THE COURIER

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Brantford, March 18th, 1918

THE SITUATION.

The Germans when they took Odessa found fifteen Russian warships in harbor there and these they will, of course, appropriate. A correspondent of the London Chronicle states that the entire Black Sea fleet was in readiness for delivery to the enemy and that with the added ships the Huns will be able to sally into the Dardanelles and embarrass British operations in Palestine.

It is reported that Holland has quietly accepted the seizure of her ships by Great Britain and the United States, but at the same time has made concessions to Germany of which the details are not yet known.

British airplane activity against enemy towns continues. At Zweibrucken heavy projectiles and lighter bombs were dropped to good effect on barracks, munition factories and the railway station and many explosions were noticed. The same sort of thing also occurred at other points and there is said to be panic among the German populace. The reprisal method is evidently working well and there should be still more of it. At the end of the week twelve hostile machines brought down on the western front and seven others driven out of conrtol with all British planes safely returning.

The All-Russian Congress at Moscow, after submitting by a big majority to the peace terms passed a resolution calling for the defence of the country by the creation of a national army composed of both sexes. Lenine said that this was the only course and intimated that the treaty might be broken under changed circumstances. Lenine is evidently a consummae jollier.

DILLON'S ATTITUDE.

When John Dillon was selected as leader of the Nationalists in succession to the late John Redmond, it was generally felt by those who knew of his career, that an entirely new type of man had succeeded to the position. He is 67 years of age and first entered Parliament as member for Tipperary, when he was 29 years old, having abandoned a career as physician for that of politics. He has never shown the balance possessed by Redmond, and his speeches have often been of a violent nature. In the second year of the war he vigorously opposed the proposal of the British Government to raise another one million troops, and it is well known that he opposed the Military Service Bill although Ireland was exempted—but Redmond finally got him to agree to refrain from active opposition to the measure. He has freely criticized British war policies and has been equally out-spoken with regard to the Sinn Feiners. More than once during his career his activities have led to imprisonment.

Under the circumstances it was felt that he would not follow the course of his predecessor and so it has speedily proved. In a speech at Enniskillen on Saturday he stated that:

"His first task would be to tell England before the world that her statesmen must cease to talk of a league of nations, or pretend to carry on this war in defense of small nationalities unless she first set her own house in order and set free a nation that had for seven hundred years groaned under her misgovernment."

This certainly constitutes a direct throwing down of the gauntlet, and would seem to presage still more trouble with regard to the Emerald Isle.

A ROUSER

There is no need to call upon citizens to extend the very heartiest of welcomes to the Brantford members of the first contingent to go overseas when they reach home, for they are already assured of the warmest reception that any men ever had. And they have earned it, full measure, pressed down and running over.

They took the lead in jumping to the colors when danger first threatened and for over three years they have taken their part most nobly in a veritable hell upon earth. During that period they have with unfaltering spirit braved untold hardships, disease and death with a heroism beyond all compare and each day that has dawned has meant that before nightfall they might also be numbered with the valiant host now quietly sleeping over yonder.

Their record of sacrifice and service contributes one of the highest and most unforgettable chapters in all of Canadian history, and their inspiring example has been one to thrill with legitimate pride the hearts of everyone.

This city should and will chronicle their home coming with an enthusiasm beyond any previous compare.

GLAD OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The New York Times gives the account of the proceedings at the annual club smoker of the Canadian Club in that city when there were some notable speeches.

Count Ilya Tolstoi predicted that Germany would never conquer Russia, that the more territory the Germans appeared to seize from Russia the greater would be the fighting spirit of the Russian people when it was aroused, and that the day would come when Russia would win the sympathy of the Allies by taking up arms again against Germany.

The Russian revolution was of benefit to the world, Count Tolstoi said, because it prevented the consolidation of the Czar and his empire with the German and Austrian Emperors and their countries.

"Had the Russian revolution not come when it did," he continued, "there would now be an alliance that would have crushed the idea of democracy for generations."

The other speakers were the Rev. Lauchlan MacLean-Watt, chaplain of the Gordon Highlanders and the Black Watch, also known as "the piping parson" for his ability with the bagpipes; Major Donald Guthrie, and Sir George Reid, ex-Premier of Australia.

