

## THE COURIER

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Thursday, July 29, 1915

## THE SITUATION.

The Russians continue to do very well indeed in Poland. They have manifestly received reinforcements, both in men and material, and the constant withdrawals of the last few weeks have been changed into an offensive at more than one point. It is impossible to estimate just what is happening on this tremendous Eastern front, with millions of men engaged, but late advices certainly contain more encouragement for the Allies. Villiers, the famous war correspondent, who was at the fall of Port Arthur, made the statement when he was last lecturing in this city that the Russian soldier was a stubborn and magnificent fighter when properly officered, and that statement has been abundantly confirmed during these hostilities. In the campaign against Japan he was not efficiently led, but that handicap fortunately does not exist at the present time.

After forty days' fighting the Italians have secured a big victory in dislodging the Austrians from the Martino and San Michele heights, which dominate Gorizia. Their artillery is doing exceptionally good work, and the troops are fighting with a determination worthy of the best traditions of the days of Garibaldi.

The opinion has been expressed in some quarters that so many of Kitchen's new army have been kept in England because of possible invasion. In this regard it is worthy of note that Premier Asquith has stated that the fleet is in such shape that John Bull is able to laugh at any such scare.

## MACHINE GUNS.

Hamilton has started a campaign to send two hundred machine guns to the front, and the present indications are that the design will succeed.

London has started a similar movement, with the Free Press there making the first offer, the employees rolling up the necessary subscription at the rate of over one hundred dollars a minute.

In Galt Mrs. Young, widow of the late Hon. Mr. Young, said that as she couldn't send a man she would send a gun, and so on.

Brantford has got to be in this thing. In fact, a start has already been made with an offer of gun and crew from the postoffice, and now another one from the Barber-Elis Co.

It is estimated that one of these guns is worth at least 80 men with rifles. They weigh under thirty pounds, and can fire 450 shots a minute, or 27,000 an hour. The bullets are self-fed on tapes, and when one is finished another can be used in a continuous string. An air-cooling process keeps the barrel cool.

Now, then, who is going to help this thing along?

## TWO SPEECHES.

In moving a quite lengthy adjournment of the House of Commons yesterday Premier Asquith took occasion to review the present standing of the war. His remarks were characterized by a tone of optimism, providing that persistence, and still more persistence, is maintained. He described the struggle as likely to continue for some time on the mere basis of endurance, and referred in deservedly caustic terms to the faint-hearted and the back-biters. The right hon. gentleman paid a deservedly glowing tribute to Russia, rightly stating that in all history there had been no more magnificent example of discipline and endurance than exhibited by the troops of the Czar. "Our new Allies," the Italians, also came in for his just praise, and the magnificent work of the British fleet was rightly extolled. He also made a reassuring statement regarding the Dardanelles and characterized recruiting results as excellent.

Hon. Lloyd-George, as Minister of Munitions, had an inspiring story to tell of what was in hand and had been accomplished. He has manifestly taken hold of his new duties with the amount of energy for which he is so pre-eminently noted.

## UNSET GEMS PROHIBITED.

London, July 29.—A royal proclamation prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of unset diamonds, except under special license. This step has been taken presumably on account of the alleged sale recently of considerable quantities of German stones on the English market.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It seems to be a case of see-saw just now at Warsaw.

Machine guns! Got to have 'em. Going to get 'em.

With Thaw and Becker out of the way, certain U. S. papers will be badly stuck for front page stuff.

In Poland the Germans are still making driving efforts, but the troops of the Czar are proving decidedly balky.

Another fine of \$1,000,000 has been put upon Brussels by the Kaiserites because a Zeppelin was destroyed in that place by airmen. One more illustration of the fact that there is absolutely no limit to Hun devilment.

In Toronto they are trying to get the right-of-way for the street cars through a cemetery. When it comes to capably handling passengers the system there is so defunct that the cemetery attendants may be excused if they think that it is a burial which is desired.

"Enquirer" is informed that submarine torpedoes usually travel about ten feet below the water-line. The projectiles have a speed of some 30 knots an hour, and by an ingenious self-adjusting apparatus are kept on a straight line.

Did we mention razors? We did. They are needed at the front. A lot have been received at this office, but still more are desirable. Hunt up that blade, no matter how old, leave same at this office, and the rest of the matter will be looked after without any worry to you.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, July 29, 11:55 a.m.—The following statement was to-day issued by the French ministry of marine: "The French squadron in the Dardanelles is without direct news of the French submarine Mariotte which entered the straits July 26 to operate in the Sea of Marmora."

"According to telegrams from Turkish sources the submarine has been sunk and the officers and crew of 31 have been made prisoners."

According to a despatch from Constantinople to "The Mittag Zeitung" of Berlin, the Mariotte was destroyed by a German submarine on July 26 in the narrows of the Dardanelles.

Paris, July 29, 2:35 p.m.—The French War Department to-day gave out the following official statement:

"In the Artois region there was the customary bombardment last night and in the Souchez sector there were several engagements with hand grenades and bombs."

"The Argonne fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Bagatelle and at Corte Chaussee."

