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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1916

PROBS: Saturday—Fine and warmer.

ONE CENT

Tone of German Note Makes Bad Impression Zeppelin Brought Down by British Warships French Troops Make Notable Gain at Verdun

GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON'S NOTE RECEIVED TO-DAY IN WASHINGTON

Promises Not to Torpedo Merchant Vessels Without Warning.

But With Proviso, Unless They Try to Get Away or Offer Resistance.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Berlin, May 5.—(By wireless to Sayville).—Following is the text of the note of the German government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered on Thursday by Gottlieb Von Jagow, the foreign secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:
"The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government has the honor to present to his excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.
INVESTIGATING THE SUSSEX.
"The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the *Sussex* as communicated by the government of the United States. Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10, as having been torpedoed by German submarines, is actually identical with the *Sussex*.
"The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained, which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man of war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.
"In connection with the case of the *Sussex*, the government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations, by German submarine commanders.
REPUTATES ASSERTION.
"The German Government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to sub-

Zeppelin Destroyed by a British Cruiser Squadron

By SPECIAL WIRE TO THE COURIER.

LONDON, May 5, 12.31 p.m.—A Zeppelin dirigible balloon was destroyed yesterday by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast, says an official announcement issued by the government to-day.

This is the second Zeppelin to be destroyed in two days. The Zeppelin L-20 was blown ashore on the Norwegian coast and wrecked on Wednesday after returning from a raid on the east coast of England and Scotland Tuesday night.

FRENCH GAINS ON LEFT BANK OF MEUSE ARE OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

By a Single Stroke They Take Back From Germany What Huns Fought For Two Months to Capture—Enemy Cleared From Hill 265.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Paris, May 5.—The French successes on the left bank of the Meuse have been of greater importance than indicated by first reports, according to a semi-official issued last night. The French troops, by a skillfully prepared and brilliantly executed operation, have thrown back the Germans on the northwest side of Dead Man's Hill, beyond the line held at the beginning of March. The enemy has thus lost by a single stroke his gains painfully made by two months of continuous, costly attacks.

Will Release Enemies.
By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, May 5.—The British government has decided to release the 38 Germans and Austrians who were taken from the American steamship,

(Continued on Page 3.)

Dead Man Hill has twin summits known respectively as Hills No. 265 and 295. On the first of these the Germans had effected a footing, but now have been completely cleared from Hill 265.

The Germans, surprised by the suddenness of the French attack, were thrown back in disorder and suffered exceptionally heavy losses, particularly on the preliminary bombardment. The large number of Germans killed explains why so few prisoners were taken.

So They Can Enlist.
Vancouver, B. C., May 5.—The Vancouver Amateur Lacrosse Association has suspended operations for the season in order to permit players every opportunity of joining the colors.

Battle Between Austrian and Italian Warships

Long-range Combat Without Effect, as Austrians Could Not Get Close Enough to Hit—Airships in It Also.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Berlin, May 5 (by wireless to Sayville).—A battle in the Adriatic between Italian and Austrian warships and air craft is reported in a statement received here to-day from the Austro-Hungarian admiralty.
The statement says that Austro-Hungarian airships have raided the Italian city of Ravenna.
The statement follows:
GERMAN GAINS.
By Special Wire to the Courier.
BERLIN, May 5 (by wireless to Sayville).—The capture of several French trenches southeast of Hautcourt, on the Verdun front, was announced to-day by the war office. Repeated French attacks against a German position west of Dead Man Hill broke down, it says.

"On the afternoon of May 3 an Austro-Hungarian naval squadron bombarded with good effect the barracks and a sulphur factory at Ravenna. Flames were observed at the sulphur factory and a railroad station. The aeroplanes were shelled heavily by two batteries of anti-air craft guns, but returned unharmed.
"At the same time a reconnoitering squadron of torpedo boats met four of the enemy's destroyers southwest of the mouth of the Po. A combat at long range ensued, but it was without effect, as the superior speed of the enemy's ships did not permit approach to them. Several aeroplanes joined the combat and fired with machine guns at the enemy's ships."

