

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916

N JOCKEY CLUB

Summer Meeting Begins
AND
CONTINUES
UNTIL
WEDNESDAY
AUG. 2ACE at 3:30 Hamilton and
Brantford Time.
ACES EACH DAY—7
ON: INCLUDING
WAR TAX \$1.60
LADIES \$1.05Electric Ranges
Superior From Every
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Elements easily removed.
Switches plainly indexed.
Built of heavy angle iron frame and blue
steel. All joints electrically welded.
Heat is wasted.
Shrinkage of meats.
Heat units utilized.
Elements are round open type.
Three heat switches control current con-
sumed.
Range and banish the roaring fire; do
without any dust, dirt or disagreeable
on our show room floor.
s demonstrate this National Range to

TEN A COMPARATIVE TABLE
SHOWING BY ELECTRIC COOKING
IN BEEF:

ordered from en cooking is				Saving of meat and money when electricity is used in stead of			
Gas		Coal		Gas		Coal	
lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	Value	lb.	oz.	Value
5	14	1	3	\$0.28	1	6	\$0.32
7	6	1	3	\$0.28	1	6	\$0.32
8	8	1	3	\$0.28	1	6	\$0.32
9	14	2	2	\$0.28	2	5	\$0.32
11	43	2	5	\$0.28	2	11	\$0.32
13	4	2	10	\$0.28	3	0	\$0.32
14	11	2	15	\$0.28	3	5	\$0.32
16	3	3	3	\$0.28	3	11	\$0.32
17	11	3	8	\$0.28	1	1	\$0.32

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EXTRA!ANARY PROGRAMME
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Series ever produced. Don't miss
episode of this great Serial.AN WAITES
LER SISTERSday and Saturday
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CLAW
dial of Thrills and Surprises.SWEDEN THE SCENE NOW OF
HUN MACHINATIONS; PEOPLE
ANGRY AT GERMAN PLOTSDiscovery Made of Report Addressed
to "Your Excellency" Which Goes
Into Minute Detail as to the Means
by Which the Country Can be Allied
With Germany

Stockholm, July 22.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—A sensation has been created through all of Sweden by the publication of an alleged official report from a German agent in this country regarding a plan to bring Sweden into a political, "if not closer," alliance with Germany as the northern link in "an inviolable wall against Russia and against the Asiatic danger." This wall, representing a new idea as to Germany's plans, is referred to as being constructed by Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria and Germany.

A "Slush Fund."

For the work of propaganda in Sweden the alleged report asks for a preliminary appropriation of more than 100,000 marks and suggests that Turkey and the other allies of Germany be asked to contribute their proper share. The anti-German newspapers in Stockholm comment rather bitterly upon this suggestion of an international "slush fund" for Sweden, but assert that many of the recommendations in the report, evidently written last December, have been carried into effect. It also is asserted that the report explains much of the recent activity in Sweden against Russia and the attempt to force a situation which would cause Sweden to declare war as an ally of the Central Powers.

Fear of Russian Offensive.

The report as printed in detail, begins with a discussion of the possible effect of a Russian offensive this summer. It said that if Russia showed sufficient signs of recuperation to reorganize its armies into an effective force, it would be necessary at once to carry toward a propaganda in Sweden, showing the Swedish people how greatly it would be to their advantage to interfere and ally themselves with Germany, "thus preserving their present interests and assuring their future." The report is addressed to "Your Excellency" and says among other things:

Must Train Swedish Sentiment.

"Even if you have only a political union in mind, considerable work will be necessary to win over the Swedish elements not already on our side and actively favoring an alliance with the Central Powers. Swedish sentiment cannot be swayed by sporadic methods. It must be trained by systematic and sustained propaganda. We must win over the entire people by an intensive effort. This propaganda must be cautiously executed if we are to gain the active interference of Sweden in the Spring of 1916. We must be particularly careful not to let it appear that the propaganda springs from a foreign

source. Every political thinking Swede must be convinced that he had made his choice voluntarily and in the interest of his own nation.

