FIGHTING QUALITIES of the PORTUGUE SE

DAILY COURIER

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lom Joao De Castro, the Cele-Inez de Castro, the Most Beautiful Woman in brated General of Portugal, Dis Portuguese History, Whose Murder Caused ished as Much for His Noble the Enlistment of Every Available Soldier of the rity of Life as His Victoria **Bealm in the Fight Between King Affonso IV. and** Over the Suitan of Turkey. His Son, Prince Pedro. ""Os Lusindas." Published by C Paul & Co., London, 1878.

-1 1 --By Richard G. Conover.

THURSDAY

(Covyright, 1914, by the New York Herald Co. All rights reserved.) Wen thus Altonso, suddenly made known, I treaties reveal that Portugal has ever Falls on his too confiding enemiesbeen an ancient ally of Great Britain. Wounds, kills and resolutely casts them | Do these treaties still hold? There has never been a war between Great Britain

For life alone the Moorish monarch flies, and Portugal to abrogate them. Some With sudden panic utterly o'erthrown; of these agreements between the two na-Only to follow him his army tries; tions call for reciprocal succors in time While they who had so shaken this vast of war. True, these state documents host

were designed to afford mutual protec-Counted no more than sixty horse at tion and offensive and defensive alliance against France and Spain at the most -Camoens,"Os Lusiadas," Canto III., 67. | time they were drawn. But the treaties

also specified that such succor should ROBABLY the least be rendered to aid in fighting the ene-

nderstandable sol- mies generally of either nation. Will ier of the world is these old treaties serve now?

the man who wields If the treaties still have force and ef word, fires musket fect there is not the slightest doubt that serves cannon for Great Britain might, within reason, ask he republic of Port- her ancient ally to aid her with an armed gal. He is the mili- contingent. The wording makes it imtary oddity of the perative that Portuguese soldiers and ast eight centuries. Portuguese ships shall be at the disposal Not that his brav- of Great Britain in time of her trouble ery, his valor, his The first of these treaties dates back ndurance and his nearly six centuries, and the Portuguese skill as a fighting fighting man was in good trim at the factor have any- time to be of assistance to his bigger

thing uncertain in their quality to mark neighbor across the Channel. oddity rather At London on June 16, 137: Louis De Camoens, the Great Portuguese Poet, Who Could Fight as Well as He Could Write. 'ourtesy of G. P. Putnam Sons

1935

inent Part in Against the Moors and came a Famous Nav igator.

of G., P. Putnam

sent against him by the Zamorin or native ruler, and although the garrison was enfeebled by sickness, he made a sortie and in open battle defeated 5,000 of the enemy's best troops. This victory clinched the already enviable reputation acquired by the Fortuguese in India as Dom Joan de Castro, the illustrious

