

COMING EVENTS

G. W. V. A. A. R. CLUB ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS, volunteer parade Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Memorial Service Grace church. Parade from soldiers home.

RED CROSS November envelopes now due. Special appeal to all to pay up back subscriptions.

EUCHRE A. R. CLUB. G. W. V. A. invited Friday Nov. 2nd, 8 p.m. 10 cents. Proceeds for G. W. V. A. Christmas tree. All come.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

TO RENT—Two storey white brick house, 8 rooms, bath and 10 acres of land on Paris road, half mile from city limits. Apply T. Carlyle, R. R. No. 4. Phone 993 r 1 and 3.

FOR SALE—1 3-4 storey brick house all conveniences, garage deep lot. Immediate possession. Phone 2004. A17

WANTED—Lawn Mowers to sharpen and repair. C. J. Mitchell, phone 148. M1W3 tr

FOR SALE—1 Gas range in good condition. Apply 47 Chestnut avenue. H15

WANTED—House with all conveniences, at once, preferably near Hamilton Radial. Apply Courier, Box 341.

FOR SALE—Parlour suite, good as new. Apply 209 Chatham St. A17

WANTED—Immediately, first-class Tool Makers. Good wages. Watrous Engine Works Co., Brantford. M15

TO LET—Furnished room, all conveniences. Apply 194 Nelson Street. L17

WANTED—Maid for general house work, only three in family. Apply Mrs. Alcolin, 44 Chestnut Ave. F17

WANTED—Laborers. Apply to foreman on the job. Bell Telephone Co. 1000 Bridge. M17

FOR SALE—1 radiant home heater with oven, 1 medium size coal or wood cook stove reservoir, 1 small coal cook stove, 1 large sideboard, 1 mission oak, settee leather cushions, 2 baby buggies, 1 fumed oak buffet, 2 sets fumed oak chairs leather seats, 1 kitchen cabinet slightly used, 1 oval typewriter desk. We sell on commission, cost advanced on goods placed for sale, clean dry storage. The Central Storage and Auction Co., 173 Colborne Street, Phone 295. A13 tr

MARRIED

JONES—HALLORAN
In Buffalo on Oct. 17, 1917, Alice Halloran to James Jones. By Rev. Father Biden.

IN MEMORIAM

In dear and loving memory of Private Harry Richards, 34 Battalion who gave his life at the Battle of the Somme, Nov. 1st, 1916. He died at his post like a soldier brave.
He answered his country's call. He sleeps far away in a hero's grave. For his country's cause he did fall.
FROM FAMILY.

REID & BROWN
Undertakers

814-816 Colborne St.
Phone 459. Residence 443

H. B. BECKETT
Funeral Director
and Embalmer

158 DALHOUSIE STREET.
Both Phones 23.

Chesterfields and Easy Chairs

built to your order for less money than factory goods

J. H. WILLIMAN

Phone 167. Opera House Bldg.

WANTED!

FIRST CLASS TOOL MAKERS

at once. Apply Superintendent's Office Waterous Engine Co.

TINSMITHS
Roach & Cleator

Late Howie and Peely
PHONE 2482

Rear of Temple Bldg.

The Fall is here. Cold weather will follow. Look to your repairs. Furnace work a specialty.

Agents for "New Idea" Furnace

ESTIMATES GIVEN

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Get a 25-cent bottle of Danderine at any drug store, pour a little into your hand and rub well into your scalp with the finger tips. By morning, if not all of this awful scurf will have disappeared. Two or three applications will destroy every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

MISSIONARY
CONFERENCE

The Bible Mission that has been conducted at Zion Presbyterian Church this week under the auspices of the China Inland Mission was concluded last evening. Yesterday's program was an unusually interesting one, and was featured by an eloquent address by the Rev. Canon O'Meara, principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto.

History of Mission.
Fifty-two years ago, under peculiar conditions, the China Inland Mission was founded by J. Hudson Taylor, an Englishman. Previous to the year 1865 the founder had been engaged in missionary work in China and realized then that the inhabitants of the inland area were not having access to Christianity, as no missionaries had until then worked their way into the interior of the country.

Undaunted by the magnitude of the task before him, J. H. Taylor returned to England and endeavored to interest some societies there in his proposition. He met with little success and was told that there existed a shortage of workers and a lack of funds that would make the undertaking prohibitive. He realized the greatness of the need however and decided to attempt the organization of a mission apart and distinct from the others then in operation but in no measure conflicting with the societies then at work in the Orient.

Early in the history of the order the principle was established that there should be no solicitation for funds and the institution as it exists to-day was built up on faith and fervor alone, guided by a great need.

During the course of progress of the mission over \$10,000,000 has been expended in the work. The first party of missionaries consisting of eighteen workers went out to the Orient in 1866, while to-day the workers number over 1,000 with 3,000 native associates in the work.

