

BRANTFORD JUNIORS LOST TO LONDON ON HEAVY, STICKY ICE

Score Was 2 to 1 But London Had the Edge all the Way Through, Particularly in the Last Period—Light Local Team Could Not Stand the Go in But Never Quit Trying Until Game Was Over.

The Brantford Juniors lost to London at the Alfred Street rink last night by the score of 2 to 1, after a real exciting contest although the visitors had the edge, particularly in the last period. The ice was very heavy. Along the boards the water was in some places one-quarter of an inch thick, while for the last half of the game the slush and snow gathered on the ice so much it was almost impossible to skate. The result, of course was that the kind of hockey brought out by keen ice was lacking, but the game was fast and exciting nevertheless. The London team is heavy, heavier almost than the Brant intermediate seven. They are all fast skaters, good stick-handlers, have a nice combination and altogether shaped up as a well-balanced aggregation. Whatever would have been the result on keen ice, certainly in the heavy going the local Juniors were out-classed. By the time they got started to skate they had no strength left for anything else. The heavy London team smashed through them, wearing them down by their weight.

Nevertheless the Juniors kept up their reputation of being a scrappy aggregation. They never quit. They hung themselves against their heavier opponents, checking them as long as there was a chance of stopping them. Whenever they broke away they went right in on goal, going at the heavy Cockney defence without flinching. But the ice was so heavy they oversteered the puck, and when they did get in their efforts left them no strength for shooting.

The Brants jumped into the game at the start and for a few minutes had it over their opponents, bombarding the London goal. Reuter showed himself a cool player and turned aside the shots without difficulty. Then London in their turn began to press, but the locals held them off. Back again went Brantford against the London goal. The heavy London defence seemed to block up the whole rink, but Hurlley drove in a shot from the front which glanced off Reuter's skate and counted.

The second period saw the heavy ice beginning to slow up the Brant team. But they never quit going.

Two or three times, Doyle, who played a wonderful game all through worked his way in, but the sticky ice spoiled the shot. London was becoming better as the game went on. They were using their weight and their speed, and when they broke away clear and went in on goal the score was tied.

The third period was all London. From the drop of the hat they waded right in. They piled their whole team up on the forward line, leaving one man on the defence. The Brants could not break away, the heavy goal stopped them dead. The big London team simply used their weight and speed to break through, but the little green shirts checked them full and every man hanging on to his check, and backed by McKinnon in goal staved them off until a long lucky shot from centre ice dribbled in.

After that it was all over. London pressed stronger than ever. The local team was utterly exhausted, but kept plugging away until the end. They could not get the puck past centre ice, but once or twice broke away and looked dangerous. But the heavy going ruined their chances. Whether they could outskate the locals on keen ice is another question, but they have a very fine team and will take a lot of beating. Their defence rushes well, while their forward line, particularly McKay, plays finished hockey. Reuter in goal looks to be one of the best in the business, although McKinnon is no slouch.

For Brantford, Doyle played hockey all the way through, and took all kinds of punishment. O'Connor was not himself while Shoebottom lacked the weight for the heavy going. Gillen and Hays, usually good on rushes, got stuck in the slush and could not break away. McKinnon performed brilliantly in goal, and stopped innumerable shots. The London forward line, it may be remarked, are a trifle in their shooting.

Referee Sproule handled the game acceptably, though the sight of the heavy visitors wearing down the local youngsters rather peeved the crowd. However, the game was clean, and London played hockey all the way through, although McKay got in a little by punching O'Connor on the nose.

This is the fourth home game this year for Brantford, and three times has the ice been heavy. That one handicap the locals always must contend against. It may be added that all four games have started anywhere from 15 to 40 minutes late. No harm, also a larger crowd would do no harm, also a larger crowd would do no harm. The teams are not paying expenses with the present patronage.

The team:—Brantford—Goal, McKinnon; defence, Gillen, Hayes; rover, Hurlley; centre, Doyle; right wing, O'Connor; left wing, Shoebottom. A little London—Goal, Reuter; defence, Sinclair, Kennedy; rover, McBurney; centre, Walden; right wing, McKay; left wing, Elliott. Referee—Sproule.

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THE ROAD TO CALAIS CLOSED TO GERMANY

Line of Allied Trenches Are too Strong to be Forced—Present Struggle Watching and Waiting Game.

