

GERMANS USED CIVILIANS AS COVER --HELLISH TACTICS IN USE AT ROZHANY AGAIN-- APPROACHING RUSSIAN POSITIONS

Whole Line Stands Fast; Offensive Actions Fought by Russians.

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—The official communication issued by the war office today says: "On the Sereth (Galicia) our troops having yesterday repulsed a series of enemy attacks, delivered counter attacks in the sector above Trembowla, and in the district of Tchorokoff. The Austrians were forced to beat a precipitous retreat. According to a provisional estimate, we took five thousand prisoners, among them sixteen officers. Here "Generally, the situation of our armies is one of calm confidence in themselves. The initiative in these isolated engagements is gradually passing into our hands. "On the left bank of the Dvina, southeast of Riga we are fighting and we are progressing in the region between the Misa positions and the Grosse Ekau-Nehut railway. West of Jacobstadt, the fighting continues with undiminished intensity. In the direction of Dvinsk there have been advanced guard engagements north of Abel. "On the road from Vilkomir, the enemy with strong forces has taken an energetic offensive since the morning of the 9th in the region of Koukdi on both sides of the road. Our machine gun and automobile detachment contributed actively to a repulse of the enemy. The engagement continues. "Between the Svanta and Vilna the enemy's infantry and cavalry made a local attack on our troops in the region of Shirviaty. On the other roads toward Vilna there has been no change. "East of Grodno, supported by a strong artillery fire, the enemy has undertaken a series of attacks against our positions since the morning of the 10th in the direction of Skidel and also on the lower course of the Melwanka River. These attacks have been repulsed. A German offensive at four o'clock in the morning along the road toward Skidel, accompanied by a strong fire from heavy and light artillery, was arrested by the fire of our batteries. After seven o'clock in the evening the German fire sensibly increased, and they resumed the offensive, making desperate efforts to break through our front. This attempt was repulsed by the concentrated fire of our artillery and machine guns. We also repulsed a German attack near the village of Leady, south of the bridges over the Niemien. "On the remainder of the front as far as the Pripet, the enemy made attacks only in the region of Rozhany, and continued his offensive along the left bank of the Pina. The

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GATHERING OF WORLD'S FINANCIERS--EARLY ISSUE OF WAR LOAN

Representatives of Gt. Britain, France, Canada, and the United States Meet in N. Y. to Discuss Money Matters.

New York, Sept. 11.—World interest in the financial end of the war centered yesterday behind the white marble walls of the famous library of J. P. Morgan in East Thirty-sixth street, near Madison avenue. There the Anglo-French Finance and Credit Commission, which arrived in this country early in the day on board the Lapland to raise a loan of between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 met the American leaders of finance. PERSONNEL OF CONFERENCE. Among the financial, insurance and representative men attending the reception yesterday were: Hon. W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; George F. Baker of the Morgan firm; E. T. Stotesburg of Drexel and Co., Philadelphia; Frank A. Vanderbilt, President of the National City Bank; William A. Nash, Chairman of the Board of the Corn Exchange Bank; Forest P. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Co., Charles A. Sabin, President of the Guarantee Trust Co.; Alexander Hamilton, Chairman of the board of the Guarantee

Trust Co.; Henry P. Davison of the Morgan firm; Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Alvin W. Kreh, President of the Equitable Trust Co.; John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank. Also D. A. Thomas, the Welsh Coal King and Lloyd-George's agent in America for war munitions; A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the board of the Chase National; August Belmont; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; F. S. Smithers of F. S. Smithers and Co.; Lewis L. Clark; Lewis Cass Ledyard, legal associate of Morgan and Co.; Samuel McRoberts, Vice-President of the National City Bank; Bird S. Coler of W. Coler and Co.; George Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.; and Col. Henry Lee Higginson of Boston. ONLY FORMAL MEETING It was the first step toward establishing an entente cordiale between the Commissioners and the leading

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INTERESTING PLACES ABOUT NEW YORK --BRONX PARK--

(Written specially for the boys and girls)

Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. John Alan, former Brantfordites, I had the good fortune one bright day last month to spend a most delightful afternoon in Bronx Park, where there to be found so many zoological specimens, one of the finest collections in the world. I wish all the boys and girls in Brantford might have the privilege of visiting this park, for while it is intensely interesting to grown-ups, it is doubly interesting to the children. Here you find scores of houses, some little some big, including homes for alligators, bears, antelopes, birds of all kinds, camels, deers; elephants; elks; foxes, lions, ostriches, dogs; walves; zebras; snakes; monkeys and many more that I will not name, but I will tell you about them as we pass on. The park is divided into sections: (1) mammals, (2) birds, (3) reptiles, (4) insects. In the first section are included bison, sheep, antelopes, deer, goats, sea lions, bears; walves; foxes; beavers; elephants. This will give you an idea of what is meant by the mammals. In the second section, you find birds of all kinds brought together from all parts of the known world, and including geese, flying birds; eagles; vultures; wild turkeys; pheasants; ostriches; cranes and many others. In the third section you find turtles, tortoises; crocodiles; alligators; lizards; serpents, etc. In the 4th section are to be found specimens from the old world as well as the new, including many varieties of newly discovered insects known to the modern scientist, such as the locust; silk worm and many others you would not like to have crawl over you, especially at night. In this beautiful park there are two administration buildings where those in charge of the exhibit meet, and where all necessary business is transacted. On the grounds are 14 large animal buildings, out door dens and jorralls in connection with 13 buildings, shelter houses for the animals. The park itself includes 264 acres, and has eight miles of roads and driveways running through it. The main entrance to the park is indeed beautiful, and reminds one of the lake district of England, as the shrubbery, foliage, over-arching trees and expanses of pure water, abundant flowers, make it not unlike that choicest of all of England's many delightful watering places. There is no charge of admission to the public except two days a week when admittance is charged to provide for the upkeep of the park. Here you can

spend a most delightful day, and in fact it would take a week to carefully go through the entire park. "The Rocking Stone" attracts the attention of all. It is a colossal cube of pinkish granite poised on a smooth pedestal of rock. Its extreme height is 7 ft. 7 inches, its breadth 10 feet, and its weight is estimated at thirty tons. A small child can produce pressure enough to cause it to swing back and forth, and from this fact it gets its name. All the boys and girls want to see the rocking stone and make it move. But there are so many interesting other things in Bronx Park that we must hurry on. The deer are very beautiful. They have such glossy skin and look so clean and innocent. There are 116 deer in the park, and these are divided into 24 different sections, meaning that there you find a different specimen, just as you have the Bernard dogs and blood hounds in the dog family—so it is with the deer. There are just 2 giraffes, but they are magnificent, so tall and so handsomely marked. There are 38 buffalo in the group; 6 musk oxen; 41 wild sheep and goats; 41 antelopes; 4 hippopotamuses; 5 wild pigs; 10 camels; a rhinoceros; 3 tapirs; nine wild horses and 5 elephants. These all have hoofs, and for this reason they are put in a class by themselves. These are all well housed in solid buildings, some being allowed to run out and in at will. I will not worry you with the many different names of these animals, as it would take many pages to distinguish them one from the other. The camel, with its awkward gait, was a great favorite with the little folks. Those who had 22 cents, ride on a camel's back, and this was counted great sport by those who tried it, as you could hear their merry laugh as they went bumping along. The camel's home, you know, is in Asia, and they must feel rather strange away out here in America, but they seem to be happy and are well cared for. They are a sort of four-footed freight car, and can carry 500 pounds nicely on their back and trot right along too all the way, and better still, they can go three or four days between drinks. Among the many strange little animals in the park are the zebras. They come away from Mongolia. They have such strange white stripes on them. There are many varieties of these, and they are very attractive. The Lion House is seldom neglected by the sight-seers. We happened to get there at feeding time and there was a big row as they rushed for the raw meat the keepers threw to them. They have splendid homes in the out of the rock. Africa is the home of the lion although they are found in Persia and India. However the advances of civilization are rapidly driving the lions back, and it is quite probable that in another 20 years there will be no lions to be found outside of the circus and the zoological Park. But the tiger will long survive the lion as he is a better hider and more skillful hunter, and does not disclose his presence by the roar for which the lion is well known. The lion will walk out in the open in broad day light but the tiger takes no such foolish risks, as this and so his chances of life are much better. India is a very thickly populated country, and yet you will find the tiger there in almost every part. The Indians call them "Gambelers," "Cattle Lifters" and "Man-eaters," for all of which they have won fame. In the Zoo at the Bronx Park are to be found many fine specimens of lions, tigers, leopards, and how closely together, although each class is kept apart, and usually one in each cage. I had often seen lions and so was especially attracted to some animals I had not seen before. I will mention one of these sea lions. They are a queer looking animal and bark something like a dog whining. They are always on the go, and strike many strange attitudes, now climbing, now hopping about on the rocks. Boys and girls say sometimes they are "showing off," and that is about how it strikes an onlooker. Anyway, they keep you busy following them. Their call "Hook! Hook! Hook," can be heard some distance away, and they gather the boys and girls much as a steel magnet will draw steel filings. It was interesting, too, in the seals and in the walrus. Some of the walrus weigh as much as two tons and feed on fish and clams. I saw the keeper feed the sea lions and they could eat fish as fast as he could throw them out of his pail. He had to throw them far away to keep them from fighting for it. Another interesting spot was the monkey house. Every body seemed to want to see their relatives, and when