Drifting Towards Germany

"In the opinion of pro-German politicians, Sweden has not come into the war because she has lacked a direct cause. But gradually the political influences are becoming more and more unfavorable to the Entente, especially to England. The new constellation of nations, arranged by German diplomacy in the Balkans, has tended to win not only the sympathy but the reason of the Swedish people for the Central Powers.

The Aim of the Pro-Germans

"Concerning the tactics of the propaganda, it should be carried forward on three main lines:

"First, opposition to and guarantee against British power.

"Second, information concerning true conditions in Russia and the danger threatening Sweden from that quarter.

"Three, the advantages of a lasting union with the Central Powers.

"The so-called Activist group in Sweden has lost considerably in influence lately. Perhaps the designation was unhappily chosen, for even before in the ultimate goal of war on behalf of Germany, have hesitated publicly to align themselves with the group which has demanded immediate action without the necessary working up of public opinion.

Sweden Does Not Want War.

"There is no denying that in the last ten months sentiment has been growing against throwing Sweden into the horrors of the war without a compelling cause. The pro-German group, however, in its press and in its agitation against the Entente Powers, has been directing public opinion toward a neutrality as it should be.

Political Union the Goal

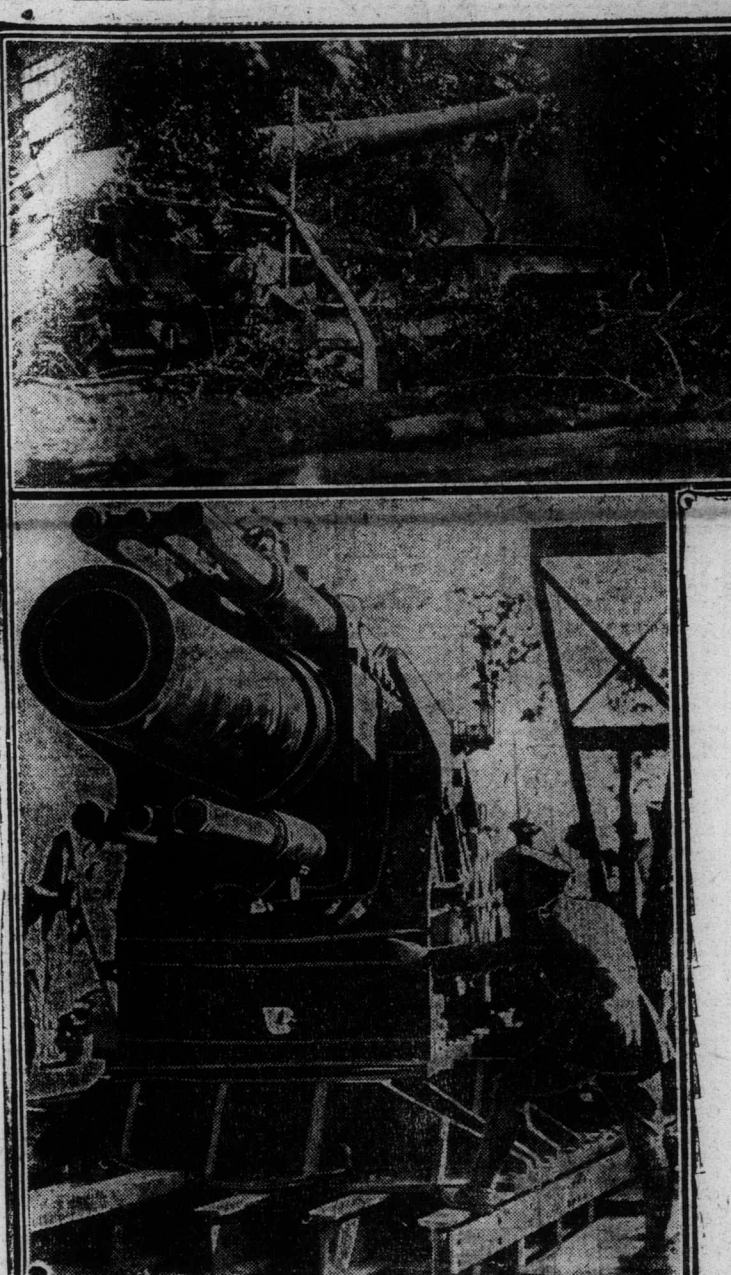
"I believe that most of the Swedes who must decide the fate of their nation, can be won over for union with the Central Powers. It is a question now of gathering our friends, and many of those whose sympathies are with us but who yet stand apart into a new party which will stand between the activists and the pacifists, but which at the psychological moment will combine forces with the activists to bring about the desired result. Into this group or party we must get men whose names and whose standing places them above all suspicion. Our program must avoid jingoism or being more Swedish than the Swedes. It must smooth the path for the eventual political union of Sweden with the Central powers as a move that makes certain the future of the country for years to come. If the ground is properly prepared in advance this position will win the adherence of the people at large. The movement must appear to come from the broad mass of the people."