Chaplain Watt predicted a recrudescence of religion after the war, religion of a more sincere faith.

"I tell you we soldiers are tired of your divisions at home," he said. "We are tired of your squabbies in the name of Christ. After the war we are not going to return to our old shibboleths that divided us. The churches will have to get rid of their churchliness and speak to the people of the things they know.

"There is no bigotry in martial religion," continued the preacher. "I bunked with a Jesuit priest. We ate together, worked together, and talked together. His Jesuitry did not taint my Presbyterianism, nor did my Presbyterianism taint his Jesuitry. We buried Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian side by side and let God sort them out.

"I hear a lot of politicians speak of war aims after three and a half years of war. If you ask the men at the front what their war aims are they will tell you they want peace, but they want a peace that can only come by victory over cruelty, wrong and arrogance. There must be less talk. This thing has got to go on until there is a final finish. We are compelled to put down might with might, but ours is the might that has the righteousness of a right cause behind it.

When anyone asked him when the war was to end Major Guthrie always asked, he said. "How are we going to lick the Germans?"

"The four and a half million of us have something to say about this peace settlement," he continued. "It is not all a matter of what the politicians at home say. We have made up our minds. Notwithstanding the plans of certain politicians notwithstanding the talk of pacifists which is treason, notwithstanding Socialists and other pestilential persons, we have made up our minds that the war will not end until, as the President says, the world is made safe for democracy.

"I am often asked whether the Germans will break through the western front. When you think of the few guns we had two and a half years ago, virtually popguns, and the lack of ammunition, and you realize that they did not break through then you will realize that they have as much of a chance to break through as they have of pulling the sun from the heavens in mid-day. Two and a half years ago the British bulldog took the German wolf by the paw, and in spite of heavy bombardments he held on grimly. With every blow, the bulldog's grip went up the wolf's leg, until now it is near the shoulder, and soon it will be at the wolf's throat, and that will be the end."

EAST BUFFALO MARKET

By Courier Leased Wire

East Buffalo, March 18—Cattle, receipts, 2,000; good, strong; common, steady. Prime steers, $13.50 to $14; shipping steers, $13.50 to $16.25; butchers, $10 to $12.75; yearlings, $11.75 to $13.25; heifers, $8 to $11.75; cows, $5.00 to $11; bulls, $7 to $11.25; stockers and feeders, $7.50 to $10; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $135.

Calves—Receipts, 1,200; steady; $7 to $19.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,800; slow; heavy, $18.10 to $18.40; mixed, $18.50 to $18.65; yorkers, $18.50 to $18.75; light yorkers and pigs, $18.15 to $18.50; roughs, $16.50 to $16.75; stags, $13.00 to $14.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,00; steady. Clipped sheep, $15.25 to $15.50; wool lambs, $13.00 to $19; others unchanged.

SAYS WAR LINKS WORLD TOGETHER

B. H. McClain Told of Y.M. C.A. Mission Work in the Orient.

SERVED WITH FORCES

Mr. B. H. McClain, of New York, National secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in India, addressed the congregations at Zion Presbyterian and Colborne St. Methodist churches yesday at the morning and evening services. Both churches had good congregations.

Speaking at Colborne St. church last night, Mr. McClain commented upon the splendid morale of the British fighting men in Mesopotamia. Mr. McClain has been with the Bagdad expeditionary forces since the outbreak of the great war. In this sector particularly, the Britons are in fine fighting condition. Complaints were unknown from the wounded, men, who, perhaps in great agony, waited under the hot sun for hours to have their wounds dressed. The Y. M. C. A. huts are always well filled. Men of all creeds and denominations gather together to worship one God. They get back to the real religion, the Christian religion. They recognize all men as brothers, the greatness of this is shown in the brotherly way in which they treat the wonuded enemy, the often despised Turk. A simple belief in Jesus Christ is sufficient for the needs of these men.

All this, said the speaker, shows that the war is linking the world together rather than separating it. In the Orient, men are commencing to realize that the world must be considered as one unit, and the peoples are studying one another more and more.

