GOODS
in Brantford
r Neighbors
to Build Up
the Follow-

OKE
Havana Cigars
25 cents
Bouquet Cigar
straight
ctured by
CO., Limited
ORD, ONT.

R CAN SUPPLY
WITH
Portland Cement
ctured by
Cement Company
mited
- Brantford

Corn Syrup
and—
repared Corn
STARCH CO

AND"
OM OUR
tain
ORS
ORS
CE
DISHES and
Smile....10c
Dream.....10c
.....10c
.....10c
ier.....10c
.....10c
.....10c
.....15c
ICE CREAM
NE
rket Street

ves
both in heaters
good value, as
If ordered and
LTY

ely
Post Office

K!
While
on
cles
.00
.00
are
ELL
Phone 148

LAST EDITION

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

LAST EDITION

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR | BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1915 | PROBS: Tuesday:—Showers or snow flurries. | ONE CENT

ROUMANIA ON THE FENCE IS LATEST WORD

Its Intervention Depends on the "Strategical Situation" in the Balkans.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Milan, Italy, Nov. 7.—Via Paris, Nov. 8.—There is no longer any probability of a ministerial crisis in Roumania, says the Bucharest correspondent of The Corriere Della Sera. Even the interventionist opposition, he asserts, agrees with the government that military action must depend on the strategical situation in Balkans.

majority of the people of the na- seem to believe that inasmuch as mania now is virtually surround- by fighting forces, her entry into the war would mean the useless sacrifice of a reserve of men upon which the Entente might count when the sea route, the only sure road for military supplies, again is opened.

One of the chiefs of the interventionists is credited with having said that everything indicates, Roumania's military aid will decide the Balkan war and that this help will be offered at the most propitious moment.

Paris, Nov. 8—Premier Bratiano of Roumania, desirous of obtaining the views of members of parliament on the international situation before the opening of the coming session is holding individual conferences with them, says a Havas despatch from Bucharest. All the members seen thus far by the prime minister, it is reported, have agreed with him that the government is following the wisest course in maintaining neutrality, for the present at least.

Hun Cruiser is Torpedoed

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berlin, Nov. 8, via London— The small German cruiser Undine, has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Swedish coast, it was officially announced.

The Undine was a protected cruiser of 2,672 tons displacement, 328 feet long and 15.8 feet deep. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1-inch guns and two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

"The small cruiser Undine," says the official announcement, "was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of November 7, while patrolling the south Swedish coast. Nearly the entire crew was saved."

THREE TO CONDUCT WAR

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, Nov. 8.—A news agency despatch from London published here to-day, says:

England has adopted a new policy for conducting the war, according to the Evening News, and a council of three will hereafter have complete control of operations. They are:

"Premier Asquith, acting temporarily as Minister of War.

"First Lord of Admiralty Balfour.

"Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George."

Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey, it is stated, will sit with this triumvirate whenever British foreign policies are involved.

Paterson, N.J. wants a law providing for all applicants for marriage permits to show good health.

WITH CROWDS, CHEERS, WHISTLES AND BELLS, CITY WELCOMED THE EIGHTY-FOURTH BATTALION TO-DAY

Came Up This Morning by G. T. R. Special, and Detrained at Alford Junction, Marching Via Cainsville and Colborne Street to Market Square Where Mayor and Aldermen Gave Reception—Immense Crowds Lined the Route of March From Cainsville In.

Brantford city turned out to-day and gave to the 84th Battalion a magnificent reception. The crowds all along the route of march was tremendous in size, practically the whole place stopping work for the time being to see the men come in.

Crowds were also in from the county.

It was not until 9 o'clock this morning that word was received here as to the exact time of arrival. The word was then sent on that the battalion was coming up via G. T. R., detraining at Alford Junction, and then marching to Cainsville and up the centre of the city by way of Colborne street.

No sooner had this news been posted by bulletin service, than from all over the city people began to gather along the route of march. The schools were dismissed, and the children added their numbers to the already large crowd. All the way from Cainsville to the market square, the sides of the road were black with people. Flags and banners were out in abundance, and everywhere signs of the patriotic fervor which has been manifested in so many ways by this city were again shown.

The men came up by G. T. R., detraining at Alford Junction. The rest in Hamilton, coupled with ideal weather, made them look wonderfully fit. They swung along in fine shape to Cainsville. They were in full marching order, and all happy as kings.

