discoveries which had been made in chemistry to make such things possible."

Later I was told by a friend that five or six new Zeppelins had been constructed at Friedrichshafen, specially intended to be used in the air raid on London. It would not be a question of any isolated airship dropping one or two bombs, but a fleet of dirigibles. The journeys already made to the neighborhood of London had given evidence of the feasibility of such a plan, and the Höchst and Badische chemical factories, the most proficient in the world, were hard at work on some purpose in connection with a plan of that kind.

BLAZING THE TRAIL



(1) A trapped animal. (2) Repairing a canoe. (3) Old Fort Garry (now Winnipeg). (4) A fur hunter. (5) Indian at work. (6) Stretching a pelt.

MONTREAL and Quebec were easily recognized by the early French as ideal starting points for interior development and trading. Bold adventurous traders with their Indian guides sought the pelts in the land of the setting sun. They soon explored their routes through the St. Lawrence into the Great Lakes, by river and stream to Lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, and thence by water routes and arduous portages they nosed their canoes to the foot hills of the Canadian Rockies. The Lilies of France seemed to have taken firm root in the soil of the new continent, when Charles II of England, with a stroke of his pen set into motion an organization which, probably, as much as any other one factor struck the Union Jack into American soil to stay forever.

To the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" he gave by Royal Charter "the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks and sounds, in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the strait commonly called Hudson's Straits, together with all the seas, straits, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds aforesaid, which are not now actually possessed by any of our subjects or by the subjects of any other Christian Prince of State."

One of the conditions of the charter was that the Hudson's Bay Company were drawn into the conflict, which waged with bitterness for years. After the French were vanquished trading posts were established throughout the Dominion and gradually these became settlements. British customs, religion and life were rigorously enforced in these posts. It was, indeed, the seed of patriotism that has blossomed so gloriously in the times of today and yesterday. The Great Lakes were the centre of the routes which extended in all directions. Hudson's Bay was still more or less the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company's activity. Moose Factory and Fort Albany were big distributing points. Lord Strathcona, then plain Donald Smith, from Scotland, typical of a great many traders in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, had tramped all over Canada and the northern part of the United States. He, like the others, knew all of the trails and the water courses, which, of course, were the shortest that practice and experience had taught were practical.

The Montreal merchants had, in the latter part of the eighteenth century banded themselves together under the title of the Northwest Fur Company. They hired French-Canadians and Indians to do their trading and offered co-operative inducements to their head men at trading posts. Their men pierced still further into the wilderness and scaled the mountains carrying the interests of the trade still farther into the unknown lands, the result being that much of the exploration of the country was done by the fur hunters. Colonists followed quickly, broadening the trails and fencing in the acres to cultivate them. The trading posts sprang into villages and grew to towns. The rivers were cleared and the portages were made into canals, so that in a few years complete water routes existed between points on the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and St. Louis.

The advent of the railway as a means of connecting up the trading posts—now grown to cities—was a virile stimulant that induced renewed effort along colonizing lines. Vancouver was connected to Montreal by rail on November 7th, 1855, and Donald Smith, then Lord Strathcona, drove the last spike in the Canadian Pacific Railway at Craigellachie. He saw the actual trails and water routes he had many times threaded in moccasins transformed into a broad highway of commerce. He saw the paths and trails worn low by moccasins indelibly established in the steel of civilization's path. The United States, found their beginnings interlocked with the fur trade. Lord Strathcona and those associated with him gave Canada the Canadian Pacific Railway, which spans the continent from salt water to salt water and makes possible not only a bigger fur trade but a growing civilization as well.

ever, with whole heart and one purpose, obliterating all distinction of party, to unite every personal and political, as well as every moral and material, force in the prosecution of our cause."

Masquerading in his alleged Red Cross capacity, Dr. Meyer was received cordially everywhere, and his opportunities for pleasing information were numerous. No one thought of questioning his authenticity, and, of course, the fact that he was vouchsafed by Count von Bernstorff forestalled suspicion. Even Mr. Bryan was fooled.

REGRETS NATIONALISTS' ABSENCE. Mr. Asquith said he regretted extremely the absence of any Nationalist in the Cabinet, but he said he had done all he could to obtain the co-operation of all.

John Dillon, in behalf of the Irish party, explained that their attitude meant no desire to oppose or to snipe the new government, which had their fullest co-operation; but actually to join it was wholly inconsistent with the obligations of the party. He felt that aid from the outside would be most valuable and he regretted that other parties of Ireland had not adopted this method of Nationalist self-effacement.

Dealing with the situation since March, the Premier emphasized the importance of the accession of Italy to the cause of the allies. He said it was impossible to overestimate the

slowly and reluctantly but in the end without doubt or hesitation that what was necessary was such a broadening of the basis of government as would remove even the semblance of a one-sided or party character. He continued:

"This would demonstrate beyond all possibility of doubt, not only to our people at home and across the seas, but to the whole world—our allies, our enemies and neutrals—that after nearly a year of war, with its fluctuations and vicissitudes, the British people are more resolved than

few products in household use to-day have bridged the gap from the primitive things of sixty years ago as has Redpath Sugar. Canada's first refined sugar, 'Ye Olde Sugar Loafe' of 1854, was REDPATH; so was the first Canadian granulated sugar, in 1880, and the first Sugar Carton in 1912. The leader in every advance, Redpath Sugar stands to-day first in the estimation of tens of thousands of Canadian families. Ask for 'REDPATH' in Individual Packages, 2 and 5 lb. Cartons, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags. CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

LOCAL

QUITE A BUNCH. Some 350 people fr the farmers' excursion Guelph this morning.

PETITIONS FOR S. Petitions, sufficient been sent to the City walks on William street and Waterloo Street.

MORE OIL. Another car of Vt Road Oil has arrived which an account of rendered.

TO NIAGARA. Capt. Henderson, the local battery last orders for the men to leave to-morrow in gara.

ELECTRICAL CON. There has been a to electrical contract first of this month by inspector Mowat.

INSPECTION TOUR. The road and bridge committees of the county out on a tour of inspecting, over Brant County of Oxford was with the

AN OMISSION. In the list of collected pital Aid, the name of son should have appeared of Miss Watkins, as of Terrace Hill District.

TRYING EXAMS. The form examining ing held at the Colle. They started this mo be concluded on Friday.

LEAVE FOR HOME. The school term at School for the Blind a close on Monday e splendid concert held for their homes to-day going by Grand Trunk H. and B., and several Hamilton and Paris o lines.

WATER SAVED. Besides effectively the oiling of streets is another important effecting of the demand up works supply. It is during the summer mterling took one third pumped and this will largely saved to the extens of thousands of gallons.

TO STOP CREDIT. At a largely attended Grocers and Butchers held last night, the follo tion was unanimously ad in consideration of the which has passed, and the harder winter coming, tomes, who are in arre not trying to pay their during the Summer, the ers are unable to carry any longer."

TO PRESENT REVOL. Two autos left for N to-day occupied by a Majesty. In the first Spence, Ald. Dowling, Ald. Ryerson and Ald. the second Ald. Piche Ald. Bragg and Ald. went to make formal p revolver given by the Ashton, Major Ashton Miller, Lt. Brewster, Sergt. Major Ostaby, and Fraser received the left here.

RECITAL. The home of Mr. at Dixon, 282 Nelson, s scene of a happy little Monday evening. The a recital given by the who for some time pa studying music under The parents and friends formed a highly apprec and the various number gramme were very cred ed, and heartily applau great credit on both te pils. At the close of t ice cream and cake were ing a most delightful evening to a close.

NEILL. BIG AL IN FO Neill