Has Enlisted.
By Special Wire to the Courier.
Toronto, May 5.—L. J. Scott, former national secretary of the Socialist Labor party of Canada, and organizer of the general workers union, has enlisted in the University training company for overseas service.

STOCK MARKET DEMORALIZED OVER REPLY

War Group Industries Broke 3 to 6 Points and Bethlehem Steel 19.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
New York, May 5.—Wall Street's grave view of the German note reflected in the demoralized tone of the Stock Market at the opening to-day, active issues, particularly those comprising the war group, breaking 3 to 6 points, with 10 for Bethlehem steel.
The tenor of the German reply was generally known before the market opened, the news tickers and other agents having published many of its essential features.
There was a very large attendance of members on the floor of the exchange, and the offices of brokers were crowded with apprehensive customers.

SALONIKI IS RAIDED

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, May 5.—A zeppelin raided Saloniki during the early hours of this morning, according to a Reuters despatch from that city. The airship was subjected to a heavy fire and is reported to have been destroyed.
A later Reuters despatch from Saloniki states that the report of the destruction of the zeppelin has been confirmed. Only one of the crew of thirty on the airship escaped.

SUIT PENDING BETWEEN BOND HOLDERS OF G.V.

The Original Bond-holders Claim Priority Over Those who Seek Exchanged Bonds.

The following legal item, as announced in the Courier yesterday, affects the local municipal railway:
Trust & Guarantee Co. v. Grand Valley Ry. Co.—G. H. Watson, K. C. and J. G. Smith for plaintiff. W. F. Brewster, K. C. for bondholders of 1902 who did not exchange. A. C. McMaster for bondholders of 1902 who exchanged. A. W. Ballantyne for bondholders of 1907. J. R. Roaf for some coupon holders of Brantford Street Ry. Co. W. Laidlaw, K. C.
(Continued on Page 4.)

COURIER'S DAILY CARTOON



MR. CANTLE GIVES HIS EVIDENCE

Never Expected to Make Profits on Shells, Expected No Pay and Did Not Get Any.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Ottawa, May 5.—Correspondence in reference to the manufacture of fuses in Canada in March, 1915, was before the Meredith-Dufl Royal Commission investigating two fuse contracts let to the American Ammunition and the International Fuse Companies in May, 1915.
I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., Toronto, Government counsel, read a letter dated March 8, 1915, to the Shell Committee which had been unearthed in the archives from Melville H. White of the architectural bronze and iron department of the Allis-Chalmers Company, Montreal. In this letter Mr. Post stated the Allis-Chalmers Company had decided not to take up fuse manufacturing. He, however, thought fuses could be made successfully here. He had a conference with Mr. Kirby, who had had British experience in fuse making and who possessed drawings of tools and machines required to turn them out. He wanted to know what fuses would be ordered by the Shell Committee, and whether a plant assembled for fuse making could be used in peace times. He intimated he knew of a convenient plant.
Mr. Post asked for an interview with the committee to discuss the chances of a company formed for fuse manufacturing.
Mr. Post was notified by General Bertram, on behalf of the Shell Committee, that the difficulties in connection with the making of the eighty fuse were so great that it was not considered advisable to recommend the formation of a company to handle them.
MR. CANTLE'S EVIDENCE.
Col. Thomas Cantle, Montreal, president of the Nova Scotia Steel & Iron Company, a member of the Shell Committee described the work of that body in its early days. He covered much the same points as Col. Carnegie and General Bertram had done.
At the beginning he understood the committee was to act as agents for the war office, but later that position members took contracts. At first they were afraid there would be a loss on the shells if they were fixing a price of \$8.55, while American firms were charging \$10. However, from the time it became apparent there would be a profit, the committee decided such profits should go back to the war office. He held the taking over of the Shell Committee's affairs by the munitions board did not affect contracts given.
NEVER EXPECTED PROFITS.
Mr. Hellmuth: "You never at any time expected to make profits?"
Col. Cantle: "Certainly not."
Mr. Hellmuth: "What remuneration did you expect to get as a member of the committee?"
Col. Cantle: "None, and I got it."
Col. Cantle said at a meeting of the committee on May 24, 1915, he got information as to the progress of the