The church membership in China as a result of the efforts of the China Inland Mission, numbers 45,000. The membership of the Mission includes citizens from 22 countries. There is still room for a number of workers and never in its history have willing missionaries been rejected on account of a shortness of funds.

The General Director of the Mission is Rev. D. B. Hoste with headquarters at Shanghai and the home director is Rev. H. W. Frost, for North America.

No Peace Talk
In London

Even more important, by way of contrast, Berlin honestly harbors intense peace yearnings and does not care who knows it. I have heard not a word of peace talk in London. Berlin's spirits are kept up by frequent administration of early peace hopes and is enthusiastic for a compromise peace of reconciliation and mutual good understanding. London is incurably deaf to the peace siren.

While Berlin talks peace London is thinking war and talking only of a decisive, complete victory, a matter of course. Berlin stripped for what she hopes will prove the last round, is straining to throw her last ounce of strength into the struggle grimly determined to hold out. But there is no iron determination, no grim earnestness about London, and no need of it, for London is far from the holding out stage.

The real war is only beginning for London, still in the first flush of its strength, calmly, almost stolidly conscious of its tremendous, untapped potential of power and plausibly confident that the knockout wallop can be administered to Germany, and nothing short of beating Germany is for the moment entertained. And while Berlin is hoping against hope that there will be no fourth war winter, you feel that London regards the past as merely preliminary springing and is settling down for two or three years more if necessary.

America Too, Buoy England.
Berlin continues gamely to stand up under the grueling pinpricks of food and economic pressure compared to which London's air raids are pin pricks. But there is absolutely no reason for any special display of rancor on London's part. It has not begun to know real hardship, the incessant punishment as inflicted by the war on Berlin's bruised, battered body. And while Berlin suffers sudden depressions and exaltations of spirit and attacks of nervousness over America's entry, which it gets over only by clinging to the fiction that America is bluffing, London jogs along with no trace of tension or nervous breakdown, its morale buoyed up, if bracing were needed, by the comforting knowledge that all America is mobilizing and means business.

Berlin is worried by the unknown factor of America, and is beginning to realize that time now is fighting against Germany, whose sole hopes lie in ending the war before America's armies are ready for battle. London has already discounted America's entry as a decisive factor in the world war. The moral effect of America's entry is the vital outstanding, all important difference between London and Berlin.

Parsonals

Money-saving prices at Nyman's in ladies' wear, 15 Market St. N.S., was a visitor in the city to-day.

The Rev. Canon O'Meara, Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Geddes yesterday.

Mrs. S. Rich is spending a few days in Stratford.

Mrs. Wm. Watts of Vienna, is visiting her son, Frank, 216 Dalhousie St.

SUGAR PRICES DROP!
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Lead in Reduction of Price of Sugar

OFFICIAL announcement issued to-day reads as follows: It is our opinion that the price of sugar in the United States and Canada will be gradually reduced during the next three months and, in accordance with this view, this Company has today marked down all grades of "LANTIC" 10c per 100 pounds.

In following the markets through the year 1917 this Company has been consistently correct in its advice.

No Sugar Famine Threatens

Our refinery has been operated steadily throughout the year, and while we have not a large stock of sugar to distribute at the moment, we intend to keep the refinery running continuously and we are doing everything possible to meet the demands of the purchasing public.

We believe that there has been sufficient raw sugar contracted for to fill the normal Canadian requirements, if hoarding and speculating are eliminated, until the new sugar crop is available.

Further reductions in price will be made by us from time to time as conditions warrant.

ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES
LIMITED
MONTREAL, P.Q. ST. JOHN, N.B.FRENCH TOOK OVER 12,000
HUNS IN LATEST PUSH

Of These 237 Were Officers
—The Cannon Captured
Exceed 180—Many Foe
Planes are Winged.

Paris, Oct. 31.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads:
"To the north of the Aisne artillery actions occurred in the neighborhood of Pinon.

"The number of prisoners captured by us in the course of our offensive from October 23 to 27 was 12,187, of whom 327 were officers. The cannon numbered 180.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans attempted this morning against our positions in the sector of Beaumont, a surprise attack, which we repulsed. Between the Meuse and Bezonvaux there was a quite violent bombardment during the course of the afternoon.

"On October 30 six enemy airplanes were brought down by our pilots; four others fell in a damaged condition within their own lines. Our bombing squadrons last night dropped 7,700 kilos of projectiles and explosives on the railway stations at Thionville, Bettendorf, Maideresch, Metz, Longeville-Metz, Jossigny and Conflans, as well as on the station at Luxembourg. All our objectives were reached."

