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EDITION  
FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

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LAST  
EDITION  
PROBS: Thursday: northeast winds, fair.  
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## STUPEFIED BY ARTILLERY FIRE, CROUCHED IN THEIR DUG-OUTS AND HUDDLED TOGETHER BY THE SUDDENNESS OF THE ATTACK

Vivid Story by Philip  
Gibbs on the Great  
Battles.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 29.—An official communication just received dealing with the operations in France Tuesday, says that in the heavy fighting around Loos the British have taken exceptionally strong lines of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. Having taken the German second line, the statement says the British are now after the third line of trenches. In all more than 3,000 prisoners have been taken and 21 guns and 40 machine guns have been captured and others destroyed.

The following has been received from Field Marshal Sir John French: "Severe fighting has continued to-day around Loos and to the north of that place. We now hold all the ground north of Hill No. 70, which the enemy retook on the 26th. We have made further progress to the south of Loos and captured another gun. The total number of guns captured by us is now 21. There are several more between us and the enemy which have been abandoned by him.

"Our number of prisoners now exceeds 3,000. The number of machine guns captured is 40. Many more have been destroyed by our bombardment. "The enemy's lines taken by us are exceptionally strong. They consist of a double front line, which included two large works named by the Hohenzollern and Kaiser Wilhelm redoubts. These consisted of a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. The second line ran just west of Loos.

"We are now closely engaged with the enemy's third line. "Our aeroplanes to-day bombed the railway line near Besseneux, sending a train. They also damaged the railway near Achiet-le-Grand (Pas de Calais). "Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters in France, in a description of the bombardment which preceded Saturday's attack on the Germans says:

"The German lines became smothered in dust, their parapets shifted and their barbed wire entanglements disappeared. Those sleeping 30 or 40 miles away were awakened by the dull rumbling, while even at that distance the displacement of air was clearly felt. "At the outset the weather prospects were not favorable, but before midnight a change set in, and the morning broke dull but fine, with a slight mist, which was reminiscent of the opening days of the Aisne and Neuve Chapelle.

"Most of the German prisoners were taken in the village of Loos. The village was surrounded on three sides, and the Germans were forced to surrender when their ammunition ran out. They said their losses had been very heavy, entire regiments having been wiped out."

British Headquarters, Sept. 26.—The attack which began the battle along the 500-mile front started, so far as the British lines were concerned, before dawn broke yesterday. For several days previously the usual artillery bombardment had increased in intensity on both sides. Here in Flanders the enemy, as though suspecting movements of troops behind their lines, expended a great quantity of shells, especially opposite the Ypres salient, so that the destroyed city had its ruins churned up again by high explosives.

On Friday morning there was the lull before the storm which was about to break with great violence. It seemed as though these millions of men on both sides of the line were waiting in tense expectation of their fate. Instantly, as I know now from German prisoners, the enemy awaited the attack but they were ignorant of our strength and plans, and blindly confident of their own security. It is being no secret now to say that our own officers and men were tuned up to the highest pitch of anticipation, because without definite orders except those in high command they knew of various signs that potent operations of some importance were at hand.

On Friday afternoon a light rain fell, making the roads sticky, and spreading a greasy haze over the country. At night a wind blew softly from the west away over the lines. There was comparative quiet until late in the night. Then suddenly the bombardment began; all the batteries from the Yser to the Somme seemed to fire together, as though at some signal in the heavens, in one great salvo. The earth and air shook with the great trembling which never ceased for a single minute during many hours.

**TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT**  
A vast tumult of explosive force pounded through the night with sledge-hammer strokes, thundering through the deeper monotone of continuous reverberation. At 2.30 a.m. what seemed the impossible happened. The din of bombardment became

## Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, Sounds Warning Note

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
Paris, Sept. 29.—While asserting that French artillery now is taking its normal part in operations on the western front, Albert Thomas, minister of munitions, asserted in an interview last night that still greater things must be accomplished. "We must go as far as the resources of the country permit," he said, "and farther than our actual resources for there remain others yet to be created. The first news from the front convinces me we must do more, always more. All sorts of offers of work are pouring in but they require sifting. Our role is to direct the nation's energies in the right channels. Shells

cannot be gathered like nuts. "The results of the past few days show the enormous nature of the task still before us and the efficacy of that already accomplished. We need more work, still more organization and more enterprise. Much remains to be done in the way of discipline and organization. There are people who see in the states necessity a gold mine to be exploited. Such is the financier who circulates his clients recommending We have had to defend ourselves from this class. I may add that the state now has fully equipped factories at its disposal, while heretofore everything had to be created."

