

THE COURIER

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Friday, April 12th 1918.

THE SITUATION.

The British have been thrust back at some points, but the integrity of their lines still remains. They were at last accounts also successfully holding the Messines Ridge and other high ground. The fighting has been terrific and the enemy losses still continue to be most severe.

United States marines have been landed at Vladivostok to act in conjunction with the British and French marines already there. They are guarding war stores sent there by the Allies for Russian use, and also the harbor and railway.

General Allenby reports a further gain in Palestine, this time an advance of the British line to the extent of a mile and a half on a front of five miles north of Jerusalem.

A shot from the long range gun trained on Paris yesterday struck a foundling asylum, killing four and wounding twenty-one. This is work fit for the Hun.

Further figures show that out of sixteen British vessels attacked by submarines last week ten escaped. This also is another encouraging feature in connection with the lessened harvest.

MR. O'CONNOR'S RESIGNATION.

The Toronto News is authority for the following: "It appears that the resignation of Mr. W. E. O'Connor was due to a sharp difference of opinion between him and the Minister, Hon. Mr. Crothers. Mr. O'Connor required certain changes made in his office, which the Minister did not see fit to accept. There is a tradition somewhere that a Cabinet Minister has control of his Department, and in all probability Mr. Crothers is a traditionalist—at least to that extent Mr. O'Connor is a valuable official, a man of courage and initiative with a keen sense of duty. At least, that is his reputation. It would be unfortunate if he were lost to the service. At the same time the Minister must be supreme in his Department."

The public have a right to know more than is intimated by the above.

Mr. O'Connor has demonstrated his fearlessness on behalf of the public and the people like that kind of a man.

He has not hesitated to call a spade a spade, and it is directly to him that we owe the new regulations regarding the profits of bacon and other products. Official returns show that in 1916 Canadians consumed the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Butter 21,600,000 pounds; Cheese 20,000,000 pounds; Eggs 188,400,000 dozen; Beef 484,000,000 pounds; Pork 536,000,000 pounds; Mutton & Lamb 27,000,000 pounds.

The packers control most of this output and it can readily be seen how even an advance of a cent a pound would seem small, but in the aggregate reach tremendous figures. No one wants to see those in the business crushed out of reasonable profits for their investments and enterprise, but at the same time it is quite desirable to have a check on overcharging and O'Connor has most emphatically proved himself the man for the job.

If the services of such an official to be lost because of some private incident, the public will say their own conclusions and they will be the reverse of flattering.

The whole subject is one which needs to be thoroughly ventilated in the House.

NOT GOOD AS CONDUCTORS.

Stockholm, April 12.—Women war workers as substitutes for men in Berlin have given satisfaction in most lines of work, but have made an unsatisfactory showing as street car conductors, according to a Berlin judge who presided at the trial of a woman who had given a female conductor a box on the ear. He imposed the lowest possible fine, saying that it was notorious that the women conductors lacked patience and the ability to refrain from making insulting remarks.

COLLEGIATE CHANGE.

After over twenty years as principal of the Collegiate Institute, Mr. A. W. Burt has asked to be relieved of the duties of that position, although he has consented to remain, for a while at least, as head of the English department. Mr. Burt has rendered very valuable services. When he first came to this city the Collegiate was of very small dimensions and located in an entirely inadequate building. Under his aegis there has been marked expansion and the erection of a well equipped structure second to none in this Province. The oversight of some five hundred young persons budding into manhood and womanhood, with all the exuberance and high spirits usually associated with such a period is not an easy task, in fact it is one which calls for a vast amount of tact and sympathetic direction, the while that necessary discipline has to be maintained and classes properly co-ordinated. In addition to this responsibility Mr. Burt has also taught "English" and "History" classes—an added burden which the Collegiate has long thought should not be added to supervisory duties. A ripe scholar, an excellent citizen in the highest sense of the term, and a man almost faithful and assiduous in the discharge of his manifold duties, citizens generally will be glad to know that his services are not to be entirely lost to the community. His successor, Mr. Overholt, comes here with the highest recommendations. He has had a career of proved success and all the indications lead to the belief that in his selection the judgment of the board will be thoroughly justified.

ROLE OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

It is announced from Berlin that two large new dreadnoughts have just been completed for the German navy—that navy which for nearly four years has been bottled up by the vigilant British Armada. They have only put to sea once, on May 31st, 1916, and then they were glad enough to scuttle back again to the cove which they have ever since assiduously cultivated. Now the Fatherland has been freed from any bother with regard to the Russian fleet and has therefore that many more light sea forces at disposal.

