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Table with columns: Day, Time, Fare. Rows for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917.

TWO CENTS

South Africa Affirms Loyalty to Great Britain

Portuguese Troops Upon Western Battle Front Make Excellent Showing Under Fire

U-Boat Menace May be Solved by Fiercest Naval Battle of the Entire War

Republican Propaganda Denounced in House

GIGANTIC SEA FIGHT IMPENDING

Huge Naval Battle Between Germany and Britain is Inevitable

SAYS GERMAN EXPERT

Only Effective Means of Ending Menace of U-Boats

FOE - FRIGHTFULNESS

U-Boat Fired Upon Lifeboats From Torpedoed British Steamer

By Courier Leased Wire. Copenhagen, June 21.—The steady continuance of the submarine campaign despite the decrease in destroyed tonnage admitted in the admiralty reports for May will, in the opinion of Captain Kuehlewetter, the navy expert of the Lokal Anzeiger, ultimately force a general naval battle between the British and German fleets as the only means of ending the submarine menace.

Paris, Wednesday, June 20.—A German submarine which torpedoed a British steamer turned its guns on the lifeboats and killed eight of the occupants, the admiralty announced to-night.

"One of our patrol boats of the Britany flotilla," the statement says, "picked up fifty men belonging to a submarined British steamer, and drove off with its guns two submarines which were still close to the boats in which the British crew had taken refuge the night before. A patrol boat of the same flotilla saved forty men from a British steamer which was torpedoed which torpedoes her turned its guns on the life-boats, killing eight of the occupants."

Cotton Market Closed London, June 21.—The closing of the cotton market in Liverpool was viewed with approval there and in Manchester where it caused no surprise. The incident fixes attention on the critical position of the cotton trade which many hold must result before long in limiting the output. Manufacturers are not yet, however, agreed on such a step.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners recently took a vote on the question of running for a short time on organized lines but failing to get the necessary eighty per cent support, the proposal was abandoned. The failure to secure a majority was attributed to the fear that non-federated employees would benefit by the sacrifices of the Federated firms.

Weather Bulletin Toronto, June 21 morning scattered showers have occurred in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. Elsewhere in Canada fine weather has prevailed.

Forecasts Moderate to fresh south, the shifting to west and north-west winds, a few scattered showers at first but generally fair and comparatively cool.

Advertisement for 'Zimmie' featuring a cartoon character and text about a fair and comparative cool.

Parliament, Upon Motion of the Hon. Sir John X. Merriman, Former Premier, Declares Its Opinion Against Manifestations For Independence of Great Britain; Question of German Colonization in Africa Involved

By Courier Leased Wire. Capetown, South Africa, June 20, via Reuter's Ottawa Agency: Great public interest was manifested in an important debate which took place today in the house of assembly on the following motion by Right Hon. Sir John X. Merriman, the veteran South African statesman and former Premier:

"That this house, viewing with alarm several manifestations of a republican propaganda, now being carried on in this country, desires to record its opinion that such manifestations whether by speech, writing or other methods are directly at variance with the constitution as laid down and agreed to in the South African Act; that they are opposed to the best interests of the people and if persisted in must inevitably lead to fatal dissensions and to the ultimate ruin of the European race in South Africa;

"This house therefore calls upon all those who are loyal to the constitution to express the strongest disapproval of the dangerous efforts of those who seek to subvert the principles upon which the constitution is based."

Sir John Merriman emphasized the need of the house to give the country a clear and unmistakable lead in this matter, pointing out that while such a national propaganda might be regarded lightly by educated people, it was different in the country districts, where there was a deliberate movement to destroy the constitution in favor of a republican form of government which he declared emphatically, could only lead to civil war.

He described as "the devil's work" the efforts which were being made to divide the two white races in the country. He considered that the danger is creating artificial distinction which was very real and very terrible.

Mr. C. Louw, Dutch-speaking member for the Cape constituency of Colberg, seconded the resolution.

Advocate J. H. H. de Waal, nationalist member, moved an amendment regretting that efforts should be made by certain politicians that such efforts were calculated to disturb the mutual understanding and co-operation between the two white races. The amendment further considered such action in direct conflict with that freedom of discussion which was one of the fundamental principles of the constitution and with the declared objects of the Central Africa to east Africa. The nationalists talked about a republic. Col. Cresswell asked them to contemplate a strong Germany stretching across the continent of Africa, with harbors and submarine bases and a huge native population trained and drilled as black soldiers in a huge imaginary army. South Africa would then be confronted with an unparalleled state of affairs. It would be at the mercy of a German black African empire. He asked how long South Africa would then enjoy the direct freedom which it has today. Col. Cresswell concluded by emphasizing his conviction that the labor party would continue to support the governments war policy.

General, The Right Hon. Louis Botha, Prime Minister, laid stress upon the fact that ever since South Africa had received its constitution the British government had never interfered in South African affairs. He pointed out that no word had been uttered by the Free State delegates to the national convention regarding the constitution on republican lines. The great majority of the people of South Africa did not want further civil war. He asked whether the minority was going to force civil war on the majority, and reiterated that the only future for South Africa lay in a union of the two races.