Enemy Attacks Fails

The afternoon announcement follows:
"North of the Aisne there was artillery fighting on the whole sector between Vauxaillon and Pinon, and along our new positions in the region of Froimont. We repulsed enemy detachments which attempted to capture our small posts north of Rheims.

"In the Argonne, in the region of Bourville, the Germans made a surprise attack. After a spirited engagement they were compelled to return to their lines, having suffered considerable losses.

MAKE YOUR SELECTION NOW.

Not too soon to select your new piano or phonograph; make a small payment and have it secured for Christmas. Call into H. J. Smith and Co.'s and inspect and compare before deciding.

Pursell is showing big values in phonographs and records.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood poison, and it is in the blood and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the world. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. This Hall's Catarrh Cure is for constipation. Sold by Druggists price 15c.

To The Editor
of The Courier

THE COAL BY-LAW.

To the Editor of The Courier:
Dear Sir:—It had not been my intention to appear in the press in connection with the question of the Municipal Coal Yard, but after reading the reports of the various meetings in which this matter was discussed, I have come to the conclusion that the citizens of Brantford, whether entitled to vote on the coming by-law or not, are entitled to some correct information in regard to the retail coal business as it is carried on in our city.

In the first place let me state that I will endeavor to present this without entering into any personalities, much as I might desire to, considering the mauling we have had at the hands, or rather the tongue, of the chairman of the Fuel and Fuel Committee. Were I to do so, my letter might appear under the heading of some such title as "The Curse of the Credit System," and might make very interesting reading.

Further, I would have it understood that I am not opposed to the spirit of the by-law, for far be it from me to object to any proposed legislation that will tend to relieve the distress of our citizens, at a time, but what I do object to is the granting of permission to any body to spend \$50,000 of our money in an adventure about which the chief promoters know so little and which can prove nothing but a failure, and surely increase our taxes which will be heavy enough without adding any unnecessary burdens.

The statement has been made that the number of coal dealers in Brantford is gradually being reduced in number, the smaller ones being forced out of business, and that instead of the nine or ten that were doing business here some few years ago we have now only five or six. That statement is absolutely wrong, for we have in the city to-day eleven retail coal businesses and the prospects are that the number will be increased before long. These dealers have received and delivered more coal than they could handle before the consumers bins at this season of the year. We have perhaps made one mistake in that we took in the early part of the season, each order for 50 cents per ton, which reduces the full requirement, with the result that is well known by this time. We should have saved a little for a cold day, but shipments were stopped along so freely during the early months that it looked as if we would have more coal than would be needed, but we were apparently getting more than our share, and shipments were stopped.

The Government has appointed Mr. C. A. Magrath as Fuel Controller for Canada and one of his first duties must have been to find out how much coal each municipality is entitled too, and what percentage of the year's requirements had already been received. Mr. Magrath has been told by the United States shipper that Canada will get her portion of the output, and as the war, for our firm was never ap-

total anthracite tonnage shipped from the mines to the end of September is over seven million tons in excess of the same period last year, the natural conclusion to arrive at is that Canada should receive at least as much coal as we did in 1916. The amount of anthracite coal consumed in Canada during the past four or five years, has varied but little and amounts to about four and a half million tons, and according to government statistics we had received about two-thirds of this amount during the months of April to September, which means that we have another six months in which to secure the line one-third, or about one million and a half tons. That looks like a lot of coal, but when we consider that the total output of the mines will average about seven million tons per month, it really is not so much after all, and when the shippers get rid of the lake trade and get the far away corners filled up there should be plenty of coal coming forward to fill all requirements.

There will not be any to spare, however, and if there are many who have received more coal than is actually needed for the season, the result will be "no fuel for somebody." The desire of the consumers has been to increase the coal supply a little this year, while the chances are that the amount actually consumed will not be nearly as large as last winter, because the winter of 1916-17 was one of the longest and coldest on record and it is doubtful if we will experience such another in a good many years, and it would have been much better for everyone concerned to have put off getting that extra ton until it was known that it was likely to be needed, and in the meantime a lot of people who are now without coal, would have been served with a little at least.

Regarding the appointment of the Fuel Controller, it would seem that this should afford the people all the protection necessary regarding the price and all the protection possible regarding quantity. Mr. Magrath has stated that he can assure the people that they will get fair treatment at the hands of the coal dealers, and that the coal dealers' profits shall not exceed 50 cents per ton, which is a very high figure. The dealers are not to be allowed to get rich quick. In this connection it might be of interest to some to know that in the recent report of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Government Commissioner re Cost of Living, he shows that in 1916 the Brantford coal dealers made a net profit of only 29 cents per ton. This surely banishes the idea that some have that there is a profit to the dealer of a dollar or two per ton.

