

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1915

PROBS: Tuesday—Clearing, turning colder

ONE CENT

WIRELESS APPEAL SENT BY FORD TO EUROPE'S RULERS

He and His Party Have Come, He Says, to End the Strife—And Also to Join a Conference Which Shall Submit Peace Plans.

By Special Wire to the Courier. On Board the Steamship Oscar II, via wireless via Steamer Nordam, Dec. 12.—A resolution condemning President Wilson's preparedness policy, brought a protest from some of the prominent members of Henry Ford's peace party last night, when it was presented for adoption. The resolution was drawn up by the Rev. Jenkins L. Jones and the Rev. Charles F. Aked, and others, who asked that it be signed by all members of the party as their platform. More than a dozen members, including S. S. McClure, of New York, and Judge Benjamin B. Lindsay, refused to sign on the ground that the resolution was unpatriotic. Some of them threatened to leave the party after it reached Europe, if he proposed platform was put through. Its supporters said that the opponents of the resolution failed to understand the period of Mr. Ford's invitation.

warring countries have proved their loyalty. Enough blood has been shed, enough agony endured and enough destruction wrought. The time has come to stop the blood shed, to save the people from further slaughter and the civilization of the world from anarchy and ruin. Has not war been tried enough in sixteen months of fighting. It is not proven that war can solve the problem, but that it leads only to a loss and misery. "Must lives be crushed and wives and mothers bereaved before we recognize that Europe is bleeding to death, and that the grievous wound must be staunched?"

The following appeal to the rulers of Europe was sent out by wireless today, addressed individually to each reigning monarch: "Sir: We come in this time of trouble, not to add to your burdens, but to help lift them, not to consider which nations are most to blame for the disaster that has befallen Europe, but to end the strife, not to intrude ourselves upon your national life and national ideals, but rather with an earnest desire to understand them and a heartfelt wish to aid in realizing them.

"The rising desire of the people in neutral nations to convert a barren neutrality into active good will has prompted the citizens of the United States of America to sail for Europe on the Steamship Oscar II, with the serious purpose of joining with citizens of the European neutral nations in an organized effort to help restore peace upon an honorable and just basis, to facilitate direct negotiations between you and the other warring nations.

"The love of country for which thousands of lives have been sacrificed, is the same in your nation, like the people of all the other belligerent countries is fighting for its national existence and its best natural traditions, and so there can be no irreconcilable differences. Such common ideals surely must afford a basis upon which to establish a magnanimous and honorable peace. The men and women of your country and of all the

"We neutrals are about to join in a conference which shall without delay frame and submit simultaneously to you and all the other belligerent nations proposals as a basis for discussion leading to final settlement. Therefore we do earnestly entreat you and the rulers of all the other warring nations to declare an immediate truce. Let the armies stand still where they are. Then let the negotiations proceed so that the soldiers may be delivered from another bitter winter in the trenches and sent back to their labors and their firesides. As there is no other way to end the war except by mediation and discussion why risk one more precious human life? For the sake of humanity," Henry Ford."

Brantford's Bright Pupils

Have Been Photographed

VICTORIA SCHOOL—DIVISION SIX



TOP ROW—from left to right—Leslie Ryerson, Violet Avery, Ida Gazer, Dora Waterson, Helen Flette, Nellie Moorley, Marie Hanssen, Margaret Fraser, Jean Grove, Lois Brock, Marguerite Moffat, Annie Trevelthick, Elizabeth Butler. SECOND ROW—from left to right—Harold Avery, Louis Hagey, Arthur Woolams, Ole Strenkovsky, Olive West, Evelyn Montgomery, Mary Carter, Blanche McDowell, Eric Minshall, Rossald Hedrick, Grace Bolt, Hilary Wallis, Frank Gould, Charles Austin, Joseph Doughty, George Dempster. BOTTOM ROW—from left to right—Osmund Neff, Herbert Taylor, Alfrid Clark, Claude Armstrong, Wilcott Reeves, Robert Walker, Barton Montgomery, Russel Willits, Mulvin Cuthbert, Carson McCormick, Clark Beney, Charles McInnes, Ralph Meggitt, Jack Anderson.