Meanwhile the Mayor, aldermen, W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., J. H. Fisher, M.P., W. S. Brewster and J. H. Ham, M.P.P., in motor cars ran out as far as Cainsville to meet the soldiers. They met Col. Stewart, to whom they gave a hearty welcome, while the word ran down the line and cheer after cheer rose from the ranks. This reception over, the motor cars arranged themselves at the head of the line and all came into the city together.

It was a wonderful sight for the soldiers to see the dense crowds watching their arrival, and it was no less wonderful for the people to see the soldiers. Brantford has sent away hundreds of her sons, and the sight of khaki clad men about the streets is no strange view. But the men coming in were different. They were fresh from months of camp life, they were fully armed, and they were in heavy marching equipment. For the first time in this war, this city caught a sight of soldiers practically armed and equipped as they are when they enter the trenches.

Another reason existed for making the entrance a memorable one. Nearly all the soldiers who have left Brantford during the last few weeks, belong to the 84th. People gathered along the curb side, watched with extraordinary interest to catch sight of brother or father or son or friend. On the soldier's side was the interest no less keen, and the sound of happy greetings arose, all the way to the market square.

The procession was headed by all the local overseas force, with the Dufferin Rifles Band. Following them came the 84th. The whole route of march was decorated with flags while the men themselves had little flags on their hats, in their belts and on their guns.

The crowd, particularly from the G. T. R. tracks to George street, was immense. Thousands upon thousands of people gathered in this small space and as the 84th came past them, broke into repeated cheering. The route was up George street and along Dalhousie to Market and thence into the square.

Just as the men reached Dalhousie street, as if at a pre-arranged signal, the fire bell rang, factory whistles blew, bells clanged out their welcome, and from the crowd came renewed and enthusiastic buzzas. The effect was magnificent. It was as if the whole city had become one swelling roar of sound to show its approval of the visitors.

The men were lined up on the Market Square and then a few words of welcome were uttered by Mayor Spence. The Mayor stated that as Mayor of Brantford, he bade welcome to the officers and soldiers; their record had been good and he was sure the city would never regret the coming of the men, or the men themselves would never be sorry they had come. "The city is at your disposal," he said.

Mr. W. F Cockshutt, MP., made a brief speech of welcome also "Your coming will be an inspiration to the formation of the Brant battalion. Young men on the side lines, fall in line and join your brothers of the 84th." Mr. Cockshutt's address was received with great cheering.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, M.P., also gave a short address of welcome. He said he would give them greeting for the part of Brant County not mentioned by Mr. Spence, and Mr. Cockshutt. "Come up to Paris and we'll show you the best time, the prettiest town and the prettiest girls you ever saw," concluded Mr. Fisher, amid tremendous cheering.

Col. Stewart called upon the men to give three cheers for the city, which was done with vigor. They then marched to the armories and put aside their equipment and then returned by companies to the dining hall for dinner.

The officers were entertained at dinner by the city.

The motor cars preceding the parade, carried among others, Mayor Spence, Col. Leonard, Aldermen Cuff, Bragg, Pitcher and Dowling, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Lieut. Ashton Cockshutt, Mr. Brewster, Mr J. H. Fisher, M.P.

HUNS REGRET WHITLOCK'S DEPARTURE

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Washington, Nov. 8—Secretary of State Lansing anounced to-day that the German military authorities in Belgium had expressed to American Minister Brand Whitlock their regrets that published reports should have made it appear he was leaving Belgium as a result of objections from the German Government.

Mr. Whitlock was assured that the German authorities regretted his departure.

Secretary Lansing added that no official communication of any sort had passed between the Berlin and Washington Governments, respecting Mr. Whitlock's status. Mr. Whitlock will sail from Amsterdam on Wednesday of this week for a vacation due to ill-health.

Ships Sunk in Mediterranean

London, Nov. 8, 4.20 p.m. — The British armed merchantman Tara, was atacked and sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines, on Friday last, according to an announcement made this afternoon by the official press bureau. The text of the announcement follows:

"On the 5th instant His Majesty's armed boarding steamer Tara, Capt. Rupert Gwatkin Williams, was attacked by two enemy submarines in the eastern Mediterranean and sunk. Thirty-four of the crew are reported missing."

NINE HUNDRED IRISHMEN REFUSED SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL DOCKYARD

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Nov. 8—Referring to the refusal of the Cunard Company to permit 900 Irishmen of military age to sail from Liverpool on Saturday, The Manchester Guardian says:

"For a country whose population has been halved by misgovernment while England's has doubled, the response of Ireland to the call to the colors has been creditable. Many men who on Saturday were taunted at Liverpool must have had relatives at the front.