Spoiling Their Own Game.

The report refers to several unfortunate incidents of the activists' campaign, and particularly deprecates the lecture delivered in Stockholm by the German professor, Wilhelm Ostwald, "publicly proclaiming Germany's plans of conquest."

"Our only practical reason," the report continues, "can cause the Swedes to turn about, but the foundations are not lacking for practical politics or other material for con-

(Continued on Page 12)

OFFICIAL PICTURES OF BIG BRITISH GUNS USED IN BIG DRIVE.
Upper picture shows one of the British guns of big calibre throwing its destructive charges into the German lines. Lower picture also shows a British howitzer being extensively used in the Somme offensive. The big "Bertha's," 15-inch monsters are taken to the front on narrow gauge railways.How Far May
Parliament
Interfere?Government Only Controls Military
Operations, While Parliament
Controls Government

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, July 21.—The question as to the extent of parliamentary collaboration in the conduct of the war was again discussed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Commenting on the report submitted by Deputy Fardieu as to the powers, hitherto granted parliamentary war committees, Premier Briand, while desiring fraternal collaboration between parliament and the government, objected to it as between parliament and the chief command. Only the government, he said, could collaborate with the latter. This government was the executive, and as such, was controlled by parliament. The government would facilitate that control, but would not allow encroachment on its domain. Parliament had the right of inspection, but had no right to give orders.

"In short," said the premier, "the government controls the military operations and the commander-in-chief, while the chamber controls the acts of the government."

PROHIBITION
MOVEMENT IN
BRITAIN NOWBusiness Men Will Ask Parliament to
Suspend Traffic During War.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 22.—There is accumulating evidence that the consumption of alcohol, despite the efforts of the board of liquor control, has diminished but little. If at all. As a result there has been a greatly increased demand for prohibition. The most striking manifestation in this respect, has been the formation of the "Strength of Britain" movement, which was organized by business men, who heretofore have not been connected with temperance work. They will soon present to parliament a memorial demanding a suspension of the liquor traffic during the war, on the ground of national duty to Great Britain's allies. To the army and the fleet against the conserving of the strength of the nation for present dangers and future needs.

DO YOU SUFFER
FROM BACKACHE?

When your kidneys are weak and torpid they do not properly perform their functions; your back aches and you do not feel like doing much of anything. You are likely to be despondent and to borrow trouble, just as if you hadn't enough already. Don't be a victim any longer. The old reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, gives strength and tone to the kidneys and builds up the whole system. Get it today.

HIGHER WAGES ASKED
BY COBALT MINERS

Ottawa, July 21.—The metal miners in the district of Cobalt are asking for a board of conciliation to take under consideration their request for higher wages. The men are now receiving \$2.50 per day, with a larger sum paid in some cases for special classes of skilled labor.

