

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918.

PAN-GERMANS IN ASCENDANCY

Continue Campaign Against Foreign Sec. Kuehlmann Peace Movement Is Reported To Be Growing

Situation in Germany Appears Doubtful; Message of British Labor Party Gave Encouragement to Russ People—Arrested Rumanian Ministers are Released

While German leaders are undecided as to what course to pursue in the peace negotiations with Russia, the British Labor Party has issued a message to the Russian people supporting the principle of self-determination of peoples and no annexations for the British Empire. Appeal also is made to the peoples of Germany and Austria-Hungary to support a policy of self-determination and no annexations.

Chancellor's Speech Postponed. Apparently no definite course has yet been decided upon by the German Emperor and his advisers, but the speech on foreign policies which Chancellor von Hertling was to deliver before the Reichstag main committee has been postponed. The pan-Germans continue their campaign against Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann and the Socialists have forced the Fatherland party, composed of pan-Germans, to postpone meetings favorable to annexations.

Peace Movement Growing. It is declared by a friend of the pan-Germans, Count von Reventlow, that the peace movement in Germany is strong and is made up of the Socialists, a large number of Liberals and Clericals and many diplomats. These sections are said to hold the view that the U-boat campaign can only delay peace and cannot starve out the Entente. Instructions given the German representatives at Brest-Litovsk have been changed, it was announced officially in the Reichstag.

Peace Terms. The Labor party in its message, says that the British people must aid Russia by proclaiming peace aims similar to Russia. It is proposed that the peace conference shall put Arabia, Palestine, Armenia and the Black races of Africa under international control. Self-definition is accepted for India and other British dependencies not already having their own parliaments.

ATTEMPT ON LENINE. Petrograd, Monday, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press)—An automobile carrying Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, it is reported, was fired upon tonight when he was driving to a meeting of the Council of People's Commissaries. Four shots were fired. Premier Lenine was not hurt. The bullets shattered the windows of the automobile. A member of the party with the premier was wounded slightly in the hand.

NO EXPLANATION. Petrograd, Jan. 16.—The Bolshevik Government authorities at the Smolny Institute declined to explain the arrest of the Rumanian minister here saying that details would be given out later.

The receipt of a telephone call from the American embassy together with the promise of the appearance at Smolny Institute of the entire diplomatic corps which up to this time has scrupulously avoided any assemblance of recognition, has created a stir and caused unusual activity on the day set aside for the celebration of the Russian New Year.

Foreign Minister Trotzky's absence at Brest-Litovsk caused the diplomats to appeal to Premier Lenine, instead of the deputy minister of foreign affairs.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The storm which was centred in Pennsylvania yesterday has passed the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is dispersing. A heavy snow fall has occurred in Quebec and New Brunswick and rain in the Maritime provinces. The weather is cold in all the provinces except British Columbia.

Forecast. Fresh to strong southwest and west winds continued cold to-day and on Thursday, light local snow falls.

ARREST OF GAILLAUX SUSTAINED

Chamber of Deputies Supports Action of French Government

SOCIALIST PROTEST Claimed That Case Was Being Prosecuted in Illegal Manner

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Chamber of deputies sustained the government's action in the Gaillaux case late yesterday by a majority of 274 out of 484 members present. The vote was taken after the government had been interpellated by Ernest Lafont, a Socialist deputy, who held that the opening of the Gaillaux safety deposit box in the absence of a representative of the accused was illegal. Premier Clemenceau was called upon by the Socialist to reply. Edouard Ignace, under secretary for military justice, however, answered for the government, saying that the case was in the hands of the Department of Justice and was following the usual course.

After repeated calls the Premier Clemenceau arose from the government bench and said it was the Italian Government which had presided at the search in the Florence bank and France was obliged to suppose that all legal forms had been observed.

The Chamber then by a large majority gave precedence to a resolution adopted by the government over a resolution introduced by the Socialists. The Socialist resolution invited the government to observe legal forms and the principles of justice in the prosecution of Paul Gaillaux. He is a lawyer and was one of the guests of M. Gaillaux at a luncheon given to Signor Cavalline, an Italian. Comby also is said to have accompanied Deputy Loustalot.

