

WESTERN BATTLE LINE IS SCENE OF GROWING FRENCH OFFENSIVE

British and Belgians Are Alone at Rest—French Have Commenced Series of Offensive Movements North of La Bassee.

Special Wire to the Courier. London, June 8.—Virtually the entire western line of battle, except those portions held by the Belgians and the British is the scene of what would appear to be a series of offensive movements initiated by the French.

For the past three weeks the French have been advancing slowly but steadily in the country immediately north of Arras. Here they met a determined resistance from the formidable German work known as "The Labryinth" part of which however is now in their control. The French have been gathering in prisoners. At Hebuterne they have taken some 400 and at Soissons 250 more.

CAPT. C. RODGERS TELLS OF FIGHTING ---CHUM OF "MAC"

The following despatch published exclusively in the Courier, is a story from Capt. G. R. Rodgers, the boson comrade of Major "Mac," who has been relieved from active service badly wounded. Major Colquhoun made frequent references to Capt. Rodgers, who commanded a company of the 4th Batt., and was closely associated with "C" Company in their attack at Langemark.

(Special to Courier.) Barrie, June 6.—It was very much of a surprise to most people in Barrie when word was received early on Saturday that Capt. Geo. Rodgers would arrive in town on the 11 o'clock train that morning. Many friends gathered at the depot to greet him on his arrival but any chance for a demonstration of welcome was forestalled by Capt. Rodgers getting off at Allandale where he was met by his wife and baby daughter, and escorted in an automobile down town and to his home on Mary street.

The goal to be reached. After they had crossed the first 1200 yards Capt. Rodgers was struck by a fire bullet in the left leg. This did not stop him, but was but a flesh wound, but a few minutes later another shot struck him in the knee, throwing it out of joint, and he was almost helpless. This bullet entered just below the knee cap and came out at the back of the leg, cutting some of the chords. He called to Lieutenant Young to take command of the company, and that was the last he saw of any member of the 4th Batt.

Unable to move in any direction and suffering much pain from the wound in the knee, he lay within 200 yards of the German trenches with bullets whizzing from three sides of him. If he moved an arm or leg, a German sharpshooter trained his rifle on him, and no less than nine other men were received by him during the time he lay in the fire swept area. About midnight two members of the Middlesex regiment came by and he was carried to a barn, where he remained until the following day, when he was removed to a field hospital. Through various channels he passed until he reached Boulogne, from where he was sent to a private nursing home in London. There he remained until he was sufficiently recovered to travel home.

ITALIANS FIRMLY OCCUPIED

All Frontier Points Now Taken Up --- Battle Line is Ready.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Rome June 7.—via Paris, June 8.—Italian troops are proceeding methodically to take possession of the most important positions all along the frontier, according to a statement issued by General Cadorna, chief of the general staff, issued last night at general Italian headquarters. The statement follows: "Our advanced troops proceeded methodically to take possession of the most important positions beyond the frontier all along the line meeting with slight resistance. At the same time a closely contested artillery duel continued on the plateaus of Lavarone and Folgaria. "The same is the case all along the Isontzo River from Caporetto to the sea where we are in close contact with the enemy. Strong advance formations protected by powerful artillery actually have reached this important line with the object of establishing themselves solidly at the most suitable passages and of installing there bridgeheads commanding the banks, thereby insuring safe crossings."

Early in the evening the Citizens band, accompanied by a large crowd of citizens gathered in front of his house, and Mayor Craig, on behalf of the citizens, welcomed home the war-torn hero. He was escorted to his home on Mary street. Bunting and flags decorated the front of the home, and a large wooden key, with the word "welcome" on it, stood on the verandah. Like a true soldier, ready to do his share of the fighting, Capt. Rodgers was very reluctant about telling of his experiences, and during the day avoided any chance for public demonstration in his honor.

WARM PRAISE. Capt. Rodgers has a warm word of praise for the late Bugler Clifford H. MacLaren, and steadily rose in the ranks, holding successive positions of non-commissioned officer, until he qualified as a lieutenant. For three years he had charge of the company, during Major MacLaren's term as adjutant. In 1910 he qualified as Captain, and, since, his company has always been one of the most efficient at the annual Niagara camp.

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By July 1st, Capt. Rodgers has to undergo a medical examination and his injuries are sufficiently healed, he will immediately report for duty, and despite the pleasure of being home with his wife (and baby daughter whom he had never seen before last Saturday), he is anxious to return to help finish the work of driving the Hun back into their own country. During his stay in town Captain Rodgers has been made an honorary member of the Barrie Club, and on Tuesday evening he was honored by the Light Brigade they met at the fire to the very jaws of death—unheeding the continuous rain of rifle and machine gun bullets—thinking only of

Raflymno, where he says that within 24 hours the Germans fired seven hundred thousand shells. "The waste of high explosives," the correspondent of The Novoe Vremya, is quoted as saying, "swamped our front lines, and among the official staff and reserves, and even among the remote transport columns. The curtain of bursting shells rendered the enemy's trenches invisible, and it became impossible to bring up any teams to remove our guns."

WOUNDED, BUT ON DUTY

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., to-day received the following telegram from Ottawa: "Sincerely regret to inform you Lieut. William Ashton Cockshutt, 10th Battalion, Ontario, has been killed in action while on duty. Further information when received will be sent you. Adjutant General. To which it may be added that to stick to his job if at all possible, although he knew well what those who know Ashton would have expected of him."

HARVESTING COMMENCES.

London, June 8.—The Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says that the harvesting of the early German crops will begin this month in Belgium. These crops were planted earlier than usual, with a view to speedy results.

THREE NEUTRALS ARE SUNK

Pirates Sink Three Norwegian Ships With Loss of Life

BELGIAN SHIP SUNK

London, June 8.—12:35 p.m.—The Belgian Steamer Mematier has been sent to the bottom by a German torpedo near the North of Ireland. Out of 23 persons on board only six were saved. The captain, his wife and his daughter the first mate and the pilot and twelve members of the crew lost their lives.

The Belgian Steamer Menapier was of 1,425 net tons and was 281 feet long. She was built in Sunderland in 1908 and was owned in Antwerp.

London, June 8.—12:15 p.m.—The Norwegian vessels Trudang and Suvoy have been sunk by German submarines.

Another Norwegian steamer sunk is the Hordaland, of 376 tons net.

THOUSANDS OF AUTOS. Township Clerk J. A. Smith received a list of permits issued in Ontario up to date this year. An item on the special notice is that there are now 2077 automobile licenses issued since January 1st and 2,593 motor cycle licenses. Besides this there have been 76 auto demonstration licenses issued.

Helen Boyle serving 25 years for snatching Willie Whitla, seven years for snatching a woman from his car in Harrisburg, Pa.

William Baumgarten, designer of the great seal of the Southern Confederacy, died at Washington, aged 67.

The editor of the Republican, Newbury, Conn., fought a jail sentence for alleged libel on Senator Peasley and won the right to criticize for public well.

Annabella Schaffer and her sister who are charged at Newark, N. J., with stealing a young man from his wife, Mrs. Ethel Walker.

Some Doubt Yet as to Corp. Charlton

Mayor Spence this morning received the following letter:—

B.E.F., France, May 22nd, 1915. To the Citizens and Children of Brantford:

Dear Friends,—It gives me pleasure to write to you all at this time about the gift of chocolate which reached me a few days ago. There was not one but what was thankful to the children for this good and wholesome gift. While the Germans were meant evidently for Christmas, they did not reach us till a few days ago. Unfortunately, yes, said it is—some of the boys will not receive it. Pte. Podd and Corp. Charlton fell in that awful fight. But here let me say they died like heroes. Poor Corp. Charlton came out of the charge all right, but was killed by a bursting shell while in a reserve trench. I was with him at the time and escaped with only a piece of skin knocked off my finger. Lucky, wasn't I? As regards the war, things are very busy here, but I cannot say more.

Would like to be remembered to Buck Stove Works employees, and would like to hear from some of them. I must close now, and beg to remain, a thankful Brantford boy.

RALPH WHITEHEAD, No. 10557, Pte. R. Whitehead, Machine Gun Section, 4th Canadian Contingent.

It will be noticed that Pte. Whitehead states that he was with Charlton when he was killed by a shell. Late advices are to the effect that Charlton is still alive, so that in such case he was only evidently stunned.

WILSON'S NOTE.

Washington, June 8.—The American rejoinder to the recent German rejoinder concerning the sinking of the Lusitania still is in the hands of President Wilson to-day. It had been returned by him with some changes, following a careful examination by the Government's legal officers.

The despatch of the note to Berlin was being awaited with intense interest here, particularly in diplomatic circles, but when the document will be forwarded was not definitely known early to-day. It was expected to be given further consideration at to-day's Cabinet meeting.

Mrs. Margaret Askins was sentenced at Jamaica, N. Y., police court to "retinal sobriety."

Kitty Kamff, nurse for Mrs. Balington Booth among prisoners, herself an ex-convict, is again under arrest for fraud.

Elisabeth Umberfeld of Peelskill, showing a friend on a street car how Billy Sunday acts, fell off and broke her arm.

CANADIAN AVIATOR, AGE 23, WINS LASTING DISTINCTION

London, June 8.—Sub-Lieut. Warnford was born in 1892, and first came to the merchant service, and was made to Hendon five months ago without any previous experience. Having joined the Royal Air Force as a probationary flight sub-lieutenant.

Warnford revealed a natural aptitude for aviation that was exceptional. So long he was able to fly in any type of machine and to perform stunts that were seemingly impossible, all the time showing a dispassionate calm and a remarkable coolness.

Although physically small he was one of the best pupils who ever passed through the Hendon Aerodrome, and now at a time when many of the Hendon friends were unaware of his young flyer, who took his pilot certificate barely three months ago, was now lasting fame.

Warnford has ever been doing his best in the war. He has been handed against a hostile enemy in the air. Early in the war it is reported, a Zeppelin was brought down by the Lorraine frontier. Later two were destroyed off the Danish coast. Recently another was lost on the coast of Belgium. Yet another was disabled after the Ramsgate raid, although its fate is not officially recorded here, there is ample evidence

RUSSIA NOW ORGANIZING FOR SUPPLIES

Proposal to Form a Minister of Munitions—Big Changes.

London, June 8.—The Times Petrograd correspondent describes how the Russian authorities are organizing every possible industry for the production of ammunition, running factories day and night with three shifts of men, and engaging every available specialist and in addition students of the technical college. A consultative board, presided over by M. Soukhamlinoff, the minister of war, has been appointed. It includes representatives of manufacturers and of the legislative chambers. Its purpose is to stimulate and co-ordinate the participation of industry in war supplies. It has also been suggested that a sort of ministry of munitions be appointed to take full charge of army contracts.

The need of explosives, the correspondent adds, is pictured in Belgium by the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya of the operations at

ROSE DAY WAS A GREAT SUCCESS—ENORMOUS RETURNS

Total of Over Two Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-Four Dollars, With Returns Not Yet Completed.

The members of the Women's Hospital Aid and the general public also deserve to be most heartily congratulated upon the splendid results of "Rose Day." With so many and constant demands these days it was not anticipated that figures of previous years could be approached, but the result has happily proved otherwise. The previous figures have been:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes names like Helen Beattie, Miss Creator, Centre of City, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes names like Mrs. J. J. Hurley, General Convener, Mrs. J. J. Hurley, etc.

One box from Middleport and Scotland yet to be returned. Also Burford donation will be received later on. MARGARET C. WATT, Treasurer W.H.A.

CITY RETURNS. Eagle Place (Mrs. J. E. Watrous, convener) \$ 139 31 Terrace Hill (Misses Wat-

COURT OF REVISION WAS BUSY

Twenty-Seven Appeared, Fifteen Were Confirmed—Township Council Met Afterwards—Want an Appeal to the Judge Re Assessment.

A particularly long and busy session was held yesterday in the Township Clerk's office. There were 27 appeals brought before the Court of Revision. Among them fifteen assessments were confirmed. From the assessment of John Allan, representing the Ideal Brick Co., \$4,000 was taken off. From the assessment of Charles Fisher, \$500 was taken off. W. T. Henderson, representing the Brantford Golf and Country Club, \$1400 was taken off. Hudson Jennings, \$300 was taken off. J. M. Tullock, Florence Miller, Stephen Smith, Jas. Wilson, \$200 was taken off. The collector's account of all taxes due from the collector, F. W. Snider, was read.

In the matter of By-Law No. 323 of the corporation of the County of Brant to provide for the equalization of the assessment rolls of the various towns and townships of the county, the municipal council of the Town-

ship of Brantford appealed against the action of the County Council in passing the by-law, the township council being willing to have the final equalization of the county by the County Judge.

The statistics from the assessors rolls for this year were read by J. A. Smith, township clerk. The items of greatest importance were the total assessments for this year and last year, which were \$5,560,596 and \$5,264,352 respectively. A letter of appreciation from Mrs. Sweeney was read to the councillors. The chairman of school section No. 6, in his communication to the council, stated that the special meeting of the board of trustees of School No. 6, it was determined to apply to the township council to pass a by-law for the purpose of borrowing \$15,000 on debentures, payable out of the taxable property of the public school supporters of that section, the debentures to be issued for a period of twenty years. The money thus raised is to be used for purchasing a school site and for the building equipping of a school.

Mr. W. McEwen, on behalf of F. L. Langs, requested in his communication that the council take steps to drain the water off the property of Mr. Langs, who lives on the north side of the Hamilton Road. The present drainage system is very inadequate. A copy of the Provincial War Tax Act was sent in by the Provincial Treasurer and read to the assembled councillors. A communication from the Toronto Hospital for Incurables, thanked the council for the cheque of \$200 on account of Mr. Elliott. A communication from the Brent Noxon and Company, asking information about the debentures in connection with the erection of a new school section No. 6 was read. The Echo Place Improvement Association asked if the council would inspect the sidewalks on the south side of the Hamilton Road.

(Continued on Page 5)

CANNOT GET BEHIND WALLS WHERE GERMANS HIDE FLEET

London, June 8.—Commander Caryon Bellairs, the great British naval expert, replied to-day to the recent criticism of the British navy appearing in American newspapers suggesting that the navy might try a little initiative occasionally, sending submarines to Cuxhaven, Kiel and Heligoland. Commander Bellairs said: "The navy has written that ought to produce a scale chart and study it for a few minutes with an American naval officer at his elbow. Then he might learn quite a lot. Cuxhaven and Kiel are hidden away behind miles of heavily mined sand banks, as well as breakwaters. At Heligoland there are only a few German torpedo boats and submarines. In naval warfare one goes by probabilities, not possibilities. The British submarine wouldn't have one chance in a million of getting behind the stone walls where the Germans hide their fleet. It is just a question of common sense. What our submarines have done around the Dardanelles proves this. It is just a question of common sense. The German fleet only needs just to come out to sea and leave its stone locked fortress for a few hours in order to get all the trouble it ever will be able to seek."

Vertical advertisements on the left margin including Theatre, Cafe, Pot Inn, and others.

Nuptial Notes

FORLAND-DUGGAN. The home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Baskett, 167 Campbell street, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday, June 5th, when Miss Rosie Duggan, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Ullmann Forland of this city. The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of cream serge with hat to match and carrying a handsome bouquet of white roses, was assisted by Miss Maggie Baskett, who was dressed in pale blue voile, carrying a bouquet of pink roses. The groom was assisted by Mr. Chas. Symons. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. W. E. Howyer, the guests, to the number of about twenty-five sat down to a sumptuous repast. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many handsome presents. The groom's gift to the bride was a pair of diamond bracelets and a gold brooch; the best man a tie pin. The many friends of the young couple wish them every happiness, Mr. and Mrs. Forland will reside at 98 Emily street, this city.

Music and Drama

THE BRANT. There is a bill for the first half of the week at the Brant Theatre which is the best this popular amusement place has ever offered and that is saying a good deal. Each of the three vaudeville acts is away beyond the average and the concluding drama "Who Pays" is a dandy. A singing girl at the piano is an artist to her finger tips, both vocally and instrumentally. Camfort and Coleman are comedy entertainers in the best sense of the term. The "Follies of Vaudeville," presented by Palrey, Barton and Brown, is not only very clever but exceedingly novel. The one wheel bicycle stunt is a marvel, and the dancing of the lady of the trio, an epitome of grace and artistic agility. Altogether the bill is one which any citizen who appreciates thoroughly diverting entertainment cannot afford to miss.

TYPHOID RAGING. By Special Wire to the Courier. London, June 8—An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging among the troops and civilian population of Asia Minor, according to reports from Constantinople, says a dispatch from Athens. Seventy-five physicians already have succumbed to the disease. There is imminent danger that the Constantinople waterworks system will be compelled to suspend operations because of a shortage of coal and the output of flour mills has been restricted for the same reason with the result that there is an insufficient supply of bread. The situation is said to be so serious that many German families are leaving the Turkish capital.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

For June Weddings

We are showing a swell line of English Silver. Goods that will last a lifetime, and will not melt away if you happen to leave them on a hot stove. We will be pleased to have you call and see these goods.

E.H. NEWMAN & SONS

Grand Trunk Railway Official Watch Inspectors, Fine Watch Repairing

COWS MILK PRIMARILY is an animal food, intended to nourish the young animal. It is a system of a calf's strength. It is preparing to eat hay and roughage. The digestive system of the human being is far more delicate. It requires more delicate food. It refuses to handle rough fodder or raw material. Our system of Chaffing and Pasteurizing milk refines the product. We furnish you with a finished article, a Human Food. Pure, wholesome, clean milk is very pleasant to the taste. It tastes like MORE. Do not expect the kiddies to assist in preparing raw material. Get the refined product from us, and thus conserve their health and vitality. A Phone Call will bring you QUALITY. Hygienic Dairy Co. Phone 142 54-58 NELSON STREET

Laid at Rest

All that was mortal of the late George G. Lambden was laid to rest yesterday afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery, following impressive services conducted at St. Jude's church and the grave by the Rev. C.E. Jenkins, and St. Elmo Commandery, Knights of Malta, assisted by M. E. Sir Knights, R. E. A. Land, H. G. Curlett and H. Morom, of the Chapter General, Toronto. His remains escorted with all ceremony as they were, by the Knights of Malta and laid at rest by many ex-comrades of the Army and Navy Veterans Association, showed that deep regard in which all who had been associated with him in life held for the deceased. He had served for many years in the old 7th Fusiliers, English Infantry both in Europe and on this side, during the Fenian Raid, getting the medal and clasp. For many years he was instructor at the O. S. B. and was a much respected member of his staff. An enthusiastic Forester, he will be missed from the lodge court. Glen by the fraternity. Quiet and unassuming of pleasant demeanour, he had earned in the fellowships that so enriched his life, and drew around him the circle that paying their last respects watched his body lowered to its resting place. Many members of his family circle journeyed from the States to be present, including William, Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, Flint, Mich., and Mrs. Mason, of New York, and her daughter.