Major Sir Foster Hugh Egerton Cunliffe, military historian, has been killed in the fighting in France. Major Cunliffe wrote the official history of the Boer war.

CANADA'S TRADE
WITH AUSTRALIA
IS IMPROVINGImports Fell Off When War
Started, but Exports
Much Increased.

Canada's trade with Australia, far from suffering from the war, has been improved by it. Imports from Australia, it is true, have been more than halved during 1915, owing to lack of tonnage in Australia, but exports increased greatly, with the result that trade for the year was a record one. The official report gives exports from Australia as \$5,552,686, and imports \$385,471. The figures are in favorable contrast with statistics for 1914—exports \$4,705,822; imports, \$862,185.

Among imports, the only substantial increase is in hides which in 1915 were worth \$141,935 as compared to the \$66,768 worth in 1914. Such important import as provisions and wood declined badly.

The exports for the year, however, more than counterbalance the falling off in imports. Of the former list, the chief features are the rise in the exports of iron, steel, and paper. The list also includes a great many other lines of lesser importance. Several decreases of varying degrees are also to be noticed. A considerable falling off is in one of the main items of the list—namely, agricultural implements.

The following are the figures for 1913, 1914 and 1915, of the items mentioned above:

Hides, etc., imports, 1913, \$79,589; 1914, \$66,768; 1915, \$141,935.

Provisions, 1913, \$205,072; 1914, \$502,695; 1915, \$102,246.

Wood, 1913, \$14,796; 1914, \$32,066; 1915, \$9,229.

Iron and steel, and manufactures of, exports, 1913, \$2,217,399; 1914, \$1,666,675; 1915, \$2,217,399.

Paper, 1913, \$505,699; 1914, \$495,320; 1915, \$869,335.

Agricultural implements, 1913, \$792,775; 1914, \$1,127,467; 1915, \$839,615.

Damage by water to the extent of \$3,000 was done to the stock of Scroggie and Elliott's dry goods store at Sarnia. A tap had been opened when the city pressure was off owing to a break, and had not been closed.

DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLSFOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CORES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

23 THE PHARMACY

HEROIC DEFENCE OF FORT
VAUX; TERRIBLE ENEMY LOSSESFor Three Months Germans Struggled
Desperately to Take This Position
From the French—Grenades and
Machine Guns Made German Losses
High

A telegram from Mr. H. Warner Allen, the special representative of the British Press with the French armies, states:

"I have received on the highest authority the following account of the defence of Fort Vaux, which may be regarded as trustworthy and authentic in all its details: The defence of Fort Vaux, June 1-7. For more than three months the Germans, after succeeding in obtaining a footing on the northern slopes of Vaux Hill, and announcing, without a word of foundation, that they had carried the fort, have struggled desperately to convert the falsehood of their communique into a truth. At no point of the whole front has the artillery bombardment been more violent and nowhere have the Germans paid a heavier sacrifice in human life.

The Defence of Vaux.

One of the most heroic incidents in the defence of Vaux is the story of the entrenchment known as R1, which was held by the 101st Line Regiment. R1 is a small fortification to the northwest of Fort Vaux, facing the ravine which runs up from Vaux Pond, about halfway between the fort and the village. The Germans were on the right and on its left, and held a trench immediately in front of it, about forty yards away.

The position was a difficult one, but it was an obstacle to the encircling movement that the enemy had for several weeks so obstinately attempted, and consequently it was worth holding. Round this work eleven-inch shells, in batches of six, were continually exploding. On June 1, at 8 a.m., the enemy succeeded in capturing a salient to the west of R1.

At once a German column endeavored to make its way along Vaux Pond to the slopes of Fumlin Wood. They soon found all progress impossible, in face of two French machine-guns. All night long the bombardment went on. No supplies could be brought up, and thirst began to be the most terrible of foes, but not a word of complaint was heard.