General Dubail, the prosecutor of former Premier Gaillaux, signed an order for the prosecution of Paul Comby on December 24 and on the same day M. Comby was examined by Captain Buchardon, in charge of the investigation. Signor Cavalline is alleged to have been connected with Belo Pasha. He was arrested in Italy on November 21. The charges against Deputy Loustalot are similar to those against Gaillaux and the immunity of the two was suspended at the same time by the Chamber of Deputies.

Railwaymen and others concerned with transportation are warned that if found guilty of violence or disorder, or attempts to capture military foodstuffs they will be punished severely. The proclamation says:

"The army confident in you, is fulfilling its duty and awaits your immediate help."

Another proclamation addressed, "To all at the front, particularly the Twelfth special army," informs them that the central committee chosen by the delegates at the last conference of the armies and calls for the fullest detailed information from local army committees regarding supplies and needs. It concludes:

"Only by friendly co-operation, only in harmony and strong physical effort shall we be able to conquer the anarchy existing here."

The third proclamation sets all the fronts to telegraph the central committee where and when commands for organizing army supplies shall be sent.

Crisis Continue to Rage Round Germany's Attitude Toward Brest-Litovsk Negotiations; Campaign Against Foreign Secretary is Being Waged With Violence

By Courier Leased Wire. London, Jan. 15.—No authoritative information has reached London on the progress of the political struggle in Berlin, but it is confirmed that Chancellor von Hertling's speech before the main committee of the Reichstag has been postponed for a few days. According to a Reuter's Limited despatch from Amsterdam, the crisis continues to rage around the fixing of Germany's attitude in the new phase of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations.

The correspondent in Berlin of the Koelnische Volks Zeitung believes that a satisfying compromise will be reached and that it will avert any political or military changes.

Pan-German newspapers continue to attack Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann violently. The Rhenische Westfalische Zeitung remarks ironically:

"Von Kuehlmann would win the prize for showing how a brilliant military position may be utterly ruined. The question is whether the struggle at Brest-Litovsk will be a victory for Germany or for the clever advocate Trotzky, who fully reveals his intellectual superiority over the representatives of the Central Powers. General von Hoffmann alone saved the situation, but it can only be saved permanently if he is supported from Berlin."

Count Reventlow in the Tages Zeitung admits the strength of the peace movement and says it would inevitably ruin Germany's future. He declares it is no secret that the entire body of Social Democrats, with a considerable portion of the Liberal and Centre parties and a still more considerable part of German diplomacy hold the view that the submarine warfare cannot accomplish its aim and can only delay peace. He adds that the so-called Majority are exerting every effort to force from the leaders of the empire a fresh German peace offer as a reply to the speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George.

THREE APPEALS. London, Jan. 16.—Three appeals issued by the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd on Tuesday are contained in a Russian official wireless communication received here. One is signed by the Council of People's Commissaries for war and the Central committee for army supplies and begins:

"The army which is standing patiently and bravely on guard for the freedom of the country is perishing from famine; their provisioning has ceased. Several regiments are entirely without bread and the horses are without fodder. Every citizen of Russia in this fateful hour do your duty immediately."

The government's provisioning committee are told that on them rests the responsibility for the buying and sending of food to the armies "without sparing any means and immediately with all your revolutionary energy in friendly co-operation to do what you think best including the ordering of compulsory work."

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OBJECTIVE OF \$150,000 FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

Campaign Will be Conducted Here on Feb. 12, 13, 14 and 15.

PLANS IN FORMATION Mr. Norman Somerville, of Toronto Addressed Meeting Here

PRESENT SYSTEM BEST Money Could Not Practically be Raised by the Government

Brantford's 1918 objective for the Canadian Patriotic Fund was fixed last night at \$150,000.00, to be raised in a four days campaign on Feb. 12, 13, 14 and 15. Entering upon its fourth annual effort on behalf of the dependents of its men "over there," the City does not flinch at what lies before, but with a unity of purpose and fixedness of determination stands prepared to carry on, and to bear its share in making 1918 the victory year.

Citizens of every class were represented at the meeting held last night in the Public Library, at which the above objective was set and other details of organization for the campaign perfected. Committees were appointed, and the support and co-operation of the women's societies of the city pledged by a number of laudable presents.