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DIGNIFIED AND SATISFYING IS THEIR OPINION

German Press Commends the Latest Note on the Arabic.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Berlin, Sept. 11.—"Dignified and satisfying" is Germania's characterization of the German note on the Arabic case. The paper asserts the destruction of the steamer violated none of the provisions of the agreement presented to the United States Government which has observed the German note on the Arabic case. The paper asserts the destruction of the steamer violated none of the provisions of the agreement presented to the United States Government which has observed the German note on the Arabic case. The paper asserts the destruction of the steamer violated none of the provisions of the agreement presented to the United States Government which has observed the German note on the Arabic case.

KELVIN GUN FUND JUMPS UP HIGHER

Mr. Geo. T. Tutt, the "gun booster" of the Kelvin neighborhood, was in town this morning and left the additional list of names of subscribers. Mr. Tutt had done publicity manager for his little township in a manner that reflects to the cause in which he works. "It's the guns I'm after" he says and he goes after them thoroughly.

- FIRST LIST CONTRIBUTORS: Rufus Hemingway 5.00, Bert Shellington 2.00, Mrs. Jno. Andrews 3.00, Henry Mingle 5.00, Nelson C. Reavely 5.00, Joseph Vaughan 1.00, Ross Edgeworth 3.00, James Glanfield 2.00, Stephen Miller 1.00, Henry McKnight 5.00, James Hill 3.00, Mrs. Wm. Barnett 5.00, Bert Barnett 25, Isabella Seabrook 5.00, Mrs. Wm. Walker 5.00, Fred Smith 5.00, Fred Hyndman 1.00, Geo. Lawrence 2.00, N. E. Lawrence 2.00, Thos. Rice 2.00, Elgin Cronkwright 1.00, Leamon Hewitt 1.50, A Friend 1.00, Henry Smith 1.00, Mrs. Walter 1.00, Wm. Jackson 5.00, Harry Langs 1.00, Roy D. Adams 3.00, David Almas 5.00, Mrs. Cutcheon 5.00, Mrs. Gundy 5.00, Arthur Glover 1.00, Elliott Epps 2.00, Chas. Wheeler 5.00, H. E. Cox 5.00, Frank Casner 5.00, Geo. Morris 2.00, W. H. Shellington 2.00, Robt. McCutcheon 5.00, R. Bennett 1.00, R. Brown 1.00, Jno. Brown 1.00, Arch McIsaac 1.00, W. J. Bennett 2.00, W. C. Bennett 2.00, H. E. Allen 5.00, Herbert P. Cara 2.00, Geo. Peale 1.00, Alonzo Miller 2.00, Mrs. W. J. Bennett 2.00, Elba Johnson 2.00, Mr. Pursey 2.00, Total \$1867 60

SECRETARY DEPARTS Mrs. R. Mitchell, the energetic secretary of the Kelvin Gun Committee, it has been learned, is leaving the village next Tuesday. Many regrets will follow this lady from friends and old pupils who are unanimous in wishing her a happy life in Hamilton, where her new home will be. The consensus of opinion is that she will be an asset to whatever neighborhood she resides in, and her faithful work on the gun committee cannot be easily forgotten. The committee will miss her very much in future efforts in Kelvin, and hope to have her visit them in the future when the work in which she took so prominent a part reaches its happy conclusion.

