

LOCAL

PANSY BAZAAR

The Pansy bazaar opens at Shelter, corner Chatham and streets, on Friday afternoon, and remains open in the evening. A measure of success is looked for the receipts of last year it is will be eclipsed.

WILL NOT ATTEND

City Engineer Jones has been invited to attend the fifth annual American Good Roads Congress, meets in Chicago on December 29, continuing until the 31st. Business pressure, however, will not allow him to attend the gathering.

CANNOT TELL STORY

Over one hundred children at the Story Hour yesterday, when Miss Woodside dealt with "Pammy Fair," to the delight of her little ones. She will again take the Hour on Thursday. The Rev. Woodside had been named to the Hour at a dress, but he has this time declined.

INDIAN PATRIOTISM

The Six Nations Women's P. League met in the Oshawa House last night, when a party was given, which included 30 people. The party was prepared for the volunteers now at Toronto. The grounds at Exhibition Park, where the Indian soldiers, and Christmas plum puddings and other luxuries were served.

LIGHT LIST

Magistrate Livingston found a man guilty of the theft of a Bill Gladstone was charged, but the owner of the garment did not appear to give evidence. The case was adjourned until tomorrow. Edward Maynard was ordered to pay \$3.50 for a non-payment charge. Joseph Saggese was charged with a non-payment charge. Saggese also charged with a non-payment charge. Saggese also charged with a non-payment charge.

\$20,000 SWALLOWED UP

No less a sum than \$20,000 was expended last week, carrying out the public works and improvement. This sum is practically all accounted for a goodly portion of the expenditure, \$77,500 going to the work. The sewers department away another \$67,14, while the streets department eat up some \$99,000. The street railway shows a deficit of \$17,500. The sewer works account of \$17,500. The sewer works account of \$17,500. The sewer works account of \$17,500.

MOOSE GATHERING

On Friday, 4th of December, local Moose Lodge is putting on a bumper night in conjunction with the Grand Lodge, Grand Lodge, Moose Lodge and Brantford Moose Lodge, Colborne Street. Several speakers will address the gathering, including Chas. H. Buell, Inter Director; Rodney H. Brandt, Secretary and Norman C. Green, Dictator. This gathering will be held on the evening of December 4th at the Grand Assembly at Toronto, Ontario. T. H. Miller, local treasurer at Shulz, will represent the lodge.

CIVILIAN DIFLE CLUB

The Civilian Rifle Club on Friday held its first actual rifle shooting and excellent results were obtained. A squad of thirty were also shot and the first twelve shot an average of 800. A. W. Burt Waterous topped the list with 23 points out of a possible 25. The next shot were closely followed by D. J. Scarie, with 22. The next shot were closely followed by D. J. Scarie, with 22. The next shot were closely followed by D. J. Scarie, with 22.

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THE COURIER

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1914

THE SITUATION

Another terrific battle has opened at Ypres, which the British hold, and which was reported recently by the Official Press Bureau as being impregnable strengthened. In addition now, to strong infantry support, the line confronting the Germans has huge guns with a 15 mile range, which are said to have been brought over from certain English fortifications, and put into active service in France. Now the artillery of the opposing forces is more nearly of equal strength. On the result of this renewed effort by the Germans to break through, will, it is said, depend, occupation of Dunkirk or Calais or a retreat to a new line in Belgium. One of the reasons advanced it is said, by this mad Kaiser, to take Ypres, has been his keen desire to declare Belgium "as my province." As long as the Belgians, with their shattered and remnant army, continued to hold a strip of their own territory, it was incompatible that the Kaiser should formally annex the country. After all, however, it would be done as a grandstand play to the German people, but it goes to show what a sacrifice in life, this Mad Mullah the Second will make, even for stage effect.

In Poland, Russian victory is again confirmed, and the strategy of the Czar's leaders has been successful. But a new battle is expected, and the censor only allows the admission that the strategic plan is on such a vast scale that a decision is not to be expected quickly. One of the special correspondents at Rome to-day, sent a despatch of much import, and if the news is true, it will mean much. Should the Suez canal be closed, he says, Italy will be drawn into the war. Britain has the right to close the canal if Egypt is threatened, and if the canal is closed her interests would be directly damaged. The situation on the north coast of Africa is becoming more and more acute and the drama of Turkey's suicide may be carried to the last act much sooner than most people anticipated.