(By C. F. Bertelli)

Headquarters of the Franco-Belgian Army in Flanders, Jan. 11.—Basing my opinion on the visible evidence of the defensive organization in Flanders, I can positively state that whatever violent attacks the Germans may be preparing against this sector of the front they are bound to fail with heavy losses.

Prophecies in this war have been invariably wide of the mark; therefore I will not attempt to make a guess as to the length of the titanic struggle, but I must record the impression, overwhelmingly borne in upon me after a few days of detailed observations in this region so completely, so solidly, as to indicate that I expect to stay not many months, but for an indefinite number of years.

MAZE OF FORTIFIED TRENCHES.

Although the headquarters war bulletins during the last twelve months have been remarkably silent regarding the activities of the opposing forces here, it would be a mistake to imagine that they have been sitting down idly.

At the battle of the Yser, when the German drive was definitely broken, the French had here practically nothing to speak of in the way of defensive works. Since then tens of thousands of soldiers, working night and day, have transformed the whole country into a maze of fortified trenches, barbed wire obstacles and machine gun shelters.

A system of rip saw trenches covers the whole front, and is backed by several other lines just as strong. These trenches bear no resemblance whatever to those of a few months ago.

SOLDIERS WELL PROTECTED.

They are really no longer trenches, but elongated forts. Bricks, stones, cement, armor plate, barbed wire and a countless number of earth bags—these are the component parts of the latest war ditch. A weaver in the depth, the man behind the rifle is as well protected as someone in a worshiper's gun turret.

The terrors of mud and water have been conquered. Pumps have drained the boards raised on blocks give the troops a dry footing. Braziers blazing at short intervals keep the warms.

A PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

I was immensely impressed by the complete smoothness with which all the different services worked. At the start, chaos seemed to prevail, but it was soon a heavy, that one of the fiercest supply services worked to a wonderfully evolved plan and with the slightest hitch or confusion. This is the greatest feat of the organization which has used the brains, resources and energies of the whole country to make an army whose efficiency has now reached the point of perfection.

A GREAT STALEMATE?

But with all this, the result, good as it is, appears to be negative. Two huge armies, equally strong and equal in their protection, each other helpless, unable to solve by military means the problem for which they were mustered.

A question of a rather philosophical order here presents itself as to whether the very perfection, the very greatness to which modern warfare has been developed will not entirely defeat the aggressive objects to which applies the elementary formula of physics that two opposing forces of equal strength annihilate one another. The world probably does not yet realize that throughout 1915 Europe's best brains and energies have been exclusively devoted to forging the greatest war weapon the world has ever seen, only to reach the absurd, it has been clearly demonstrated that once whole nations have devoted all their energies to the business of war and reached the highest point of perfection, fighting, if not impossible, involves too great sacrifices, the loss of too many lives, to make it profitable.

FRENCH HAVE ADVANTAGE.

However, on this particular section of the 500-mile front the French have an advantage over the Germans in being able to attack on the front, and with an ally also on the flank, by means of the British monitors.

At present it is a watching and waiting game. Days go by without a single gun being fired. The average losses of the French army in Flanders have been for many months but one man out of every 3,000 per day.

This is explained by the fact that whatever activity exists is carried out underground, and it is only the stray shot that his.

Hot soup and coffee are given them early every morning; hot meat, vegetables and wine at noon, and the

same in the evening. Altogether, one pound of meat is served daily per man and two pounds of bread, one pound of vegetables, a pint of wine and a pint of coffee.

GOOD SANITARY SYSTEM.

A very important improvement is the introduction of an efficient sanitary system some distance from the dugouts.

The men have buckled down to the business of war with a stoicism worthy of a grand people. During the day, except for the sentries in the trenches, very little is seen of the great burrowing army. In fact, an appalling hush dominates the whole of Flanders.

In the daytime a chilly sea breeze wind, howling through the shattered woods, across the lifeless muddy plains, through ruined farm-houses and along the sluggish canals, alone breaks the deadly silence, while the grim greyness of the Flanders sky completes a scene of utter desolation. Death had swept the whole country. But as soon as darkness falls the sky is broken by probing white streaks of bombs, or searchlights, miles away, watching for hostile aircraft.

HOW TRENCHES ARE ARRANGED.