OFFICIAL TEXT OF NOTE REQUIRED BEFORE THE U. S. CAN DECIDE

President Wilson and His Cabinet Going Over the Version Already Received—Nothing Can be Said Until Wilson Gives His Opinion.
By Special Wire to the Courier.
Washington, May 5.—President Wilson and his cabinet went carefully over the German note as translated in news despatches from Berlin.
A first feeling that it was unsatisfactory was somewhat leavened by the text of the new orders to submarine commanders, although it was foreseen that the reference to immunity for "merchant ships recognized by international law" might admit of some dispute of interpretation.
So much depends upon words, and their shades of meaning involved in translation from German to English, that no decision can be attempted until the official text is in the president's hands.
Ambassador Gerard cabled to-day that he had started it on the cables last night. It ought to be in Washington to-night or early to-morrow. Two views were current in official circles. One was that Germany has declared her intention of abandoning her "pre-
sented methods of submarine warfare," as demanded by the President, and that the American Government might have to wait to see whether the abandonment will be effected.
The other was that the United States having already attempted to have Great Britain give up its interference with neutral commerce and having told Germany that it cannot discuss with her its negotiations with Great Britain, has no course but to break diplomatic relations with Germany.
While the general tone of the German note created an unfavorable impression, officials took the position that the language was immaterial if the guarantees were real.
Germany's declaration that she has issued new orders to submarine commanders not to attack without warning "merchant vessels recognized by international law," was considered the chief point. The German view of merchant vessels as defined in its declaration of February 8 of its purpose to sink armed ships without warning and the American view as defined in the armed ship memorandum.
(Continued from page four.)

WHERE IRISH REBEL LEADER AWAITS HIS FATE



The White Tower of the famous Tower of London, where many traitors and spies have been confined, pending their trial, or execution. In this historic building Sir Roger Casement, leader of the recent ill-fated German-Irish revolution in Ireland, with probably many of his confederates, are now imprisoned. Photo shows the Old Well, which is said to be dated from the time of the Romans in Britain. The White Tower itself was built by order of William the Conqueror. The torture chamber and the dungeon, of course, are not used as such by these days.—(Exclusive Courier Pictorial Service, in conjunction with the London Daily Mirror.)

More Law and Order in Dublin Yesterday Than Probably it Ever Saw

Police Still Unpopular, But Command From Soldiers Obeyed.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Dublin, Thursday May 4.—Via London May 5.—11.30 a.m.—Law and order were better maintained to-day in Dublin than probably at any period in the history of the Irish capital. Before the recent disturbances, the police were considered as an object for abuse by sections of the populace and even now, under martial law, their orders are obeyed with reluctance. A word from a soldier, however, commands instant respect, especially as it is supported by rifle and bayonet.
An army officer told the Associated Press he had been stationed in Dub-

lin for many months and that he always has been the subject of disrespect from the lower elements of the population. To-day, however, a passerby accidentally jostled him and at once apologized, much to his astonishment.
No argument is offered by the people when they are told they must not pass a certain way. They just obey.
The effect of martial law on the sobriety of the Dublin populace also is very marked. Saloons are allowed to open only between two and five o'clock in the afternoon, and in consequence drunkenness has become rare. It has not entirely disappeared. In the evening, at the approach of half past seven, when all civilians must be indoors, there is a general scamper to reach home, for no one is allowed to pass without a challenge. Then an explanation for their tardiness is demanded.