"Near St. Hubert as well as in the forest of Matancourt we blew up by means of mines several German positions."

"In the Vosges, at Lingekopf, in the positions taken by us July 22 we picked up yesterday 200 German corpses and took possession of two machine guns, 400 rifles, and a great quantity of munitions and equipment. The German forces left on the ground at Barrenkopf more than 400 dead. The exact number of German prisoners made during the recent engagements, July 27 and July 28, is 201."

## London Will Yet be World's Greatest Port

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 29.—Lord Devonport, chairman of the port of London, commission said to party of newspapermen who were yesterday inspecting the new \$11,000,000 dock just approaching completion:

"However much the war may interfere with general building construction work, nothing will be allowed to hinder the rushing to completion of the great port improvements of London, which are now being carried out. It is our duty to see that the port of London is so thoroughly equipped when the war is over that Hamburg can never again threaten our supremacy. The works which are now being constructed will make London in every way superior to every other port in the world."

## MILD EXCITEMENT.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 29, 12:40 p.m.—Mild excitement prevailed in Throgmorton street, this morning when dealings in the new war loan with the rights of conversion were started. Brokers rushed to the Bank of England to obtain scrip certificates as sellers must furnish the numbers of the certificates before parting with their holdings. The Stock Exchange opened with a large attendance and a cheer arose when the first dealer quoted 99 for buyers and 99 1/2 for sellers for fully paid up scrips.

FRANCE'S BIG COST. By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, July 29.—The first five months of the great war cost France exactly 6,403,000,000 francs (\$1,280,600,000); this is shown by the report of the Budget committee on supplementary military and naval credits.

## BRITAIN IS

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment, and not an individual, was profiting. The Government had taken over the control of the machine tool factories, so that no delay would arise in equipping the new establishments. This would tax the engineering resources of the country, but, when all was completed, within a few months, the Government would be able to equip the armies in a way which would leave them in no way inferior to the best equipped armies on the Continent.

The House of Commons yesterday afternoon agreed to the adjournment of Parliament from to-day until September 14, on the motion of Premier Asquith, who, in making a general review of the military situation, told the House that the war has become and is likely to endure for some time a contest of endurance.

RUSSIA'S GALLANT EFFORTS. Mr. Asquith said at the outset of his speech: "We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribable gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion and to retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions. I do not think in the whole of military history there has been a more magnificent example of discipline and endurance of both individual and collective initiative than has been shown by the Russian army in the last seven weeks."

"Our new allies, Italy, are, with carefully prepared movements, steadily gaining ground making their way towards the objectives which we believe in a very short time will be within their reach."

The Premier declared that the British Government's confidence in the results of the Dardanelles operations was unshaken. He emphasized his confidence in the victory of both the French and British armies engaged in the western field. Referring to the fact that next week would see the completion of a year of war, Mr. Asquith remarked that the world never had seen such a miraculous transformation in this country: not in its spirit and heart, but in the outward manifestations of its life, than had taken place here in those twelve months.

## SEAS SUBSTANTIALLY CLEAR.

The British fleet to-day was far stronger, the Premier continued, than at the beginning of the war, and to its quiet and unobserved, but ubiquitous and all powerful activity is due the fact that the seas are clear or substantially clear. "For, after all," said the Premier, "this submarine menace, serious as it has appeared to be, is not going to inflict fatal or substantial injury on British trade. The seas are clear. We have our supplies of food and raw materials, upon which we and the rest of the country depend, flowing in upon us in the same abundance and with the same freedom and I may say, without much exaggeration, judging from the insurance rates and other matters, with the same immunity from serious hazards and risks as in times of peace."

The navy so far has been denied the grim and glorious fight but it is through its unrelenting vigilance and the supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country to-day can laugh at the scare of an invasion; and that we are to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers are immune from the actual ravages and dangers of war."

Glancing around the House the Prime Minister remarked: "This is a sight unknown for a hundred years, this aggregation of members equipped in military garb, but there is not a family represented in the House, and the House is typical of the whole country, which in this time of our hostilities in sons or brothers."

GOOD RECRUITING REPORTS. Speaking of recruiting, which he remarked had been in progress for twelve months with undiminished activity, Premier Asquith said: "The latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

The Premier concluded with a note of caution to the country, saying: "Do not let us suppose that our national duty is discharged either by sending an adequate influx of recruits to the army or to the various industries engaged in the fabrication of munitions. The duty has been cast upon this country not only of maintaining the freedom of the seas, but of supplying large contingents of well-equipped men for the battlefields and trenches, but also influencing to a large extent the whole conduct of the war. We cannot do that if we continue to import and to increase our indebtedness to other countries, and unless we maintain our great manufacturing industries."

Premier Asquith urged the accumulation of a large reserve of gold and the use of paper currency by householders and employers.

He characterized as calumny the statements in a section of the press which he described as melancholy and notorious exceptions to the newspapers as a whole, that the people of this country had failed to rise to the height of this great occasion and that the allies did not appreciate the contributions Great Britain was making to the ultimate triumph of the common cause.