## MAMMOTH MUNITION CONTRACT

Canada to Get Fifty  
Million Order For  
Guns.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Canadian munition plants will soon be working on a fifty million dollar order for heavy guns, according to a statement made unofficially here to-day. This, it is understood, is the order regarding which members of the Canadian Shell Committee were in conference last week with D. A. Thomas, representing the British Minister of Munitions. Following this conference a definite proposal was put before the British government, which was said to have received very favorable consideration, with the result that the order as outlined above in all likelihood will come to Canada.

The question of manufacturing heavy guns was considered by Canadian bankers and manufacturers here soon after the return of the Prime Minister to Canada and the manufacturers signified their willingness to undertake the work. Mr. Thomas returned from New York shortly after this, and the details of the new enterprise were arranged.

The figure quoted comes from a reliable source and it is understood that a statement will be issued within the next few days dealing with the proposed order. It is understood also that new shell orders aggregating eighty millions are coming to Canada, or have been received already. These orders are for shells of a much larger type than have been manufactured here up to the present, 9.2 and 12-inch shells now being called for. Canada's work in shell manufacture has won for the Dominion in England the nickname of "Our Lady of the Shells." The factories of Canada have increased their shell output by 200,000 a month. They are now producing 80,000 shells, and will use 170,000 tons of steel on the new orders.

Fixed ammunition is being turned out at the rate of 15,000 shells per day. Montreal factories have received between forty and forty-five million dollars' worth of shell orders, it is learned, while Toronto has had some twenty million of orders. Altogether about 150 factories are participating in contracts for shell manufacture, and over a million dollars a day is being paid out by the Shell Committee.

## IS IT POSSIBLE?

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
PARIS, Sept. 29, 2.17 p.m.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency says it is now expected that Bulgaria will begin an attack on Serbia within fifteen days.

Plans for the campaign are now being drawn up by the Bulgarian general staff, the correspondent says, with the assistance of numerous German officers who have arrived in Sofia. Bulgarian officers say no attack will be made on Greece.

## OPTIMISM SUPREME FEELING

Britain and France  
Swept by Wave  
of Enthusiasm.

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
New York, Sept. 29.—A cable to The Herald from London this morning says: "While England exults over the inspiring news from Sir John French that the British army has penetrated to the third line of German defence in terrific fighting around and beyond Loos, there is even more enthusiasm reaching the second line of their wide Champagne front. The toll of German dead bodies piled one upon another in the captured trenches is mounting hourly.

"When these losses, added to those of the Germans in Champagne where the enemy captives are now admitted to be nearly 25,000, it will be realized that the Kaiser's army has suffered an even greater defeat than in the rout which followed the great battle of the Marne.

"The French east of Souchez are pushing forward to the crests of the Vimy ridge, the capture of which will be the prelude to a great battle in the open on the plains of Artois. COMPLETE STORY UNTOLD. "There is a belief here that the complete story of the allies' progress is yet untold and this feeling is intensified by the cryptic announcement in a despatch to The Daily News which says that a feeling of great optimism prevails in Paris and throughout France, which would be much greater if the public knew the whole truth.

"In this connection I may say that London shares with France the feeling of optimism, which was increased last night by the news that the Russians are continuing to push the enemy back, that the Italians are gaining more ground after desperate fighting in their ice-clad mountain zones and that Bulgaria no longer thinks of following the example of Turkey and Austria by becoming the tool and handmaid of Germany.

**GREY ENDORSED.**  
"The whole press, led by The Daily Telegraph emphatically endorses Sir Edward Grey's statement that, while Britain is still friendly to Bulgaria, if she aligns her troops with those of the Central empires, Great Britain and her allies will give her friends in the Balkans all the support in their power without reserve or qualification. "The Daily Telegraph adds: "It is for Bulgaria, a Slav nation, to choose between the quadruple entente and Germany. The entente guarantees assurance of realization of the national aspirations of greater Bulgaria, while if she casts her lot with the German enemy she will become a petty German dependency."

## ENEMY WAITED ATTACK IN BLIND CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY OVER ALLIES—BRITISH ARMY WAS TINED UP TO HIGH PITCH AND EAGER FOR THE FIGHT

Admit Artillery Fire  
Was the Greatest  
as Yet Experienced

Rotterdam, Sept. 29.—The German press already is alleging a heavy defeat for the English and is minimizing the allies' gains. There is no mention made of the Germans having lost any guns except mine throwers. A German commander in the west, however, told the correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung it was a tremendous attack and was carried out in extreme force, supported by artillery fire such as the Germans never before had experienced. "There would, however, be no decisive result to the allied offensive, he said.

According to German wounded and soldiers, who just have been relieved, the hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches was marked by extraordinary fury. These men declare "they will never get through." Der Montag attempts to prove that nothing serious has happened. It says: "The result of the first two days' fighting doubtless was in our favor. Near Ypres the English were driven back with great loss without having obtained any advantage. That they were beaten is proved by the disproportionately great number of machine guns we captured."