The floral offerings were many and beautiful testifying to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

Pillow—Family: Cross—Chapter General, Knights of Malta, Toronto; St. Elmo Commandery, Knights of Malta; Wreath—Court Glen C. O. F., Woodmen of the World, His Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans' Association, Teachers and Officers O. S. B., Workmen O. S. B., Eagle Gun Club, Mr. and Mrs. Hewson, Mrs. J. Tilley and daughter; Sprays—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilkes, Maids of O.S.B., Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Calver, Dr. Landynore, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Rhynas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cammell, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wedlake, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Wedlake, Mr. and Mrs. Mattingley, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Tiley, Buffalo, Miss Olive Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sager, Mr. H. S. Peirce, St. Jude's Sunday School, Mr. and Mrs. J. Broadbent, Mr. Geo. Keirl, Mr. Park Mather, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robertson, Michie, Dymont and Son, Mr. J. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Weightman, Mrs. Graham and family, Miss Squire, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bartle, Mr. and Mrs. Wickett, Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fisher.

EVVA MINERVA MARSH

The funeral took place on Friday last at 2:30 p.m. from the home of her parents at 24 Port St., to Mt. Hope cemetery of Evva Minerva Marsh, who died in her 23rd year. She leaves besides sorrowing parents, seven brothers and four sisters, a large circle of friends. A short impressive service was held at the house. The Rev. J. F. Parke of Trinity church officiated, ably assisted by the choir of which the deceased was an ex-member. The pallbearers were Messrs. Thos. Cooper, Stewart Mounfield, Joseph Vickers, Harry Kitchen, Percy Kowley and Grant McKay. The floral tributes which were large and beautiful were as follows: Pillow, family; wreath, Brantford Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Mr. Harry Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Easto and family; cross, choir of Trinity church and the Girls' and Boys' Bible class of Trinity church; Sprays—Grandma and aunts (Aylmer), Uncle Frank and Aunt Mary (London), Uncle Sam (Norwich), Aunt Maggie (Aylmer), Uncle Ed. and Aunt Em. (Ingersoll), Uncle Sam and Aunt Carrie, Cousins Sadie and Florence, Lily and Viola Knightly, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Johnson, Mrs. Tucker, Nellie and Jack, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker, Scholars of Annie's class of King Edward school, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and Annie, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Long, the Misses Malcolm, Mrs. Graham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Valey, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Francis, Mrs. Halloran and Stanley, Allette and Earle Moran, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mounfield, Mr. and Mrs. McKay and Grant, Misses J. and M. Newstead, May, Rose and Kate, Miss Eva Fish, Mr. and Mrs. John Peachey, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilton, girls and boys of Brantford Starch Co., Ladies' Guild of Trinity church, Mr. and Mrs. G. Abbott and Miss Kitchen, Reg. and Jack Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Martin, Mrs. Barlow and daughters, teacher and pupils of Junior third of King Edward School.

Rev. J. H. Christie, Carleton Place, has temporarily retired from the ministry to enlist in the Field Ambulance Corps.

DOG LICENSES

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby called to the provisions of By-law No. 1154, requiring the owner of every dog within the limits of the Municipality to have same numbered and licensed on or before July 2nd next, or within seven days thereafter.

Tags and licenses to be procured at the office of the City Treasurer, on the office of the City Treasurer, in payment of the fee imposed under the by-law. ARTHUR K. BUNNELL, Treasurer, City Hall, June, 1915.

Social and Personal

The Courier is always pleased to use items of personal interest. Phone 276. Mrs. Crease of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. Creighton. Mr. A. L. Foster of Oakville, is the guest of local friends. Mr. I. V. Blackman of Dunnville, is visiting friends in the city. Mr. C. J. McDonough of Cobourg, has been visiting in the city for several days. Mr. A. S. Raymond who has been in the city on business, returned to Ottawa this morning. Mrs. G. H. Wilkes and Mrs. Harry Hewitt return to-day from a visit to Toronto. Miss Hill of Toronto who was the guest of Mrs. George Watt, returned to the Queen City last evening. Mrs. S. McCartney, 41, Balfour St., and Miss Pauline Tune left this morning on a two weeks visit to Mrs. John Miles, Owosso, Mich. P. M. and Mrs. Livingston have returned from Niagara where their son, Pte. Brant Livingston underwent an operation. Latest accounts are that he is progressing favorably.

Word has been received in the city that some hope is now entertained as to the recovery of Miss Belle Heasley who recently underwent an operation in Harper Hospital, Detroit. Miss Heasley's many friends in Brantford will be glad to hear this.

Last evening Mrs. Joseph Stratton entertained the members of the Ladies' Bridge club to a high tea at her residence Idlewild. The floral decorations were in white and the long table in the dining room was ornamented with many candles.

SOLDIER HAS RECEIVED HIS CHOCOLATE BOX

After Long Delay It is Now Expected Men Have the Children's Box. Good news for those who were instrumental in the organization of the Patriotic Concert under the directorship of Mr. J. R. Cornelius has arrived here in a letter to Mr. Sam Seago. Staff Sergt. J. J. Scanlon writes to say that he has received his "Soldier's Chocolate Box." The note is appended to the letter to the soldiers from the children and says: "Dear Sam—I have just received box from Cowans, and I thank those who have been the means of my getting it. Good luck. J. J. Scanlon, Staff-Sergt."

May 25th, 1915. The soldiers' chocolate has caused many little passages between the railway authorities and the executive of Steamship companies, and the base of the Canadian division in England, and it is hoped that the whole company by this time has received their share. Mr. Cornelius has been busy ever since Cowans' sent word that they had shipped goods and forwarded the bills of lading to Colonel Howard, who, no doubt, took the vigorous action to search for the goods. It is possible that the may have travelled great distances while searching for the boys of gallant "B" platoon, but have, it is now thought, got there alright.

OUR LOCAL AGENTS

- The Daily Courier can be purchased from the following: CENTRAL, Stedman's Book Store, 160 Colborne Street, Ashton, George, 52 Dalhousie St., Jolly, D. J., Dalhousie street, W. A. Menzies, 221 Market Street, Pickels' News Store, 72 Colborne St., Stewart's Book Store, 72 Market St., Simon, W., 211 Market St., Wick's News Store, cor Dalhousie and Queen St. EAST WARD, Sheard, A., 423 Colborne St., Ayliffe, H. E., 330 Colborne St., Beckell, George, corner Arthur and Murray streets, Freeborn A. A., 109 Elgin St., Hartman and Co., 239 Colborne St., Higginbotham and Cameron, 373 Colborne street, Lundy, J. B., 270 Darling St., Millburn, J. W., 44 Mary St., Mellen, J. W., corner Brock and Chatham, Moyer A. M., corner Marlboro and Murray Sts., Meates, W. H., 9 Rawdon Street, NORTH WARD, Klinckhammer, Leo J., 136 Albion St., Lister, A. A., 73 William St., McGregor J., Corner Pearl and Richmond Sts., Marsaw, Geo., 57 Duke St., A. Pickles, 216 St. Paul's avenue, Page, J., corner Pearl and West Sts., Towson, G. E., 109 William St. TERRACE HILL, M. Mulholland, corner North Park McCann Bros., 219 West St., Mallendin, C., corner Grand and St. George Streets, HOLMEDALE, Scrivener, W., corner Spring and Chestnut Avenue, Rowcliffe, J. L., 225 West Mill St. EAGLE PLACE, Kew, M. and J., 15 Mohawk St., Marx, F. J., 80 Eagle Ave., Willis, N., 85 Emily St. WEST BRANT, Morrison F. E., 119 Oxford St., Wainwright, H., 121 Oxford St.

Cookery Points

Some Coffee Pointers. Not long ago there was published a coffee making recipe which said, "Follow directions for making which accompany each style of coffeepot." This is good advice and necessary for all but boiled coffee, and people regardful of health do not make boiled coffee. The aroma, the flavor, the cheer of coffee are very dear to thousands of people at the breakfast hour. From the true safety first standpoint, which means at the railroad crossing that you may cross nine times without injury, but the tenth you lose your life, perhaps no one should drink coffee. The strength of the habit of coffee drinking is an argument against it. No human being who prizes his self control will allow any habit to dominate him, and bad food habits often have as fatal results as real vices. But millions drink coffee all their lives, some of which are long. It is easy now to get the circular coffee roasters, but not so easy as formerly to get the finest green coffee to roast in them and grind while hot. There is great economy of aroma and flavor by this method.

Cafe au Lait. A large part of the cosmopolitan world drink the French "cafe au lait," or coffee made with milk. In lunch rooms this is called Boston coffee and in many cases is made probably with about half water and half milk and is often served with cream. The essential utensil outside of some good enameled vessel is the asbestos mat. Not for one minute must the milk and coffee be allowed over the straight fire—may, not for a second. Take the usual allowance of coffee per cup—many people take a very large tablespoon, but some use a small one—add a cup of cold milk for each person, putting in a little first and waiting the coffee hot enough, then set over the asbestos mat with a small fire under and very slowly raise just to the boiling point, stirring once or twice if the coffee is all on top, as it should not be. Strain into a hot pot for serving. Add a little cream to each cup to give food value.

Delicious Potato Rolls. Take one cupful of flour, one cupful of warm mashed potatoes, two teaspoonsful of lard, one cupful of scalded milk, two well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cake of compressed yeast and one-half cupful of lukewarm water. Mix the lard with the potatoes, flour, sugar and salt. Add the eggs well beaten, and the milk and yeast cake dissolved in the water. Set to rise for two hours, then add six cupfuls of flour and let rise for one and one-half hours. Knead, roll out and cut with a biscuit cutter. Fold over like Parker house rolls. Lay on a buttered baking tin and let rise for one and one-half hours. Bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Whole Wheat Bread. Dissolve a yeast cake in two table-spoonfuls of tepid water. Add a pint of milk to a pint of boiling water and let stand until lukewarm; then add the dissolved yeast, a teaspoonful of salt and enough whole wheat flour to make a thick batter. Beat this batter for about fifteen minutes. It will become quite soft and light. Add enough flour to make a dough. Turn it on to a board and knead a few minutes. Return to the pan and let rise until it is light. About three hours is correct.

Scalloped Steak. Cut the remains of the steak left from dinner into cubes, boil the bones for half an hour with very little water, add a little kitchen bouquet or a beef cube to this broth and season highly. Place a layer of rice remaining from boiled rice on the bottom of a greased dish, cover with a layer of beef, then another layer of rice, then beef, until the ingredients are used, pour the broth over all, cover with a thin layer of breadcrumbs and bake till brown.

Boy Scouts Growing. The ratio of increase of the Boy Scouts of America is indicated by a striking paragraph from the chief scout executive's report: From Oct. 1, 1914, to Feb. 5, 1915, 45,230 boys were enrolled, as compared with 32,320 for the same period of 1913 and 1914; 839 new troops were organized, as compared with 533 for the same period last year. Commissions were granted to 4,113 men to serve as scoutmasters and assistants as compared with 2,251 for the same period of last year.

Transposition. What in winter you feel. When the frost's on the ground Transposed it will reveal (And that's the truth, no ground). A name that to rustic we give, Who in clowish simplicity live. Answer—Cold, cold.

BE CONSTRUCTIVE. It so often happens that many so called "good" people have no force. If they would only put half the energy into being constructive that an active mischief maker puts into being destructive we should see more justice in the world.

Brooklyn Police Commission ordered Patrolman Moniz not to eat ice cream while on duty for the next three months.

J. M. YOUNG & CO. JUNE WHITE SALE "QUALITY FIRST" JUNE WHITE SALE TO-MORROW'S BARGAINS FROM WHITE GOODS SALE Trimmed Millinery \$2.25 \$2.50 \$2.75 1 table of Colored Trimmed Millinery; all very stylish hats. Sale price \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75. Fancy Parasols 1 lot Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Parasols, choice range of handles, Special sale price..... 89c Children's Fancy Parasols at 19c, 25c, 50c Print Crepes Only 12 1-2c 500 yds. Printed Crepes in light and dark ground, small rosebud and spray patterns. Sale price 12 1/2c Children's Rompers 39c Children's Rompers, made of gingham, good range of sizes. Sale price 39c Corduroy Velvets for Sport Coats 27 in. wide Corduroy Velvets, in rose, tan, wine, navy, Alice, Copenhagen, Russian green, brown, black. These make one a smart sport coat for spring and summer wear. Reg. \$1 value. Sale price 75c Silk Poppins 79c 36 in. wide Silk Poplin, in black, rose, wisteria, green, reseda, tan, brown, violet, helio, grey. Regularly sold at \$1.25. Sale price 79c Flouncing Embroidery 35c 5 pieces White Lawn Flouncing Embroidery, 45 in. wide, choice patterns. Regular 75c value. Sale price..... 35c Cotton Gabardine 35c Cotton Gabardine, 27 in. wide, fine weave. Sale price..... 35c White Voile Waists 98c Ladies' White Voile Waists, in many styles, all this season's goods. Special sale price..... 98c Wash Skirts 98c Ladies' White Wash Skirts, all lengths, smart styles. Special sale price 98c Moth Bags \$1.00 Moth Bags in all sizes, at 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 Handkerchiefs at Less Than Wholesale Prices 25 dozen Linen, Lawn and Muslin Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, embroidered corners and lace edgings. Handkerchiefs worth 20c for 10c, 30c for 15c, 40c for 20c, 75c for 35c, \$1.00 for 50c, \$1.25 for 60c, \$1.50 for 75c.

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TO-DAY'S MARKETS

BRANTFORD MARKETS.

VEGETABLES	
Asparagus, bunch	0.07 to 0.08
Broccoli, bunch	1.20 to 1.50
Brussels sprouts, bunch	0.05 to 0.06
Cabbage, bunch	0.03 to 0.04
Cauliflower, bunch	0.05 to 0.06
Celery, bunch	0.07 to 0.08
Carrots, basket	0.20 to 0.25
Apples, basket	0.20 to 0.25
Turnips, basket	0.20 to 0.25
Rhubarb, bunch	0.20 to 0.25
Parsley, bunch	0.15 to 0.20
DAIRY PRODUCTS	
Butter, per lb.	0.25 to 0.26
Eggs, dozen	0.25 to 0.27
Cheese, lb.	0.15 to 0.20
Milk, old	0.15 to 0.20
Honey, section, lb.	0.12 to 0.15
MEATS	
Beef, roasts	0.15 to 0.18
Do, sirloin	0.10 to 0.12
Do, boiling	0.10 to 0.12
Steak, round, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Do, side	0.10 to 0.12
Butter, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Ham, smoked, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Do, boiled, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, ham-quarter	0.10 to 0.12
Do, hind leg	0.10 to 0.12
Cheese, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Mutton, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Beef, fresh, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Pork chops, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Dry salt pork, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Spare ribs, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Chicken, each	0.10 to 0.12
Bacon, back, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Sausage, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Pudding, each	0.10 to 0.12
FISH	
Fresh Herring, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Sweetfish, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Perch, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Codfish, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Whitefish, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Salmon trout, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Haddock, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Herrings, large, each	0.10 to 0.12
Do, three	0.10 to 0.12
Do, small, doz.	0.10 to 0.12
Yellow perch, lb.	0.10 to 0.12
Silver bass	0.10 to 0.12
GRAIN	
Barley, bushel	0.65 to 0.68
Oats, bushel	0.65 to 0.68
Wheat, bushel	1.00 to 1.05
Wheat, old, bushel	1.00 to 1.05
Rye, bushel	1.00 to 1.05

EAST BUFFALO MARKETS.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

East Buffalo, June 8—Cattle: Receipts, 50 head; active. Veals—Receipts, 50 head; active. \$4.50 to \$5.50.
 Hogs: Receipts, 2,500 head; active; heavy, \$8; mixed, \$8 to \$8.75; yorkers and pigs, \$8 to \$8.75; roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.60; stags, \$5.00 to \$5.75.
 Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200 head; steady, unchanged.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Toronto, June 8—Trade in cattle was very slow at the Union Stock Yards this morning. Prices for butcher cattle were easier. Heavy cattle were steady. The market for calves was strong. Sheep and lambs active with prices firm. Hogs advanced 10 cents. Receipts 624 cattle, 220 calves, 907 hogs, 521 sheep.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Chicago, June 8—Cattle: Receipts, 3,000; market, firm. Native beef, \$6.75 to \$7.50; western steers, \$6.80 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$5.20 to \$8.75; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25. Hogs: Receipts, 15,000; market, steady. Light, \$7.45 to \$7.75; heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.72; 1-2; rough, \$7.05 to \$7.65; good to choice hogs, \$7.05 to \$7.20; pigs, \$5 to \$7.45; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$7.65. Sheep: Receipts, 2,000; market, steady; native sheep, \$6.40 to \$7.20; native lambs, \$7.75 to \$10.40.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES

The North and South Brant Farmers' Institutes held their annual meetings at the Court House on Saturday afternoon. Arrangements were made for the usual winter series of meetings, and directors and officers were elected. In South Brant, the secretaries of Farmers' Clubs and Granges were appointed to the directorate. The officers of North Brant are: Judson Rosebrugh, pres.; Harry Nixon, vice-pres.; and A. W. Patti, secretary, and for South Brant, G. M. Ballachey, pres.; John McKinnon, vice-pres.; and F. E. Malcolm, secretary.

After the business meetings the two institutes joined forces and heard Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, superintendent of institutes explain a plan for the re-organization of the Farmer's Institute. The idea is to work through the local clubs and other farm organizations, having each represented on the directorate, together with representatives from the municipalities and the Womens' Institutes. As it is likely that a Brant County Board of Agriculture will be organized during the coming fall, a committee being at work drafting a constitution, and as it will be formed on much the same plan as that proposed by Mr. Putnam for the re-organized institute, it is thought that this body will be able to undertake the institute work, as well as other in the interests of the farming community.

THE STRUGGLE FOR TOLMINO

Austrian Offensive on the Isonzo River Reported Broken.

Rome, June 8—A despatch from Tolmino says the sound of a heavy cannonade can be heard on Lake Garda between Rovereto and Riva. The Austrian artillery and forts are reported to have suffered considerably. The despatch adds that the Austrian offensive on the Isonzo seems to have been broken, but that the struggle is still a hard one. The Italians are declared to be shelling the Austrians vigorously from Monte Nero, and to have destroyed, among other things, an important convoy of munitions.

DROPPED BOMBS ON POLA.

The War Office issued the following statement last night: "This morning an Italian destroyer again bombarded Monfalcone, on the Gulf of Trieste. Three land batteries near Castle Duino replied to the bombardment. One of the batteries was silenced and the castle was burned. The destroyer withdrew without being damaged. Last night a dirigible passed over Pola again and dropped bombs at points of military importance." The Italian military authorities have issued instructions to ships and airships to spare from injury the remains of the famous Roman Amphitheatre at Pola, the Austrian naval base on the eastern side of the Adriatic. The Italians claim that this location is being used by the Austrians for military purposes; nevertheless, spare to spare it.

Industrial Conditions Improving

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, June 7.—The industrial situation in France is highly satisfactory and shows a tendency to continued improvement, according to the ministry of labor, who arrives at this conclusion from statistics gathered by government officials.