SHOW DETERMINED SPIRIT. "Don't let us give any encouragement to the faint-hearted and still less to the back-biter, who are disheartening our allies and encouraging our enemies," he said. "Let us in this House and in the country at large, with the same spirit of energy and determination which for twelve months has inspired us, continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

Sir Edward Dalziel, Liberal member for Kirkcaldyburghs, moved and Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member of the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, seconded an amendment that adjournment should be only for four weeks.

Sir Henry explained that he did this because he was not satisfied with

the situation in Flanders, where it had been understood there was to be a great advance during the Spring and Summer. In the Dardanelles, too, he wanted to know why such notice had been given to the enemy by a bombardment on the part of the fleet without the co-operation of the land forces.

Sir Henry said he could keep silence no longer, as he had not the confidence in the Government that he had nine months ago. He could not understand why the industries of the country had not been mobilized, and he wanted to know whether anyone at the War Office had been cashiered for the failure to supply sufficient munitions. He also criticized the Governments delay in using gas against the Germans, and he suggested that the reason for the failure to do this was a breakdown in the arrangements.

HIGH COST OF LIVING. Sir Henry concluded that the discontent among the workers was due to the failure of the Government to deal with the question of food supplies, which, he contended, was responsible for the increase in the cost of living.

Sir Arthur Markham said the pub-

lic had lost all confidence in the War Office, which had proved miserably inefficient in its conduct of the war. Sir Henry Dalziel did not press his amendment, and Premier Asquith's motion that Parliament be adjourned from July 29, until September 14 was carried.

## CONSCRIPTION

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would be prepared to offer France peace on easy terms, which would be a great temptation.

This declaration drew a bitter attack from William Llewellyn Williams who said that the statement that the volunteer system was a failure was a calumny on the country, and that there could be no more dastardly suggestion than that France might be tempted to break her alliance.

SHARP EXCHANGE. Mr. Wedgwood explained that Great Britain ought not to inflict the temptation on her ally. "We got 3,000,000 men voluntarily," declared Mr. Williams. "Out of 12,000,000," interrupted Major Archer-Shee. The debate ended with a sharp exchange of personalities.

Rev Francis Rolt-Wheeler was ordered to pay his wife \$15 a week alimony in New York.

## A RICH REWARD TO BE GIVEN

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 29.—A despatch from Reuter's Telegram Company from Cape Town says that General Smuts, Minister of the Interior of the Union of South

Africa, in a speech dealing with the future of German Southwest Africa, made the announcement that the Government was planning to send there a strong body of colonists from British South Africa.

"Those who have borne the weight of the burden will have the preference," General Smuts declared.

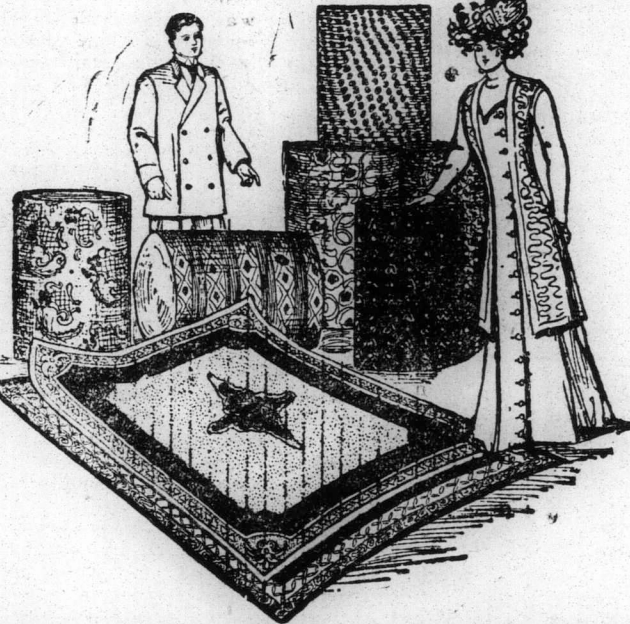
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## LOCAL

## THE TEMPERATURE

Record for the last 24 hours: 67; highest, 77; Saturday; lowest 49; highest 8

## WILL PLAY THISTLE

The 25th Brant Dragoes the Thistles a game of Agricultural Park to-night.

## FOR MACHINE GUNS.

Mr. H. H. Powell, President of Trade, has called for to-morrow night in Council Chamber when the Brantford contributions to machine guns will be the special session.

## RAZOR CROP.

The razor crop at the C is still a flourishing. Some received since Monday in gift of six brand new razors. They are for the boys. Bring yours along no matter for the Sheffield cutters them in prime shape before sent forward.

## LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

The Tennis league meet in the Y. M. C. A. to championship games between A and B district are Echo Place in A and B. There will be home games next Saturday at and Bellview and if they played on neutral court.

## B. AND F. MEETING.

A meeting of the Brantford Football League took place, and after the usual business, the referees were Saturday next as follows: Thistles, Mr. F. Wright v. S. O. E. A. Cassels, day next the final of the Charity Cup will be played Thistles and P. S. A. tural park, when there charged gate. A large crowd be present as the total for charity.

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