

THE COURIER

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Wednesday Jan. 9th, 1918.

THE SITUATION.

The Teutons continue with attacks of a local nature on the western front and these have been repulsed by the French and British alike.

Berlin asserts that the Russian delegates have again reached Brest-Litovsk for the reopening of peace negotiations. Meanwhile reports show crime and disorder to be rampant throughout the new Republic, and especially so in Ararat.

British forces in Arabia are successfully continuing operations against the Turks.

The announcement comes from Ottawa that there is likely to be a new census with regard to the available labor of the Dominion in connection with all branches of war effort and production. In a like regard President Wilson yesterday at Washington approved of a program for war labor administration. The purpose is to provide workers for war industries and machinery for safeguarding labor standards and maintaining industrial peace. It is stated in this respect that the United States employment service will direct the recruiting of 3,000,000 workers for war factories and shipbuilding plants.

President Wilson in his latest war message, of which a summary appeared in last night's Courier, is to all intents and purposes on the same platform as Lloyd George and he is especially emphatic with regard to the determination of the allies that not only the invaded territory of France must be restored, but also Alsace-Lorraine.

HARD CONDITIONS TO BE FACED

These are very solemn words to which Lord Rhonda gave utterance during the course of an interview with Harold Begbie. The British Food Controller did not mince matters and all the evidences go to show that he was not in any sense uttering alarmist language when he hinted at famine conditions for Great Britain and her Allies unless the very greatest care was introduced. John Bull and the rest will clearly have to tighten their belts, and there can be no doubt that they will do so with the grim determination to stick matters out until victory has been achieved.

In Canada we have been slow to feel the pinch, except in the matter of constantly soaring prices, while lack of fuel has also brought home very trenchantly the effects of one form of shortage. Multiply that, many times with regard to all forms of supplies and some idea can be gained of what other people are going through. The duty of all Canadians at this extremely serious period is very clear. It is that we must conserve and produce as much as possible in sober-minded realization of the circumstance that such a course is of the utmost importance on behalf of the battle-scarred Allies who are fighting, for our cause just as much as for their own. All luxuries of whatsoever kind should disappear and hard facts, which are bound to become even still harder, be faced with unflinching heroism and mutual determination. Only so can we begin to approximate our duty at this hour.

TAKING OFF PASSENGER TRAINS

Under Government control of railways in the United States they are cutting off passenger trains right and left and a similar move is taking place in connection with the railroad systems of the Dominion. The move is a most sensible one, for it not only helps in the saving of coal, but also facilitates the moving of freight.

Our ancestors used to be well content with one stage coach each way per day. Of course, these hustling times are not those, but that facilities for passenger travel have been made extravagantly numerous cannot be questioned. Take this city, for example. Hitherto there have been no fewer than ten trains out of here each day, whereby Toronto could be reached over the Grand Trunk and T. H. and B. railways, and the same sort of thing holds good with reference to other places. Nobody wants to see this, or any other community side-tracked, but there is reason in all things and passenger train prodigality is something which certainly might well be abated.

The Dominion Mattress Co. are making the ten roll feather mattress from your old leather bed, 164 Market St.

A SUGGESTION TO HELP FUEL SHORTAGE.

Brantford, in common with all other places on this continent, is in the grip of a fuel famine and likely to be more so. Under the circumstances The Courier thinks that it would be a good idea to thin out the too numerous shade trees on every street of this city.

There would be no vandalism about that, but simply a good, common sense move.

Some time ago when Mr. Dunington Grubb, landscape architect, prepared a report with regard to this city at the instance of the Parks Commission, he dwelt on the liberal supply of trees and in this regard said:

"There is no general control over the shade trees of Brantford, as a short walk on almost any residential street will show. Lack of control is everywhere manifest, both as to planting and maintenance. No uniformity has been accomplished either in spacing, size of trees, or varieties. On most streets the trees are far too close together."