Women employed in Detroit restaurants must now only work 54 hours a week.

WHAT IS THE SITUATION TO-DAY? ASKS THE NEW YORK HERALD WITH MUCH FEELING

TIMES THINKS WILSON HAS TAKEN STAND

This Time in His Dismissal of Dumba From Embassy.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Sept. 11.—The Times, in an editorial, finds the president's affirmation of the legitimacy of American trade in munitions in his decision regarding Dr. Dumba as important "since it foreshadows the full use of the presidential veto should congress be weak enough to pass a bill forbidding the export of war materials." "Dumba's dismissal," it adds, "at any rate will convince Austro-German propagandists that there are limits even to American forbearance, and that when those limits are passed retribution is apt to be swift and peremptory." Commenting on what it terms the difficulty of understanding American attitude which resulted in the first definite step being taken to punish a breach of diplomatic etiquette instead of exacting reparation for the loss of American lives, the Times says it is willing to believe some governing principles exist which are not apparent to British observers and that President Wilson, having taken his stand, is not the man to be put off with any false promises.

CARELESS WATCH AT THE FESTIVAL SEASON IS KEPT

British Surprised Turks at Suvla Bay at Such a Period.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Rotterdam, Sept. 11.—Careless watch kept by the Turks, who were observing a week of fast prescribed by their religion, was responsible for the successful landing of British forces on Suvla Bay, according to the testimony of German officers, says the Constantinople correspondent of the Courant.

The newspapers representative asserts he has been informed no one saw the approach of the British transports with convoys of warships or the landing of troops with artillery. The Germans are said to have declared that if German troops had been on watch not a single British soldier would have been able to land. German officers who have fought in other theatres declare the ferocity of the struggle on the Gallipoli peninsula has not been approached elsewhere.

RECOMMEND PURCHASE OF NEW MOTOR TRUCK

The fire and light committee met yesterday afternoon and considered the question of purchasing a new motor truck for the central fire station. All of the members were in favor of the purchase, and it was decided to ask several firms for their prices. The most suitable offer will be accepted, and will be recommended to the city council. The Waterous Engine Works Co. has offered to construct a motor truck to comply with requirements stated by Chief Lewis, and if the truck is in every way satisfactory, they have offered to make the payments satisfactory to the city's convenience.

G. W. BROOMFIELD ENLISTED FOR FRONT

Mr. G. W. Broomfield will join Col. Genet's Battalion at Niagara on Monday. Mr. Broomfield has never done a day's soldiering in his life, but feels that it is his duty to do his bit. Mr. Broomfield is the well-known plumber, and makes a great personal sacrifice in taking this step. All arrangements have been made for carrying on the business. Mr. Broomfield is an Englishman by birth and has a great grandfather sleeping on the field of Waterloo. Four of his uncles were also in the American war.

GLAD RAYMOND RECEIVED FINE MARK OF ESTEEM

Bowlers Surrounded Him and Handed Over Some Useful Gifts.