"Of 600,000 men of military age said to be left in Ireland, fully two thirds are engaged in agriculture from which enlistment has been discontinued; and when allowance is made for munitions workers and the unfit, the recruitable margin is not great."

The Guardian says that "for a sadly long time" the Irish have had to seek a livelihood in America, and ads that it cannot be expected that in this time of depression the movement will be stopped fully.

SNOW IN WINNIPEG.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Winnipeg, Nov. 8.—Snow fell last night in Winnipeg and most of Manitoba and the ground here is covered two inches deep this morning with snow falling. The storm in this city tied up public utilities. Street car service was disturbed during the busy hours, the water works and the electric service are cut off and many telephones are out of business. Telegraph wires west of Winnipeg are not working. There was snow also in parts of Saskatchewan.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR OPENS CONVENTION

Samuel Gompers Called Meeting to Order This Morning at San Francisco—Delegates Present From Canada and England.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—Hundreds of delegates representing more than 2,000,000 organized laboring men of the United States were here to-day at the opening session of the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to continue for two weeks. Samuel Gompers, president of the organization, opened the convention. In addition to the regular delegates fraternal delegates from Canada, Great Britain and possibly Japan expect to paticipate in the deliberations of the convention.

The opening session to-day was held in the California building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where official recognition of the organization was accorded by exposition officials.

The business to be transacted to-day was limited, including only the report of the committee on credentials, the appointment of various committees and the submission in printed form of the reports of the officers and members of the executive council.

The day's program included addresses of welcome by Governor Johnson of California and Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco.

Presentation of the annual report of the executive council featured the opening day of the 35th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened here to-day for a two weeks session. President Samuel Gompers presented the report which pronounced the year past the most momentous in the history of organized labor and one of extraordinary stress for the labor movement, testing as it had its very existence.

Describing the effects of the war upon organized labor and American customs and institutions, the report deals at length with attempts by interests of belligerent European nations to interfere with the peaceful pursuit of American industries. High tribute was paid the workingmen of the nation through whose patriotism, the report says, these plans have perished and the movements so far have been futile.

"The efforts to use the workingmen of our country have been of two kinds," the report says, "one to get through them the endorsement of the foreign policy to place an embargo upon so-called munitions of war, the other has been to stir up industrial conflicts and disputes and thus interfere with the actual process of production so that products to be sent abroad may be stopped. Foreign agencies have been trying to corruptly reach some of the organizations of the workers but they have not succeeded"

The holding of a wold's labor congress at the same time and place that peace delegates meet when the war is ended, is recommended in the report as "necessary in order to infuse the spirit of humanity and democracy into this political conference."

Attention is also called in the report to the work of the United States commission on industrial relations. Chairman Walsh and the Labor representatives Messrs. O'Connell, Lennon and Garretson, are praised for their "judgment and determination which brought to light many wrongs and injustices that might otherwise have been concealed or overlooked." The commission's report is strongly endorsed by the executive council, which recommends that the convention urge the next congress to make the report and hearings of the commission public documents.

Statistical reports were read showing the average membership for the American Federation of Labor for the year was 1,946,347, a decrease of 74,324, the first decrease in total membership since 1908. While the average membership for the year shows a decrease of 74,324, the September membership is 1,994,111, a decrease of only 26,560. A steady growth in membership is predicted to follow the readjustment of conditions affected by the European war. Expenditures for the year 1915 were $303,985.95 and receipts $271,625.53 as compared with $265,737.21 and $263,166.97 in 1914.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, Nov. 8, 2.50 p.m. — The Montenegrin consul generol issued the following official statement received to-day—

"Fighting around Grahovo in western Montenegro near the Herzegovinian border) continued furiously throughout the day and night of Saturday. The Montenegrins repulsed the enemy with great losses and dispersed assembling troops.

"A violent artillery engagement is proceeding over the rest of the front."

Shuffle in Grand Duchy

New President for Luxemburg—Succeeds Late Premier Eyschen, a Great Philanthropist.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 8.—A telegram from Luxemburg says Dr Leutsch, a lawyer who was appointed minister of state on Saturday by Grand Duchess Marie, has assumed the presidency of the new Luxemburg Government. A session of the chamber has been called for Tuesday.

A Geneva despatch on Saturday said that Grand Duchess Marie had accepted the resignation of the Luxemburg cabinet. Dr. Lutsch will succeed as minister of state the late Premier Eyschen, who was credited for years with being the real ruler of the Grand Duchy, and who bequeathed his entire fortune to the state to promote education.