Quite so, and now, under intelligent direction, that fault could be remedied, while at the same time meeting a great need on the part of citizens.

MARVELLOUS FIGURES.

The Monetary Times in a comprehensive review of Canadian affairs points out that war has brought prosperity to Canada because Mars is the dominating customer, ordering in record quantities everything we have to sell. Exhorting us to increase capacity to fill larger orders, he is requiring also that we help finance his purchases. Had Canada been able to borrow abroad in war time, as in former years, it would have sought substantial sums until that market was British money markets in 1914 to applications for capital, except for war purposes, turned our borrowing to New York. There we raised substantial sums until that market was closed in April last. We must depend now upon our own financial strength and resources to carry on the nation's affairs, our share of the war, and the financing of British purchases here, which are the pivot of our prosperity to-day.

War conditions have given a realization of what we can do. We know something of our investment power which hitherto we thought did not exist. We know more of the possibilities of factory and agricultural production. We know that the national muscles have successfully passed a severe test. We have much to learn, however, as to economy in production, general organization, marketing at home and abroad, and so on.

In international finance, the Dominion has cut a figure even though small. Previously its presence in that arena was with cap and prospects, in hand. Then it was borrowing abroad hundreds of millions annually. Running up an adverse trade balance, we regarded apprehensively a national debt of less than \$400,000,000. To-day, borrowings abroad have been reduced to a minimum. Our four war loans aggregating \$450,000,000 were subscribed to the extent of \$382,000,000. Credits of more than \$400,000,000 have been advanced for British purchases here. At Ottawa \$1,000,000,000 of bullion has been handled since the war commenced. There the Bank of England has a gold depository. There also is one of the largest refineries in the world. We have issued over \$100,000,000 of Dominion bonds to fund temporary indebtedness in England. These bonds were used as the basis of Imperial banking credits in the United States and Canada from which payments were made on this side of the Atlantic. Canadian securities have been used by the British Government as part of the collateral for their large loans. After the war, Canadian investors will take an increasing share of their own securities.

It is important that we should fully realize that the nation's industrial and agricultural activities and prosperity at present depend almost entirely on war orders. To the end of 1917, the value of such orders placed in Canada by the Canadian, British and Allied governments was not less than \$1,800,000,000. They include shells, flour, blankets, wheat, cheese, butter, meats, oats, canned salmon, fish, ships, all the thousand and one things required for war.

Since the outbreak of war, the Imperial Munitions Board has placed in Canada, on behalf of Great Britain, orders for \$225,000,000 of munitions. The orders placed last year alone were valued at \$263,000,000. Arrangements were made by the Dominion Government in the fall to advance \$25,000,000 monthly for munitions to the end of 1917. Thus, to date, we have received orders through the Imperial Munitions Board, valued at \$1,000,000,000 for shells, fixed ammunition, etc.

Our prosperous conditions cannot continue unless we save and invest every dollar possible in war loans. The loans may then be used to establish the credits which Britain needs in order to continue to make her large purchases in this country. Canada's prosperity and activities depend almost entirely upon the extent of our ability to save and invest in the war loans.

War orders are waiting for us in large volume if we can arrange to finance them. If not, the odds will have to go elsewhere, probably to our nearest neighbor, who is doing everything possible, not only to win the war, but also to supply Britain with all she needs, at the same time keeping American prosperity at its record height.

For almost three years, Great

Hot Water Bottles!

of guaranteed quality at the lowest prices

Guaranteed One Year

\$1.25

Guaranteed Two Years

\$1.75

116-118 Colborne



Britain has borne the heaviest part of the financial burden of the war for herself, for her allies, and for the Dominions. There is a substantial trade balance against her in the United States because of her large war purchases there. She must, at this time resort to borrowing (funds in the countries in which she is making her war purchases).