A most pleasing affair occurred last night on the Heather Bowling green when representative bowlers from all the clubs in the city gathered to do honor to Mr. Glad Raymond, one of the Heather members, who left this morning for Niagara camp. After all the members had gathered on the green, Mr. B. J. Wade, president of the club, made a neat speech of presentation, referring appreciatively and feelingly to Mr. Raymond's decision to serve the Empire. Dr. Gamble then seconded Mr. Wade's efforts, and then Mr. T. L. Wood made the presentation, consisting of a safety razor outfit, a set of pipes, tobacco pouch and humidor of tobacco. Mr. Raymond made a suitable reply, thanking the donors most heartily for their kind gift. Mr. J. S. Dowling, president of the Dufferin Bowling Club; F. S. Blain, of the Pastimes and Rev. M. Kelly then spoke briefly, adding their best wishes for a safe and quick return. All of the speakers spoke glowingly of the efforts of Mr. W. G. Raymond in stimulating recruiting, and the satisfaction felt in that his own son had responded to the call. Then the members sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," following which all joined hands and, forming a circle on the green, sang "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Raymond, at the conclusion of the proceedings, was deeply affected, and seemed to appreciate highly the fact that so many of his fellow citizens would not forget him in his absence. THE DEPARTURE. Mr. Gladstone Raymond and Mr. Percy Farnsworth, two local men who have been assigned to the machine gun section of Col. Genet's 58th Battalion left for Niagara Camp this morning on the 10.29 G. T. R. An immense crowd was present to witness the departure of the two boys, a tribute to their popularity. All the active service detachments turned out as a guard of honor and marched to the station, where they broke ranks and mingled with the crowd in wishing the boys good-bye. Before the departure Mr. W. G. Raymond made a stirring address to the soldiers assembled, which met with their hearty approval. A few minutes later the train ran in, and amid hearty loud cheering from all present the boys left for the front.

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What the present note apparently desires to have arbitrated is the legal question whether the government is liable to pay indemnity when the submarine commander alleges that he acted under an erroneous idea of the attitude of the torpedoes vessel as to escape or resistance. This might seem to be trifling if we had not had other illustrations of the workings of the German diplomatic intellect. Herr Von Jagow, of course, knows that under Article 38, of the first convention of the Hague a mere question of fact could not be referred to that tribunal.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR INVOLVED--RECALL IS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE

Activities of German and Austrian Officials Interfered With American Production of War Munitions.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson's request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Captain Franz von Papan, the military attaché of the German Embassy; Alexander Nuber von Perked, the Austrian Consul-General in New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not so seriously concerned as the military attaché or the Consul-General. It is not unlikely that both of the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country. Coupled with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sank the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before. BREAK WITH THE TEUTONS. Hopes that the submarine crisis had

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American Press United Calls For Pres. Wilson to be Firm.

American newspapers make the following editorial comment on Germany's last note to the United States re the sinking of the Arabic: "The New York Herald—What is the situation to-day? So far as submarine piracy is concerned it is exactly where it was the day the Lusitania was sunk, no better than it was the day the Arabic was sunk, but much nearer a crisis than it was the day the Hesperian was sunk. Germany's reply, published yesterday morning, reveals conclusively that all the assurances that Germany has given during the last month regarding meeting the requirements of the United States under international law were merely the promises of an international "Slippery Dick." Its protestations were only made to be broken; it was telling the United States these things much in the way that a physician tells stories to a mental incompetent in order to quiet him. It shows that the statements made by the German Foreign Office and by Count von Bernstorff were merely expedients to stem the anti-German sentiments in United States. Not an atom of good faith entered into any of it. If this is what it means what is the value in practice of an assurance of safety by the German Government, however complete it might be in theory? If this is not what it means, what precisely does it mean? These are questions which cannot be ignored, if we are to know where we stand in the world matter. Dignity and self respect demand that the United States formulate our requirements as to international law and neutral rights. Germany must respect them if she desires to preserve friendly relations with this country. The answer of these requirements should be "yes" or "no," and the answer should be required without longer delay than is necessary to transmit to Berlin a cable in code and receive a reply. TRUCULENT AND DEFIANT. The Sun, New York: Germany's diplomatic writing is not always of the clearest. Indeed, as we have seen, sometimes when these singular gentlemen intend to be very friendly, very conciliatory, their expressions are so unfortunate as to be interpreted as truculent and defiant in the extreme. Demand that the United States arbitrate is the legal question whether the government is liable to pay indemnity when the submarine commander alleges that he acted under an erroneous idea of the attitude of the torpedoes vessel as to escape or resistance. This might seem to be trifling if we had not had other illustrations of the workings of the German diplomatic intellect. Herr Von Jagow, of course, knows that under Article 38, of the first convention of the Hague a mere question of fact could not be referred to that tribunal.