During April 77 per cent of the industrial establishments were in operation, employing 65 per cent of the normal number of workers. But as a considerable percentage of the working people have been mobilized, the number of employed amounted to only 17 per cent. In many of the large centers, however, such as Rouen, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes, unemployment is practically non-existent. The manufacturers are hampered by the difficulty of obtaining all the labor they require.

Industrial activity is less intense at Paris, Dijon, Nancy and the departments of Nord and Pas-de-Calais. Manufacturers in the north and east are making heroic efforts to keep their plants in operation even where there is constant danger of being bombed.

INSPIRED ALLRIGHT

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 8.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, in an article evidently inspired, protests against assertions made by Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian foreign minister that Germany is trying secretly to make a separate peace with Russia. The newspaper asserts there is no reason why Germany should seek peace, but that when she has conquered her enemies, they can sue at Berlin for a cessation of hostilities."

PLAN HAS FAILED

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Zurich, via London, June 8.—Efforts to organize a coalition cabinet in Hungary have failed, according to telegrams from Budapest. The opposition leaders, Counts Andrássy, Apponyi and Schöny, were prepared to cooperate with Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, who expressed his willingness to take them into the cabinet, but it is explained that the plan failed owing to certain difficulties dating back to the period of old party disputes.

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200 acres clay loam, underdrained, large frame house, two good barns, spring creek, two good wells, 30 acres of bush; valued at \$3000. Fences good, fine orchard. This farm is well located. Price \$12,000. Will accept a good house. Balance can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent for 5 years.

70 acres clay loam, good house, six rooms. Barn 40x75, drive shed, pig pen, spring creek, 7 acres bush, 4 acres wheat, 10 acres oats, 4 acres lucerne, 10 acres meadow, 4 acres pasture. Will exchange crop and all for small house in city. Balance can remain on mortgage. For particulars, apply.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.
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Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 50 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house may be required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$300 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years; cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. COVEY, C.M.A.
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Ltd. every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Ontario. Subscription, per annum, \$3.00 in advance.

Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at \$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

Office: Queen City Chambers, 3 Church Street, Toronto. H. E. Smailes, Representative.

Tuesday, June 8, 1915

THE SITUATION.

Fierce fighting along the Aisne continues with unabated fury. Both the French and German official reports claim successes, but in each instance of only a trench or so, or the successful holding of strongly attacked points already won at great loss.

The Russians are making a desperate resistance to the advance of the Germans upon Lemberg. Greatly outnumbered in the matter of munitions the troops of the Czar have met with tremendous losses, but they have a

It was an Australian cruiser which settled the Emden, and it is a Canadian aviator who has been responsible for smashing a Zeppelin. The overseas sons are showing up magnificently in all directions in connection with this Empire struggle.

AIR SHIPS.

The thrilling story of the manner in which a young Canadian aviator accounted for the destruction of Zeppelin, constitutes another illustration of the fact that these craft have not lived up to expectations. In short large airships have proved disappointing. The Zeppelin has been unable to rise high enough to escape gunfire from the ground. In making a bomb raid by day she courts destruction, and at night she cannot see to drop her bombs with accuracy.

Germany, when war came was better equipped in regard to her air service than any other nation. It is fair to assume that when hostilities began, the German air fleet numbered more than one thousand machines.

A typical British officer, cool, adroit, and with that daring which is seen to advantage in an emergency, makes the ideal aviator; while the typical German, who learns to fly with meticulous care, and handles his machine with a high average skill, does not possess at a crisis just the spirit of initiative which, in aerial fighting more than any other sport, the difference between victory and defeat.

The British air service has, from its inception, attracted the finest type of men—the sort of men who would have gone cheerfully with Columbus or sailed to capture gold ships on the Spanish Main.

Aeroplane can fly at night, but only at grave risk. If a motor fails, and the airman has to descend, darkness prevents him from choosing a landing ground, and he may crash into a wall or a hedge, or the side of a house, or find himself in the tree top of a wood.

Unless he has unusual judgment and unusual luck also, an airman pilot is bound ere long to lose his craft by gunfire or the bombs of hostile craft. Half a dozen Zeppelins had during the operation up to the December, been brought down by the Allies' guns.

Anti-aircraft guns, weapons which may be pointed upwards and mounted, as a rule, on motor cars, so that they may be moved rapidly from place to place, have been handled in this war with skill. They fire a shell which can be made to explode at a given altitude, and when it bursts it emits a cloud of bullets which scatter on all sides. These guns have a long range; they can send a shell higher than any aeroplane will fly when scouting.

So far as the wind is concerned—once the airman's greatest foe—he has conquered definitely. Even a gale nowadays has no terrors for an expert pilot; if his machine is of the latest type and has an engine as powerful as it should be, he can fly in a wind of 60 miles an hour.

The airman has a dashboard of instruments to watch—height recorder; speed gauge, engine revolution counter; and he must keep an ear also for the running of his motor, so that he

may be able to tell instantly if a valve or a rod has broken, or a cylinder ceased to fire. He has a map fixed before him which he must study and a compass.

In many cases in this war, when under fire, it has been the effect of bullets on his machine, and not on himself that has brought a pilot to earth.

The chief task of the aviator in war is definitely outlined. He may fight sometimes; upon occasions he may drop bombs; but essentially he is the scout—augmenting the work of cavalry and doing work they cannot do.

When he looks down upon the earth, say from a height of 7000 or 8000 feet an airman sees it spread out like a map—a map raised in a slight relief. If there are troops marching along a road and it is a dry summer's day the airman's task is one of no complexity. He looks down from his vantage point and sees a low, thick cloud of grey which hangs over the road, wisping and turning here and there.

Russian troops have a method of marching that has proved perplexing to German air scouts. They open out upon a road, straggling along in an uneven and un disciplined formation, and from above when one of these straggled streams of men is seen, it is extremely difficult to estimate what numerical strength may be.

The long distance record held by a pilot who was alone in his machine, when he came down he complained of fatigue; his chief trouble had been the constant grip upon the steering wheel. Wireless telegraphy, in its application to aircraft, is still much in its infancy. There is little room in the hull of existing craft for the stowage of apparatus, while the noise of the motor, when a craft is in flight interferes with the receiving of a message.

As a postal patrol, passing from harbor to harbor, sea planes have one useful work; and there are proposals for the use of the British naval air stations, intended for defensive work against air raiders, which are by no means to be despised, and it is shown what they can do if the chance should come.

WILL CO-OPERATE. By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, June 8.—At the suggestion of Albert Thomas, under secretary of state, officers from the front will co-operate with various sections of the military inventions committee of the Academy of Sciences formed at the beginning of the war. The officers will give details from their own experience of the practical problems they have met. Lack of this data has handicapped somewhat the efforts of the committee.

NOTES AND COMMENT. Guess those initials W.H.A. must stand for Work Hard Amicably.

When a Canadian aviator got after that aircraft, it was a case of zip for the Zeppelin.

As far as the weather is concerned it has been a case of out of the frying pan into the refrigerator.

Matters are stated to have a strong flavor about Lemberg. So they have regarding a cheese of somewhat similar designation.

It was Shakespeare who wrote that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and so, by gosh, would sulphuretted gas.

A German paper rises to remark that the Allies will have to make terms at Berlin. True enough and the Kaiser and his war lords will be on the anxious seat during the operation.

SCARCITY OF ZINC IS FELT

Germany and Belgium. Source of Old Supply, Cut Off.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 8.—The scarcity of zinc which is used in large quantities in the manufacture of war munitions, has been causing concern to the government for some time, was one of the first subjects to be taken by the new ministry of munitions.

The evidence of this was evident in the report of Monday's metal market, which omitted quotations on spelter, at the same time explaining that there were "no quotations owing to prospective government action."

The plan of the munitions committee, it is said, is to commandeer all stocks of spelter except that part which is being used for the manufacture of Hartridge metal, and also to prohibit the use of spelter for galvanizing sheets and wire, unless for government purposes.

The last quotation on American spelter was nearly \$50 a ton, as compared with \$10 before the war. In normal times England's supply comes chiefly from Belgium and Germany, now it is chiefly imported from the United States.

The Canadian Government has agreed to settle for \$100,000 its action for \$400,000 against the collier in-gan for sinking the steamer Montgomery below Quebec last September.

DINNY ON EAVS

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 8.—Four members of the crew of the Russian schooner Adolf, which was sunk by a German submarine, have arrived in Leith. The men reported that no warning was given them by the submarine, which overtook their ship thirty miles off

Rattray Head and started shelling her. Captain Krause and Seaman Nagla of the Adolf were killed and one seaman was badly wounded.

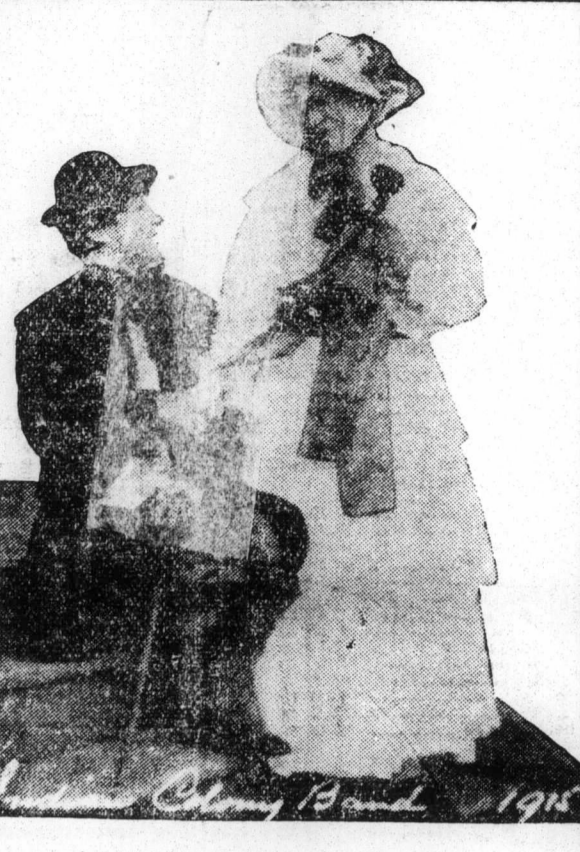
Loss of vitality is loss of the principle of life, and is early indicated by falling appetite and diminishing strength and endurance. Food's Sarsaparilla is the greatest vitality-getter on all the organs and functions, and builds up the whole system.

INDIAN PATRIOTISM

CONSIDERABLE interest is attached to the accompanying picture, which is demonstrative of the excellent patriotic work accomplished by the File Indians of Baker's Bay, Sask.

This colony of Indians have formed a branch of the Red Cross Society, and has been one of the sixty contributed by different branches in the Province of Saskatchewan.

This picture of Jim Moore and Elijah Dickson, two boys of the colony, in their roles of "Molly" and "Paddy" in "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," at a recent concert, under the auspices of the File Hills Indian Band, has been received by Mr. W. R. Baker, Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway.



MOVING TIME IS HERE! Have You a House? Have You a Suite? Have You a Flat? TO LET? NOW IS THE TIME TO RENT IT. Classified Advertising Rates: One issue, 1 cent a word; three consecutive issues, 2 cents a word; six consecutive issues, 3 cents a word. By the month, 8 cents per word; 6 months, 45 cents; one year, 75 cents. Minimum charge, 10 cents. BRANTFORD COURIER, LTD. Brantford, Ont. Business Office Phone 139

TAKE NOTICE! CITY OF BRANTFORD—CONCRETE WALKS. The Council of the Corporation of the City of Brantford intends to construct as Local Improvements the Concrete Walks as contained in the following schedule, and intends to assess the whole of the cost upon the lands abutting on the work.

TAKE NOTICE! CITY OF BRANTFORD—SANITARY SEWERS. The Council of the Corporation of the City of Brantford intends to construct as Local Improvements the Sanitary Sewers recommended by the Board of Health contained in the following schedule, and intends to assess part of the cost on the lands abutting directly on the work.

TAKE NOTICE! CITY OF BRANTFORD—CONCRETE CURB. The Council of the Corporation of the City of Brantford intends to construct as Local Improvements the Concrete Curbs on the following streets, and intends to assess the whole of the cost on the lands abutting on the work.

Ogilvie, Lochhead & Co. GREAT Bombardment Sale Ogilvie, Lochhead & Co. This great sale, while being a help to us in our efforts to clean up stocks of broken and odd lines has proved to be one of the greatest MONEY SAVING events that was ever held in this city. Good, dependable merchandise has been and is still being bought at prices away below the original. Our guarantee goes with everything sold, it matters not what it may be, as nothing, but the highest standard of merchandise is purchased for our thousands of satisfied patrons. Make it a point to visit this store daily, as special bargains are made from day to day.

DAINTY WASH DRESSES. This week will see a special array of beautiful light and dainty Summer Dresses for ladies and misses. There are plain colored reps and poplins, voile and crepes, in plain and dainty floral and stripe effects. Also the popular Black and White Stripe in all widths of stripe. We believe we have made a popular price here. Value we know is exceedingly good, owing to a special arrangement with the manufacturer. We want you to see these. SPECIAL THIS WEEK \$5.00 EACH

Specials From the Staple Department. 2 pieces of 2 yard wide, fine quality Bleached Sheeting. It's a dandy. Reg. 35c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 25c. 8 pieces of fine imported Longcloth, 36 inches wide, finished with a hem. Reg. 12c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 11 YARDS FOR \$1.00. 5 pieces of extra fine quality snow white Flannel, etc., a good washer. Reg. 22c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 15c. 10 pieces of Galata in plain and striped, just the thing for children. Reg. 17c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 12 1/2c. SEE THE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LINENS FOR THE BRIDE

Dress Goods, Etc. The popular Black and White Panama Checks, all size checks, 50 inches wide. Reg. price 40c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 25c. 4 pieces of grey and white, black and white, Striped Suiting, 42 inches wide. Reg. 75c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 43c. Armures, Satin Cloths, Serges, Gabardines, Cheviots and Black and White Checks. These different cloths come in all colors. Reg. \$1.25 to \$2.00. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 93c. 5 pieces of 40-inch Poplin, tan, Alice, grey, sand and Belgian blue. Reg. 50c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 29c. 3 pieces of 45-inch Cream Serge for skirts and coats. Reg. 75c and 85c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 59c.

LADIES' COMBINATIONS. 8 pieces of 36-inch Natural Shantung Silk, free from dust and a nice bright finish, unequalled for summer dresses, middies, dust coats, etc. Reg. value 60c a yard. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 39c. Ladies' Suits. There are a few left yet of those \$18.00, \$20.00 to \$28.00 Suits. A better bargain was never offered. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 5.00. Princess Slips. Ladies' fine White Nainsook Top Princess Slips, handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery. Reg. \$1.50 to \$2.75. FOR 93c. Underskirt. Ladies' fine quality Nainsook Underskirts, trimmed 3 rows of fancy insertion and one row of lace. Reg. \$1.25. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 53c. Ladies' Vests. Ladies' fine ribbed Summer Vests, no sleeve and short sleeve, deep lace top. A BIG BARGAIN. Reg. 20c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 12 1/2c. Hosiery Bargain. Ladies' fine Black and Colored Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, fast color. 3 PAIR FOR 50c. Natural Shantung Silk. 5 dozen Suits of Ladies' Fine Knitted Summer Combinations, no sleeve and short sleeve, loose and tight knee, trimmed with deep lace, all sizes. Regular 60c. BOMBARDMENT PRICE 49c.

OGILVIE, LOCHHEAD & CO.

LOCAL

LICENSES ISSUED. A number of licenses at the City Hall this morning to C. L. ...

The Boy Scouts of are the only scouts at present. They are ...

GRACE CHURCH CH. Good progress has been made in the erection of the tower and it has been ...

HE COMES BACK. Word was received yesterday that the stationing of the Hamilton conference ...

THE SPOT. The Courier yesterday to the 56th anniversary hanging of the two ...

GAS CORRESPONDENT. The correspondence between the City Solicitor Lynch-Staunton ...

CITY COUNCIL INV. A hearty invitation is extended to the City Fathers by the ...

CADET ORDERS. Order No. 64. Referring numbers 56 and 62 ...

KEEPING IT UP. Recruiting last night was upwards of half a dozen ...

THE POSTOFFICE OFF. A preliminary talk was held upon the arrangements to be made to welcome the ...

Wood's Great English Balm. The Great English Balm is a ...

NEILL Trunk Valise Lowes. Visit our partner one of Western your in

Neill

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

LICENSES ISSUED.

A number of license fees were paid at the City Hall this morning including those to C. L. Wong, restaurateur; Turnbull Elevator Co., electrical; W. Tipper and Son, plumbers.

ONLY ONE.

The Boy Scouts of Grace church are the only scouts in the city at present. They are going ahead at full speed with the assistance of scoutmaster, Reg Henwood, and the assistant scoutmaster, H. Guenther.

GRACE CHURCH CHIMES.

Good progress has been made with the erection of the Grace church tower and it has been stated on good authority that the new chimes will be installed in the edifice before the end of August.

COMES BACK.

Word was received in the city to the effect that the committee of the Hamilton conference, which closed last night, had ignored the proposal of the Sydenham Street board proposed to Rev. Mr. Woltz, and have decided to send Pastor Snyder back for a fourth year.

THE COUNCIL.

The council yesterday in referring to the anniversary of the public burning of the two colored men, stated that the event will be held at the Victoria Square. It was also stated that the Council will place a monument opposite the Court House near the Square. The latter when a ton of underbrush.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence which passed between the City Solicitor and George Hamilton re the gas situation which resulted in a definite proposal to give Brantford a supply of gas immediately the construction permits, has been filed in the City Clerk's office.

COUNCIL INVITED.

An invitation is extended to the members by the Hydro-Electric Association to attend the opening of the London and Port Stanley Railway, which will be held towards the end of June though the date has not yet been definitely fixed.

NOT ORDERS.

Order No. 64. Referring to orders numbers 56 and 62 Company Leader and Colquhoun, retired, C. Com. of Alexandra School, has qualified for a score of 90 points in the pathoma medal presented by the Municipal Strathcona Trust committee for competition by junior ex-soldiers. Thomas Bingle, Lieut.

HELPING IT UP.

Recruiting last night was good, and records of half a dozen men prepared themselves for enlistment. Of that number three were found to be acceptable, and will now commence their training in the military school. The three whose names are now on Brantford's roll of honor are W. Sears, Thomas Sears, H. Eastman.

POSTOFFICE OPENING.

A preliminary talk was held yesterday on the arrangements to be made to welcome the Postmaster General, Mr. Casgrain, when he comes to the city to open the new post office building. Nothing was definitely decided. Some fifty or sixty names are to be issued and a platform will be erected either inside or outside of the building from which speaking will take place. Mayor W. F. Cookshott, M. P., will preside, and after the ceremony a luncheon will be given, at which the honorable member of the Mayor will take charge of the program, who will be conducted by the city. This is the general scheme as outlined by the committee and it will be more definitely arranged at the next meeting of the committee.

FINE CATTLE.