When the war first broke out, Great Britain agreed to advance Canada \$2,000,000 monthly for the financing of its share of the war. This continued for nearly a year when the Dominion was able to finance all its war expenditures in Canada. Britain arranged in the fall of 1916 to loan \$30,000,000 for war purposes, to be drawn upon as necessary. Since then, the Imperial Government has made advances to finance all its war expenditures in England and at the front. The Canadian Government has established credits from time to time for British war purchases here. Up to October 31st last we had advanced to Great Britain \$403,000,000 and the Imperial Government had advanced to us \$378,584,160. Of this we repaid \$107,612,029 in dollar bills, leaving net advances to us of \$270,972,130. The net amount in our favor, therefore, was \$132,027,869.



SERGEANT JAMES EMMETT.
A veteran of the 4th battalion, who is returning home from overseas.

STEAMERS SHORT OF FOOD.
Quebec, Jan. 8.—A shortage of food is reported by the Kiwite, one of four American steamers caught in the ice in the River St. Lawrence, while trying to make the east-bound trip on December 6. All the ships are reported to be in a precarious condition.

OLDER GIRLS MET.
On Sunday last the Council of the Older Girls' Conference met in the Y.W.C.A. club room in order to start the promotion work for their second annual conference, which is to be held very soon. About twenty churches were represented and the prospects look bright for a good time at this event. Well-known speakers as Mrs. Bryner of Chicago, Miss Ellis of Mount College, Toronto, and Miss Banting of Hamilton, a great treat is promised the girls.

GET RID OF HUMORS AND AVOID DISEASE

Humors in the blood cause internal derangements that affect the whole system, as well as pimples, boils and other eruptions. They affect all the organs and functions, membranes and tissues, and are directly responsible for the readiness with which some people contract disease.

For forty years Hood's Sarsaparilla has been more successful than any other medicine in expelling humors and removing their inward and outward effects. It is distinguished for its thoroughness in purifying the blood, which it enriches and dignifies. No other medicine acts like it, for no other medicine is like it. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Insist on having Hood's.

Agents for **OGILVIE, LOCHEAD & CO.** Agents for the Gossard Corsets

Every Item in this Ad. Spells ... ECONOMY Come and Share in the Savings!

True Economy is Here
WOMEN'S WARM WINTER COATS!
White Sheetings and Cottons

The Regular Prices of which are up to \$15
\$7.50

Imagine it, half price and the real cold weather has only commenced. These coats are made from Velour Plush, and fancy tweeds, in colors of navy, green, black and grey; with large collars, belts and fancy pockets; some full quilted lined.

Women's and Misses' Coats; regular \$16.00 coats; to **\$11.95** clear at

\$22 Women's and Misses Coats at \$14.75

Some of the smartest models are in this great clearance. Not a few of them are from late purchases, and all are exceptional in value beyond our descriptive powers. You must come to this sale for sure to find some coat that will be your coat when you have heard the price.



\$13.50 Children's Coats \$9.98
Children's Winter Coats made from heavy weight, pure wool, English Tweeds, and Velour plush and wool, plush; sizes 6 to 14 years. Many pretty styles to choose from; Regular \$13.50
Coats at **\$9.98**

All Kinds of Savings in the January Sale of FURS!

Mink Marmot Stoles, large size, nice full quality of fur regular price **\$12.00**
\$18; Sale price

Mink Marmot Muffs, large pillow styles, satin lined, shirred ends; reg. **\$9.75**
\$15.00; Sale price

Black Wolfe Set, large stole pillow muff with head and tail trimmed. **\$13.95**
The set



OGILVIE, LOCHEAD & CO.

SOLDIER SUING HURON PRINTER

Circular Was Issued Attacking Major R. S. Hays, 161st Batt.

By Courier Leased Wire
Toronto, Jan. 8.—Frustration over the failure of Major R. S. Hays to get to the front with the 161st Battalion has led to an action by him to recover \$15,000 damages from Frank Weiland, a printer, in the employ of The Huron Expositor.