A New York writer well points out that the burden which is being borne by the British navy, now happily reinforced by major and minor U. S. ships is one of extraordinary complexity. The returns of submarine losses show that the enemy is offered between 4,000 and 5,000 "targets" for submarine, destroyer, or raider attack every week. That does not mean that there are 4,000 to 5,000 ships at sea, but it does mean that every week an unknown number of merchant ships enter or leave British ports, 4,000 or 5,000 times. The same ship may appear 5, 6, or more times, but however many times she goes in or out of harbor she is liable to be sunk, and the navy has to give her as large a measure of protection as possible against any one of four forms of attack—raider, destroyer, submarine, or mine. Considering the extent and character of the work which the British fleet is doing—the dangers its officers and men face from day to day—the fact becomes impressive that the British navy consists of less than 450,000 men, as compared with about 7,000,000 men who are either in the army or supporting the army. It is on this relatively small force of seamen, only about one-third of whom had been on board a man-of-war before 1914, that the Allied control of the sea primarily depends. All things considered, an "offensive policy" on the part of the British fleet is hardly among the possibilities. There is no stretch of coast as heavily defended as that of Germany fronting the North Sea. It is dominated by heavy artillery of long range, with Heligoland as an advance sea-girt fortress. German waters extending far out into the North Sea are under the surveillance of aircraft which watch every movement; elaborate mine fields have been laid; destroyers and submarines are constantly on guard against surprises. The Grand Fleet upon which the future not only of the British Empire but of all the allied countries depends, is not at all likely to rush in and court disaster against any such odds. Whether the German fleet, taking counsel of desperation, will stake everything on one more sally into the North Sea remains to be seen.

Housecleaning or moving time being to mind and sight many articles in the home that long since have outlived their usefulness. For instance, that old piano that has been there for years and is not what it should be, either musically or in appearance. Would this not be a good time to call on the well-known music house of H. J. Smith and Co. and see what difference you would be required to pay for a new one, and secure it before they advance more in price—as they certainly will. Ask them to see the old one now and quote difference—you will be under no obligation to buy.

TWO KILLED IN ACTION

Ptes. S. Twyman and T. W. Cahill Make Supreme Sacrifice

STEVE TWYMAN. Mrs. Twyman, of 176 Dalhousie street, today received the sad news of the death of her husband, Stephen Twyman, who was killed in action on March 31st. "Steve," as he was familiarly known to his many friends about town, left the city for overseas with the 125th Battalion. He was a fine young man in every essential, and many to-day will feel most sympathy for those who he has left behind to mourn his loss. He was a member of Brantford Typographical Union No. 378, and this is the first break in their ranks caused by the war. The late Mr. Twyman was one time worked in this office before his enlistment in the 125th.

Coincidentally with the death of Pte. Twyman, came news that a chum, Pte. James William Cahill, was killed in action the previous day. He was also a member of the 125th Battalion, and unmarried, his home residing at 506 1/2 Colborne street. Word of the death of the two young men will be received with regret by their many friends throughout the city.

70 OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN MONTREAL

Manufacturers' Co-operate With M.H.C.

At the present time in Montreal there are 175 re-educational courses given to returned soldiers, comprising instruction in seventy different occupations. The policy of the Military Hospitals Commission, to combine instruction under competent teachers selected from returned officers, N.C.O.'s and men, with the practical instruction under practical conditions, has been found to work most satisfactorily indeed. The most interest displayed by the men and their ambition to succeed is a constant impetus to the teaching staff. The great willingness of manufacturers to co-operate with the vocational department in giving over their plant facilities for instructional purposes, indicates clearly the wonderful appreciation

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of the services rendered by returned men at the front, and the importance of the great economic problem which confronts the nation.

I. Schaefer, convicted at Montreal months ago of supplying tickets to enable enemy aliens to return home, was given three months in jail and fined \$500 or another three months. He has been in jail while appeals were pending, since 1914.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Margaret Garrett's Husband

By JANE PHELPS

RENEWING OLD ACQUAINTANCE

Chapter XXVII

"Hello, Margaret! what's wrong?" "Nothing is wrong. I called you up to wish you good night and when they said they couldn't find you, I thought perhaps something was wrong with you—that you had been hurt—or something."

"Nonsense! We were out to dinner, that's all."

"Out to dinner? where? I was sure Bob knew no one down there to ask him to dinner."

"Yes, a friend of mine, Donald Payne has married and is living at Garden City. He came over here to golf, and insisted we all go home with him. We had a corking time, tell you all about it when I get home. Good-night, dear!"

"Good night," said then as he hung up an almost irresistible desire to call him back came over me. I started to call the club-house again, then decided I would not.

Yet I stood for some minutes staring at the telephone. It had been bad enough to have Bob leave me, to stay at the club with his men friends, but to accept invitations to dinner without me—how could he do such a thing? I shouldn't think he would have enjoyed himself one minute. I wouldn't! I said to myself as I finally turned away from the telephone.

A premonition that it wouldn't be as easy as I had imagined to keep Bob away from his old friends kept me from going. Then I dismissed the thought with a shrug. "When we understood that nothing would make me accept an invitation unless he were also asked; when he knew that I never did a thing when he was away from me but wait and long for his return, why of course he would do the same for me. And so being glad of this I calmly went to bed and again slept soundly until morning."

Saturday was a glorious day. Elsie telephoned me in the morning. "We are going out to Travers Island to dinner. Margaret! come along."