General J. B. M. Hertzog, Nationalist member for Smithfield, Orange Free State, second that the constitution or treaty of Vereeniging was opposed to his conducting a republican propaganda. He asked why republicanism should not be discussed in South Africa as freely as in England. He affirmed that South Africa had yet to receive its freedom, although he did not expect it in his lifetime.

PORTUGAL GETS NEWS OF TROOPS

First Official Report From Commander is Read in Parliament

PRAISE FOR FORCES Spirit and Discipline of the Men Excellent When Under Fire

By Courier Leased Wire. Lisbon, June 21.—The first official report from the general commanding the Portuguese troops in France was read in parliament today. It praises the excellent spirit and discipline of the troops and states that all enemy raids were repulsed, notwithstanding their support by heavy bombardments.

Bulgar Official Sofia, June 20, via London, June 21.—Comparative inactivity on the whole Bulgarian front is reported in the official statement issued by the war office today.

The statement follows: "Macedonian front: There was a feeble artillery fire on the whole front which sometimes reached a greater intensity at Drodopolje and our positions on Lake Doiran. On the left bank of the Struma and between Lattes Butkovo and Tahinos there were engagements between reconnoitering parties. Rumanian front: There was infantry firing near Isaktoha and artillery and infantry firing near Tulcha."

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ANARCHISTS' FREED

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN WESTERN SIBERIAN TOWN

By Courier Leased Wire. Bulletin, Petrograd, June 21.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Tomsk, western Siberia, because of wholesale murders and robberies committed by criminals who had been granted amnesty and had joined the forces of the militant anarchists. More than 15,000 of these pardoned criminals have been arrested, with about 800 others. Twenty persons were killed and a number wounded.

Petrograd, June 21.—The anarchists who seized the office of the Ruskaja Volia, and were subsequently arrested have been released without the knowledge of the minister of Justice or of General Polozov, commander of the Petrograd district. The anarchists are now demanding the return of the arms which were taken from them.

STRONG POSITIONS RETAKEN BY FRENCH FROM Foe ON AISNE

Early Morning Attack by Gen. Nivelle's Forces Resulted in Capture of Teutonic Posts Near Vauxillon

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, June 21.—The French this morning recaptured part of positions gained by the Germans in an attack on the Aisne front east of Vauxillon, the war office announces. The statement says the battle was waged with extreme violence, the Germans employing fresh troops from the Russian front. Heavy losses were suffered by the Germans.

In the Champagne last night, the French gained ground northeast of Mont Carnillet. The statement follows: "The attack made by the Germans in the positions east of Vauxillon was extremely violent. It was preceded by heavy bombardment, and conducted by special assaulting troops belonging to a fresh division which has just come from the Russian front. The Germans made every effort to procure some advantages, but they encountered desperate resistance on the part of our troops."

Belgian Deportations Havre, June 21.—A large number of Belgian civilians from the Mons region have been deported by the German military authorities, according to circumstantial information received by the Belgian government.

The deported men were sent to points ten to twelve kilometers from the front in France, notably to Fecamp, Arleux and other places in the environs of Douai, where they were employed in military tasks, such as railroads, trenches and handling war material.

The victims were compelled to labor twelve hours daily and sometimes to do additional work at night. Many, who had never done manual work before, were roughly treated and all scantily fed and badly used.

Most of the unfortunate are now actually sick and every one is debilitated. Among them are several persons who have previously been deported to Germany and then repatriated.

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AMERICA DISTURBS GERMANY

Entry of U. S. Into the War Causes Serious Unrest to Teutons

BERLIN IS TROUBLED Evidence of Uneasiness Felt Afforded in Intrigue With Russia

ADDRESS BY CAMBON Further Deportations of Belgian Civilians by Hun Authorities

By Courier Leased Wire. Paris, June 21.—Julius Cambon, General Secretary in the ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared that the entrance of America into the war had caused serious unrest in Germany in the course of an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press to-day. He said:

"A feeling of serious unrest was caused in Germany by entry into the struggle of a country which brings totally, together with its entire strength, a freshness and ardour, which has not been diminished by three years of war. Germany feels that the Americans once engaged in the struggle will not give up. It is to prevent this cementing of close ties that it is multiplying its efforts to spread dissension among the allies."

"The incident of the Swiss Socialist German's handiwork and is one of the straws showing how uneasy and troubled Berlin is because of America. In France every one realizes that this uneasiness and fear are justified."

In regard to the publication of the peace programme, of the German majority Socialists at Stockholm, M. Cambon said:

"It provides that their aims coincide with those of their government, especially of the Alsatian question, which is to be the big question when negotiations begin. The Americans must know that all our questions, such as those concerning economic, colonial, maritime, indemnity and Belgian matters must yield before it and according to the solution which they will know who triumphed."

M. Cambon, then refuted the claim that Alsace-Lorraine was originally German territory which was wrested away by the French. He said that Lorraine was French in population and language and was given to France by treaty in the eighteenth century. Alsace, the minister said, came to France as a reward for services in Thirty Years War, and while its mixed population spoke German, always preferred domination.

Going to the Greek situation, M. Cambon said that the French government did not think it necessary to take any coercive measures regarding Constantine's residence because his role was henceforth estimated as unimportant.

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