Press Bureau Permits Reports Carefully Censored to be Used.

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
London, Sept. 29.—Responding to the demand of the British press for more complete details of British successes on the western front, the press bureau to-day permitted the morning papers to publish long but carefully censored despatches from correspondents at British headquarters describing the first three days of the battle which began Saturday. These despatches add little essential news to the brief official communications already published. The chief bag of prisoners was at Loos where a German force was surrounded and compelled to surrender when its ammunition was exhausted owing to the severance of lines of communication with supply bases.

Correspondents unite in stating emphatically that preparations for the attack were of a most elaborate nature and scarcely could have been kept secret from the Germans. "We know from German prisoners," states The Telegraph's representative, "that the enemy awaited an attack but was ignorant of our strength and plans and blindly confident of victory. It is betraying no secret to say that the British officers and men all had been tuned to a high pitch of anticipation by various signs and portents that most important operations were at hand."

CONTINUES YET.  
The fighting continues with a high degree of intensity and the correspondents voice the hope of the British command that the beginning made on Saturday may be the opening wedge for operations of a decisive character. "It is scarcely an exaggeration to say," comments The Daily Mail's correspondent "that the issue of the whole war turns on the question of whether the Germans will be strong enough to withstand the sledge-hammer blows which the allies are dealing at three breaches in the German line, in Artois, Champagne and Lens."

The Times correspondent has a word of caution, however, for those who look for too speedy results. "A great strategic plan," he says, "is being carried out. A great movement has begun but at its best it must have its slow hours and it is necessary to view it in a sane perspective. Again we must not only win the battle, but follow them up and this will need a tremendous and sustained effort. Large numbers of men will be required to replace wastage and a steady stream of munitions must be furnished. The whole nation is the shaft of which the army is the spear-head. Unless the staff is stout the tempered point will fall off effect."

**AIRMEN CONTRIBUTED**  
The work of airmen contributed largely to the effectiveness of the British attack, according to to-day's account. Their duty was not only to direct the artillery, but also to keep enemy aircraft inside their own lines and prevent them from detecting British operations. Last week there were twenty-seven in the air on the British front and the airmen kept up a continual patrol in watches of two hours each over the entire front for a week previous to the beginning of the battle. As the fighting opened the airmen's operations in many cases had an offensive side. They hampered the enemy's communications by dropping some of the functions of long range artillery.

The prisoners taken by the British, according to The Times were largely from eastern Germany. "The majority had light eyes and the usual cheek bones of the Slav," the correspondent writes. "They had almost the air of Russian troops. These men came from the fringes of Germany's empire. Her old stalwarts of the first line for the most part, have found graves in Flanders, Champagne and on the far off Polish plains."

## BULGARIA ENTERS

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
PARIS, Sept. 29, 4.45 p.m.—"Bulgaria and the central powers have concluded a precise agreement, according to authoritative information," says the correspondent of the Temps at Saloniki, Greece. "Under this agreement Bulgaria will enter the war on October 15."

## Bombed Serbians.

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
Nish, Sept. 28, via London, Sept. 29.—The following official statement has been issued by the Serbian War Office: "On the 24th hostile aeroplanes flew over Podjervatz dropping 22 bombs and killing three men, but doing no damage of military significance. On the 25th they again dropped bombs, killing one man. The same day enemy detachments tried vainly to cross the Drina near Resnik. A similar attempt was made near Poracznik the night of the 24th."

## TRANSPORT SHIP RAMASAN SUNK IN AEGEAN SEA

Wire From Athens Confirms  
Seemingly Loss of a  
British Ship.

By Special Wire to the Courier.  
Athens, Sept. 28, via London, Sept. 29.—The Greek Government has released the news that the British transport ship Ramasan, which was sunk by a submarine, was immediately sent to Malta on the Messageries Maritimes steamer Siboni. Many of them had no opportunity even to obtain clothing.

There has been no previous announcement of the sinking of the Ramasan, a steamer of 3,477 tons, and through a wireless despatch from Berlin on Sept. 21 stated that the Frankfurter Zeitung reported that a large British transport from Egypt for the Dardanelles had been sunk by a German submarine. The vessel scarcely could have been the Ramasan however, for the Frankfort paper said the vessel in question was a 15,000 ton German submarine which was in the Mediterranean off the island of Crete. The Ramasan evidently was carrying Indian troops either to the Gallipoli peninsula or to France. The course taken might have been through the Arabian sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea, and the Suez canal into the Mediterranean. The fact that the troops were landed at

## BANKERS ANNOUNCE AMOUNT

Anglo-French Loan  
Will be Half a Billion  
Dollars.