The statement has been made that the city can handle thirty thousand tons of coal each year and make a net profit of \$27,000.00. The most that the Fuel Controller will allow will be 50 cents per ton, which reduces the profit that might be derived to \$15,000.00. Divide this again in two, to equal the amount of profit per ton being received by the local dealers, and you have a net profit of only \$7,500.00. I put it this way in order to show how far stretched the statement was that every body can get rich quick. It is not by the chief promoters has been stretched equally as far.

Another statement that has been made has been the effect that following the conference of representatives of various municipalities in Galt, an endeavor was made to offer assistance to the local dealers, but that the latter seemed to reject any interference. That is also a portion of the output, and as the war, for our firm was never ap-

New Books Worth Reading

"Dwelling Places of Light," by Winston Churchill; "Long Live the King," by Mary Roberts Rinehart; "Annes House of Dreams," by L. M. Montgomery; "Extricating Obadiah," by Joseph C. Lincoln; "My Four Years in Germany," by James W. Gerard; "The Indian Drum," by author of "Blind Man's Eyes," on sale at

STEDMAN'S BOOKSTORE
LIMITED
BELL PHONE 569. 160 Colborne Street

proached by anyone in this connection, and as far as I can learn none of the other dealers were approached. But in this connection the chairman of the food and fuel committee, upon solicitation from the dealers, has twice promised to arrange for a meeting between his committee and the local dealers, but this promise has never been lived up to. Neither has he or his committee made any effort to co-operate with the local dealers in an effort to secure fuel during the present temporary shortage. If they and their supporters were sincere in their supposed efforts in behalf of our citizens they would do more than utter words of wisdom that are designed to bring votes at the coming elections in January.

The case of London might be held up as an example. The ratepayers of London have voted in favor of a Municipal coal yard. Why not have a similar one in Brantford? Very well, let us see. The City of London with a population three times as large as Brantford has granted its council permission to borrow \$25,000.00 for the purpose of buying fuel and fuel. Place Brantford on the same basis as London and we would to-day be considering a by-law in which the amount would be about \$8,000.00 instead of \$50,000.00, and had the committee asked for a few thousand dollars to provide for an emergency it is hardly possible that any objection would have been raised. But are the ratepayers of Brantford willing to risk the loss of twice the amount considered necessary in a city the size of London for use in an emergency? If not, they should vote against the by-law on Saturday.

During the winter of 1902 and 1903 the city dabbled in the fuel business, and no fault is found with them for so doing except that a debt of over \$1800.00 was the result of the venture for only six months' operation. Are the men back of the present proposition better business managers than those who made the attempt fifteen years ago? The citizens of Brantford are well able to answer that question.

I fear Mr. Editor, that I will be taking up too much of your valuable space and with one word more I am through. The local dealers are in the business to sell coal if they get it, and are in a position to get coal if any one can. Are Brantford citi-

MUSIC IN THE HOME.
You can save time and money on that new piano you intend to buy for the home before Christmas by taking the matter up now with J. J. Smith and Co.

If the servant problem is causing you trouble let us suggest some Electrical helps—washing machines, vacuum Cleaners, Irons, etc.

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Phone 301. 9 King St.

Broadbent
Tailor to the well-dressed Man or Woman
Agent for Jager's pure wool
Agent for Ely's Neckwear
Agent for Aertex Underwear
"Borsalino" and other high grade Hats
Phone 312 4 Market St.

Nation
Will
For
Their Defeat
Other

New York, Nov. 1.—The chances of the Giants are beginning to look better. Prior to the world's championship series the club's admiring the strongest team McGraw. However, the past few days of a good don't hear so much being compared the great Cubs. Athletics as you No one knew the Giants really far in front after mottle never was world's series. To blow to the West American lead the days Detroit practice of winning ship, Chicago, 1917, this year, but it d Athletics of 1910 the Red Sox of baseball sense of Other Teams.

The loss of the Giants may be on next year's National race. Had world have been more firmly than teams would have well night invin the series the Giants may not selves next season.

Of course it is loss of the world affect the strength more than the inferior team dur son. This is true psychology of loss is far different than the playing a

LONDON
MUCH
THAN

Roar of Its
Racking A
Q

New York, Nov. 1.—The New York independent telegraph dated Oct. 21 as to Berlin are to-day even began to afford a fasci study for The W who is enjoying the only form of to reach London try precipitated a Germany.

London to-day don. The world suffered virtually parison with Berlin. Berlin is war even began to afford a fasci study for The W who is enjoying the only form of to reach London try precipitated a Germany.

To a reminiscence Berlin pale London only epicurean. microscopic, sur seen through B don has not been gaff of war as is These are my sions on revisiting years.

The roar of London is diminished, contrasting slightly more imperceptibly running dery of life in Berlin. London beats regularly: Berlin is under irregular. After Berlin shows su

The bu

WELL
AND
ESS