Major Hays, 53 years old, was a barrister at Seaforth on the outbreak of war and on December 8th, 1915, joined up for overseas. He went to England with his bat-

talion and was honorably discharged in June, 1917. He then returned to Canada.

Some time later he wrote a "personal explanation," which appeared in The Huron Expositor, in which he stated that he tried to get to France, but owing to his age the authorities refused to allow him to go. They offered a post in England. This he refused as there were hundreds of officers in England already. He then returned to Canada.

Following the publication of this "personal explanation," some twenty-five or thirty copies of a printed sheet appeared renewing the attack on Major Hays. He forthwith brought action for damages for libel against the printer, charging him with conspiracy with persons unknown.

On examination for discovery the

A year ago, and more, before the recent extravagant advances of cottons, all these sheetings were purchased. That alone is one good reason for you buying now. However, it is now impossible to purchase more from England and present stocks, now held in this country, and priced higher than you can secure them here to-morrow.

At 40c a yd., real value; 8-4 width 50c
At 60c a yd., real value; 9-4 width; 75c
At 75c a yd., real value; 9-4 width; \$1.00

How About Pillow Cottons
Bleach English Pillow Cottons, heavy, good quality warp, in the circular make, 40, 42 and 44 in. wide; regular price 45c a yard; sale price **35c**

White Cottons
Bleached Cottons and Long Cloths, in the old time qualities, close woven, pure finish:
At 25c a yd., real value; 36 in. wide; yard ... 30c
At 22c yd., real value; 36 in. wide; yard ... 28c
At 20c yd., real value; 36 in. wide; yard ... 25c

Buy Your Towels Now
Imported White Cotton Bath Towels, good quality, 50c regular 65c a pair; January Sale price; per pair **50c**
Grey Towelling, 18 in., all linen; regular price **18c**
25c; Sale price; per yard

Tremendous Values in these LACES!

A specially good little lot of new laces in all useful widths of linen and cotton cluny, linen and cotton Torchon, shadow, imitation Maltese and Normandy Vals.

Laces Suitable for Trimming Whiteware
Val. Laces, 1-2 to 1 in., 2 yds. for 5c
Val. Laces and Cotton Torchon, 1-2 to 1 1/2 in. yd., 5 to 10c
Linen Torchon Laces, yard, 5c to 25c
Maltese Laces, in all widths from 1-2 in to 4 in; at 5c to, per yard **35c**
A fine assortment of Val. Fillet and Nottingham Laces, 3 to 6 in wide, for Camisoles, beading to match **40c**
at 18c, 25c, 30c and; per yard

Very Important Dress Goods News

Here Are a Few Lines of Real Savings
Wide Wale Suiting Serge, in excellent cloth for good hard wear; strictly all wool, 50 ins. wide, colors are navy, brown and green, and new blue; Sale price **\$1.75** a yard
Fine grade Satin Cloth, for a nice fine wearing Dress; colors Russian green, prune, navy, burgundy, nigger and black; very special at **\$2.75**
Good Heavy mixed Tweeds, for odd skirts, or for children's wear, in colors of grey or brown, 40 in. wide; special for this sale **95c**

EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

Quelch, Ont., Jan. 8.—Experimental Union opened its sessions at the Agricultural College with an attendance of experimenters from all Ontario. During the year just closed there were 4,239 experimenters in the province. Dr. Zavitz in his report predicted a serious seed short-

age in many lines, urging farmers to conserve all they could. In normal times dealers have a three year stock on hand, but now there is not a season's supply ahead. President Sirett of Brighton, speaking on farm labor, urged that before the labor market be further invaded for military purposes, a central commissioner should be appointed to say what industries are essential and which are not, and in this way bring the available labor power to bear directly on the necessary callings of the nation. Dr. Creelman reviewed at length labor needs and intimated that in some circles the advisability of importing Chinese labor under bond, was being considered. He was certain from reports of 1917, that the tractor plow was a fixture and a success.