There was a fine drove of cattle on the market this morning being weighed previous to shipment for Toronto and elsewhere.

OILING NOTICES.

Some nine hundred notices re street oiling rates were sent out this morning by the city assessors.

FROM THE TRENCHES.

Private William Dawson, writing to Lt.-Col. H. F. Leonard from the firing line in France states that he has returned from a recent illness and is now back in the firing line. He closes his message with the sentence that all the Dragon boys are well.

GOOD RECORD.

Out of the 360 pupils from the schools who have received tuition at the "Y" swimming ponds, under Mr. George Mosley, 111 have passed their test. Six classes are thus held daily of school children in addition to the "Y" scheduled number of four.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.

The delegates who will represent the local Y.W.C.A. at the summer conference at Muskoka, which is annually held from June 23rd to July 2nd, have been chosen. They are as follows: I.W.T. Club—Misses Luell Elliott, Bessie Johnson and Evelyn Hunt; Bible Classes—Miss Margaret Williams; Directorate—Miss M. Best.

Laid At Rest

JOHN EDWARD HOLLOWAY

Tokens of sympathy and condolence have been showered upon the parents of the late John Edward Holloway, who passed away and was laid to rest in Mt. Hope cemetery yesterday, the funeral taking place from the family residence, 39 Winnett St. Numerous friends and friends of the family attended the obsequies, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Marshall of Oxford St. Methodist Church. The pall bearers were E. Feely, Douglas White, Norman Greenwood, Master Hicks, Harry McClelland and Lawrence Elliott.

The floral tributes bearing a silent message of sympathy and hope were as follows: Broken circle, from the family; gates ajar, from Brantford Cordage Co.; wreath, Massey-Harris blacksmith shop. Sprays: R. M. C. A. boys department, Grand River Lodge C.O.F., Eyerson school, Oxford Methodist Junior League, Oxford Church choir, Oxford Sunday School Oxford Young Men's Bible Class, M. and Mrs. Frank Neal, the Padfield family, Mr. S. Suddaby and family, Mr. and Mrs. McFoss, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. R. M. Calbeck and family, Miss Alice Uden, A. and T. Gerrish, A. and R. Evans, Mrs. Pendlebury and son, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Amos, Mr. S. M. Fadden and daughters, Mr. Elmer Davies, Mrs. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and family, Mr. Bert Rowen, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Indes, Mrs. Mattice.

MILITARY CLOTHES.

From the latest reports from spring resorts it is quite evident that we shall wear either linen or summer silk for morning. While there is much to be said for the fresh, crisp linens that speak coolness, if the truth must be confessed they are anything but cool, and the vote should go to the summer silk.

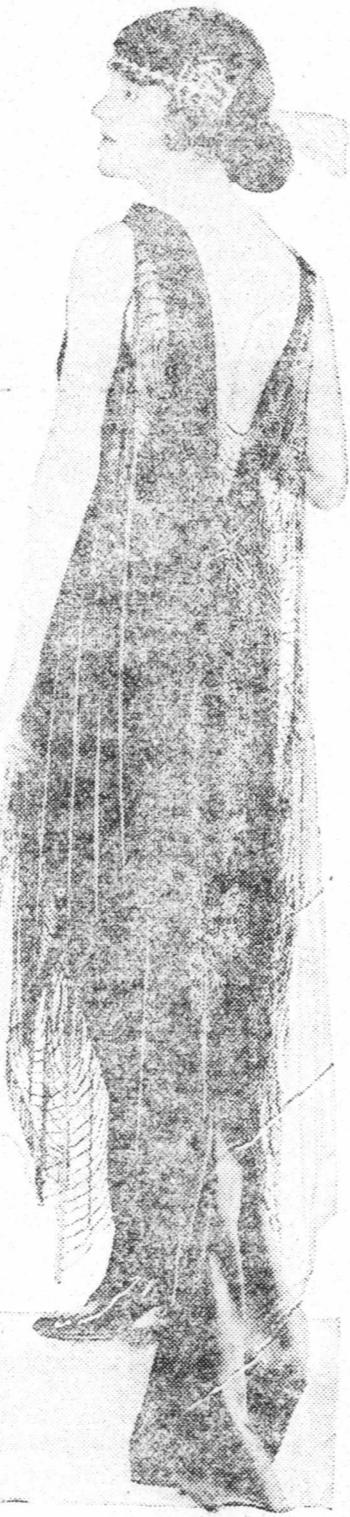
Now as to the method of fashioning the linen suits, they are to be the most military of all our clothes. Linen or mercerized cotton blouses, frogs and blouses are to be employed in great quantities. The coats dip in the most approved fashion, are belted in the front and back or only at the sides and are black with white insets, all black, all white or white with black portions. Pockets have become necessary, trimming, should one say? Well, they are certainly in evidence. As many as four are used on a Norfolk suit.

Speaking of the Norfolk suit, linen it is to be highly attractive, made of white or the natural color linen. Waists made on the lines of the Norfolk jacket are to be popular also. A tailored waist of this sort is certainly practical for wear with the plain tailored skirt. A trig little morning affair for the woman who needs to market, go to town or especially suitable for the business girl.

There are two effects to be obtained by the ever popular Norfolk—that with a yoke and that without. With the yoke extending from the shoulder the linen blouse adds length to the stout figure, while the yoke is to be recommended for the very slender girl.

GORGEOUS FROCK.

Jet Sequins in Spider Web Effect Make Handsome Evening Gown. Stunning in the extreme is this evening gown of jet sequins woven upon net in spider web effect. The under dress is a trained princess of blue satin, resembling the once popular Alice blue. A white lace bodice shows



HANDSOME CREATION.

A Story of the Wayside.

Once upon a time a Traveler woke up in a valley and seen a bright face Young Man stannin' nigh, an' de Traveler axed him ter please show him whar Mr. Happiness lived at, an' de Young Man said:

"You on de spot right now. It's whar you done had dat good rest last night. Mr. Happiness lives in de ground at yo' feet, an' wen he hears de sound of yo' piov an' yo' pickax an' yo' hoe he'll come up an' almos' shake yo' two hands off—he'll be so glad ter see you!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Numbered Teaspoons.

Tea table etiquette was somewhat complicated in the days of that "hardened and shameless tea drinker," Dr. Johnson, when many people thought nothing of drinking ten or twelve cups at a sitting. It was considered proper for the cups and saucers of a party of tea drinkers to be all passed up to the hostess in one batch when replenishment was considered necessary, and in order that each person might be sure of getting back the right cup the teaspoons were numbered. When the cups were passed up those who did not require any more tea were supposed to place the spoon in the cup.—London Saturday Review.

Brilliant Mme. de Stael.

Mme. de Stael was about thirty-two years old when Bouilly wrote that she was neither imposing nor pleasing, but had "an eager, almost ravenous expression in the eyes and something masculine and assured in her countenance. Her lips were dry and arid, her movements and gestures imperious; her voice was sonorous and her utterance rapid and energetic." She gave him the idea, he adds, "of creative genius taking the form of a woman destitute of beauty." It is said that she loved nothing better than to place herself beside Mme. Recamier, thinking that this beauty made the best foil to her own brilliant wit and expressive countenance.

Taking After Father.

"It has its father's nose!" "And its mother's eyes!" "And Aunt Alice's mouth!" "And Uncle Ebenezer's ears!" Such, multiplied by about a hundred, were the criticisms leveled by kind friends against the charming Fitzboodie baby.

Then the unconcerned baby began to calmly chew his big toe. "Ah!" murmured Mr. Fitzboodie. "Baby is certainly endowed with some of my wife's chief characteristics!" "Not to mention you, Fritz Fitzboodie" snapped his wife. "Baby never opens his mouth without putting his foot in it!"

No Time For Art.

"Real high art," said a comedian, "seldom strikes home. I played in a melodrama in my youth where the leading characters were grand artists, but their best scenes were only scoffed at. Our villain had a death scene in the sixth act. He revealed in that scene. He writhed all over the stage. It was real high art! In a small town one night the scene shifter started to lower the slow curtain on his death march too soon. The dying villain, as he kicked about, whispered hoarsely: "Time there, young fellow. I ain't dead yet!" "Dead or not dead," said the shifter, "me hot supper's waitin' fur me."

Gone Too Long.

"Did you ever chase a rainbow, Tommy?" asked the teacher. "Oh, yes, ma'am!" replied the boy. "And did you catch it?" "Sure. I caught it from mother when I got home."—Yonkers Statesman.

That Awful Certainty.

"It's a great thing to have a wife you can depend upon." "Do you mean yours?" "Sure. I can depend upon her to exceed her allowance for next month."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Most of Us Lie Then.

"Is he a truthful man?" "With one exception he is." "What's the exception?" "I have never known him to tell an untruth except about himself."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Busy.

"Well, you would marry her. Now you can repent at leisure." "If I could do that I wouldn't be kicking, but she is so doggone extravagant that I don't have any leisure."—Houston Post.

Most Tactless of Men.

"Clarence unintentionally offended the aspiring young poetess." "In what way?" "He sent her a gayly decorated wastebasket as a birthday present."—Philadelphia Record.

Then He Wouldn't Have It.

"How much of an income do you think you could live on comfortably?" "I think I could manage to be very comfortable on about \$10,000 a year until my wife found out that I was getting that much."

Thorough.

He—When I proposed to Flossie she asked me for a little time to make up her mind. She (the hated rival)—Oh, so she makes that up too, does she?—London Opinion.

President Wilson signed an order for a job or Mrs. T. Pierrard widow of a gunner on the submarine F-4.

E. B. Crompton & Co. LIMITED The House of Quality Good Value E. B. Crompton & Co. LIMITED

The Great Re-Building Sale is Heaped with Irresistible Bargains!

The House of Quality Good Value

Our interest in the customer of this house does not end with the sale being made—it goes much farther than this. With every purchase made there is our standing guarantee of satisfaction as to quality and value. If for any reason the goods do not turn out satisfactorily --you will do us a favor by returning same to us and giving us the opportunity of making the matter right.

This is our "bond of security" to you and holds good with every sale, whether for a small or large amount. E. B. CROMPTON & CO., Limited

Whitewear Specially Priced

Night Gown of fine cotton; the front yoke is made of wide embroidery cut V shaped; the short sleeves are made entirely of the wide embroidery with scalloped edge. Regular \$1.00. Special at... 68c Drawers of white cotton, with ruffles of embroidery or val. lace, headed with a cluster of tucks. Regular 50c. Special at... 35c Princess Slips of soft white cotton, neck and armholes edged with embroidery, ribbon drawn through the neck; the flounce is made of Swiss embroidery, buttoned down the front, this season's style. Special \$1.19

E. B. CROMPTON & CO.,—Empire Building, Colborne Street

Electric Irons At \$1.89 and \$2.59

Every Iron is guaranteed absolutely for two years. Aluminum finish, with regulation insulated cord and attachment. Sale Price \$1.89 Nickel finished. \$2.59 Sale Price

Special Towel Bargain Wednesday 19c

Turkish Towels, extra large size, good heavy quality, double loop, white and colored. Reg. 30c. Special at, each... 19c Huckaback Towels, with red and plain-hemstitched border, made from the finest flax and purest yarn. Regular 25c and 30c each. Special at, each... 19c Guest Towels, pure linen, hemstitched, plain hemmed, embroidered and damask ends, two sizes—16x24 and 18x32. Regular 35c and 50c. Special at, each... 19c Union Bath Towels, strong heavy quality, part linen, very absorbent, large size. Regular 30c each. Special, each 19c

COURT OF REVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

Brewster & Heyd notified the council of the claim for damages registered by Ethna Craven, who met with an accident on the Hamilton Road, through the poor condition of the road.

The report from Jackson & Company re the maintenance of 1914 sidewalks was read.

The abstract of receipts and expenditures of the Township of Brantford was also read.

This consisted of all the communications. The Council then became active. It was moved by A. J. McCann that the council resolve itself into a Court of Revision to hear and determine appeals against the 1915 assessment.

It was moved by Mr. McCann that the assessment rolls of the municipality for 1915 as revised and corrected by the Court of Revision, be finally confirmed and passed, except in so far as may be amended by the judge of the County Court. Passed.

It was moved by J. A. Scace that the reeve be instructed to retain W. S. Brewster if possible as solicitor for the Township in connection with the appeal against the equalization of the county assessment. Passed.

It was moved by Mr. Scace that the clerk be instructed to sign the notice of appeal against the decision of the County Council re the equalization of the county assessment. Passed.

It was moved by R. Greenwood that Miss E. Hyndman be refunded the sum of \$2.08, which was wrongfully charged her. Passed.

It was moved by Mr. Greenwood that the clerk be instructed to write to the concrete abutments to be placed on the town line opposite George Braders farm, each township to bear half of the cost. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Scace that J. W. Clark, path master, be instructed to have tile laid on his beat on the Ononaga Road, where required. Passed.

the city for its share at 12c per square foot. This price also to apply to the crossing required at the corner of Grand and St. George streets. Work will be proceeded with at once if satisfactory to the City Council. Passed.

It was moved by Mr. Scace that the communications from Mrs. Sweetney, E. McIntyre, Mr. W. McEwen, H. S. Maus, F. McGarry, Board of Railway Commissioners, Toronto, Hospital for Incurables, Brent, Nixon and Co Echo Place Improvement Association, Oak Park Farm, W. W. Dunlop and E. Kirley be received. Passed.

It was also moved that the communication from Jackson and Co. be received and filed.

It was also moved by Mr. Greenwood that by-law for the purpose of borrowing \$15,000 for the erection of school No. 6, be introduced and that by-law 6 and 4 be read the first, second and third time. Passed.

Upon the motion of R. Greenwood the council adjourned to meet again on Monday, July 5th, at 10 o'clock.

ORDERED SEIZURE.

Paris, June 8.—The Government has ordered the seizure of the newspaper La Guerre Sociale, edited by Gustave Herve, owing to an article not approved by the censor, in which he violently attacked the conduct of the war.

"Rough on Rats," clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't die in the House, 15c. and 25c. at Drug and Country Stores.

With the City Police

Magistrate Livingston found a light list awaiting him at the police court today. Ferde Della Rosa and Joe Della Rosa, hailing from the land of Caruso, patched up their differences at the sign of the law and the costs. She had charged him with using insulting language, and he promised to be more circumspect literally in the future.

W. R. Henderson will settle up with Chester King, who was out after wages due to him.

John Pieltt was charged with a breach of the carters' by-law, but as the charge was some two years old it could not be pressed.

Joseph Lipovitch was charged with fraud in connection with the failure of the National Coal Company, and the case against him was adjourned.

Hood's Pills

The painless, purely vegetable cathartic; cures biliousness, constipation, all liver ills. Pleasant to take. Work every time. 25c.

NOTICE!

Recruiting for 31st Overseas Battery

At the Battery Head Quarters, number 23 King Street every evening from 8 to 9 o'clock Recruits will be accepted for foreign service with the 31st Overseas Battery. W. T. HENDERSON, Captain O. C. 32nd Battery, C. F. A.

WALKS Brantford intends to... \$1.25 9c 28c 38c 93c 65c \$1.25 9c O.

Wood's Peppermint Cure The Great Cough Remedy

Chas. A. Jarvis Opt. D. OPTOMETRIST 52 MARKET STREET

NEILL SHOE COMPANY Trunks and Valises at Lowest Prices Visit our Trunk and Valise Department on second floor, where one of the largest stocks in Western Ontario is open for your inspection. Neill Shoe Co.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES

CLASSIFIED ADS
Female Help, Male Help, Help Wanted,
Wanted to Purchase, Wanted to Rent, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, For Sale, Real Estate, To Let, Business Chances, Personals, etc.

MALE HELP WANTED

I BUY, SELL, TRADE AND DEAL in stocks, bonds, mortgages, farms and real estate. Do you want to buy or sell anything? Write or call. Robertson, 155 King St. E., Toronto.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. Storey, House of Refuge, Phone 220.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF high-class shoes repairing at Shepard's, 73 Colborne St., Sutton, manager, late of Temple Shoe Store, 1-106mar2015

MEDICAL

DR. R. J. TEETER, WATERFORD, Ont., makes a specialty of Chronic Rheumatism. Phone 44, Norfolk Rural.

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT

DR. C. B. ECKEL—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat specialist. Office 65 Brant Ave. Tel. 1012.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

A. G. BROWN, CARPENTER and builder; crating and packing of furniture; repair work; estimates given. P. O., Grand View, Phone Bell 1969. Satisfied customers are our best advertisement.

PAINTING

D. TAYLOR—GRAINING, paper-hanging and kalsomining signs, raised letters, business and office signs; glass, ornamental, plate and sheet; automobile painting. 20 Colborne St., phone 33. Automobile and all work satisfactory; ladies' work a specialty. Brantford Wardrobe, 18 King St. Bell phone 1527.

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

DR. JOHN R. WHITHAM, GRADUATE of American School of Osteopathy, 153 Dalhousie St., next to the old Post Office. Office, Bell phone 1922; residence, Bell phone 40.

DR. CHRISTINE IRWIN—GRADUATE of American School of Osteopathy, is now at 46 Nelson St. Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Bell telephone 1380.

DR. C. H. SAUDER—GRADUATE of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Office, Suite 6 Temple Building, Dalhousie St. Office hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.; evenings by appointment. Bell phone 1544. Residence, Room 61, Y.M.C.A.

CLEANING AND PRESSING

HAVING PURCHASED A NEW machine for French dry cleaning, we are now equipped with an up-to-date plant and ready to handle all kinds of dry cleaning in a satisfactory manner, on short notice. Brantford Wardrobe, 18 King St. Bell Phone 1527. Machine Phone 421.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY

M. E. SQUIRE, M. O., HONOR graduate of Neff College, and of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia. Pupils taken in Elocution, Oratory, Literature, Psychology, and Dramatic Art. Special attention paid to defective speech. Persons wishing to graduate from Neff College may take the first year's work with Miss Squire. Studio 12 Peel St.

DENTAL

DR. RUSSELL, DENTIST—LATEST American methods of painless dentistry. 201 Colborne St., opposite George St., over Cameron's Drug Store. Phone 306.

DR. HART HAS GONE BACK TO his old stand over the Bank of Hamilton; entrance on Colborne St. d-mar26-15

UMBRELLAS RECOVERED

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT your umbrellas. If you are buying them are worth taking care of. When they need a little attention just phone 864 Bell. H. Morrison, 51 Jarvis St. Work called for and delivered.