The children in publis schools of Laurel, Miss., observed a "Public Health Day."

Major Moraht Names the Allied "Surprises"

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—(By Sayville wireless)—The statement of Premier Asquith in his recent speech in the House of Commons, that the war had brought surprises to all, elicited today the following comment from Major Moraht, the military critic:

"The 'surprises' were the German advance in Russia, the failure of the Franco-British attack against the German west front, the great and swift successes of the Austrians, Hungarians, Germans, and Bulgarians in the Balkans and the insufficiency and lack of system of the allies' action in Serbia, which was carried out as though it were a reconnoitering movement in the colonies, instead of a serious military operation."

NEW YORK COMMENTS ON LATEST NOTE

Reflects Exactly American Sentiment and Describes American Purpose.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, Nov. 8—The New York morning papers comment editorially on the American note to Great Britain as follows:

The Sun—The note in the moderateness of its tone, its logical progress and its marshalling of evidence and precedents, reflects exactly American sentiment and describes accurately American purpose. We stand upon the law and demand that Great Britain shall obey that law; and in this the administration only expresses the will of the American people.

The World—On such a showing of outrage as is here made, the terms of the American protest which are lawyer-like throughout, must be regarded as exceedingly temperate, To gain a military advantage more or less important. Great Britain has become a grievous offender against law, against its own cherished principles, against several of the small nations of Europe which it has assumed to champion and against the best and most powerful that it has among the neutrals of the earth. It has not killed Americans; it has killed American rights. It has done more than seize American property. It has seized the opportunity thus wantonly gained to extend its own trade. * * * If even a gleam of sense can penetrate Downing street, the British Government must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods its own accountants will have something to do presently."

The Herald—Not by a policy of expediency, Mr Lansing urges, but by the established rules of international conduct should the relations between the two governments be governed. Upon international law as this existed before the outbreak of the present world conflict the government of the United States rests its case. In behalf of what it holds to be the right of neutral commerce it will bring to bear the full strength of its diplomacy. For fullest reparation for the damage done to American commerce it will insist with its full strength.

The New Yorker Staats Zeitung—A very clear, able argument, free from all sentimentality, business-like, convincing. But it does not contain the slightest hint as to what our government intends to do should Great Britain say in answer—"We are of a different opinion," and then proceed without further ado to continue the practices, called illegal and unwarranted "to which the United States can no longer submit." We shall have to exercise patience and wait to see whether England will condescend to "instruct its officers" to cease the lawless methods heretofore practiced. Probably we shall be able to submit a bill for damages after war, and that seems to be the only purpose of these diplomatic writing exercises."

Steamer Sunk.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Nov. 8.—The Steamship Woolwich of London, 2,936 tons gross has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Zimmerman estate trustees at Cincinnati say none of the father-in-law's fortune will go to pay the Duke of Manchester's debts.

By Fall of Nish

Bulgarian Forces and Austro-Germans Are Now Solidly United.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Nov. 8.—The fall of Nish has united solidly the main Bulgarian forces and the Austro-German armies advancing from the north. Hitherto their communications consisted merely of tentative reaching out of advance guards.

The Bulgarians and their allies now hold considerably more than half of Serbia and command the Nish railway, which has been one of the chief objectives of their campaign. From Nish the Bulgarian line now runs north in a slight curve, encircling the Morava river to Krivirir, where it joins the main Austro-German forces. From that point the invaders line turns at a right angle and runs due west across the broadest part of Serbia.

The rough semi-circle made by this line is still contracting, and as it does so, according to German reports, is taking a heavy toll of Serbian prisoners.

In southern Serbia the fortunes of war are less auspicious for the invaders. There the Bulgarians apparently have received a severe check from the Serbians, assisted by French and British troops.

No official confirmation has been received however, of a decisive defeat of the Bulgarians, who are attempting to advance into Macedonia through Babuna Pass. South of Strumitza, the French are fighting on Bulgarian soil.

The crisis occasioned by the resignation of the Greek cabinet has been met temporarily, and if the chamber of deputies accepts the new Skouloudis ministry the present status may be continued indefinitely with no change in the announced policy of Greece now reiterated, of benevolent neutrality.

On the eastern front severe but indecisive fighting continues before Riga and Dvinsk. The offensive movementt of he Russians in Galicia, along the Stripa has been halted for the present, and the long battle in that region has ended. There are no new developments of importance on the other fronts.