The feature of the evening was a rousing address by Mr. Norman Somerville of Toronto, who sounded the clarion call of the hour, and laid before all in glowing phrases the ever-increasing need for subscriptions to the cause. Mr. Somerville drew upon the oft advanced suggestion that the government raise by taxation the money to be spent by the Patriotic Fund, warning his hearers against such a spirit of apathy, which must eventually develop into distrust and disloyalty. Government control of the fund, he pointed out, must mean the abolition of the personal touch which during the past three years had been the keynote of the fund's success.

Mr. J. H. Spence, chairman, although regretting the necessity of a fourth campaign for the Patriotic Fund, declared Brantford and Brant County succeeded with the undertaking which they assumed in 1914, that of caring for the wives and children of all men on overseas service. Until the present, the response had been generous, but "carry on" was still the watchword, looking into the future. He had messages of regret from E. C. Trench, J. B. Dewhirst, and Edward Good, at their inability to be present.

Mr. H. T. Watt, secretary-treasurer, submitted facts and figures in connection with Brantford's giving. He explained that the money was raised by an independent body, the Brant Patriotic and War Relief Association. Last year the objective of \$150,000 had been passed in the city, of which amount over \$135,000 had been collected to date.

This year close to \$200,000 would be needed from Brant county, and the sum would be allotted as in 1917, between Brantford, Paris, St. George and the County Council. Mr. Spence expressed regret at the inability of Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Brant Patriotic and War Relief Association, to be present, but assured his hearers that Mr. Harris would equal his last year's subscription to the fund.

Rev. G. A. Woodside, pastor of Zion Presbyterian Church, expressed pleasure at an opportunity to "get a few things out of his system." After reflection, he was pleased that there was to be another campaign, in view of the pleasing experiences of a year ago. In the 1917 campaign he had found all deeply interested, concerned, sympathetic and liberal, and he believed that the heart of the people was still in sympathy with the great cause.

"We are more determined to-day than ever before," he declared, "that this thing shall be carried through to victory. Brantford has (Continued on page 3)

There was no halt until the post. Our artillery was active on both banks of the Vardar. Allied aviators carried out a number of bombardments on improved roads in the valley of the Vardar and on enemy encampments in the region of Dopepolje."

Brenta Battle. Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Jan. 15.—(By the Associated Press)—The action east of the Brenta river in which the Italians inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured several hundred prisoners and a large amount of war material, began late in the afternoon and was carried out by infantry. It was directed chiefly against Monte Asolone, where the enemy boldly has set up observation posts overlooking the San Lorenzo valley and the Venetian plain leading down to Bassano.

From these heights the enemy, backed by his position on Monte Pertica and Capiviale was a continual menace, his guns having a range of a considerable distance down the valley and over the plain. The cannonade began toward noon with the Italian batteries, being ordered to advance. It moved straight their right. A heavy fog screened the movement as the infantry was ordered to advance. It moved straight up the slope of Monte Asolone through snow, mud and slush. The enemy artillery fire grew more intense as the advance proceeded. There was no halt until the post. Our artillery was active on both banks of the Vardar. Allied aviators carried out a number of bombardments on improved roads in the valley of the Vardar and on enemy encampments in the region of Dopepolje."

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V. COVY, Editor of the Interior, publication of this be paid to.

E. L. HANSELMAN IS ON TRIAL TODAY

Case Has Opened in City of Hamilton; Will Likely Occupy the Entire Day

Special to the Courier. Hamilton, Jan. 16.—The case of Hanselman, charged with alleged treason in connection with the plugging of shells at a Brantford munition plant, was called at the assizes at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Greer the Crown Prosecutor outlined the case to the jury. Chief Siemla then gave his evidence. Mr. Kelly objected to the admission of a statement which prisoner made to the police authorities after his arrest, but said objection was over ruled.

Police Court Clerk Howarth, gave testimony proving the statement in question which al-

leged that a foreman had instructed him to do as he did. An employee of the firm swore that he saw accused boring a hole and plugging a shell. This closed the morning session. The case is likely to last the remainder of the day.

By Courier Leased Wire. Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 16.—The trial of Dr. E. L. Hanselman, a Brantford chiropractor, on a charge of tampering with shells, and a second count of practicing fraud and deception on His Majesty, in connection with the supplying of military stores, began here before Chief Justice Falconbridge today. W. S. Brewster of Brantford, represented

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