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OF CANADIAN HOME LAND REGULATIONS

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fter obtaining homestead patent secure a pre-emption, purchased homestead in or- Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside in each of three years. acres and erect a house worth

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W. W. COY, Deputy Minister of the Interior, the above publication of this will not be said.

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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1917.

TWO CENTS

British Hold All Gains at Ypres Front

Britain Bars Holland From Cable Communication

Britain Ready For Air Reprisals Upon Germany

Hottest Close Fighting of the War at Ypres

Bad Weather Does Not Weaken Allied Morale

Haig's Men Cling With Grim Determination to Newly Won Positions, Holding Them in Face of Almost Inconceivable Difficulties

British Front in France and Belgium, Oct. 13.—(By the Associated Press)—All day yesterday British troops fought their way forward doggedly, foot by foot, over the mud locked battlefield northeast of Ypres. They are still clinging with grim determination to the task at the latest reports and had made appreciable gains in the face of almost inconceivable difficulties along the six mile front.

The greatest advance appears to have been along the crest of the Passchendaele Ridge, where the attacking troops had pushed forward to an extreme depth of perhaps 1,200 yards from the starting point.

It was reported several hours ago that observers had seen a small body of Haig's men at the crest, which lies almost on the outskirts of the village of Passchendaele.

The three years of war produced few such days of hardships. Not since the world conflict began, however, has there been a more wonderful display of courage by the British. From the start, it has been a merciless struggle against the odds presented by the hideous morasses for which Flanders is famous.

ENEMY SENSED ATTACK

British Front in France and Belgium, Oct. 12.—(By Associated Press)—There has been more rifle and bayonet work to-day than in the last battle or two in Flanders. The machine guns, however, played an important part of the German defense. The enemy fought better than usual in some places, but in others he has shown a lack of fighting spirit.

The Germans evidently guessed in advance that the attack was to be launched at daybreak. During the night they shelled the communicating roads and front lines heavily, and as early as two o'clock this morning they threw a large number of gas shells along the British forward positions. As the attack began the enemy maintained a heavy machine gun barrage over large sections of the front.

On the right of the advance, which roughly was in the direction of Passchendaele the British were faced with the greatest difficulty. About the Ravesbesk River the ground was awful. In addition there were numerous strong German positions along the slopes of the Passchendaele Ridge which dominated the advance and made it possible for the enemy to pour heavy machine gun fire into the approaching troops. The Germans, knowing that the attack was coming were ready with a merciless fire when the British pushed forward. In the Wood southwest of Passchendaele there was a concrete pill-box and many machine gun fortresses improved out of debris. They charged this place with the bayonet and hand-to-hand fighting followed. But the enemy holders of the position finally were killed or captured or forced to flee. Here and at other points along the battlefield many Germans were killed with cold steel.

Bellevue, 1,500 yards west of Passchendaele, was another point that held up the British advance with machine gun fire. Bellevue is located on a spur which rises above the surrounding ground and there were many German pill-boxes packed on this elevation. The fire from these strongholds was incessant.

There was also hard fighting about the Cope, just to the northwest of Bellevue.

North of Wallemlollen the depth of the attack gradually tapered off as it swung northwestward, toward the Houtholst Forest. Here grave difficulties were encountered along the Lekkeboterbeke and Broenbeck Rivers, where the ground was a horrible mass of seemingly bottomless mud.

The latest reports received were to the effect that the British had driven the Germans from their brewery stronghold in the eastern outskirts of Poescapelle and had pushed on beyond. Just how far they continued to advance it is impossible to say at this hour.

French Official. Paris, Friday, Oct. 12.—(Delayed) The official statement issued from the war office tonight says:

"During the day the artillery was

very active in the sector of Moulins de Lauffaux and in the region of Craonne.

"Further information concerning the enemy's surprise attacks last night in the region of Soutain and Auberville, which were repulsed, shows that they were carried out by heavy effectives and were preceded by a bombardment of 36 hours. Three attacks were made by detachments of about 140 men each, including shock troops and pioneers. They were received by our artillery fire and the fire of our machine guns.