"THE NEXT MOVE IS FOR VIENNA" SAYS N. Y. SUN

Approves Very Much of Secretary Lansing's Note to Austria—New York Times States Note is in Form of an Ultimatum.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, Dec. 13.—Following are the editorial comments of this morning on the American note to Austria-Hungary demanding reparation for the American lives lost in the destruction of the Ancona. The New York Sun:—There is not a superfluous word in Secretary Lansing's note to Vienna, nor is there discussion or even mention of any consideration apart from the righteously demanded of this government. That demand is firmly based on the laws and the equities and the common humanities of civilization. The principles which the ally of Austria-Hungary has already squarely recognized require no new re-statement. Nor is there a word indicating the least doubt on the part of the United States of prompt acquiescence also by the friendly nation, which has been made responsible for the Ancona outrage through the wanton act of an individual in its naval service. The next step is Austria-Hungary's. The next move is for Vienna. So clearly is the alternative presented by Secretary Lansing that any speculative discussion of ulterior aspects is unnecessary. More than that, such unofficial discussion in the future tense, and subjunctive mood would be at this time, as fruitless as results as petitions in its reflex effect upon the situation in the quarter where the answer is to be made. The Times says:—The note is not

lacking in courtesy, but it has the form of an ultimatum. Ambassador Penning is instructed to deliver the demand "firmly" and in its spirit or substance. "Bluntness is avoided by the phrase, 'The United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand,' but it is none the less a demand. The Washington Government expects Austria-Hungary will accede to its demand promptly. A delay of more than a week would disappoint that expectation. After ten days or two weeks we should be justified in inquiring if any sufficient reason prevented the Vienna government from delivering its intentions. With every day after that the conviction would grow that compliance with our demand was to be refused. Refusal would of necessity terminate our relations with the Austro-Hungarian government. You cannot maintain friendly relations with those who by lawless and wanton crimes put themselves outside the pale. Our Government assumes that Austria has not put herself in that position, that she will not sanction nor defend the barbarous act, that the commander of the submarine acted in defiance of his instructions. The friendly relations, therefore, depends wholly upon Austria. We hold wide open the door of opportunity, almost of invitation, when we refuse to credit her with an intention to destroy 'the lives of helpless men, women and children.'

GREECE STILL ATTEMPTING TO BE NEUTRAL

Is Leaving Only Small Body of Troops for Police Purposes.

BULGARS LOST HEAVILY IN ASSAULT Faced Murderous Hail at the Run for 500 Yards, Then Bolted.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Dec. 13.—The difficult effort of Greece to maintain neutrality in the face of the allied retreat on Saloniki, and the pursuit of Bulgarians and Germans continues to be the chief matter of interest at the Entente capitals. The latest decision of Greece, according to Athens' despatches, is to withdraw all considerable bodies of her troops impartially from danger of contact with Entente troops in Saloniki, and the German allies on the northern front, leaving only small groups of soldiers for police purposes. Whatever the future holds for Greece, her effort to clear her position towards the belligerents seemingly disposes of any idea that the allied forces or Greek territory are to occupy a privileged position with anything in the nature of open Greek support. The Greek army at Saloniki is to be reduced immediately in numbers to assure liberty of action to the Entente troops there. At the same time Greek soldiers along the railway will be withdrawn to avoid complications whenever Germans, Austrians or Bulgarians enter Greek territory.

WINTER IN DARDANELLES IS SEVERE

Climate Very Hard on Australians and Turks Alike.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Dec. 13.—Winter in the Dardanelles is proving to be a severe test for the Australians and Turks alike. Reuter's correspondent at this front reports that the first blizzard of early December found the Turks entirely unprepared. It was necessary for them to evacuate several positions as the trenches were flooded. The bodies of several Turkish soldiers, as well as a number of dead mules, were washed down into the allied trenches. Prisoners taken by the Australians were poorly clad, and the correspondent says, reported the Turkish troops on half rations pending an improvement in their communications. The colonial troops, including the Maoris from New Zealand, withstood the cold, although many of them had never seen snow before. The British authorities believe that owing to their hardy physique and excellent equipment the colonials will get through the winter in satisfactory condition. Turkish activities recently have been comparatively unimportant. Such attacks as have been made have not been pushed. Severe weather is expected during January and February.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, Dec. 13.—The announcement from the war office this afternoon is as follows: "In the Champagne to the south of the Meuse, the Germans exploded a mine before one of our trenches. We occupied it at once. There is no important development on the rest of the front." Casualty Lists Lower. London, Nov. 30.—(Correspondence)—Officers' casualty lists for three weeks ended yesterday are very much smaller than for some weeks past, and indicate the comparative lull in operations in the Dardanelles and on the western front. The losses would have been still smaller had not there been included some casualties in operations in Persia and elsewhere.