The trench walls are held in position by wire netting. The floors are trellised and the roof is protected by bomb proof coverings. Here and there the galleries widen into living chambers built of concrete and steel plate and pierced with loopholes large enough to admit a rifle barrel.

To the rear of the trenches formidable artillery has been massed to command every point of the enemy lines. Here also are huge bomb-proof underground magazines, loaded to capacity with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of shells.

\$20,000 EMBLEMENTS.

A significant detail showing the terrible difficulties involved in the construction of such a strong line as well as its tremendous cost, is the fact that the special gun emplacements with very deep foundations of reinforced concrete entail an expenditure of \$20,000 each.

One feature of this particular army is the very excellent corps of officers of all ranks. A majority of the troops belong to the white and native African contingents.

BAD NEWS FROM HOME.

Apparently the opposing German troops have been implanted there since the Yser battle. The Teutons in this section have shown great disappointment at the dragging character of the war and their failure to reach Dunkirk and Calais. The troops are also being gradually demoralized by news from home telling of hardships, not because Germany in any way lacks provisions, but apparently because the distribution among the civilian population does not satisfy the masses.

Deserters and prisoners thoroughly confirm the recent reports of food shortages in German cities, especially in Berlin, where the police not long ago had to charge 1,000 women with drawn babies.

GERMAN ARMY DETERIORATING.

As to the fighting value of the German army, all the French officers with whom I had long conversations agreed on one point; that the German army to-day is incomparably inferior to the army of 1914, but even to that of the summer of 1915.

However, the war at this point is now one of guns, machinery and organization, and as both armies are unquestionably well balanced in this respect, when the clock comes—it will be the mightiest and bloodiest the world has ever known.

LA SALETTE

Miss Delma McDonald and Mrs. Wm. O'Dwyer of Norwich, spent a few days last week at Jas. Purtil's, John Duffey's, and Mrs. Nelson Boughton's sister, Mrs. Nelson Boughton.

Frank Farmer and Miss Marie Purtil spent a few days last week at F. Duffey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Crutch of Sask., are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Tom Hackett of Bay City, is visiting relatives in this community.

Mrs. J. McElhouse and son George of Otterville, spent Sunday in this vicinity.

The Misses McCauley visited at Wm. Duffey's on Sunday last.

Mrs. W. J. Pettit is on the sick list at time of writing.

Mrs. E. Lawrence has returned home after visiting relatives in Detroit for some time.

Several from this district spent Wednesday in Otterville, where the 71st battalion had dinner while on their parade from Woodstock to Otterville, and from thence to Tillsonburg.

Miss Clara Lawrence spent a couple of days last week at G. Anderson's.

John Farmer, Sr., an aged and respected citizen of this place, was found dead at his late residence, where he was living alone, on Tuesday last. The funeral took place on Wednesday last at St. Mary's church. Interment in the R. C. cemetery.

The labor exchange established by the Board of Trade in London is being flooded by requests from farmers for help. There appears to be a great dearth of milkers, and farmers are now asking for women workers, though at first they were averse to employing women on farm work.

FIRST MEETING OF THE PARIS TOWN COUNCIL

Committees Struck and Various Appointments Made For the Year.

Town Council held its initial meeting Monday at 11, Ald. Sinclair being the only absentee.

Standing committees for the year were struck as below.

Mayor Patterson, in his inaugural address, reviewed the work of the past year, and the only thing of "anything doing" the coming year is the mention of the need of rebuilding the William street bridge. He said: "Reduction in the cost of hydro was announced by the Commission on Friday last. The reduction in Paris is from 4 kilowatts to 3 per 100 feet floor space. The Review went to some trouble to get an explanation of this, and here it is. An ordinary house with 1000 feet floor space at 4 kilowatts per 100 feet means 40k, and that up to this 40k. The charge under the old tariff was 7c, and all over this 40k, came in on the lower rate of 1/4c. The new tariff cuts the 1000 feet limit to 20 kilowatts, and then the lower rate. To users of current for light only the reduction will be only nominal, to those using stoves, irons or sweepers it will be considerable, and in the aggregate estimated to amount to ten per cent. Finance Committee—Mayor, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, Robinson, Sinclair.

Streets, Walks and Bridges—Deputy Reeve, Reeve, McKay, Sinclair, Davidson.