HONORED RETIREMENT

The superannuation of Mr. Hugh Howie, City Overseer of Brantford for 37 years, is a matter which should not and cannot, go unrecorded in the civic history of Brantford. Mr. Howie, perhaps, gave the longest service on record of any civic official. At any rate, he always gave a faithful, honest and diligent service. It may be news to many, that at one time, a Scotchman in Canada, was looked upon as a foreigner. At least, this was so in Mr. Howie's case. It was 37 years ago, when through the influence of a staunch Englishman by the name of Lindley, Mr. Howie was appointed City, or rather then, Town Overseer. The salary at that time was \$600 per year. It was a "Tory Council" that Lindley controlled, and, although he had a hard fight, in the face of 26 applications, (Mr. Howie had not applied) to make the appointment of Mr. Howie sure, he succeeded in doing so. Mr. Howie, as a comparatively young Scotchman, assumed his duties and for 37 years gave this city service. To the ordinary reader, who has an understanding of the times 37 years ago, does it not seem strange, in these days of doubling, tripling and quadrupling of salaries, that a man should serve for 37 years until he had his salary increased from \$600 per year to \$1200. City Overseer Howie was appointed at a salary of \$600 per year 37 years ago, when Brantford was merely a hamlet. Now he is superannuated. Before his superannuation, he received \$1200 per annum, as Overseer of the city.

To those who know modern conditions, the above must appear as something hard to reconcile with things as they should be. There may be a few who might say that Mr. Howie has been paid in full, but we doubt, if there are even a few who would say this. Thirty-seven years in the employ of the people; thirty-seven years employed at a salary admittedly below what should be commensurate with the importance of the position! If the Brantford City Council gives Mr. Hugh Howie, a superannuation allowance of \$600 per year for five years, all credit to the City Council. Men who do this, recognize merit, length of service and fidelity to civic interests. Should there be any man well qualified, spend 37 years in one particular branch of service and not

obtain similar recognition and merit? Brantford should deal fairly with any civic servant who has spent practically a lifetime in service, and there is little doubt but that the City Council will give the reward, where reward is surely due.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Portugal has now definitely lined up with the cause of civilization. Italy next.

Lo, the poor Canadian Turk. He is now accused of an attempt to assassinate Major-General Sam Hughes.

A German Missionary tried to blow up a British gunboat. What kind of incendiarism do those Germans get, anyway, in their theological halls?

You can't keep Major-General Hughes down. Right after Toronto gets after his scalp, along come three Turks, plotting to assassinate the Minister of Militia. In neither case, did the Major-General seek the advertisement.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society again shows what a splendid work is being done in a quiet way in this district. The Children's Shelter is filling a real need and is one of the most commendable of all charitable activities.

Billions of cubic yards of heated gas, says a scientist, have been shot up into the upper atmospheric strata by the war and are mathematically replaced by an equivalent mass of cold air from the North Pole. That's why it's so cold just now. Say, what was that fellow suffering from?

It was not to be expected that the news of the plan of retrenchment in the civic service, would be received with cheers at the City Hall. Still, until the committee's report is submitted in detail, and the actual saving effected, is shown, it might be well to withhold judgment.

BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

The result was that the Grand Trunk came to an effect and a much better service. Mr. Matthews, to bring the matter to a head, moved that a deputation be appointed to deal with the matter. They to confer with the G.T.R. authorities with a view to putting Brantford on a basis at least equal to that of surrounding cities. He did not name the members of the delegation, leaving that open. In reference to asking Ingersoll and Woodstock to join with Brantford in the scheme, he would say that it rarely stopped at either place and they were, therefore, out of the proposal. A representation from this board would not be materially assisted by representatives from either Ingersoll or Woodstock. Our case would be just as strong in obtaining a special train as it would be in getting a joint service, or of having the service as it was at present. The G. T. R. were determined to alter the service and alter it they would. Messrs. Matthews, Muir, Ryerson, Ruddy, Wilbee and Olive, and the Mayor and President Scarie were appointed as a delegation to wait upon the G.T.R. in reference to the question.

The Brantford Board of Trade is in full sympathy with every effort that is being made for those who have been left behind by those who have gone to the front. Most of the board were to old to be of active service use, but their part was to help the dependents. The entire sympathy of the board was expressed in the following resolution: Moved by Joseph Ruddy, seconded by R. E. Ryerson. That the Brantford Board of Trade desires to and hereby does place on record its very great appreciation of the loyal heartedness of the citizens of Brantford in so freely volunteering in behalf of the Empire's defence and hereby pledges its further and continued efforts, its brotherly sympathy, and its support on behalf of all who have so loyally and enthusiastically responded to our country's call. Mr. Baird said he was in accord with the feeling of the board and he felt even that age might not be excused if the war went to the full extent that it might. The statement that there was nothing new under the sun was a fallacy, for never before had the world been at war—it was something new.

Chairman H. H. Powell said it was proper and duly time that the board should place itself on record as being in sympathy with those who have heard the call of the nation. He was pleased the motion was carried. Adjournment then took place.