PERSONAL

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED; no witnesses required. A. S. Pritchard, 43 Market St. p-jun17

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU—Strictly private; a genuine medium for introductions for all who are earnestly contemplating matrimony. Write for full information. Colonial Business Agencies, 409 St. James St., Montreal, Que. p421

FLOUR AND FEED

TRY US FOR TIMOTHY SEED, Clover Seed and Garden Seeds. A. A. Parker, 103 Dalhousie St. Phone 152.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—100 BAGS GOLD Coin Seed Potatoes. Apply S. Cleaver, R. R. 4, Brantford. a15

FOR SALE—FOLDING KODAK camera, nearly new, in capital order. Apply Box 30, Courier. a13

FOR SALE—CHURCH SHED 60 x 20 feet. Apply John W. Lovett, Paris R. R. No. 31. a7

FOR SALE—ICE CREAM SODA water fountain, freezer, ice cream making machinery, also marble slab and cash register. Apply 101 Wellington St. a15

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Dunstable P. O., Alberta; S.W. of 1/4 of 15 Township, 58 Range, west of the 5th meridian, 161 acres of land, good mixed farming, good home, barn and chicken house, wood and water, about 15 acres in crop with summer fallow 10 or 15 acres; there is a church and two schools, also store and blacksmith shops. Will exchange for 50 acres with good buildings. Apply Aaron Smith.

TO LET

TO LET—COTTAGE WITH CONVENIENCES, 27 Wilkins St. Apply 9 Buffalo. 1301

TO LET—RED BRICK COTTAGE, East Ward, gas, electric light, \$8.00. Apply 30 Market St. t6f

TO RENT—NEW BUNGALOW, 6 rooms, 3-piece bath, electric, gas, furnace, hard and soft water, newly decorated, good locality; cheap. Box 31, Courier. 117

TO LET—TWO STOREY PRESS-ED brick with attic, all modern conveniences, electric fixtures, hardwood floors, barn or garage; fruit and shade trees. 61 St. George St. Phone 2153.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FOUR-ROOM apartment in the Lorne building, 23 Colborne St.; easy house-keeping and low rent; beautiful view front and back; all modern conveniences. Apply S. G. Read & Son. t47

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to have your clothes cleaned and pressed; reasonable prices and all work satisfactory; ladies' work a specialty. Brantford Wardrobe, 18 King St. Bell phone 1527.

MUSIC

WILLIAM G. DARWEN—Teacher of violin playing; pupils prepared for examinations. For tuition fees and terms of Darwen Orchestra apply Darwen Piano & Music Co., 38 Dalhousie St. Phone 698. Residence phone 674.

CLIFFORD HIGGIN, ORGANIST Brant Avenue Methodist Church, is now teaching voice production, pianoforte and organ. Voice culture and art of accompanying a specialty. Studio, 35 Richmond St. Bell phone 1023.

JOHN T. SCHOFIELD, ORGANIST and Choirmaster, First Baptist Church. Graduate and member of the Royal College, England. Teaches voice production, art of singing, pianoforte, organ. Temporary studio, 86 Albion St. Phone 1101.

BUSINESS CARDS

KEETON GARAGE Automobile Repair Work a Specialty Contract or Time Satisfaction Guaranteed GEORGE PADFIELD 196 Dalhousie St. Phone 581

H. HOAG Garage Automobiles overhauled and repaired by contract or time. First-class Workmanship Guaranteed 259 Colborne St.

FOR GENERAL CARTING AND baggage transfer phone Bell 2113. Tonic S. F. Fab. College, England. Residence 233 Darling St. J. Matthews, Prop. c-apr15

A. J. OSBORNE, SUCCESSOR to the late Joseph Tilley, is carrying a full and up-to-date range of Wall Papers. 168 Market St.

TAXI-CAB

MALONEY'S TAXI SERVICE—FOR AN UP-TO-DATE TAXI Phone 730. From orders promptly attended to. Rates: One or two passengers, 50c; each additional passenger, 25c. A. MALONEY, Proprietor.

LEGAL

BREWSTER & HEYD—BARRISTERS, etc. Solicitors for the Royal Loan & Savings Co., the Bank of Hamilton, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. W. S. Brewster, K.C., Geo. D. Heyd.

ERNEST R. READ—BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc. Money to loan on improved real estate at current rates and on easy terms. Office 127 1/2 Colborne St. Phone 487.

CHIROPRACTIC

CARRIE M. HESS, D.C., AND FRANK CROSS, D.C.—Graduates of the Universal Chiropractic College, Dayton, Ia. Office in Balmantyne Building, 135 Colborne St. Office hours, 9.30-11.30 a.m., 1.30-5 and 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Evenings by appointment. Phone Bell 2025.

THE NEW WALK.

The new walk which has appeared with the new skirts was at once adopted by the Frenchwomen on the Riviera. And now in the Casino at Monte Carlo and on the Promenade des Anglais at Nice all the women of the allied nations and their American cousins are trying to imitate her movements.

Since women have accustomed themselves to tight skirts and semi-Japanese steps for so long, it will be rather difficult to change the way of walking at a moment. The sport and the golf steps are even less desirable than are the little, short, quick steps of yesterday. It must be borne in mind that not only are the skirts full and, in the case of evening frocks, flounced, but also the feet are cut well above the ankles so that much attention must be paid to the feet.

The body is held very erect and the knees kept tight and what the dancing mistresses call "turned out." The steps must be medium in length and slight-springy. They must not be taken not to jerk or the skirt will not hang well, and there must be no suggestion of dancing in the movement; also the arms must on no account be allowed to swing. The correct movement requires practice and patience. However, however, leaves the enamel unharmed and the furniture as white as new.

If there is hardwood furniture it will probably need cleaning as much as the rest of the house. It can be done quite easily with a homemade mixture of a quart of warm water and two heaping tablespoons of salt.

Apply this solution with a well soaked toothbrush, then rinse with cold water and dry with a soft cloth. Only do a small piece at a time and work quickly, for therein lies the secret of success. Afterward go over the wood with a mixture of one-third turpentine, two-thirds raw oil and a pinch of salt. Rub this in well for the polish.

Very often the floors are the most neglected part of the house in the general cleaning, yet if rugs are used a good part of the bare floor always shows. If you differ from most housewives in being very particular about the appearance of your floors you will find this an excellent polish: Pour into a quart of turpentine not quite a half pound of melted beeswax; then add five cents worth of liquid ammonia.

Put this mixture in a tin and set this tin in another bigger pan or pail holding hot water and put it on a low fire to heat. If you can keep it warm while you are using it so much the better, for it grows thick and hard to apply when cold. Put it on with a flannel cloth and polish up with a bit of carpet.

KNOW YOUR WARES. The Housewife Should Be Familiar With Cuts of Beef. If the young housewife would only realize that she can never economize until she learns to know the wares she buys she would improve much more rapidly in her profession. For example, she should know just how a beef is cut up and which sections are best for cooking purposes. She should know from which part of the lamb the loin chops come and why veal is so high priced.

For example, good beef from animals that have been well nourished is a healthy red. The fat is firm and faintly colored with pink, and the meat itself has streaks of fat.

The price of beef varies according to seasons. In summer few women care for roasts, but prefer steaks. For this reason the sirloin and round cuts are quite high from May to October because of the excessive demand for them. The rib roasts, on the contrary, drop in price during the hot months, but soar again as winter draws near.

To listen to the orders of most housewives one might think that an ox was made up of nothing but rib roasts and porterhouse steaks. The demand for them is so great that the other parts of the beef, which must be bought by the butcher at the same time as the favorite cuts, sink to prices much lower than is customary for beef. But these cheaper sections often hold just as much nourishment and less waste than the more popular cuts.

A flank steak can be broiled or braised with a stuffing or cut up for a beef stew or pie. It is perfectly delicious when properly cooked and is a great saving.

The rump of beef is rather neglected too. From it can be made good pot roasts, or if the housewife will take the trouble the rump beef can be corned at home by dissolving enough rock salt in a pail of water to make the water stiff enough to float a raw potato. In this the rump should be plunged, covered and allowed to stand from two to four days, according to the amount of brine wanted in the beef.

The cuts from the round steak are usually ground for chopped meat and are usually almost as high in price as the round steak. When the housewife sees cheap chopped meat let her avoid it. It is sure to be puffed out with water and fat. It is far better to pay a little more and to obtain legitimate meat.

Lightning Omelet. Butter a baking dish and put several strips of stale bread at the bottom. Put several slices of any good domestic or imported cheese. Beat two eggs to a froth and add salt and pepper. Pour into the oven until browned and serve hot.

While chopping wood at Niagara Falls, Herman Deun cut off the end of his little daughter's nose.

HOUSECLEANING NOTES.

Some Hints Which the Housewife Will Find Invaluable at This Season. Housecleaning notes of interest are sought by many housewives just now, and the following hints to housecleaners are put in as few words as possible. Each item aims to help some worker and may help many.

A good way to keep the rugs from wrinkling after they have been well cleaned and brushed is to roll them tight on a long pole, taking great pains to see that they do not wrinkle in the rolling. When they are tight tie a bit of cord at the top and bottom of the rugs to keep them from loosening and stand the pole in the corner in a room which is not being cleaned. This pole can be conveniently moved, and you will find that the rugs, instead of becoming wrinkled again and just as dirty as at the start, will stay quite fresh and clean until you are ready to relay them.

If you have any white furniture, white enameled wood or white iron bedsteads you will probably find it quite gray by housecleaning time. But a cloth wet in kerosene will remove all the dirt quite easily. Do not try soap and water, which also does the work of dirt removal, for you will find that all the enamel comes off.

Also once the enamel polish is rubbed off you will find that the white furniture soils much more quickly. Kerosene, however, leaves the enamel unharmed and the furniture as white as new.

If there is hardwood furniture it will probably need cleaning as much as the rest of the house. It can be done quite easily with a homemade mixture of a quart of warm water and two heaping tablespoons of salt.

Apply this solution with a well soaked toothbrush, then rinse with cold water and dry with a soft cloth. Only do a small piece at a time and work quickly, for therein lies the secret of success. Afterward go over the wood with a mixture of one-third turpentine, two-thirds raw oil and a pinch of salt. Rub this in well for the polish.

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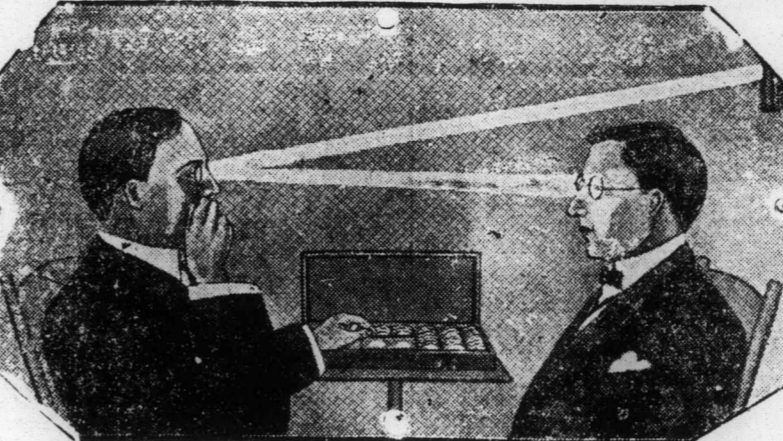
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While chopping wood at Niagara Falls, Herman Deun cut off the end of his little daughter's nose.

SAVE YOUR SIGHT WHILE THERE IS YET TIME



Dr. Harvey, 8 South Market Street, has given sight to thousands after years of suffering and discouragement. People afflicted with Weak Eyes, Headaches, Pains in the Head, Eyes Crossed or Diverged, Double or Indistinct Vision, Loss of Muscular Power, or any error of Refraction should have their eyes examined and properly fitted. Spectacles and Eye Glasses made by us insure absolute accuracy with the least expense.

DR. S. J. HARVEY MFG. OPTICIAN 8 Market Street South Phone 1476 Open Tuesday and Saturday Evenings

BORN TOWNSON—On Monday, June 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. James E. Townson, 16 Bruce St., a son.

THE PROBS Toronto, June 8.—The area of low pressure which was over the Great Lakes yesterday has passed to the lower St. Lawrence and another low area is now approaching Lake Michigan from the west. Heavy rain fell yesterday in southern Manitoba and parts of eastern Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba.

Forecast. Moderate to fresh westerly winds, a few light showers but mostly fair and cool to-day and on Wednesday.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture and Real Estate. W. J. Bragg, auctioneer, will offer for sale by public auction on Friday next, June 11, at 285 Sheridan street, near owden, commencing at 2 p. m. The following goods: 1 parlor table, 1 sideboard, 6 high back chairs, 1 rocker, 1 sewing machine, 3 bed spring mattress, 1 laundry heater, 1 Oxford range, 1 wicker rocker, 20 yards carpet, 1 chest-drawers, 1 copper boiler, 1 side table, 4 chairs, 1 sprinkling can, dishes, glassware, pots and kitchen utensils 1 wheel barrow, tubs, etc.

Real estate—Also 1 frame cottage, 4 rooms, lot 45x132, 12 choice fruit trees, grapes, currants, gooseberries, garden planted, 1 small barn. The real estate will be offered for sale at 4 o'clock subject to reserve bid, terms made known time of sale. Furniture cash.

Friday next, June 11, at 285 Sheridan street at 2 p.m. M. CHARLES TRINKLE, Prop. W. J. BRAGG, Auctioneer.

Stewart's Book Store Opposite Park For Stationery, Books and British Papers of all kinds. Picture Framing Phone 909

NOTICE is hereby given that a by-law was passed by the Council of the Township of Brantford on the 7th day of June, 1915, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$15,000.00 for the purpose of acquiring and paying for a site for a school-house for School Section Number Six, in the said Township of Brantford, and for the purpose of building on said site a school-house and equipping said school-house for said School Section, and that such by-law was registered in the registry office of the County of Brant on the 8th day of June, 1915.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter. Dated the 8th day of June, 1915. J. A. SMITH, Clerk.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 1:00 P.M., on Thursday, June 17, 1915, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the amount of the tender. It will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract, when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 20, 1915. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if the insert is without authority from the Department.—7616.

Yellow Pickerel White Fish Salmon, Halibut and Flounders. Brantford Fish Market 48 Dalhousie St. - Phone 204

Auto Tire Repairs W. G. Brown 14 KING STREET Next to Colonial Theatre

TAKE NOTICE CITY OF BRANTFORD—STORM SEWER. 1. The Council of the Corporation of the City of Brantford intends to construct as a Local Improvement a Storm Sewer, as contained in the following schedule, and intends to assess part of the cost on the lands directly abutting on the work.

South St., from E. Lot 2, South South St., to Canal; estimated cost, \$1,120; city's share, \$410. 2. The estimated special rate per foot frontage per annum is 8 cents, the special assessments to be paid in 20 annual instalments.

A petition against the work will not avail to prevent its construction. 4. A By-law for the above purpose will be introduced at the Council on Monday, June 14th, 1915. T. HARRY JONES, City Engineer. Dated June 7th, 1915.

Bell Phone 560 - Automatic 560 The Gentlemen's Valet CLEANING, PRESSING, DYING AND REPAIRING LADIES' WORK A SPECIALTY Goods called for and delivered on the shortest notice. G. H. W. BECK, 132 Market St.

RESTAURANTS Bell Phone 560 - Automatic 560 The Gentlemen's Valet CLEANING, PRESSING, DYING AND REPAIRING LADIES' WORK A SPECIALTY Goods called for and delivered on the shortest notice. G. H. W. BECK, 132 Market St.

AMUSEMENTS

BRANT THEATRE SPECIAL PALFREY, BARTON & BROWN Present FOLLIES OF VAUDEVILLE Big Novelty Comedy Act KENTUCKY BLUE A Singing Girl and a Piano CUMFORTH & COLEMAN Comedy Entertainers First Showing of WHO PAYS? A Powerful Drama in 3 Parts

Championship BASEBALL THURS., FRI. and SAT. June 10 - 11 - 12 BRANTFORD VS. ST. THOMAS Admission 25c; Grandstands 15c. Game called at 3.30 p.m.

Royal Cafe OPEN 10 A.M. TO 2 A.M. Private Lunch Room for Ladies and Gentlemen Sunday Hours 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. 5 p.m. - 12 p.m. James and Clarence Wong PROPRIETORS 15 QUEEN ST. - PHONE 1853

MAIN LINE LIVERY Order your next outfit from KITCHEN BROS. Up-to-date Hackes, Coupes and Carriages Day and Night Service Both Phones 305 - 42 Dalhousie

Reid & Brown Undertakers 314-316 Colborne St. Open Day and Night

"THE TEA POT INN" "TEA AS YOU LIKE IT" 134 Dalhousie Street

The June Bride Will like a really nice Picture for the new home as much as anything you can give her. No fear of giving the same as some other friend. Come and look under our Picture Gallery and make your selection.

Pickels' Book Store THE PICTURE FRAMERS 72 COLBORNE STREET Phone 1878

THE GIBSON COAL CO. D. L. & W. Scranton Coal OFFICES: 154 Clarence St. 150 Dalhousie St. 52 Erie Ave.

FOR SALE COAL OIL ST. GAS RANGES HUGHES ELEC. from ... REFRIGERATORS SCREENS See our Turnb ...

This SOAP red. ... nor u ...

FOR SALE COAL OIL ST. GAS RANGES HUGHES ELEC. from ... REFRIGERATORS SCREENS See our Turnb ...

This SOAP red. ... nor u ...

FOR SALE COAL OIL ST. GAS RANGES HUGHES ELEC. from ... REFRIGERATORS SCREENS See our Turnb ...

Baseball—F... Curl...

GUELPH'S CHAM WHEN RAIN

Guelph, June 7.—The Guelph's chances of day's game from Hamilton were three to five, but in the sixth two, and had two when Umpire Wagon game. Score: Hamilton ... Guelph ... Schroeder and Pent Fisher

AMERICAN Boston, June 7.—The out the White Sox, Wood and Faber had the latter losing eight victories. It was his fault, as Quinlan as' fly in the sixth triple, Scott and Gary, "Bobby" Wallace, Louis shortstop, um game, but had no clo make. The score: Chicago ... Boston ... Batteries—Faber and Thomas.

At New York—De lead in the American winning a ninth-inning the New York Yankees of 3 to 2. Detroit tie the eighth inning on a wild pitch and a in won in the ninth on and singles by Covalt. The score: Detroit ... New York ... Batteries—Covaleski Keating and Nune make. At Philadelphia—Shawkey had in the innings-to-day, and dephia 4 to 1. Fast fielding score, as the visitors made a sacrifice fly and six of their hits being, sion in the eighth. Le man from Villa Nova reported to Manager nounced that he is to reconstruct his team, a number of new play

St. Louis ... Philadelphia ... Batteries—James

—a relish for lu —an appetizer —good with m —good between —good for eve

O'Keefe Pilsener "The Light Beer in the Brantford.

FOR SALE COAL OIL ST. GAS RANGES HUGHES ELEC. from ... REFRIGERATORS SCREENS See our Turnb ...

FOR SALE COAL OIL ST. GAS RANGES HUGHES ELEC. from ... REFRIGERATORS SCREENS See our Turnb ...

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FOR SALE COAL OIL ST. GAS RANGES HUGHES ELEC. from ... REFRIGERATORS SCREENS See our Turnb

THEATRE

PECIAL

Y. BARTON & ROWN Present OF VAUDEVILLE Comedy Act

Championship BASKETBALL

FRI. and SAT. 10-11-12

ST. THOMAS

ed at 3.30 p.m.