Buildings and Grounds—Reeve, Sinclair, Stewart, Walker, McKay.

Fire Committee—Walker, Sinclair, Robinson, Stewart, Deputy Reeve, Charley—Stewart, Reeve, Walker, Deputy Reeve, Davidson.

Police—Mayor, Reeve, Deputy Reeve.

Assessment—Sinclair, Walker, Deputy Reeve, Davidson, Reeve.

LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS WHY PAPER STOPPED

Glasgow Labor Journal Had Attacked Derby's Recruiting Scheme.

London, Jan. 11.—The last half-hour of the House of Commons session yesterday was devoted to a discussion of Mr. Lloyd George's suppression of the Glasgow Labor newspaper, Forward. Mr. Lloyd George quoted extracts from the paper, beginning in July. Some of them contained offensive references to the King; others declared that the war had been engineered by capitalists merely to increase their profits.

On the day he visited Glasgow the paper contained an attack on the Derby recruiting scheme, which, the Minister declared, was "one of the most insidious appeals to the working classes not to enlist which I ever read."

"There is no intention," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "of suppressing free speech, and it is childish to suggest that the paper was suppressed because a Minister's vanity was offended. This paper for months had been trying to stir up disaffection in a district more important for the equipment of the army and navy than any other in the Kingdom. The paper was extraordinarily clever, and, therefore, the more dangerous. Its account of my meeting was a fabrication from beginning to end."

Several members characterized the incident as unfortunate. The discussion was still under way when the House adjourned.

THE RECORD OF IRELAND

London, Jan. 11.—The exclusion of Ireland from compulsory service led to a request for the numbers of the men available for military service and of those actually recruited in that country. This information was communicated in the House of Commons to-day.

The men between 15 and 41 years of age available for military service in the four provinces of Ireland on August 15 and the enlistment to December 15 last were approximately as follows:

Leinster	174,597	27,458
Ulster	169,489	49,760
Munster	136,637	14,190
Connaught	81,392	3,589
Totals	562,115	94,997

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SIR E. GREY TALKS PLAINLY ABOUT AUSTRIA

In Letter to American Ambassador on Sub-Warfare.

ASK PROTECTION FROM THEMSELVES

Every Passenger on British Ship Safe Except From Enemy.

London, Jan. 11.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, finds opportunity for some plain speaking regarding the Austro-German submarine warfare in a letter to the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, replying to a request from the Austro-Hungarian Government that special pains be taken to insure the safety of certain Austro-Hungarian subjects who are being repatriated from India on the steamship Golconda.

The request is embodied in a petition from Austro-Hungarian subjects, which the Austro-Hungarian government endorses. Sir Edward Grey replies: "Some of the requests of the petition have already been conceded as a matter of course. With regard to that portion of the petition which asks that special precautions be taken to prevent danger to the lives of the Golconda passengers by submarine attack, I feel bound to express my astonishment that the Austro-Hungarian government of themselves one of the authors of the danger, should have thought it seemly to endorse this request."

"Not content, however, with doing this," the Austro-Hungarian government further state that they will hold his Majesty's government responsible for the lives and well-being of those passengers, a majority of whom are better-class people."

"I am at a loss to know why better class people should be thought more entitled to protection from submarine attack than other non-combatants. But, however that may be, the only danger of the character indicated which threatens any passengers on the Golconda is one for which the Austro-Hungarian and German governments alone are responsible. It is they only who carry on the novel and inhuman form of warfare which disregards all hitherto accepted principles of international law and necessarily endangers the lives of non-combatants."

"By asking for special precautions to protect one of their own subjects on board a British merchant vessel, the Austro-Hungarian Government recognize what is the inevitable consequence of their submarine policy, and admit that the outrages whereby the Lusitania, the Persia and numbers of other ships have been sunk without warning, were not the result of casual brutalities of the officers of a British merchant vessel, but part of a settled and premeditated policy of the governments they serve."

"It is needless to add that his Majesty's government do not propose to take any precautions on behalf of Austro-Hungarian subjects which they do not take on behalf of their own, from submarine attack on the part of his Majesty's enemies, the responsibility must rest solely with those who have made such attacks part of their ordinary methods of warfare."

"The proper and sufficient protection from this danger is that Austro-Hungary and Germany should observe the ordinary rules of humanity in their methods of warfare."

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