Every man had beside his loophole a sufficient supply of grenades, and there were cases full of them, ready within reach of every section. It only remained to await the German advance. At 5.30 p.m. the rain of four or five inch shells was terrific. At 8 p.m. the enemy left his trenches and advanced.

Germans Fly in Disorder

Immediately the French officers gave an order, and a hail of grenades was let loose upon the assailants, who turned and fled in disorder under a heavy fire. Then a rocket was sent up to ask the French artillery to protect R1 with a curtain of shell. Unhappily the rocket missed fire and set fire to the supply of rockets in the depot. Red and green flames rose on all sides, and the trench was hidden in clouds of smoke.

The men, who did not know what had happened, were at a loss to understand. Was the enemy attacking them, wondering, with flaming liquids? Had the trench position been turned? But not a man lost his presence of mind. Everyone set to work to remove cases of grenades out of danger from the fire. At ten p.m. the fire was under control. Apart from the continuous bombardment, the night was calm until 2.30 a.m. Then the Germans attacked again. "Last time we were rather too quick," said the captain commanding R1 to his men. "This time we will let them come further."

The order was obeyed. The enemy were within fifteen paces when they were mowed down by grenades and bullets. A German who had advanced within three yards of the parapet received a grenade full in his face and collapsed on the edge of the French trench. The officers vied with their men in hurling grenades, and by 3.30 the struggle was over.

But none the less R1 was entirely isolated by the screen of German shells falling round it, and thirst became a more and more terrible enemy. Then there came a rainstorm. Hastily sheets of canvas were spread out to catch it, and drinking tins were set along the edge of the trenches. Throughout that day the bombardment continued, and the Germans, who had succeeded in advancing towards the trenches on the right and the fort itself brought up a machine gun, which enfiladed the R1 fortifications, while a machine gun on the slopes of Fumlin Wood opened a flanking fire from the left.

The bombardment steadily increased in intensity, and at 8.30 p.m. fresh waves of German infantry advanced to the assault. They were repulsed. Throughout the night the artillery fire continued. By dawn the affair was over. The enemy dared not renew the assault. On June 3, at nine p.m., the defenders of R1 were relieved. Their colonel, in his report to the general commanding the 124th Division, written during height of the assault, said:

"It is a fight a outrance. My men and officers, whose self-sacrifice and courage is beyond all praise, are determined to hold their positions until not a single one is left."

Siege and Fall of the Fort

Meanwhile, inside Fort Vaux itself the situation was as follows: At the beginning of March the enemy, clinging to the northern slopes, tried in vain to reach the objective on which all their efforts were concentrated. It was not that the German army could have been in any way deceived as to the value of the fort. All that the high command sought was a success which would produce a moral effect at home and in the neighborhood. The enemy knew they could not carry Vaux by assault, any more than they had been able to carry Donauwitt in this way, and consequently they turned all their efforts to its investment.

It is estimated that since March the Germans have never fired on the fort and its immediate neighborhood less than 5,000 heavy shells a day, and this figure increased enormously during the last few days.

Round the fort all work was impossible. Trenches were demolished while they were being dug. On June 1 the enemy began a terrific attack. On June 2 the German advance had made it impossible to use the northern position. Henceforth the fort was deprived of communication with the French lines. A volunteer came forward to carry the news through the zone of death. He managed to escape. The German fire, though not a movement passed undetected by the Germans.

Throughout the Battle of Verdun thirst has been one of the most terrible trials to which the soldiers have been subjected. Letters captured on German prisoners continually refer to it, and the French could not escape a hardship that was common to both parties. Troops were entirely isolated by curtains of shells fired on a narrow front, making all movement impossible.

AERO CLUB PRESIDENT
COMMENDS WILSON

New York, July 21.—Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, yesterday sent a letter to President Wilson commending him and the democratic leaders in Congress for the attitude they have taken towards bettering the aerial defences of the country.

That Son-in-Law of Pa's

And Then Pa Went to the Office