Cafe

AM. TO 2 A.M. Room for Ladies Gentlemen

LINE LIVERY

next out of HEN BROS. Cabs, Coupes and

& Brown Undertakers

Colborne St. Day and Night

A POT INN

YOU LIKE IT? House Street

THE COAL CO.

on Coal

ICES:

arence St. House St. Ave.

AURANTS

YOU WANT A dinner, call in at Market. Dinners 25c

SPORT

Baseball—Football—Basketball—Bowling—Hockey—Curling—Boxing and Wrestling.

GUELPH'S CHANCES SPOILT WHEN RAIN COMES DOWN

Guelph, June 8—Rain spoiled Guelph's chances of winning yesterday's game from Hamilton.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston, June 7—The Red Sox shut out the White Sox to-day, 3 to 0.

New York, June 7—Detroit took the lead in the American League to-day, winning a ninth-inning victory from the New York Yankees by a score of 3 to 2.

St. Louis, June 7—St. Louis his Shawkey hard in the fifth and eighth innings to-day, and defeated Philadelphia 4 to 1.

—a relish for luncheon —an appetizer for dinner —good with meals —good between meals —good for everybody

O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager

The Light Beer in the Light Bottle

FOR SUMMER COMFORTS

COAL OIL STOVES from .75c to \$15.00 GAS RANGES and GAS PLATES . \$1.50 to \$50.00 HUGHES ELECTRIC RANGES and PLATES from \$10.00 to \$85.00 REFRIGERATORS from \$7.50 to \$75.00 SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS—all sizes

Turnbull & Cutcliffe, Ltd. Hardware and Stove Merchant's



This is a reduced facsimile of a bar of N.P. SOAP. The wrapper is printed in black and red. N.P. SOAP is not sold in any other way nor under any other name.

BRANTFORD'S NEXT GAMES AT HOME

Thursday, June 10th St. Thomas at Brantford Friday, June 11th St. Thomas at Brantford Saturday, June 12th St. Thomas at Brantford Sunday, June 13th Ottawa at Brantford Monday, June 14th Ottawa at Brantford Tuesday, June 15th Ottawa at Brantford Wednesday, June 16th Ottawa at Brantford

BASEBALL RECORD

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, P.C. Buffalo . . . 20 13 .607 Richmond . . . 15 13 .536 Rochester . . . 17 15 .531 Providence . . . 17 15 .531 Montreal . . . 18 17 .518 Toronto . . . 16 18 .471 Jersey City . . . 14 19 .424 Newark . . . 12 19 .387

Yesterday's Results. Toronto 6, Rochester 2. Buffalo 3, Montreal 2. Jersey City 8, Newark 3. Providence 16, Richmond 3.

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, P.C. Hamilton . . . 10 6 .625 Ottawa . . . 11 9 .550 Guelph . . . 9 9 .500 London . . . 8 9 .471 St. Thomas . . . 7 9 .384 Brantford . . . 6 10 .375

Yesterday's Results. Hamilton 3, Guelph 0. Brantford at St. Thomas, rain. Ottawa at London, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, P.C. Detroit . . . 30 17 .638 Chicago . . . 28 16 .636 Boston . . . 21 16 .568 New York . . . 21 17 .555 Washington . . . 18 20 .477 Cleveland . . . 18 23 .439 St. Louis . . . 18 25 .419 Philadelphia . . . 15 28 .348

Yesterday's Results. Detroit 3, New York 2. Washington 6, Cleveland 3. St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, P.C. Chicago . . . 24 17 .585 Philadelphia . . . 23 20 .532 Boston . . . 21 21 .500 Brooklyn . . . 21 21 .500 Pittsburgh . . . 19 21 .475 St. Louis . . . 20 23 .465 Cincinnati . . . 18 23 .439 New York . . . 16 21 .439

Yesterday's Results. Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 4. Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 1. New York at Chicago, rain. Boston at Cincinnati, rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, P.C. Kansas City . . . 26 19 .578 Pittsburgh . . . 25 19 .568 St. Louis . . . 22 19 .536 Brooklyn . . . 23 21 .523 Chicago . . . 24 21 .529 Newark . . . 22 21 .512 Baltimore . . . 16 26 .381 Buffalo . . . 15 30 .333

Yesterday's Results. Brooklyn 4-3, Baltimore 3-2. Kansas City 1, St. Louis 0.

TO LOVERS OF BASEBALL

A great game of baseball, in which several stars of the game will take part, such as W. Franke, late of New Hamburg, Geo. Riley, late of Lindsay Harold Gould of Port Arthur, James Douglas of Hamilton, will be played on Wednesday evening at Exhibition Park, between the Y. M. C. A. Dormitory Kolts and the employees of the Bell Telephone Company.

The Dormitory Kolts have had several secret practices and uncovered a pitching wonder in Harold Gould, he having developed the emery ball made famous by Ray Keating of the New York Americans and he fully intends to use it on Wednesday night.

Geo. Riley has consented to don the mask and mitt again after a lay off of several seasons. Reg. Robbins of softball fame will serve up the slants for the "Hello" boys, and the battle between Gould and Robbins will be well worth going a long way to see.

Football

P. S. A. PRACTICE

The P. S. A. football club will practice on Wednesday evening at Agricultural park and will hold their meeting as usual on Thursday evening in the basement of the Congregational church.

BOWLING

An exciting 10 game marathon bowling contest was rolled on the C. M.C.A. alleys last night between the Dormitory Kolts and the Presbyterian Bowling Club.

The Presbyterians got away to a good start, but at the end of the 9 games and at this period were leading by 28 pins, but the Presbyterians were not to be outdone and in a whirlwind finish beat the Kolts by 47 pins.

The high man for the evening was Harry Fleming of the Kolts with an average of 67 and high single of 206.

The following are the scores: Fleming . . . 1677 Cobbald . . . 1474 McGaw . . . 1666 Hope . . . 1532

Labor Men

Protest at Idea of War

Washington, June 7.—A conference of labor organizations from all parts of the United States to protest against war except in case of invasion is one of the probabilities of the near future.

He hopes to have a talk tomorrow with the Secretary of State.

After a call at the State Department, Mr. Buchanan will proceed to Atlantic City, where he will meet Samuel Gompers and other members of the Executive Committee of the federation.

Mr. Buchanan will urge that labor meet in a great conference and protest against war with Germany or any other nation on the ground that conflicts between nations are known as the "labor group" in Congress, declared to-night that he would urge Mr. Gompers and the other federation leaders in Atlantic City to decide immediately upon a national conference, expressing the belief that any delay in the matter would only play into the hands of what he described as the "war party" in the United States.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, who believes that this medicine is all business transactions and financially able to carry out all the promises made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces.

Guns are Now on Way to the Bulgarians

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, June 8.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says: "The Danish ministry has received word from Berlin that the automatic guns seized by the Germans, are on their way to Bulgaria."

A despatch from Copenhagen several days ago said that the Swedish steamer Pan, which had sailed from Copenhagen with a cargo of rifles, was bound for Bulgaria, was reported to have been seen near Falsterbo transferring her cargo to a German torpedo boat.

Later a London despatch said the Pan had returned to the Swedish port without the rifles, and that her captain had declared that he had been deceived by the Germans, who had promised him a safe passage through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal.

The work of the British submarines in the Sea of Marmora has demoralized the Turkish transport service.

BULLS AND BLUNDERS

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR IS OFTEN THE BEST KIND.

J. C. Percy Has Made a Collection of Strange Slips on a Part of Orators, Excited Men and Very Frequently of Solemn Writers—Fiction Is Often a Serious Offender Against Reason and Dignity.

Most of the best humor is unconscious; in other words, it is of the Irish "bull" variety. Mr. J. C. Percy has made quite a collection of these amusing funnifolies and published them under the title "Bulls and Blunders."

When the English declared war I said: "I am glad because now we can settle accounts with our enemies; now at last we may hope to get more favorable communications with the sea for central and south Germany."

"Ten months have elapsed and much precious blood has been shed but it will not have been in vain. The fruits of the war will be the strengthening of the empire with extension beyond the old frontiers as far as is necessary to secure it against future attack."

"He who marches with us—I mean Austria-Hungary and Turkey—will rejoice, but not so the false friends who shammed friendship and behind our backs went over to the enemy. We are unconquered and the latest enemy, who has been taking so much about himself, has not dared a serious attack although he took plenty of time for preparation."

The Suez Canal Company has taken steps to oust a German from the employ of the concern.

"The Boots that stood the Test" From the standpoint of the Shoe Dealer.

"I LIKE to sell 'Ames Holden' or 'McCready' Shoes. They help me to win the confidence of my customers."

"When a man or woman asks to see 'Ames Holden' or 'McCready' Shoes I say to myself, here is a person who knows values and appreciates quality."

"By pleasing this customer, I make a permanent buyer—one who will always come to me for shoes, and in time, for many other articles in my store."

"This is the way I feel about 'Ames Holden' and 'McCready' Shoes."

"They are a real asset to my business. True the margin is not large but the sales are large and the demand steady."

"And there always seems to be a style and a shape to suit every buyer."

"It is only natural that I should like to sell these Shoes, knowing that their reputation will add to my reputation, and will help to make my store known as The store where Quality is always first."

"Ames Holden McCready Limited Montreal. Are the oldest and largest Shoe Manufacturers in the Dominion."

QUALITY—First, Last and Always.

World Empire

is Still the Deam of Ludwig

By Special Wire to the Courier. Amsterdam, via London, June 8—Extension of the German empire beyond the old frontiers to "secure it against future attack" was predicted by King Ludwig of Bavaria in an address yesterday before the Canal League according to a telegram from Munich.

"When the English declared war I said: 'I am glad because now we can settle accounts with our enemies; now at last we may hope to get more favorable communications with the sea for central and south Germany.'"

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FLUNG ALL THE BOMBS BACK AT THE ENEMY

Plucky Action of British Soldier is Noted.

London, June 7.—The exploit of a British soldier who lay in a crater made by a shell and hurled back at the Germans bombs which they tossed into the excavation to kill him is related in a despatch from the front, under date of June 4, from the official observer attached to the British army, as given out in London last night.

"After having got into a German trench and finding he was the only survivor of his party, he managed to crawl deep in a shell crater nearby," the observer says, "The Germans knew where he was, but could not shoot him, and were prevented by our rifle fire from approaching. They therefore contented themselves with lobbing hand grenades into the crater."

"All day long this British soldier remained in the hole within a few yards of the enemy, picking up and hurling back bombs with which he was pelted. At night he managed to crawl back safely to our lines."

Another incident described by the official observer has to do with an officer and ten men who, when the Germans stormed and captured British trenches near Ypres, refused to retire. Surrounded by the Germans on all sides they stuck to their trench in the hope of regaining the lost ground by a counter-attack. At night, fall they withdrew, after holding the Germans at bay throughout the day."

Advertisement for Ford Motor Cars. Includes image of a Ford touring car and text: 'Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.'

GERMANY IN TURKEY

HOW DID THE TEUTON GET THERE



By J. J. Bosdan.

(Formerly a Member of the Executive Committee of the Late Young Turkey Society of Asia Minor and Propagandist for India, Persia and Egypt—A Native of Adana, Asia Minor, of Greek Extraction.)

THE annual interest charged on part of the Ottoman government's national indebtedness, the part covered by loans, amounts to about one-third of its actual revenue.

All in all, before she entered the war, Turkey's net revenue was equal to one-seventh of the interest due on her total indebtedness. After the Balkan War, bound as she was in international shackles, Turkey added links to her chains, until she had mortgaged every available harbor, river, forest and mine to European bankers. And now, without money, men or prestige, here she is again shackled to allies who cannot help her; isolated, fighting three first class Powers, who are striking her from both flanks, rear and front.

We will be certainly defeated, and immediately afterward we will start all over again, "doing business at the same old stand," whatever is left of our "integrity" will be "guaranteed" jointly by our combined enemies and friends, and we will continue paying interest on our national debts; for we are a hopeless case.

Had we been any other nation or people we would have been annihilated two hundred years ago, but we are Ottomans, and being Ottomans we have a charm all our own. This charm is our debt to all nations.

But that was not all. Enever's sojourn in Berlin had its evil effect. Within a month after the proclamation of the new Ottoman Constitution many feuds and frictions arose in the ranks of the party itself; these feuds were those of the liberal and nationalist Young Turks (The Liberal Young Turks) who attempted to convert the empire to a "liberal policy," and demanded the recognition of the equality of all elements throughout the empire in the eyes of the constitution, while the nationalists insisted on adopting a policy of nationalism, which they named "the Committee of Union and Progress." They demanded that all elements unite for the progress of Turkish nationalism. This "Union and Progress" is the equivalent of the "German Kultur" and was backed up by the newly converted "English Junkery."

Thereupon the liberal element within the Young Turkey party, having already been disgusted with the behavior of the nationalist clique, which was playing the part of the power behind the throne, formed a secret parliamentary coalition with the conservative Old Turks and formulated a programme for a permanent future policy. This scheme was to permit such numerically predominant Christian possessors of Turkey's Macedonia possessions to unite with such Balkan States as they chose to recognize the independence of the Albanians, and having thus eliminated the eternal cause of discord in the Balkans, to form an entente with the newly created Albania, and then with Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, and, after having assured the security and the integrity of the Ottoman empire, to adopt a stern foreign policy. In the meantime, serious and swift internal reforms were to be undertaken. This would have prevented the Balkan war and perhaps the present European conflagration. The programme was submitted to Sultan Hamid and, after one week's deliberation, was approved in its entirety. Early in January, 1909, however, the German Ambassador got wind of these negotiations between the coalition and the Sultan. The nationalists immediately hustled themselves with calumnies against the Christian members of the Parliament. They incited the Moslem elements in the remote provinces of the empire against their Christian countrymen. Meanwhile they arrested the liberal members of the Young Turkey party, denouncing them as plotters of a reactionary counter revolution against the constitutional régime. Finally, in March, 1909, the nationalists succeeded in starting a counter revolution in order to create a "pretence" to overthrow Abd-El-Hamid and put an end to the coalition's Balkan programme. The memorable Adana massacre was to be carried through first, and the counter revolution afterward. The object was to connect Abd-El-Hamid with massacre, but something went wrong and the plan was disarranged. Nevertheless, the perpetrators were not to be foiled. They carried the devilish programme through.

Enver Bey returned from Berlin and once more figured in the limelight beside Mahmud Shekret Pacha, when the latter made his triumphant march to Constantinople, suppressed the so called counter revolution with an iron hand, deposed Abd-El-Hamid and put the present weak Sultan on the Ottoman throne. It was after this second revolution that the Old Turks, as well as the liberal Young Turks, were hanged or sent out to Anatolian provinces to build roads. Then, depending with the liberal Young Turks on one pretext or another, the "Committee of Union and Progress" (the Turkish Kultur), took full charge of the newer régime and controlled the foreign and the domestic policies of the empire. This newer revolution having cost more than \$15,000,000, the new régime was already under pecuniary obliga-



MEHMED REHAD KHAN, EMPEROR OF OTTOMANS AND KHALIF OF MUSSULMANS.

tions to the German financiers, who, representing themselves as German and Austrian Jews, had generally financed this second revolution. So far as German interests were concerned, this sum was well spent. Germany did not wish to have the Ottoman empire absolutely independent in her dealings with the European Powers. Furthermore, the abolition of the Macedonian question from the Turkish national policies would upset the Pan-Germanic dream, "from Berlin to Bagdad," fostered. She had hitherto solidified herself as the patron of the Turk.

The counter revolution and the consequent establishment of a newer and more efficient despotism under a new name in the capital of the Turk had amazed the political students of the world. The fragmentary cable despatches never explained the peculiar workings of the Near Eastern politics. The energetic protests of the liberal Turks, as well as the serious warnings of the Christian population of Turkey, were drowned in the well intentioned but infelicitous praise of the Western world. The West did not and was not in a position to understand that the "Committee of Union and Progress" was a Turkish term for German Kultur and Prussian Junkery.

Being the Balkan war Enver was away at Tripoli, but during the sessions of the first Balkan conference in London, in 1913, having already arrived in Constantinople, he directed his every energy to preventing the session of the besieged city of Adrianople to the Bulgars. Finally, when the Turkish government made up its mind to accept the proposal of the Ambassadorial conference in London, Enver headed a mob and appeared at the Ministry of War, protesting against the conclusion of the peace terms with the cession of Adrianople to Bulgaria. During the tumult Nazim Pacha, Commander-in-Chief, was shot, no doubt by Enver himself. Enver's own version was that he was shot at by some one who was standing behind Nazim Pacha; thereupon he drew his revolver and aimed at his assailant and shot Nazim by mistake.

This assassination took place on January 21, 1913, and simultaneously Kiamil Pacha and his Ministry were kicked out and Shekret Pacha, the ardent nationalist and the leader of the Junkery, became the Grand Vizier and Minister of War. The new régime finally accepted the original Ambassadorial proposal in its entirety. This transaction had a tendency to discredit them in the eyes of the Moslem Turks, but soon afterward, when the Balkan League broke up, Enver reappeared in Adrianople, and the prodigiously ignorant Anatolian Turk accepted this as a reconquest of the lost province under the Enver régime. Provisory, Mahmud Shekret Pacha, the Grand Vizier and the Minister of War, having been removed by assassination, Enver had become a Pacha, and was promoted to the Ministry of War, under Prince Said Halim, the new Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at the outbreak of the European war, early last August, this was the standing of the Turkish Ministry.

Abd-El-Hamid's feeble tyranny in the past had already given Turkey into such dire straits that even his successor to the throne was powerless in his struggles against the powerful foreign influences who ruled supreme in Constantinople. We reason like this:—The nations we are fighting over us today and soon. If they defeat us, which they certainly will, they will take what belongs to them; on the other hand, if the Teutons defeat the Allies, we will repudiate our international indebtedness. So, whichever way the fortune of war turns, we will not receive anything, and yet we cannot lose, for we have nothing to lose.

And again Turkey was preparing to fight Greece anyhow. The European crisis which broke out toward the end of July, 1914, had obscured the antipathy between her and Greece. British naval mis-

sions were busy reorganizing the fleets of the two prospective belligerents. This war between Turkey and Greece would have been decided last summer had it not been for the timely presence of the two American cruisers which made the Greek fleet in the Aegean Sea superior to that of Turkey.

Meanwhile two dreadnoughts were being built for Turkey in the British shipyards. The funds for these dreadnoughts were raised through popular subscription, and when, upon the outbreak of the European war, Great Britain detained these ships, the Turk's anger knew no bounds. It was the straw which broke the camel's back.

The German party took advantage of the situation created by Great Britain's naval exigency. No promise on the part of the Western Allies "to safeguard Turkey's integrity against any and all unforeseen enemies" could satisfy her.