These attacks resulted in lively engagements in which we clearly showed our superiority. The enemy left ten prisoners in our hands. The enemy's losses were very heavy."

Heavy Rain

London, Oct. 13.—"There was a heavy rain throughout the night, which is still continuing," says today's official statement. "No counter-attacks by the enemy have developed thus far on the battle front. On the rest of the British front there is nothing to report."

Ready for Reprisals.

London, Oct. 13.—The morning newspapers suggest that the Government is ready to begin carrying out reprisal air raids on Germany. This belief is based on the assignment of Lieutenant-General David Henderson, Director-General of Military Aeronautics, to special work and the sending of Major-General W. S. Brancker, director of air organization for the army, to a command abroad.

Attacks Failed.

Paris, Oct. 13.—German forces last night made several attacks on the French positions north of the River Aisne. The official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office says that all the assaults were repulsed.

MacLaine Wounded.

London, Oct. 13.—MacLaine of Lochbuie, has been wounded for the second time in France, where he is

serving as a major in the British army. He attracted attention in 1913 when he appeared on the vaudeville stage in New York under his Christian name of Kenneth Douglas Lorne in order to obtain money to pay taxes and other duties against his estate in Scotland.

PERSONNEL OF CABINET

The Union Ministry. The Cabinet as it now exists is as follows: SIR ROBERT BORDEN, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

HON. N. W. ROWELL, President of the Council. MAJOR-GENERAL S. C. MEWBURN, Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance. SIR EDWARD KEMP, Minister of the Overseas Military Forces.

HON. J. D. REID, Minister for Railways and Canals. HON. C. J. DOHERTY, Minister of Justice.

HON. J. D. HAZEN, Marine and Fisheries. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, Minister of the Interior.

HON. A. L. SIFTON, Minister of Customs. SIR GEORGE POSTER, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

HON. T. A. CREHAR, Agriculture. HON. J. A. CALDER, Immigration and Colonization. HON. T. W. CROTHERS, Labor. HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Secretary of State and Minister of Munitions. HON. PIERRE E. BLONDIN, Postmaster-General. HON. ALBERT SEVIGNY, Inland Revenue. HON. C. B. BALLANTYNE, Pub-

(Continued on page eight)

WILL WIPE OUT GERMAN CLASS OF WAR BARONS

Entente To Ensure Permanent Peace By Exterminating War Promoters—Allies To Act Together

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Oct. 13.—Discussing the possibility for permanent peace after the war, Lord Cecil, Minister of Blockade, told the Associated Press to-day that the United States, Great Britain and France must find some way of exterminating the German "war baron" class, which finds war a profitable business and spends its peace time energy in inciting war.

"The Central Powers have been kept in the war so long," said Lord Robert, "not merely by the German military caste, but also by the class who get rich out of war—the vultures of commerce and industry. The military caste of Germany we shall continue by force of arms, but the commercial vultures we must attack in their pockets and teach them that war is not a profitable business."

"New York has enormous international financial strength, so has London and so has Paris. I do not know exactly how this power can be applied to the question under consideration but I am anxious that the matter should be confined in these centres. Surely our combined financial strength is sufficient to smother these international vultures if we act together."

SWEDEN DEFENDS HER TRADE WITH GERMANY

Export of Iron Ore Carried Out for Business Reasons Alone, and For Benefit of Thousands of Workmen

By Courier Leased Wire. Stockholm, Oct. 13.—Statements from Washington alleging the existence of a secret agreement under which Sweden is obliged to export iron ore to Germany, caused surprise here, but the Associated Press was informed to-day that no such agreement exists. The only agreements affecting iron ore have been published, and none specify any particular country to which the ore may be exported. The Graensberg Company, which controls nearly the whole Swedish iron and steel trade, has an agreement with the Swedish government specifying the amount of ore the company is permitted to export. Mr. Milner, director of the company, said to-day:

"There are many reasons why we cannot discontinue exporting ore to Germany. They are sound business and economic reasons, utterly unconnected with political questions, or sympathies with one or the other belligerents."