Missions in the East are showing very encouraging results. Japan leads the Orient. The other states of the east look to this empire to lead them and realize its superiority. The speaker was, however, sincere when he re-told a Jap's story. "The only hope for Japan is to become Christianized. Some are afraid that Japan will become the "Prussian" nation of the east. We find men of great intellect in the Orient, men capable of standing by the side of the greatest statesmen ever known in Europe.

In India the Church was working great good for the peoples. Students, boys whose families belonged to the lower castes, who had been educated in mission schools were taking important government positions and not infreqeuntly going back to their people to teach the Christian religion. India has villages noted for their mud and filth. Perhaps a hundred crude mud huts huddled together, are the first noticable trace of the low condition of the people. These huts cover the heads of hundreds of ignorant natives, living under the same roof as their cattle. Dirt, disease, drunkenness, demonology are characteristic of the native people who are always in debt. The dowries which all heads of families much pay when their daughters are married, keep the masses on the verge of famine. When, however, the natives accept Christianity they must reject all these foolish customs. This will eventuality bring prosperity upon them, if they so choose, as educated natives are assets to the state. Frequently the natives are disinherited for accepting the belief.

Eventually the castes of India will be thrown aside, and all men will recognize each other as brothers.

Spoke in Y.M.C.A.

Yesterday's men's song service at the Y. M. C. C. was the most largely attended yet held, the speaker being B. H. McClain, of New York, returned Y.M.C.A. National Secretary for India. The speaker appeared in Indian costume. The song service was most enjoyable, and the solo "The Palms," by John H. Jones, added still more to the strong meeting it proved to be. Mr. McClain's address traced the development towards Western ideals in all the countries of the East—notably Japan, China and India. These changes were social, economic and religious. They were turning away from their old religions aud finding in Christianity the key to the solution of their needs.

LAID AT REST

DOUGLAS HOUSE,

The body of Master Douglas House was tenderly laid at rest in Mount Hope Cemetery yesterday. The funeral took place from his uncle's residence, 85 Waterloo street, thence to Grace Church, where a quiet service was held by the Rev. Dr. McKenzie, who spoke with great feeling of the short young life. A bright, happy, promising student of the Collegiate Institute, and an earnest member of Mrs. Norman Andrews' Bible Class in Grace Church Sunday School. He won the regard and love of all his teachers and fellow pupils, and so young and winning he naturally became the centre of love and attraction. The pall bearers were six of his school chums, Howard Parker, Gordon Batson, Edgar Casey, Vincent Cutmore, George Moore and Richard Hughes. The floral wreaths and flowers were beautiful and betokened the deep love in which Douglas was held by his many friends. The floral tributes were as follows: Pillow mother and Cyril; cross, Uncle Chris and Auntie Annie; wreaths, Uncle Will and Auntie Gertie, Cousins Bill and Tom, Western Counties Elecrtic Co., Mrs. Norman Andrews and her Bible Class, 3 C. Class Brantford Collegiate Institute, Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. George Renwick, Mrs. Norris and family; sprays, Mr. and Mrs. W. Varey, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, office staff and foremen, Watson Manufacturing Co., Mr. and Mrs. Janetos, George Moore, Marjorie and Alfred Hamel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Maine, Uncle Harry and Auntie Laura, Mrs. J. W. Whittaker, Gordon Batson, Mr. and Mrs. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jack, Mr. and Miss Watkins, Howard Parker, Slingsby Manufacturing Co., Mr. and Mrs. Buckborough and Beatrice, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. I. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. Ginn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Erb, Mr. J. S. Filling, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hunt, Mrs. Brohman, Muriel and Gordon Hendry, Mrs. Gummett and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. and Miss Varey, Mr and Mrs. Benny, George and Redge Clark, Mr. and Mrs. David Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Crockford (Toronto), Mrs. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hallowell (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Jons, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb (Stratford), Miss Kathleen Reville, Mr. and Mrs Cutmore and Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Scott, Beatrice and Annie Garton, Mr. and Mrs. Will Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Bert O'Heron, Gordon White, Harold George and Helen Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Witton, Mr. and Mrs. Webb and Lily, Mrs. Tarrant, Muriel and Doris, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hutton, Lucy and Morgan Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Isaac, Mr. and Mrs. Nelles.

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PARLIAMENT OPENED

(Continued from Page 1).

the high cause in which our country has already borne so splendid a part.