This predominant German influence in Turkey dates back to the Kaiser's visit to Constantinople on his way to Palestine, for it was to Asia Minor that Germany had turned her longing eyes. In the days of Abd-El-Hamid, when the palace clique ruled supreme at Yedigözü, the highest bidder obtained political and commercial ascendancy in the empire. Reclining in his simple divan, cool through various stages of evolution, and Prussia had availed herself of every opportunity in strengthening her hold over every governmental function of the empire. The Prussian exercised control over the Turk's civil government, taught him how to drill, sold him Krupp guns, his railroads, owned his copper and silver mines, built his schools, equipped him with the German Kultur, and finally dominated his diplomacy, until he could rely on even to his own soul. Even the Turk's just asset, his religion, was utilized for military purposes to assist the central empires.

This was the condition of affairs during the Hamidian régime that had contributed to intensify the Young Turkey spirit in Turkey.

With the overthrow of the Hamidian régime in 1908 and the advent to power of the Young Turks, the progress of the German influence in Turkey came to a standstill, but this was only temporary. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Germany's able diplomat, soon gained the confidence of the new régime. He represented to the Young Turkey leaders that no matter what régime might come to power the Ottoman foreign diplomacy must remain exactly the same. Baron von Bieberstein argued that whatever the defects of the Hamidian régime might have been it had a wholesome regard for the safety and the integrity of the Ottoman empire. This meant the unbroken continuance of the old Hamidian foreign policy. The civilian members of the Young

regime more than sixteen hundred opponents of "the Committee of Union and Progress" were exiled from Constantinople, while sixty-eight members of "the Liberal Young Turkey party" were hanged. The anti-German element went under the name of the Liberal Young Turkey party. Within the first two months after the overthrow of the Hamidian régime more than sixteen hundred opponents of "the Committee of Union and Progress" were exiled from Constantinople, while sixty-eight members of "the Liberal Young Turkey party" were hanged.

After the horrible Macedonian massacres in 1903, the Emperors of Russia and Austria met at Mursteg at a shooting box of Francis Joseph, and upon the suggestion of the Russian Emperor a programme for reform in Macedonia was devised. Subsequently this scheme came to be known as the "Mursteg programme."

Under this programme the Macedonian provinces of the Turk were divided into racial demarcations, and certain measures of reforms were undertaken by the governments of Austria, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. In order to once more demonstrate his friendship to his old friend, Abd-El-Hamid, the German Kaiser withheld from participating in this scheme.

And still later, when King Edward and the Tsar met at a conference at Reval, in June, 1908, and decided upon the necessity of a firmer and more drastic reform scheme in Macedonia, the Young Turks, fearing for the integrity of their country, in sheer desperation struck their decisive blow the following July.

The much advertised Enver Bey made his first dramatic appearance in the revolution of July, 1908. He is a product of the Constantinople Military Academy, and until he took up his post as the Turkish Military Attaché at Berlin he had never been in Western Europe. He spoke French as his native tongue. Later he learned English and German.

When the Young Turks formed a secret branch committee at Salonica, in 1905, Enver was a major, attached to the staff of Hamid Pacha, the Inspector General of Macedonia. He joined this Salonica committee immediately after its formation.

For three years the misadventures of the various secret branches of this committee directed their energies to winning over the army, for they realized that the constitution could not be wrung from Abd-El-Hamid without the army, and force must be used. The civilian members of the committee doubted the wisdom and stability of a revolutionary victory over the old régime by the military. They feared that after the overthrow of the old régime the new régime would be at the mercy of the army. Enver Bey and other military members of the committee, on the other hand, maintained that the overthrow of the old régime the new régime would be handed over to the civilians.

Following the successful revolt of the Young Tur-

WHY DID THE TURK ENTER THE WAR



key element, Hamid Pacha proclaimed the Ottoman constitution, in the name of Sultan Abd-El-Hamid, from the steps of the Provincial Capitol at Salonica, on July 24, 1908.

Aliud Riza Bey, who had spent many years in Paris as a refugee and publisher of revolutionary literature, returned to Constantinople and became the President of the first Turkish Parliament. But from the first day of the Young Turkey party's advent to power it adopted a nationalistic policy based upon "Turco-Mohammedanism"—that is, it asserted that the Turk, being numerically predominant, that the empire's affairs must be conducted with due consideration to the Turkish nationalistic aspirations, and Mohammedanism must be recognized as the official State religion, while other religions must be recognized by the new Turkish constitution as "free religions," "chartered and privileged."

The 8,000,000 Turkish Christians resident throughout the empire considered this as an indirect disfranchisement of the non-Moslem elements, who are intellectually and economically superior to the numerically predominant Moslem Turk. While thirty-three per cent of the population of the empire is Christian of various denominations, under the Young Turkey party's management, of the first eleven proceedings the Christian elements were unable to elect more than six per cent of the Parliament's membership.

The old Hamidian cunning diplomatic tactics, Enver Bey advised the other side, the constitution required, was not effective under all circumstances. My country had accepted Germany as its partner in our past dealings with other European Powers, and now Germany was in dire need of Turkey's forces in her war against Europe. Turkey had to fulfill its obligations to that Power. But this was only a formal argument for Turkey entering the fray on the side of the Teutonic allies; the whole truth is that it had nothing to say regarding the matter. Turkey was already being ruled by her Germans.

When at last the great conflagration broke out the Turkish nationalism became a virtue, while the German gold made patriots out of the Ottoman Expressions such as "the redemption of the lost provinces" and "war for the fatherland" became Ottoman slogans. Finally the Western Allies became convinced that Turkish neutrality was not likely to endure very long.

Turkish mobilization had already begun, but Germany was bound to hasten the crisis. On August 10, 1914, the two German war ships Goeben and Breslau arrived at the Dardanelles and the next day they became Turkish. On August 11, the next day they became Turkish. On August 11, the next day they became Turkish. On August 11, the next day they became Turkish.

The ill-paid soldiery, hopelessly ignorant of the significance of the German military incursions into our country, regarded the foreigners as the benefactors of the Turks. The German controlled regiments disarmed all the Christian soldiers in the army, and put them to work as common laborers, building fortifications and military roads. Those who had the courage to raise their voices condemning the policy of the military régime were dealt with in such fashion that they were never heard from again, and there were other methods, more effective than these attacks.

Suddenly an army of Moslem softies, who were imported and, backed up by all the German newspapers, these Mohammedan zealots started an energetic campaign in the city. The newspapers published reports of the "horrible crimes" committed by the Western Allies against their Moslem subjects in Africa, Egypt, India and elsewhere. These reports were sent broadcast throughout the Anatolian ports, and the Moslem softies in the army were ordered to take up arms in defence of these suffering Moslems. By the middle of September there were about 12,000 German soldiers and sailors in Constantinople. On October 27, \$20,000,000 in gold bullion was imported into Constantinople, and the German Ambassador and delivered at the Deutsche Bank.

This act of Germany turned the scale. On October 29 three Turkish torpedo boats entered the Bosphorus, sinking a Russian gunboat and damaging a French steamer, and killing several Russian civilians. Theodosia was also bombarded.

It is also true that neither the Sultan nor the military members of the Cabinet had knowledge of these attacks. No, this war is not the Turk's war. But Enver had committed himself to this suicidal policy, and he had allowed the unrestricted importation of German civilization to his shores. Turkey is now fighting the Allies under the delusion that they are fighting for their Moslem faith. But the Turks are not to realize that they have been tricked to fight the present allies' fighting for them. There is no feeling in our hearts, Turkey is fighting for nothing—everything—slow in starting and slow in stopping.

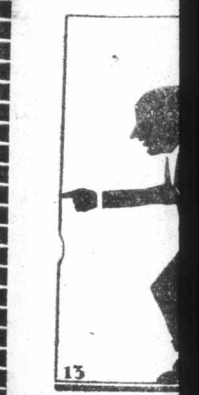
2,000 Dead Field and Troops Prisoner in Guns

London, June 8.—German dead in a terrific battle of Tracy-le-mo north side of the Scissons, after ing reinforcement from a point fire directed a furious trench lines in two lines of trenching of Sunday, that north of A.veloping at this mans apparently to penetrate the flank of the French above desperate efforts the new offensive age is done.

GERMAN I. On the sector and Arras another engagement was east of Hebut hundred German the field after trenches were 400 prisoners. A large number tions were inclu in the hands of le-Mont, the able to take with large guns hidden line of German up with melinite.

MORE GAIN Paris, June 8.—cial communication War Office last "In the sector Arras very violent and we are fogress. There has gagement through without interrupt nature in the Fon at Souchez, at Ecurie.

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GERMANY IN TURKEY

How Did THE TEUTON GET THERE



By J. J. Bosdan.

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But that was not all. Enver's sojourn in Berlin had its evil effects. Within two months after the proclamation of the new Ottoman Constitution many feuds and frictions arose in the ranks of the party itself; these feuds were those of the liberal and nationalist Young Turks. The liberal Young Turks attempted to convert the empire to a "liberal policy," and demanded the recognition of the equality of all elements throughout the empire in the eyes of the constitution, while the nationalists insisted on adopting a policy of nationalism, which they named "the Committee of Union and Progress." They demanded that all elements unite for the progress of Turkish nationalism. This "Union and Progress" is the equivalent of the "German Kultur," and was backed up by the newly converted "Turkish Junkery."

Thereupon the liberal element within the Young Turkey party, having already been disgusted with the behavior of the nationalist clique, which was playing the part of the power behind the throne, formed a secret parliamentary coalition with the conservative Old Turks and formulated a program for a permanent future policy. This scheme was to permit such numerically predominant Christian sectors of Turkey's Macedonian possessions to unite with such Balkan kingdoms as they chose; to recognize the independence of the Albanians, and, having thus eliminated the eternal cause of discord in the Balkans, to form an entente with the newly created Albania, and then with Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece; and, after having assured the security and the integrity of the Ottoman empire, to adopt a stern foreign policy. In the meantime, serious and swift internal reforms were to be undertaken.

This would have prevented the Balkan war and perhaps the present European conflagration. The programme was submitted to Sultan Hamid and, after one week's deliberation, was approved in its entirety. Early in January, 1909, however, the German Ambassador got wind of these negotiations between the coalition and the Sultan. The nationalists immediately busied themselves with calumnies against the Christian members of the Parliament. They incited the Moslem elements in the remote regions of the empire against their Christian countrymen. Meanwhile they arrested the liberal members of the Young Turkey party, denouncing them as plotters of a reactionary counter revolution against the constitutional régime. Finally, in March, 1909, the nationalists succeeded in staging a counter revolution in order to create a "pretence" to overthrow Abd-Ul-Hamid and put an end to the coalition's Balkan programme. The memorable Adana massacre was to be carried through first, and the counter revolution afterward. The object was to connect Abd-Ul-Hamid with massacre, but something went wrong and the plan was disarranged. Nevertheless, the perpetrators were not to be felled. They carried the devilish programme through.

Enver Bey returned from Berlin and once more figured in the limelight beside Mahmud Shekfat Pacha, when the latter made his triumphal march to Constantinople, suppressed the so called counter revolution with an iron hand, deposed Abd-Ul-Hamid and put the present weak Sultan on the Ottoman throne. It was after this second revolution that the Old Turks, as well as the liberal Young Turks, were hanged or sent out to Anatolian provinces to build roads. Then, dispensing with the liberal Young Turks on one pretext or another, the "Committee of Union and Progress" (the Turkish Kultur), took full charge of the new régime and controlled the foreign and the domestic policies of the empire. This newer revolution having cost more than \$15,000,000, the new régime was already under pecuniary obliga-



MEHMED RECHAD KHAN, EMPEROR OF OTTOMANS AND KHALIF OF MUSSULMANS.

tions to the German financiers, who, representing themselves as German and Austrian Jews, had generously financed this second revolution. She was far as German interests were concerned, this sum was well spent. Germany did not wish to have the Ottoman empire absolutely independent in her dealings with the European Powers. Furthermore, the elimination of the Macedonian question from the Turkish national politics would upset the Pan-Germanic dream, "from Berlin to Bagdad," forever. She had hitherto solidified herself as the patron of the Turk.

This counter revolution and the consequent establishment of a never and more efficient despotism under a new name in the capital of the Turk had amazed the political students of the world. The fragmentary cable dispatches never explained the peculiar workings of the Near Eastern politics. The energetic protests of the liberal Turks, as well as the serious warnings of the Christian population of Turkey, were drowned in the well intentioned but misdirected praise of the Western world. The West did not and was not in a position to understand that the "Committee of Union and Progress" was a Turkish term for German Kultur and Prussian Junkery.

During the Balkan war Enver was away at Tripoli, but during the sessions of the first Balkan conference in London, in 1913, having already arrived in Constantinople, he directed his every energy to preventing the cession of the besieged city of Adrianople to the Bulgars. Finally, when the Turkish government made up its mind to accept the proposal of the Ambassadorial conference in London, Enver headed a mob and appeared at the Ministry of War, protesting against the conclusion of the peace terms with the cession of Adrianople to Bulgaria. During the tumult Nazim Pacha, Commander-in-Chief, was shot, no doubt by Enver himself. Enver's own version was that he was shot at by some one who was standing behind Nazim Pacha; thereupon he drew his revolver and aimed at his assailant and shot Nazim by mistake.

This assassination took place on January 24, 1913, and simultaneously Kiamil Pacha and his Ministry were kicked out and Shekfat Pacha, the ardent nationalist and the leader of the Junkery, became the Grand Vizier and Minister of War. The new régime finally accepted the original Ambassadorial proposal in its entirety. This transaction had a tendency to discredit them in the eyes of the Moslem Turks, but soon afterward, when the Balkan League broke up, Enver recaptured Adrianople, and the prodigiously ignorant Anatolian Turk accepted this as a reconquest of the lost province under the Enver régime.

Previously, Mahmud Shekfat Pacha, the Grand Vizier and the Minister of War, having been removed by assassination, Enver had become a Pacha, and was promoted to the Ministry of War, under Prince Said Halim, the new Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at the outbreak of the European war, early last August, this was the standing of the Turkish Ministry.

Abd-Ul-Hamid's feeble tyranny in the past had already driven Turkey into such dire straits that even his successor to the throne was powerless in his struggles against the powerful foreign influences who ruled supreme in Constantinople.

We reason like this:—The nations we are fighting own us body and soul. If they defeat us, which they certainly will, they will take what belongs to them; on the other hand, if the Teutons defeat the Allies we will renounce our international indebtedness. So, whichever way the fortune of war turns, we will not receive anything, and yet we cannot lose, for we have nothing to lose.

sons were busy recognizing the fleets of the two prospective belligerents.

This war between Turkey and Greece would have been declared last summer had it not been for the timely purchase of the two American cruisers which made the Greek fleet in the Aegean Sea superior to that of Turkey.

Meanwhile two dreadnoughts were being built for Turkey in the British shipyards. The funds for these dreadnoughts were raised through popular subscription, and when, upon the outbreak of the European war, Great Britain detained these ships, the Turk's anger knew no bounds. It was the straw which broke the camel's back.

The German party took advantage of the situation, created by Great Britain's naval exigency. No promise on the part of the Western Allies "to safeguard Turkey's integrity against any and all unforeseen enemies" could satisfy her.

This predominant German influence in Turkey dates back to the Kaiser's visit to Constantinople on his way to Palestine, for it was to Asia Minor that Germany had turned her longing eyes.

In the days of Abd-Ul-Hamid, when the palace clique ruled supreme at Yildiz, the highest holder obtained political and commercial ascendancy in the empire. Beginning in this staple city, it went through various stages of evolution until Prussia had availed herself of opportunity in strengthening her hold over every governmental function of the empire. The Prussian exercised control over the Turk's civil government, taught him how to drill, sold him Krupp guns, ran his railroads, owned his copper and silver mines, built his schools, equipped him with the German Kultur, and finally dominated his diplomacy, until he could by claim not even to his own soul. Even the Turk's last asset, his religion, was utilized for military purposes to assist the central empires.

This was the condition of affairs during the Hamidian régime that had contrived to intensify the Young Turkey spirit in Turkey. With the overthrow of the Hamidian régime in 1908 and the advent to power of the Young Turks, the progress of the German influence in Turkey came to a standstill; but this was only temporary. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Germany's able diplomatist, soon gained the confidence of the new régime. He represented to the Young Turkey leaders that no matter what régime might come to power the Ottoman foreign diplomacy must remain exactly the same. Baron von Bieberstein argued that whatever the defects of the Hamidian régime might have been it had a well-deserved regard for the safety and the integrity of the Ottoman empire. This meant the unrevoked continuation of the old Hamidian foreign policy. The civilian members of the Young

regime more than sixteen hundred opponents of the Committee of Union and Progress" were exiled from Constantinople, while sixty-eight members of the Liberal Young Turkey party" were hanged.

The career of "the Committee of Union and Progress" can be better understood if we make a short survey of the checked history of this "twentieth century wonder."

After the horrible Macedonian massacres in 1903, the Emperors of Russia and Austria met at Murstet at a shooting box of Francis Joseph, and upon the suggestion of the Russian Emperor a programme for reform in Macedonia was devised. Subsequently this scheme came to be known as the "Murstet programme."

Under this programme the Macedonian provinces of the Turk were divided into racial delimitations, and certain measures of reforms were undertaken by the gendarmeries of Austria, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. In order to once more demonstrate his friendship to his old friend, Abd-Ul-Hamid, the German Kaiser withheld from participating in this scheme.

And still later, when King Edward and the Tsar met at a conference at Reval, in June, 1908, and decided upon the necessity of a firmer and more drastic reform scheme in Macedonia, the Young Turks, fearing for the integrity of their country, in sheer desperation struck their decisive blow the following July.

The much advertised Enver Bey made his first dramatic appearance in the revolution of July, 1908. He is a product of the Constantinople Military Academy, and until he took up his post as the Turkish Military Attaché at Berlin he had never been in Western Europe. He spoke French as his native tongue. Later he learned English and German.

When the Young Turks formed a secret branch committee at Salonica, in 1905, Enver was a major. On October 29 three Turkish torpedo boats sailed Odessa Harbor, sinking a Russian galleon and damaging a French steamship and killing several Russian civilians. Theodosia was also bombarded. It is also true that neither the Sultan nor the forty members of the Cabinet had knowledge of these attacks. No, this war is not the Turk's war. But yet, he had committed himself to this suicidal policy, and he had allowed the unrestricted importation of the German civilization to his shores. Turkey's Anatolian heroes are fighting the Western Allies under the delusion that they are at war for their Moslem faith. But the Turks are beginning to realize that they have been tricked to do their present allies' fighting for them. There is an uneasy feeling in Constantinople, but Turks are slow in everything—slow in starting and slow in stopping.

WHY DID THE TURK ENTER THE WAR



key element, Hilmi Pacha proclaimed the Ottoman construction, in the name of Sultan Abd-Ul-Hamid, from the steps of the Provincial Capitol at Salonica, on July 24, 1908.

Almud Riza Bey, who had spent many years in Paris as a refugee and publisher of revolutionary literature, returned to Constantinople and became the President of the first Turkish Parliament. But from the first day of the Young Turkey party's advent to power it adopted a nationalistic policy based upon "Three-Mohammedanism"—that is, it asserted that, the Turk, being numerically predominant, the empire's affairs must be conducted with due consideration to the Turkish nationalistic aspirations, and Mohammedanism must be recognized as the official State religion, while other religions must be recognized by the new Turkish constitution as foreign religions, "chartered and privileged."