"Firstly, we are bound to the German importers by long term contracts, the violation of which would entail heavy damages, in addition to the loss of trade, and profits. Secondly, there is the question of the fate of our many thousand employes if German trade were stopped."

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN DOES NOT FAZE NEW YORK FANS

Enthusiastic Backers of National League Champs Offer Odds on Giants—Christmas Weather For Today's Game

By Courier Leased Wire. New York, Oct. 13.—The fact that to-day is the thirteenth had no effect on the usually superstitious baseball fans in New York and they were offering odds of five to four this morning that the Giants would defeat the White Sox at Chicago this afternoon. A number of bets of ten to nine were made that the Giants would win the series. Giant money which was scarce up to the day before the opening game, is now much in evidence.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The weather to-day was less suggestive of a ball game than a starting the Christmas shopping early.

Although the New York Nationals and the Chicago Americans were to meet here for the fifth game of the world's series this afternoon, the line in front of the ticket window at Comiskey Park did not start to form until four o'clock this morning. Three hundred fans were shivering in the line at daybreak. A vendor of camp stools beat a retreat about this time as everybody was too cold to sit down. In several places there were little camp fires and a brisk business in hot coffee and steaming frankfurters was done. The weather man promised clear skies and a slightly warmer air by afternoon.

Although the series stands two to two and the utmost importance to to-day's conflict, scalpers tickets were far below the prices demanded for the first two games a week ago. Box seats were obtainable at \$15 and reserved in the grand stand at \$10. This was in part due to the increased supply of pasteboards from patrons who, having seen the first two games disposed of the third coupon for their Chicago tickets.

There was no indication of changes in the line-up of players of either team from that made familiar during the first four games. The experts figure on Saloe or Ferritt for the visitors and Cicotte or Reb Russell for the locals. The cold was thought to point rather strongly towards Perritt and Russell. The latter remained on the bench during the first four games.

Chicago enthusiasts made ready for the game in spirits far different from the confidence which followed the winning of the first two games by the White Sox. At that time they considered the series as good as won, but when New York blanked the team for eighteen consecutive innings on the Polo Grounds that feeling disappeared and was replaced by mere hope. The feeling was that the break of the game would decide the series.

Only one game will be played in Chicago this trip. The sixth game will be played in New York and the seventh, if there is one, in which ever of the cities the toss of a coin determines. Playing on the home grounds to-day was counted on by Chicagoans as a factor in their favor, each team having won its victories at home. The batting order:

New York. Burns, lf. J. Collins, rf. Herzog, 2b. McMullen, 3b. Kauff, cf. E. Collins, 2b. Zimmerman, 3b. Jackson, cf. Felsch, cf. Robertson, rf. Gandil, 1b. Holke, 1b. Weaver, ss. Rariden, c. Schalk, c.

Chicago. Umpires—Rigler, Evans, Klein and O'Loughlin.

BRITAIN BARS HOLLAND FROM CABLE CONNECTION

All Commercial Communication With Netherlands Cut off Until Traffic in Sand and Gravel With Enemy is Interdicted

By Courier Leased Wire. The Hague, Oct. 13.—The Dutch foreign office to-day issued the following official statement concerning the prohibition of the use of British cables by Holland:

"The Netherlands Government can satisfy the British desire to stop the transit of sand and gravel to Belgium only when the British Government can show, despite the declarations of the German authorities and the investigations of Dutch officers, that the materials are used for war purposes. The Dutch minister at London has been instructed to ask the British Government to communicate any proofs it may possess in this respect."

London, Oct. 13.—The prohibition of all commercial cable communication with Holland until such time as the Netherlands Government places an absolute restriction on the transit of sand, gravel and scrap metals through Holland from Germany to Belgium was explained to the Associated Press to-day by Lord Robert Cecil, the minister of blockade.