BIG RECRUITING RALLY HELD LAST NIGHT IN THE BRANT THEATRE

Lieut.-Col Sutherland Told Vividly of His Life as a Soldier in Trenches—Judge Hardy Made Eloquent Appeal For Men.

Another excellent recruiting meeting was held last evening in the Brant Theatre. His Honor Judge Hardy gave one of his usual stirring addresses and Colonel Sutherland, of Woodstock, the principal speaker of the evening gave a clear and inspiring picture of every phase of the intensely interesting life at the front. His address would stir the blood of any loyal Canadian with the desire to be over there. The Colonel has been there himself and certainly knows what he is talking about. He was wounded and was invalided home. Now he is busy recruiting an Oxford county battalion. The musical programme of the evening was splendid, the Brant Orchestra offered their services for the evening and played, among many other selections, "Patriotic Memories." Miss Hilda Hurley sang a splendid new piece, "Our Brant Battalion," and did it so well that the audience wanted to enjoy more of her singing. Dr. Hart and Mr. Liddell rendered splendid songs. Both pleased the audience.

REV. DEAN BRADY. The dean very capably acted as chairman of the evening, and made a brief, but splendid introductory speech. It is every Canadian's duty to fight for the British flag, and die for it if necessary. Britain intends to fight until victory perches on her banner, and it is our duty to aid her. The present day Hun cannot be compared with the Hun of olden days for he has no respect for anything. He even destroyed churches and cathedrals. The speaker's father took part in the fighting for his country in Quebec, then called Lower Canada, near Chateaugay. Although he himself hated militarism, he offered his services at the time of the South African war and would do so now if his disease could spare him. The country as a whole should be cheerful for victory is eventually ours. Great Britain wants no peace until the enemy is driven back far into its own territory and her begs for peace on bended knees. But more recruits are needed as the enemy is not defeated yet. The chairman then called on JUDGE HARDY. No Canadian can forget about this dreadful war for they are continually reading about it, thinking about it and dreaming about it. This is because the issues are so gigantic and far-reaching. No parallel in the history

Every mother should give her son permission to do his duty. It is largely the women who are keeping the able-bodied men home; and it should not be so. Mothers, wives, sweethearts, it is their duty to send their loved ones. No one is happier or freer in mind than the boys in khaki. They have made their decision and they do not toss and turn in bed every night with the nightmare of enlistment hovering

ADVANTAGES OF HOLDING GREEK COAST

If Allies Abandon Saloniki, Roumania Will Join Teutons. CANNOT ABANDON SERBIAN PEOPLE Huns Holding Greece is Menace to Sea Power.

London, Dec. 12.—(In Montreal Gazette)—The Chronicle gives prominence to an article "from a correspondent" discussing the question "Why the Allies will not abandon Saloniki?" "To realize why the allies have decided to hold Saloniki, it is only necessary to think out the consequences of evacuation. Those consequences would be disastrous—morally, strategically and politically. In the first place it would admit openly a serious check. The result would be exhilarating in Germany and corresponding depression of feeling in the allied countries; secondly, the complete abandonment of the Balkans, for 'that is what it would mean, might decide Roumania against us. The throwing of a state that really at heart is friendly towards us, into the ranks of our enemies, would be the most considerable disaster that could befall us. Thirdly, it would mean the abandonment of Serbia to her fate. Apart from the dishonor of such a course, it would have the very real drawback of leaving her in possession of the enemy as a game or hostage of which important political use might be made hereafter. Fourthly, our withdrawal from the Balkan theatre would be in fact a guarantee of safety of a vital portion of the Greek flank. The enemy's communications now stretch in a long line from the Danube to the Persian Gulf. Roughly parallel to that line of communication and at a relatively short distance from it the whole way along, runs the sea which constitutes the allies' communication. But it is in our power to deliver a lightning stroke at the long enemy flank at any point which we choose in the Balkans or elsewhere. Finally to leave Saloniki would certainly mean handing it over to the enemy for a submarine base. It would not be gross exaggeration to say that the Germans at Saloniki might threaten the whole of our sea communications east of Malta."