FRENCH WAR OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1)

of supplies occasioned long delays. The army under General De Castelnau did not extend its left wing beyond a point south of Arras. The army of General De Maunthue extended from this point to the south of Lille. Further off we had cavalry, territorials, and marine fusiliers. This force was not sufficiently strong to enable General Foch, called by General Joffre to take command of the armies in the north to break the will of the enemy. Reinforcements were therefore sent him. "Then for three weeks we saw the reign of the railroad and of the automobile. Day and night troops were being moved by these methods of transportation, and they arrived in time. Divisions and army corps, not so strong numerically as those of the enemy, but sustained by an admirable spirit, moved into action as they

disembarked from the train. For 30 days these divisions were at the front.

"About the 20th of October our front was outlined as follows: "From Nieuport to Dixmude, our divisions of infantry and our marines held the railroad line, while the Belgian army was reorganizing itself in the rear. To the south of Dixmude we were installed along the canal, and from here our line extended to the east, making in front of Ypres a vast semi-circle held by four corps of the French army and one corps of the English army. The line then dropped to a point on the south of Messines, the Armentieres, forming two segments, the first held by the remainder of the British army, and the second by ourselves.

"The German attack was an effort first to occupy Dunkirk and reach Calais or Boulogne. They tried to flank us, and cut the direct communications of the British army with the sea. "All the heavy artillery of the enemy brought from Antwerp was there, ready to be used again. "Beginning the 25th of November, the German attack was directed towards the Yser, rolling up the enemy who had succeeded in crossing to the left bank of this stream, and drowning his rear. This territory was still in our hands near Ramscappelle German cannon half buried in the mud and the corpses of German soldiers half submerged. "When the enemy, finding it impossible to get around our flank, endeavored to cut through. This was the battle of Ypres, an engagement desperate, in which the German army hurled its units forward in dense masses without counting its losses, sacrificing everything in a fierce endeavor to attain its object. But the effort was in vain.

"For close upon three weeks we stood up against repeated frantic assaults. Everyone of them was repulsed. Our front, with its circular formation, was not easy to hold, but nevertheless we were successful in keeping it intact. On 30th October, the British troops, particularly the cavalry, had been obliged to withdraw for several hundred yards before a powerful onslaught of the enemy.

RE-ESTABLISH THE BARRIER "Our troops attacking in conjunction and at the same time with our allies, were successful in re-establishing the impassable barrier, which closed the approach to Ypres. That which was done here by our army corps working in close harmony with the British corps which encircled Ypres, that territory was recaptured from him. On the 16th the attack of the enemy were less intense, and our position, already strong, became impregnable. This result was obtained by the British army under the orders of General D'Urbal, together with the participation of the army of General De Maunthue and De Castelnau. These three armies constituted the group of armies under the command of General Foch. The two last mentioned contributed brilliantly to our success by repulsing the attacks directed against them and by occupying between the Oise and the Lys, several positions of importance.

"The decisive assistance that we were able to lend, under these circumstances, to the British troops, together with the bonds uniting the allies in a brotherhood of arms. Finally the energy of our resistance inspired the Belgian army with confidence. This army, which had reorganized on its own territory, is now ready for the engagements of tomorrow.

GERMANS LOSE OVER 120,000 "The losses of the Germans have been considerable. They undoubtedly exceeded 120,000 men. In certain trenches 120 metres long there have been found more than 2,000 corpses. This in spite of the fact that we know that the Germans, whenever it is possible for them to do so, remove their dead from the field of battle.

"Such heavy losses on the part of the enemy are to be explained by particular circumstances. If the Germans for three weeks had been attacking in dense masses the reason was to be found in the recent form of organization of some of their army corps. The numerous pieces of artillery that we had grouped at a point to the south of Ypres opened their fire on the masses of men sanguinary breaches.

"It was all an indication of the importance of our success. The greatness of the result obtained by us being particularly significant and striking if one will realize that the Germans themselves always regarded the breaking of our line at Ypres as most important. In maintaining their offensive movement we inflicted upon them a most humiliating defeat.

THE KAISER'S AMBITION "We have furthermore obtained results, the importance of which should be set forth. Here they are: The Belgian army having been driven from its own land, Emperor William was not only on the point of realizing his project to proclaim at Ypres the annexation of this courageous nation, but he was also on the point of glorying in the annihilation of at least one of his adversaries. This should be set forth. Here they are: The Belgian army having been driven from its own land, Emperor William was not only on the point of realizing his project to proclaim at Ypres the annexation of this courageous nation, but he was also on the point of glorying in the annihilation of at least one of his adversaries. This should be set forth. 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