"The Dutch in recent months," he said, "have been allowing the Germans to transport by Dutch waterways from Germany to Belgium vast quantities of gravel and sand. The total was out of all proportion to that transported in peace times, and there is not the slightest doubt that the Germans are making direct use of this to our detriment. The Germans are using enormous quantities of concrete in pill-boxes, dugouts and in many other ways."

"The Dutch do not claim that the Germans should be permitted to transport material for this war concrete through Dutch territory, but they say the Germans have given them assurances that all this material is being employed in strictly civil purposes. I have no doubt that the Germans have given such assurances and there may be some juggle by which they are able to submit proof, but we have this fact—enormous quantities of concrete are being used at the front, and an enormous quantity of concrete material is going into the war zone through Holland."

"We made repeated diplomatic complaints with no result, until we finally decided, inasmuch as the Dutch have no right to use our cables, except as a matter of courtesy, that we should say to the Dutch we cannot see our way to permit you the further use of our cables until something is done about the transportation of concrete material. That's where the matter stands at the present."

Never was such a pitch of enthusiasm reached as when, following the supper, the reports were given, each indicating the swing of victory. Col. Harry Cocksbutt was never in a happier mood, as well he had reason to be, for his leadership will always stand in history as one of his greatest accomplishments among many others for the good of Greater Brantford. He was given a series of hearty cheers at intervals during the evening.

He modestly gave a large share of the credit to the men who had done the canvassing.

Geo. Wedlake, honorary president, gave the speech of the evening as he told over again the story of the "Three Fishes" and the great results which followed. The men who had given of their money had made an investment which was not only for Y.M.C.A., but eternity. Referring to his getting Col. Cocksbutt to act the speaker said it was like Andrew getting the man Peter, who did the big work.

OBJECTIVE PASSED IN Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN; OVER \$50,000 RAISED

Brantford More Than Lived up to its Reputation For Generous Giving in Latest Campaign; Three Day's Canvassing Nets High Total

Brantford more than lived up to her great reputation for helping every work for the welfare of the city, in the response given to the semi-centennial campaign which, with additional subscriptions received this morning, totals fifty-three thousand dollars. Lloyd Harris wired from Atlantic City to double his donation (from \$2,500 to \$5,000), thus bringing up the total to the handsome proportions named. Every dollar given will be needed, with the uncertain war conditions facing the Association.

To Col. Harry Cocksbutt and the loyal support he received from the teams prosecuting the canvass great credit is due, as well as to President T. E. Ryerson, who invigorated and faithfully stood by the campaign which he and his associates considered an absolute war measure.

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W. S. Brewster, chairman of the Physical Committee, also spoke and invited the men to play (in the gym) and take up the business men's classes, which would add years to the life of every participant.

E. L. Cocksbutt added his congratulation in his usual modest way. Major C. A. Williams of Montreal was present and gave a capital address on the work of winning the war and was warmly applauded.

The following is the final returns, including those received by this morning's telegrams:

The Final Results. Team. . . . Captain. . . . Td. by team No. 1—Geo. Wedlake . . . \$12,287 No. 2—J. M. Young . . . 2,054 No. 3—C. Cook . . . 7,161 No. 4—L. Waterous . . . 3,373 No. 5—W. S. Brewster . . . 3,184 No. 6—J. S. Dowling . . . 2,211 No. 7—A. Brandon . . . 1,700 No. 8—Jos. Ruddy . . . 3,385 No. 9—H. T. Watt . . . 8,629 No. 10—T. E. Ryerson . . . 8,369

Total, Oct. 12. . . . \$52,353 Telling Telegrams Harry Cocksbutt, Brantford. Congratulations on success. Make my subscription \$5,000. LLOYD HARRIS. A. R. Williams, Machinery Co. Please put in our subscription of \$100.00 Y. M. C. A. Fund.