Call For Courage

After nearly four years of war the issue still remains undecided. The effort which yet lies before us demands our sternest resolve, but we shall not shrink from it if our hearts are as firm and our courage as undaunted as those of our countrymen who hold our battle line beyond the seas. The Canadian Expeditionary Force still sustains its unbroken record of distinguised achievement to which it has notably contributed since the close of the last session.

Military Service Act

Notwithstanding a greater delay than was anticipated in the operation of the Military Service Act, the necessary reinforcements to keep our forces at full strength have been provided and this purpose will be maintained in the future.

In order to extend the principle of the present Civil Service Act to the Outside service and thus to provide that all appointments to the public service shall be made upon the sole standard of merit, further enabling legislation will be necessary. In the meantime the principle thus adopted has been carried into effect as far as possible by an order-in-council which will be puaced before you.

After War Measures

My advisers are impressed with the necessity of a strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization accompamied by suitable provisions to induce settlement upon the land, to encourage increased agricultual production and to aid in the development of agricultural resources. In pursuance of this, the ministry of immigration and colonization has been established by order in council; and necessary legislation to confirm this action will be laid before you.

Returned Soldiers.

In connection with the demobilization of our forces, my advisers recognize the urgent necessity of provision for the care and vocational training of returned soldiers. Organized effort to provide such training, to assist them in obtaining employment and to aid in establishing them in the activities of civil life is not only important, but essential. A department of the government for this purpose has been constituted and has been invested with necessary powers and duties. Legislation to confirm this action will be submitted to you.

Excessive Profits.

Measures which have been taken by order-in-council to prevent excessive profits in certain industries to stimulate and increase the production of food and to encourage and develop the shipbuilding industry will be recommended and any relevant legislation which may be found necessary will be submitted to you.

A bill for extending the franchise to women, with suitable provisions, respecting natrualization, will be submitted and commended to your consideration.

Daylight Saving

Your attention will also be invited to a bill to consolidate and amend the acts relating to railways; a bill relating to daylight saving; bills relating to taxation of war profits and of incomes and other measures.

War Mission

In order to ensure the fullest co-operation with the government of the United States, and to assist in securing the most effective utilization of the resources of both countries for war purposes, a Canadian war mission has been established at Washington, and a war trade board has been constituted at Ottawa.

Conservation

In view of the need for conserving to the fullest extent all national resources during the war, and in furtherance of provincial enactments, action has been taken under the war measures act, 1914, to prohibit the importation and manufacture of intoxicating beverages and to forbid the transportation thereof into any community where their sale is contrary to law.

Registration

My advisers having reached the conclusion that a complete registration of the manhood and womanhood of Canada above the age of 16 years is not only important, but essential under present conditions, the necessary authority has been provided under the War Measures Act, 1914.

The orders in Council embodying the foregoing provisions will be laid before you.

In General

The appalling disaster at Halifax, resulting in the loss of many hundred lives and the destruction of a considerable portion of the city and of the adjacent town of Dartmouth, has evoked universal sympathy for those who have suffered. My advisers will submit to you proposals for relieving the distress and loss thus occasioned.

Notwithtanding the crucial and trying conditions through which the country has passed during the last three years, the commercial, industrial and financial stability of Canada has been maintained. The volume of foreign trade greatly exceeds that attained during any corresponding period in previous years and the favorable balance of trade has also vastly increased.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the last and the estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted to you without delay and you will be asked to make the necessary financial provision for the effective conduct of the war.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Notwithstanding disappointments in the eastern theatre of war, there is no reason to doubt the ultimate triumph of our cause. The effort of the nations included with the British Commonwealth is still unabated and will so continue to the end. Equally earnest and resolute is the spirit of all the Allied nations and especially of the great neighboring and kindred commonwealth, whose enormous power and vast resources are now beginning to make themselves felt in the determination of the issue.

I commend your deliberations to the Divine guidance in the confident expectaton that they will be worthy of the supreme purpose to which our national endeavor is dedicated.

LEMEDEC DISCHARGED

Halifax, N. S. March, 18—Before Judge Russel in the Supreme Court on Saturday, Hector McInnis, K.C., made a habeas motion for the discharge of Captain Lemedec, who was commander of the French munition ship Mont Blanc when she collided with the Imo on December 6. The application was on the same lines as that of Mr. W.J. O'Hearn, K.C., in the case of Pilot Mackey.