The 8,000,000 Turkish Christians resident throughout the empire considered this as an indirect disfranchisement of the non-Moslem elements, who are intellectually and economically superior to the numerically predominant Moslem Turk. While thirty-three per cent of the population of the empire is Christian of various denominations, under the Young Turkey party's management of the first election proceedings the Christian elements were unable to elect more than six per cent of the Parliament's membership.

The old Hamidian cunning diplomacy, setting one European Power against the other as the expedients required, was not effective under all circumstances. My country had accepted Germany as its protector in our past dealings with other European Powers, and now Germany was in dire need of Turkey's forces in her war against Europe. Turkey had to fulfill its obligations to that Power. But this was only a formal argument for Turkey entering the fray on the side of the Teutonic allies; the whole truth is that it had nothing to say regarding the matter. Turkey was already being ruled by the Germans.

When at last the great conflagration broke out the Turkish nationalism became a virtue, while the German gold made patriots out of the ill-paid Junkery. Expressions such as "the redemption of the lost provinces" and "war for the fatherland" became Ottoman slogans. Finally the Western Allies became convinced that Turkish neutrality was not likely to endure very long.

Turkish mobilization had already begun, but Germany was bound to hasten the crisis. On August 10, 1914, the two German war ships Goeben and Breslau arrived at the Dardanelles and the very next day they became Turkish. On August 14 the British Naval Mission were replaced by the Germans and the mobilization of the Ottoman land and sea forces continued under German auspices. Every train from the west brought hundreds of German military and naval officers, until the entire province of Constantinople and its surrounding sectors had become a German camp. The civilian Moslem population of the capital seemed paralyzed with this peculiar invasion of their country. The martial law which had been in existence since the advent of the Young Turks to power was relentlessly used in suppressing opinions contrary to the policies of the régime in power. During these critical days hundreds of anti-German military officers were shot as traitors.

The ill-paid soldiery, hopelessly ignorant of the significance of the German military incursions into our country, regarded the foreigners as the benefactors of the Turks. The German controlled régime disarmed all the Christian soldiers in the army and put them to work as common laborers, building fortifications and military roads. Those who had the courage to raise their voices condemning the policy of the military régime were dealt with in such a fashion that they were never heard from again. But there were other methods, more effective means, to silence opposition.

Suddenly an army of Moslem softas (clergyman) were imported and, backed up by all the Turkish newspapers, these Mohammedan zealots began an energetic campaign in the city. The newspapers published reports of the "horrible crimes" committed by the Western Allies against these Moslem softas in Africa, Egypt, India and elsewhere. These reports were sent broadcast throughout the Anatolian provinces. The Moslem softas incited the Turks to take up arms in defence of these suffering Moslems. By the middle of September there were about 12,000 German soldiers and sailors in Constantinople. On October 25 \$20,000,000 in gold bullion was imported into Constantinople, consigned to the German Ambassador and delivered at the Deutsche Bank.

This act of Germany turned the torpedo boats piloted by Odessa Harbor, sinking a Russian galleon and damaging a French steamship and killing several Russian civilians. Theodosia was also bombarded.

It is also true that neither the Sultan nor the forty members of the Cabinet had knowledge of these attacks. No, this war is not the Turk's war. But yet, he had committed himself to this suicidal policy, and he had allowed the unrestricted importation of the German civilization to his shores. Turkey's Anatolian heroes are fighting the Western Allies under the delusion that they are at war for their Moslem faith. But the Turks are beginning to realize that they have been tricked to do their present allies' fighting for them. There is an uneasy feeling in Constantinople, but Turks are slow in everything—slow in starting and slow in stopping.

2,000 Dead Field and Troops Prisoners in Guns

London, Jun German dead in a terrific battle of Tracy-le-Mont north side of the Scissons, after reinforcements from a point directed a furious trench lines in two lines of trenching of Sunday, that north of A.veloping at this mans apparently to penetrate the flank of the French above desperate efforts the new offensive age is done.

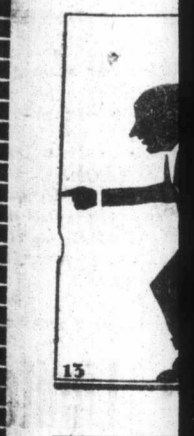
GERMAN On the sector and Arras another gagement was east of Hebut hundred German the field after trenches were 400 prisoners.

A large number of A were included in the hands of the figure le Mont, the able to take wide large guns hidden line of German up with melinite MORE GAIN

Paris, June 8. cial communicati War Office last

"In the sector Arras very violent and we are for gress. There has gagement through without interrup nature in the Pon at Souchez, at Ecurie.

DROP Broad



BR JAEGE Also entra



Good Luck Black Plug Chewing Tobacco



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GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO CAPTURE LOST GROUND UTTERLY DESTROYED

2,000 Dead are Left on the Field and Gen. Joffre's Troops Capture 250 Prisoners and Six Machine Guns.

London, June 8.—Two thousand German dead were left on the field after a terrific battle fought to the east of Arras yesterday, on the north side of the Aisne, northwest of Cambrai, after the Germans, rushing reinforcements by automobile from a point fifty miles distant, had effected a furious attack against the French lines in an effort to recapture the lines of trenches lost in the fighting of Sunday. Fighting rivaling that north of Arras in intensity is developing at this point, where the Germans apparently fear an attempt to penetrate their lines and threaten the flank of the army facing the French above Arras, are making desperate efforts to stem the tide of the new offensive before serious damage is done.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

On the sector between this front and Arras another sanguinary engagement was fought to the southeast of Hebuterne, where several hundred German dead were found on the field after two German lines of trenches were taken together with 250 prisoners.

A large number of guns and munitions were included in the booty left in the hands of the French.

In the fighting before Trariville, Mont, the French, being unable to take within their lines three machine guns hidden behind the second line of German trenches, blew them up with melinite shells.

MORE GAINS NEAR ARRAS.

Paris, June 8.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office last night.

In the sector to the north of Arras very violent fighting continues, and we are following up our progress. There has been an artillery engagement throughout the whole day, without interruption, and of a violent nature in the Fond de Buval, at Ablain, near Souchez, at Neuville and at Courcelles.

we sprayed flaming liquid on the trenches of the enemy, who replied with a bombardment.

"On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

The following official statement was issued yesterday afternoon.

"In the sector to the north of Arras last night was marked by an engagement of artillery of extreme severity, particularly in the vicinity of Lorette, of Ablain, of the 'Cabaret Rouge,' near Souchez, of 'The Labyrinth' and of Ecurie.

"The enemy in this same sector delivered two counter-attacks, each of which failed completely. One was against the sugar refinery of Souchez, which was checked by the fire of our artillery, while the other was against the northern part of 'The Labyrinth,' which was driven back by our infantry.

GAIN NEARLY A MILE.

"On the other hand, our forces have made further progress. Particularly did we gain ground, one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile) east of the Chapel of Lorette, and in the central part of the work called 'The Labyrinth' we advanced about 100 yards.

"This morning at 5 o'clock we delivered an attack near Hebuterne against the positions of the enemy located in the neighborhood of the 'Touvent' farm. Here we occupied along a front of 1,200 yards two successive lines of trenches, made some prisoners and captured some machine guns.

"To the north of the Aisne, not far from Moulin-sous-Toutvent, the counter-attacks on the part of the enemy reported yesterday were continued throughout the entire night. In this very intense fighting we have retained our gains, at the same time keeping possession on this front of about one kilometre of the two lines of trenches captured by us from the enemy during the day.

"The endeavor to bombard Verdun, reported the day before yesterday, has not since been repeated."

DESTROY THREE "77's"

"We have destroyed by melinite the three "77" pieces which fell into our hands Sunday. They were down behind the second German trench which we captured, and it was not possible to bring them into our lines by reason of the violence of the fire.

"Between Soissons and Reims we have cut down several local attacks and thrust them back about a hundred yards in the wood to the south of Ville-au-Bois.

"In Champagne, near Mesnil, troops brought by the Germans from their second line to their first line, probably with a view to an attack, have been dispersed by our artillery.

"At Vauquois, by way of reprisal,

NO CONSCRIPTION YET, SAYS PREMIER ASQUITH --RESPONSE SATISFACTORY

Labor and Some Liberals Declare They Will Resolutely Fight Any Measure Which Points to Conscription Labor.

London, June 8.—All the new Ministers of the British coalition Cabinet appeared on the front bench in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Premier Asquith and the new Secretary for the Colonies, A. Bonar Law, and others were cheered by the whole house when they rose to answer questions.

Premier Asquith announced that the response to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's appeal for 300,000 recruits had been satisfactory.

A full announcement of the Government's policy regarding recruiting would be made later, the premier said, in response to questions whether conscription would be introduced.

NO SHADOW OF DISCORD

Alluding to the intervention of Italy, Mr. Asquith said:

"During half a century there never has been a shadow of discord between the two nations. We regard her as one of the custodians of the free traditions of Europe. We warmly grasp the hand of Italy and welcome her gallant sailors and soldiers as fellow-comrades in the struggle on which the liberty of the world depends."

Frederick G. Kellaway, Liberal member for Bedford, asked "whether the Government has the power of stopping the mischievous campaign of a group of newspapers which endeavor to prevent men from joining the army by refusing to publish Lord Kitchener's appeal for more men, and violently attacking its conditions, and whether the Government was aware that these attacks came from the same source as did the recent attacks on Lord Kitchener?"

CRITICS STIMULATE RECRUITING.

Mr. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, replied:

"The action of these journals has stimulated the men from joining the army by refusing to publish Lord Kitchener's appeal. It is believed the men required will be rapidly available."

Mr. Tennant's answer was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Kellaway asked assurance from the coalition Government that "this malignant press will not be able to continue its attacks on the leaders of the nation." Mr. Tennant, however, said he thought this action was not necessary.

ARMY'S SUPREME NEED

Home Secretary Simon moved the second reading of the bill establishing a Ministry of Munitions. He explained that the new department would concern itself with the supply of munitions, but that the fighting departments would determine the nature, extent and urgency of the needs.

The Home Secretary said the army wanted as many shells as organized industry was capable of producing, and as quickly as possible.

OPPOSES MUNITIONS BILL

The munitions bill evoked some opposition. W. M. R. Fringle, Liberal member for the northwest division of Lanarkshire, advanced the argument, that the bill gave the new Minister unlimited power. He was virtually a dictator, and to supply munitions he could, if necessary, take the most radical steps in the coal fields.

Philip Sowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, announced that if any attempt was made to thrust forced labor on the country he would oppose it at every stage.

John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, said:

"Before you say 'Up, dictator,' we are entitled to know what his powers are to be. Certain newspapers are

front when the wheat has been gathered.

TROOPS MASSED

Meanwhile troops have been massed along the frontier and the five army corps which compose the Roumanian army in time of peace have been strengthened to their full complement. All able bodied men between the ages of 19 and 21 are compelled to hold themselves at the disposal of the minister of war in time of peace, and these youths are now being trained in their home districts. When these recruits are ready for service Roumania will be able to place in the field an army of more than 250,000 well trained men.

NO CONSCRIPT LABOR

Will Crooks, the Labor leader in opposing the measure, said the House could not make a greater blunder than to believe the country would submit to conscript labor. Secretary Simon replied that the bill had no such aim. If such powers were desired it would be necessary to ask the consent of Parliament.

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal, said any attempt to crush trade unionism would merely retard the output of munitions, and probably lead to a revolt on the part of labor which would be reflected in the trenches across the sea."

J. H. Thomas, a Labor member, who was the last person to speak on the bill at yesterday's session, said that if the munitions measure was passed it was incumbent upon the government to give assurances that any relaxation in trade union rules should be only for the duration of the war.

"The Government," said Mr. Thomas, "will not get what it wants by putting a pistol at labor's head. Let the government say what it wants and the labor leaders and the workers will quickly rectify any mistakes that have been made."

LLOYD GEORGE'S SALARY

The House went into committee and agreed to the financial resolution authorizing a salary for the Minister of Munitions of not exceeding £5,000 (\$25,000) yearly, and salaries for the Under-Secretaries. The House then adjourned.

LORD CECIL SPEAKS

Lord Robert Cecil, Unionist member of Parliament for the North division of Hertfordshire, and recently appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made his first appearance in the House of Commons as spokesman for the Foreign Office yesterday.

Replying to the question put by Sir William James Bull, Unionist member for Hammersmith, whether Great Britain had sent to China and Japan a note similar to the American note on the China-Japanese treaty, Lord Robert said:

"Both the Japanese and Chinese Governments are aware of the views of His Majesty's government on the subject."

WHY ROUMANIA IS DELAYING

Has Definitely Decided to Join the Allies in the War.

Bucharest, June 8.—Roumania's first step towards entering the great European conflict was taken yesterday when the King signed the initial mobilization order, and no doubt remains in the minds of anyone here that the Government has definitely decided to join the allies in the war against Germany and Austria.

The mobilization order which has just been signed is only a partial one, as it is understood that unless the unforeseen happens Roumania will not enter the war until after the harvest.

Most of the trained reservists are being sent to their homes and their places will be taken as rapidly as possible by untrained men, who will join the colors for short periods of steady training. In this manner the entire army will be prepared to go to the

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

To speak wisely may not always be easy, but not to speak ill requires only silence.

Self-conceit blinds; self-will de-troys; self-oblation consecrates; self-sacrifice saves.

A wise man sets his face according to his time. Early speed gives margin for slackening toward the end.

Aim at perfection in everything; though in most things it is unattainable; however, they who aim at it and persevere will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.—Chesterfield.

The presence of religion in politics might be salutary. The presence of politics in religion is a menace to morality.

Gifts of money, articles of dress, flowers, food, souvenirs and the like, will wear out, but a lovely thought, cast into the heart of a friend will abide, enriching the heart.

Before you are five and twenty you must establish a character that will serve you all your life.—Lord Collingwood.

Break one thread in the border of virtue and you don't know how much may unravel.

When God bids us to watch and pray, he bids us use our strength, and his. The watching will keep us alert in doing what we can against the wrong—the praying will bring us his strength.

Loss of Appetite is commonly gradual; one day after another it sets aside. It is one of the first indications that the system is running down, and there is nothing else so good for it as Hood's Sarsaparilla—the best of all tonics.

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30,000 Islands.

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**The
MASQUERADER**

By Katherine Cecil Thurston,
Author of "The Circle," Etc.
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Brothers

And so it came about that he took his second false step. Once during the press of the next morning's work it crossed his mind to verify his convictions by a glance at the directory, but for once the strong wish that evolves a thought conquered his caution. His work was absorbing; the need of verification seemed very small. He let the suggestion pass.

At 7 o'clock he dressed carefully. His mind was full of Lakeley and of the possibilities the night might hold; for more than once before the weight of the St. George's Gazette, with Lakeley at its back, had turned the political scales. To be marked by him as a coming man was at any time a favorable portent; to be singled out by him at the present juncture was momentous. A thrill of expectancy, almost excitement, passed through him as he surveyed his appearance preparatory to leaving the house.

Passing downstairs, he moved at once to the hall door, but almost as his hand touched it he halted, attracted by a movement on the landing above him. Turning, he saw Eve.

She was standing quite still, looking down upon him as she had looked once before. As their eyes met she changed her position hastily.

"You are going out?" she asked. And it struck Loder quickly that there was a suggestion, a shadow of disappointment in the tone of her voice. Moved by the impression, he responded with unusual promptness.

"Yes," he said. "I'm dining out-dining with Lakeley."

She watched him intently while he spoke; then, as the meaning of his words reached her her whole face brightened.

"With Mr. Lakeley?" she said. "Oh, I'm glad—very glad. It is quite—quite another step." She smiled with a warm, impulsive touch of sympathy.

Loder, looking up at her, felt his senses stir. At sound of her words his secret craving for success quickened to stronger life. The man whose sole incentive lies within may go forward coldly and successfully; but the man who grasps a double inspiration, who, even unconsciously, is impelled by another force, has a stronger impetus for attack, a surer, more vital heaving power. Still watching her, he answered instinctively:

"Yes," he said slowly, "a long step." And with a smile of farewell, he turned, opened the door and passed into the road.

The thrill of that one moment was still warm as he reached Cadogan gardens and mounted the steps of No. 33—so vitally warm that he paused for an instant before pressing the electric bell. Then at last, dominated by anticipation, he turned and raised his hand.

The action was abrupt, and it was only as his fingers pressed the bell that a certain unexpectedness, a certain want of suitability in the aspect of the house, struck him. The door was white, the handle and knocker were of mass-pointing index of Lakeley's private taste, the second a ridiculous temptation to needy humanity. He looked again at the number of the house, but it stared back at him convincingly. Then the door opened.

So keen was his sense of unfitness that, still trying to fuse his impression of Lakeley with the idea of silver door fittings, he stepped into the hall without the usual preliminary question. Suddenly realizing the necessity, he turned to the servant, but the man forestalled him:

"Will you come into the white room, sir? And may I take your coat?"

The smooth certainty of the man's manner surprised him. It held another savor of disappointment, seeming as little in keeping with the keen, businesslike Lakeley as did the house. Still struggling with his impression, he allowed himself to be relieved of his hat and coat and in silence ushered up the shallow staircase.

As the last step was reached it came to him again to mention his host's name, but simultaneously with the suggestion the servant stepped forward with a quick, silent movement and threw open a door.

"Mr. Chilcote!" he announced in a subdued, discreet voice.

Loder's first impression was of a room that seemed unusually luxurious, soft and shadowed. Then all impression of inanimate things left him suddenly.

For the fraction of a second he stood in the doorway, while the room seemed emptied of everything except a figure that rose slowly from a couch before the fire at sound of Chilcote's name. Then, with a calmness that to himself seemed incredible, he moved forward into the room.

He might, of course, have beaten a retreat and observed many things, but life is full of things that have been, and retreat never presents itself agreeably to a strong man. His impulse was to face the difficulty, and he acted on the impulse.

Lillian had risen slowly, and as he neared her she held out her hand.

"Jack," she exclaimed softly, "how sweet of you to remember!"

The voice of familiarity, and as they came one uncertainty passed forever from his mind—the question as to what relation she and Chilcote held to each other. With the realization came the thought of Eve, and in the midst

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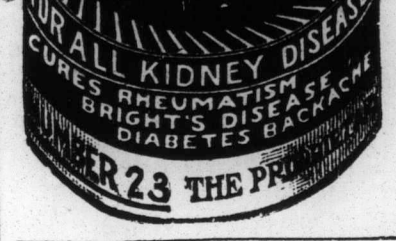
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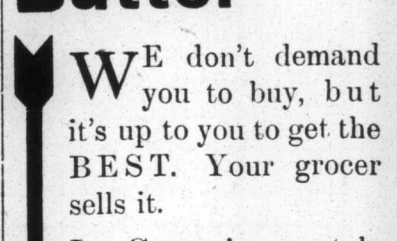
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