FALLING BACK TO FRONTIER

British Forces Retiring in Accordance With Sarraill's Plan.

Bulgarians Advancing Very Slowly in Wake of the Allies.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, Dec. 13.—"The battle between the Bulgarians and British troops north of Doiran (Serbia) was exceedingly violent," says the Athens' correspondent of the Havis Agency in a despatch dated Sunday. The message continues: "Two columns of Bulgarians with light artillery succeeded in shelling the British line which retired to the second line where by a counter-attack supported by powerful artillery, they repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses. 'The British are drawing back toward the Greek frontier in accordance with General Sarraill's plan.' 'The station master at Doiran reports that shells fell today (Sunday) in the vicinity of the station.' FOLLOWING SLOWLY London, Dec. 13.—The Saloniki correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, in a despatch dated Sunday, relative to the fighting in southeastern Serbia says: "The evacuation of Doiran and Guevgeliv was completed to-day and the Bulgarians are reported to be within five miles of the Greek frontier, following very slowly in the wake of the allies." "The Saloniki correspondent of The Times sends the following: 'Two of the most formidable assaults yet delivered by Bulgarians were made Saturday against the British front north of Lake Doiran and were repulsed. The enemy's losses were terrible, his massed battalions being mowed down by our machine guns as with a scythe.'"

MAY BE TROUBLE

By Special Wire to the Courier. SALONIKI, Greece, Dec. 13, via London.—The newspaper L'Opinion asserts that Bulgarian troops are preparing to cross the Greek frontier, and that Greek troops are moving toward the threatened point, apparently with the object of disrupting a Bulgarian invasion.

A Grand Clearance

Winnipeg, Dec. 13.—Between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday no less than thirty big freighters were loaded and cleared at the head of the lakes, affording a wonderful spectacle. These boats carried away seven million bushels of all kinds of grain.

Has Passed Away

London, Dec. 13.—David Boyle Glasgow, seventh Earl of Glasgow, died to-day at his home in Fairlie, Scotland. He was 82 years old. He served in the Crimean and China wars.

ANOTHER LOCAL MAN WOUNDED

Pte. Thomas Moss, 4th C.M.R., in To-day's List.

In the casualty list of the 4th C.M.R., appears the name of Pte. Thomas Moss. He came to Brantford from Sligo, Ireland, a few months before war was declared. He joined the 4th Dragoons, under Lieut. Leonard Bishop, which left Brantford a year ago. He was 18 years old and a friend of Mr. J. Kenny, 4 McMurray St.

Over 500 Ships Sunk

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Dec. 12.—German and Austro-Hungarian submarines to date have sunk 508 ships, according to a news despatch from Berlin. The total tonnage of the vessels sunk is given as 917,819.

Former Statesman Dead

London, Dec. 12.—The Marquess of Aberavenny died yesterday at Eridge Castle. He was a former lord lieutenant of Sussex, and a close personal friend of the late Lord Beaconsfield. He took a leading part in politics in the '70s. He was born in 1826.

Former Senator Dead

Washington, Dec. 13.—Francis Marion Cockrell, former United States senator from Missouri, died here to-day.

RECRUITING RALLIES For the Brant Battalion Will be Held Throughout the County as Follows: AT HARLEY Monday, Dec. 13 AT OAKLAND Tuesday, Dec. 14 AT KEGS LANE SCHOOL HOUSE Friday, Dec. 17 Meetings will be held each evening at 8 o'clock. Women are specially invited to attend these meetings.

THEATRE: Performance schedule for Mon. Tues., Wed. featuring Billie Chaplin and others. Eagle Place Bakery: Cakes, confections, bread. Almas, Prop.: Real estate services. Jewellery: Various items. Cartwright: Watches, timepieces. Tea Pot Inn: Refreshments. Crown Cafe: Meals, cigars. Taxi-Cabs: Service available. Beckett: Real estate and insurance. Real Estate Sale: Pictures from Ganong's collection.