"Who is going?" could Tom have returned to be with Elsie? "Oh, a bunch of old married folks having a good time and why shouldn't I? They're all of us married folks like you and me—that is all except two."

"Thank you, Elsie, but I am sure I shouldn't enjoy it without Bob."

"Don't be a fool, Margaret! you've got to hear that tone would think you were one of the early party."

"No, Elsie. Thank you just the same. I shouldn't care a bit about going; and should feel guilty to accept an invitation that did not include Bob."

"We're going to have a delicious dinner, dance a little, then come back by moonlight. Now won't you come?"

"No—don't try to persuade me, Elsie." I answered, then as I plainly heard her snort of impatience I longed to go come over me. It was some in a minute however. And I added: "I hope you have a good time, Elsie."

"Why didn't you go, Margaret?" Della asked. She had been dusting and had overheard the conversation.

"No Della the place for married people is at home unless they go out together."

"I sort of think it would be kinder if they made themselves necessary to each other. When you get married, Della, I hope you will remember that it is your place to go with your husband, and his place to be with you."

"I sort of think it would be kinder if they made themselves necessary to each other. When you get married, Della, I hope you will remember that it is your place to go with your husband, and his place to be with you."

"The day dragged miserably. About noon I called Bob, but they told me he was still out on the green. I left no name. Mother came over and wanted me to go and make some calls with her; but I refused."

"You don't intend to do as you said last night, do you, Margaret? Assume this air of martyrdom whenever Bob leaves you. You are making a mistake, dear. Bob is very unselfish, he would not keep any pleasure from you. When he is away it is the height of foolishness for you to take the attitude you do. Put on your hat and come along."

"No thank-you, mother. I just

refused Elsie's invitation to go to Travers Island to dinner. If I go out to enjoy myself when Bob is away I shall have no plea to use to keep him at home."

"You forget such a nice little outing!" mother said, astonished.

"Why dear—you are making a mistake. I know you are. You are old enough to have a saner outlook on life; a broader vision of men and the things which go to make up two lives which are to be lived together. Your attitude will bring you unhappiness I fear."

"I'm not afraid. Such love as I give Bob never could make him or me unhappy. He doesn't quite understand, yet, that I get my happiness only through him. When he does he will not leave me."

"To-morrow—the best natured of men."

Mayor's Fuel Restrictions

Mayor MacBride has written the coal dealers of the city asking them to meet in the council chamber of the city hall next Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock for a conference upon fuel matters. His Worship will request the dealers to refer to him all persons applying for more than six tons, and where it is considered necessary he will require affidavits from the applicants. He will also ask the dealers not to furnish any coal to rural residents until the applications have first been submitted to him, and intends writing the various township clerks of the municipality asking that they arrange for a conference to ascertain the legitimate requirements of the farmers, in order that adequate provision may be made.

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GRAFTON'S

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It is good to know that no matter what the clothing need this Saturday, you can rely on full assortments and the right styles up until the last minute of Saturday shopping—10 p.m.

We have prepared for a big business to-morrow. Truly nothing succeeds like success, but has it ever occurred to you why the clothing business of this city centres here. Let us tell you why!

FIRST.—Because the experience of thousands, covering an expanse of sixty-five years, has proven our clothing the best wearing and most satisfactory of any sold in Brantford.

SECOND.—Because our clothing is made in our own factory, at Dundas, and sold to you at manufacturers' prices. You save the middleman's profit and you get the clothing for 25 to 33-1-3 percent, less than the same grades would cost anywhere else. In these days of shrinking values, this is a most important consideration for thrifty buyers.

THIRD.—Because every garment is tailored in a manner that insures (a) perfect fit; (b) permanent-retention of shape.

FOURTH.—Because our styles are absolutely up-to-date, and meet the approval of the best dressers—especially young men.

FIFTH.—Because our assortment—even now when woollens are so scarce—affords a scope of choice that is simply without parallel. We not only have the right styles, but we have more of them than you'll find in any other store in the city. Think it over—if you need clothing just now, or any other time.

Wonderful Suit Special for Saturday \$16.98 Only \$16.98

A man's beautiful grey worsted pick and pick, worth \$25.

Hundreds of other equally good value suits from \$18 TO \$35

Top Coats - - - \$12 to \$35

Tweed Raincoats - \$10 to \$20



SPECIALS IN OUR Boys' Dept. FOR Saturday

Big and Little Boys Suits \$5.98

Most of these are our \$7.50 to \$8.50 Suits, which are especially good value at the regular prices. Made up in the newest season's styles, Norfolk, pinch back and trench styles, with belt all round and buckle, good full bloomer pants with patent fastener. All sizes, ages 7 to 17 years. Materials are medium grey shades, black and white mixtures and a few brown shades; 66 suits in all. Choice Satur- \$5.98 day \$5.98

Boys' Bloomers, worth \$2.00, Saturday . . \$1.48

Boys' Hose, worth 50c; Saturday 35c

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