The matter was argued during the afternoon and Judge Russel granted the application.

Margaret Garrett's Husband

By JANE PHELPS

CHAPTER VII
A Hot Summer

Had I known how very hot it was to be I perhaps would not have remained in town. Yet, as Bob night after night proposed that we go to some roof garden to try and forget the heat, I realized that had I not remained with him he would have gone just the same, and as we often met friends of his, men whose families were away, entertaining, and seemingly enjoying themselves hugely; I reasoned that Bob would probably have done the same; or joined some of their gay parties.

During the extreme hot spell we went down to mother's on Friday night, and motored in very early Monday morning. I think as I look back that those early morning rides, over the smooth Long Island roads, past the many wonderful estates were the happiest hours of my first summer with Bob.

We always carried back to town all the flowers the roadster would allow, sometimes cramping ourselves so that we could do so. It made the apartment seem cooler to have branches of flowering bushes, or great glowing boquets of old-fashioned flowers from mother's kitchen garden scattered about.

Bob enjoyed these week end outing thoroly. He either played tennis or golfed all day Saturday, and always golfed Sunday morning. The afternoon he spent with the family on the broad porch of the house, or he would take first father, then mother, for an hour's ride in the car. Often too, there would be guests and we would have tea and cakes under the big trees in the yard. I sometimes regretted that mother's cottage was not larger, especially when Bob's friends called on us; yet they all seemed to think it charming, and praised mother's tea and cakes, or other simple refreshments unstintedly.

There was a large lawn around the house and many old trees. Immense sentinel like trees, over a hundred years old, some of them. It was in their shade that mother had placed rustic tables and chairs, and here that she served her guests. I had insisted that mother have Delia's younger sister to help her during the warm weather, and, altho she objected, I could see that the extra work we, and our many callers entailed, would have otherwise been too much for her.

Tom and Elsie Barton came down frequently and spent Saturday with us. They would drive down early in the morning, remain all day and drive home in the cool of the evening. Tom was a splendid tennis player, and as the club, of which Bod had become a member, had wonderful courts he and Bob thoroly enjoyed themselves together.

Elsie never seemed to tire of telling me how marriage had improved me; and dear mother would agree, saying:

"Happiness makes us all look younger Elsie, altho I never thought Margaret looked old for her age."

"She didn't! but she did look her age; now she looks five years younger than she is."

"I hope it will always be so," mother remarked, as she looked lovingly at me.

"Of course it will! she's so in love with Bob she hasn't a thought for anything or anybody! Why, Mrs. Lawton, I never see her but she begins to talk of him—and what do you think; a few weeks ago when we were lunching together she was finding fault because Bob didn't ask her where she went; and what she did with her allowance. Just think of being as much in love as that! why I have to think of all sorts of things to keep Tom busy so he won't ask me those very questions!" and Elsie laughed so mertily that mother and I were perforce compelled to join her.

"I only wanted him to feel interested in what I did," I said with an air of apology as soon as they stopped laughing. "I always am so terribly interested in everything he does."

"I hope you don't quiz him about where he goes, and what he does with his money?" Elsie returned. Then, as I flushed, "Look at her blush Mrs. Lawton, I'll bet that is just what she does do! deny it if you can, Margaret."

"I don't see why I should want to deny it," I replied, blushing still more, to my annoyance. "A wife has a right to know where her husband spends his time, and with whom."

"If you want to be happy don't exercise that right too often," mother's quiet voice broke in. "Men hate to be questioned. It is the one thing which always made your father cross."

"But father never goes anywhere without you! you couldn't drive him away."

"Your father is old now, Margaret and not very well. But—he was young once, and was not very different from the young men nowadays," her dear old eyes twinkled as she evidently recalled some episode of the days long past.

"I still think that a man and wife should be absolutely interested in each other. If they are they will want to know all each are doing."

"What are you girls talking about" Tom called as he and Bob reached the porch where we were sitting. "You look as solemn as owls."

"We were discussing woman's rights," Elsie replied with a laugh.

(Continued in Tuesday's Daily)

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