New York, Sept. 29.—Formal announcement of the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the loan of \$500,000,000, whereby foreign exchange between the United States and England and France is to be maintained at normal figures, was made last night at the Hotel Biltmore by Sir Henry Babbington Smith, member of the Anglo-French mission. It came in the form of a statement from the Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Reading, who is now in Chicago.

**MORGAN COY'S STATEMENT**  
The announcement, which was supplemented later by a statement from J. P. Morgan and Co., sets forth in brief: "An underwriting syndicate of bankers and individual financiers from all sections of the country is to supply a credit to the two countries of \$480,000,000, which is to remain in the United States to be utilized solely for the purpose of keeping the foreign exchange at the normal price.

In return the two countries are to issue joint and several bonds due in five years bearing five per cent. interest on the full amount of \$500,000,000. The price at which these bonds are to be sold to the investors will be 98, and the price at which the syndicate is to receive them is to be 96, making the interest run to the investor about 5.50 per cent.—the premium to the investor being \$10,000,000 and the commission to the syndicate being \$10,000,000 more.

The statement of Lord Reading was as follows: "The statement of the LORD READING'S STATEMENT: "I am now in a position to make an announcement as to our proceedings: "The discussions between the Anglo-French financial mission and the American bankers have resulted in the formation of a definite plan for a loan to the British and the French Governments, to be issued in this country on a broad and popular basis. The proceeds of the loan will be employed exclusively in America, for the purpose of making the rate of exchange more stable, thereby helping to maintain the volume of American exports. "The plan contemplates the issue of \$500,000,000 five per cent. five-year bonds, constituting a direct joint and several obligation of the British and French Governments as regards both capital and interest. No other external loan has been issued by either of these Governments apart from notes of the French Treasury to a limited amount, maturing in the next six months. The bonds will be repayable at the end of five years or convertible, at the option of the holder into four and a half per cent. bonds of the two Governments, repayable not earlier than 15 years and not later than 25 years from the present time by the two Governments jointly and severally. "The bonds will be issued to the public at 98, yielding approximately 5.1-2 per cent. to the investor. The work of offering this loan will be carried out by a syndicate which Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company and a large group of American bankers and financial houses will at once

## Capt. A. Hartley Writes an Interesting Letter From Shornecliffe Military Base Hospital on Life as a War Nurse

The following are selections from a letter received by Rev. A. E. Lavell, from Captain Annie Hartley, superintendent of nurses of the University of Toronto Stationary Hospital, and a Brantford girl, and was read by him to his congregation in Brant Avenue Methodist church last Sunday. The letter was written from Shornecliffe Military hospital.

"Our plans on leaving Canada were quite different to those since made for us in England. On arrival at Plymouth, we received our orders which were for the officers to proceed to military hospital at Shornecliffe, and in a few days 16 sisters and myself went to France. The remaining nurses going to Clivedon, Rouen, Havre and other places. Seven sisters and myself went to Etaples, France, to a tent hospital of 1,000 beds. I shall never forget that experience. We always look for the coming of our huts and all near hospitals being previously advised of the coming convoy, in abundance, stretcher-bearers and orderlies were ready. It was amazing how carefully the wounded were lifted from train to ambulance. Some had the dangerously ill carried to their cot, yet you never heard a murmur. The wounded soldier is quite different to our hospital patients in civilian hospitals. Usually a convoy of 20 would arrive. Then operations would begin, till all had been treated. The men were most thankful for a clean comfortable bed. Often they would sleep for couple of days, not having been in bed for a month. We were very busy but al-



MISS ANNIE HARTLEY

was no unusual occurrence to receive a convoy and send out 150. Different to our hospitals here, the satisfaction of seeing patients well before they left hospital. "The sisters quarters were small brown canvas huts. On arriving in Etaples, each sister put up her folding bed, secured a wooden box for a table, then unpacked hold-all for basin, lantern and candles, and tried to make a little home. We had a splendid experience and were happy in our work. "I received orders to proceed to Shornecliffe, No. 4, Canadian General Hospital. I had no idea that our unit had prospect of a hospital there, but obeying orders and commander, proceeded to Folkestone, staying over night at Boulogne. It is a busy base, boats loading and unloading all the time—soldiers everywhere on streets or near embarkation offices. Some tired looking lads, though always cheerful. We always look for the shoulder pin of "Canada." On reaching Folkestone after an interesting trip across the channel, I found we had taken a R. A. M. C. hospital, a very old building in parts, but very beautiful location, facing the sea. Grounds are beautiful and sisters have a very cosy home, which we appreciate. I have 25 of my number now working. We are very busy, so much surgery. Our Canadian boys from the camps come to us. "Folkestone is now the central Canadian station. All the camps are within six miles. So all the hospitals have been taken over by the Canadians for the time being. We have also the Volunteer Aid Depot, which provides for the transport of all patients. Patients are sent from all the convalescent

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