A shipment of 41,250 lbs. of beans was condemned at Chicago for "anthracknos," a disease.

MUST CONSIDER QUESTIONS ON PRACTICAL BASIS OF WAR

Attitude of London Press on American Note is That Great Britain is Engaged in a Life and Death Struggle and Winning is the Thing.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Nov. 8—The attitude taken by the London morning newspapers in commenting on the American note to Great Britain is generally that although the points raised in the note are all open to argument Great Britain's position is that she is engaged in a life and death struggle, and, therefore has to consider all questions on the practical basis of winning the war; that such a world war is bound to carry some inconvenience to neutrals, but that as far as is possible and consistent with doing everything in her power to win the war, she is careful to do as little as possible to injure the interests of neutrals.

It is also contended that neutrals, having failed to act when the Germans contravened in the law by sinking neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers it was necessary for Great Britain to take some action:

The Daily Mail says:

"Our people are so engrossed with the war that it is doubtful whether they have yet clearly realized the intricacy and delicacy of the problem which has arisen in this connection between Great Britain and the United States.

"These problems are attracting a great deal of attention, and we gather, causing some feeling in the United States, Very much more is likely to be heard from them during the next few weeks."

After quoting the American arguments, The Daily Mail says:

"Our cause—it is a very strong one—is that the orders-in-council were in reply to Germany's repudiation of all international law. The power which wickedly torpedoed neutral ships and ships with neutral passengers, and which sowed the sea with mines showed complete indifference for those neutral rights of which the United States declares itself the unhesitating champion. We waited for the neutrals to act, and as they did not act we acted ourselves in the interests of humanity. The doctrines that we applied are in essence, those laid down by the United States courts in the civil war. They are applied to the new condition of modern warfare, but their adaptation does not simply contravention of principles. If in the civil war the United States ships generally searched vessels at sea, there then were no torpedoes, no submarines, and no mines spread broadcast on the open water."

Contending that Great Britain observed the blockade in the civil war, of which Professor Soley said: "The principle is not a new one though a novel application has been made of it to meet a novel combination of circumstances," and John Thos. Scarfe, the confederate historian said: "There was no effective blockade of any confederate part and yet England respected the bockade which produced such distress at home, rather than aid to the confederacy, whose corner stone was slavery." The Daily Mail concludes:

"The Americans are a just people. We should ask them to think over these words and at the same time to consider whether our submarine blockade recently instituted in the Baltic does not already meet most of the difficulties raised by President Wilson."

The Daily News remarks on the fact that the note is couched in vigorous uncompromising language, paralleled in the American notes to Germany, but hitherto foreign, to the communications passed between Washington and London and admits that no mistake could be graver than to underestimate the seriousness of the contentions advanced by the United States.

On point of detail, The Daily News recognizes the complaint that American ships seized are charged port dues and other exactions is reasonable, and says this should be rectified. The newspaper expresses the belief that Washington will recognize that the recent activity of British submarines in the Baltic materially modifies the contention that the blockade is ineffective. On the broad question, The Daily News considers that though it may be impossible to supercede prize courts by an international court of the first instance, there is nothing to prevent the settlement of the difficulties by the instituion of a panel of jurists of certain of the allied and neutral countries.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial, thinks that the argumentative value of most of the points made in the note is not high. With regard to the three hundred ships detained at Kirkwall, it ventures to think that what will strike most fair-minded people is the extremely short period for which most of them were held, which, it adds, "speaks volumes for the British admiralty's desire to deprive America of any real grievance."

The Chronicle continues:

"The purport of the note is not, of course, to put a pistol at our heads, but to tell us firmly—one might almost say harshly—that the United States does not accept our main contentions, does not acquiesce in our policy and will continue to press strong protests upon us.

"It points to the continuance of diplomatic difficulties between Washington and London — difficulties, which we would say frankly, cannot possibly be diminished without serious modification of the American attitude. With the American presidential election looming ahead, such modification, in deference to reason and argument will be unusually hard for Washington to make and that is perhaps the least hopeful element in the affair."

The Times says it imagines that American judists and diplomatists will feel that the note is not altogether worthy the beter traditionals of the republic since it raises a number of technical points of disputed international law but nowhere raises to the broad view of the larger issues involved in the world war, or indicates the statesman's ability to adapt old principles to novel conditions.

Proceeding to complain that the United States relies for precedents on the period since 1888 when there was no maritime warfare of the first order and seeks to apply them to the most terrible struggle that has convulsed the world for over a century,

(Continued on Page 4)