riend of the renowned St. Francis was known as the Portuguese Leg Xavier, is the soldier of Portugal dis-tinguished above all others for the noble purity of his life. In 1545 he was appointed Viceroy of India. The Sultan next eight years. It did gallant work Napoleon throughout the French of Turkey sent a fleet down the Red Sea to exterminate the Portuguese in paigns in Spain, Germany and R India. When De Castro arrived at Goa and a good remnant of it fought under he learned that Diu was being besieged | Bonaparte's standard at Waterloo. by Mohammed III, of Gujarat, and When Wellington finally routed Juno after a gallant defence was in extremi | at Vimeiro, Aug ust 21, 1808, th ties. De Castro added the fresh Portu-guese contingent he had brought with Later, in order to establish law and him to the troops available at Goa, and order, the English government was asked marched at once to relieve Diu. He de-feated Mohammed in a pitched battle be-Major General Beresford was sent from neath the walls, the soldier of Portugal | London for that purpose. In the meanrepeatedly engaging in single combat time the French had gained some suc with the Turk and worsting him. This victory, the greatest won by the Portu-and the people of Portugal felt the need guese in India, was followed by the an- of immediate action in the way of raisnihilation of the enemy's fleet. The ing another army. Great Britain, willfame of De Castro and his soldiers rang | ing to have Portugal for a base against through the East. De Castro died Napoleon, hurried the army formation within three years in the arms of St. under Beresford. Ten thousand Porm-Francis Xavier, and with his last breath guese soldiers were taken into English bequeathed his soldier's sword to his sol- pay, with a number of English regi mental officers to discipline and command them. A few Portuguese officers The Portuguese soldier was first sent across the Atlantic to the distant possession of Brazil in 1549. He had to their country were also placed in active fight the native tribes and when caught commands. in small detachments suffered massacre In 1810 a number of Portuguese regi time and again. But in all his fights and ments were brigaded with the Brit granted, and Abu-l-Hasan, the King of in his defence of the weak Portuguese and showed themselves well worthy of Morocco, who had crossed the Straits to settlements he was always brave and Morocco, who had crossed the Straits to attack the Christian kingdom, found him-ling to die. In 1624 the Dutch West India Company started to drive the of Busaco they fought side by side with India Company started to drive the their British comrades. The behavior of Portuguese out of South America. They of the Eighth Portuguese infantry is aconso won the soubriquet of "the Brave," captured the city of San Salvador, but knowledged by historians to have been and the reputation of his soldiers in- in 1626, more soldiers arriving from both brave and gallant; their bayonet home, the Portuguese retook the place. charge having been much comme Ten pieces of ordnance were used for But the Dutch acquired domination upon. At the same time that Bereaford the first time by the Portuguese at the under Count Maurice of Nassau and was doing such effective army building held it until 1645, when all of the Portuthousands of the youth of Portugal were enlisting in the regular army or in the militia reserve. Brazil but could gain no fresh foothold Again, at the battle of Salamanca the by her ally. But the Portuguese soldier man of Portugal. In 1655 the Dutch | attacks of the Portuguese brigades of also won laurels that are still sung, and gave up the attempt, abandoning all the Arapiles, even though they failed. the independence of his country from their acquisitions of the past quarter of roused the warm admiration of the Brit ish soldiers and officers. This fight, a century. Prince Henry of Portugal, also called One of the most romantic services in July 22, 1812, put the Portuguese sol-'the Navigator," led the fighting men of which the soldier of Portugal ever en- dier to the severest kind of test and Portugal to victory when he was barely gaged was during the civil war be- he was not found lacking. During the tween Affonso IV., "the Brave," and movements following the victory of Moorish city of Ceuta, on the African his son, Dom Pedro, afterward King Vittoria, in the Peninsular campaign, the soldiers of Portugal showed such the little kingdom performed prodigies of about through the murder in the streets courage and discipline that Wellington

Battle of Borodino, Sept. 7, 1812

Portuguese out on August 15, after fierce diers filed by and did obeisance, later fighting. But Alboquerque shook back his fighting mane, addressed his soldiers, escorting the remains to the Convent Alcohaca, where they were buried among Portuguese royalty. and on November 25 recarried the city by storm, slaying more than 2,000 Mohamme-On November 30, 1807, the soldiers of

DECEMBER 17

dans. Following this came sharp fight Napoleon entered Lisbon and later King ing with the Malays and the founding o John VI., then acting as Regent, field a factory at Malacca. Nearly contemaboard the British war vessels in the porary with this period of Portugues harbor and sailed to Brazil. The pusilglory was the famous feat of arms per lanimous conduct of their ruler so formed by the commander Duarte Paasperated the Portuguese that they we checo. With 900 Portuguese soldiers omed and fraternized with the Fren sent from home to garrison the fort built Junot, the French commander, at Cochin he' drove back a great army banded the entire Portuguese army garrisoned the more important and fortresses with French tr Then he taised a powerful Portug force consisting of two divisions of in fantry, two regiments of cacadores light infantry, and three regiments, cavalry, which were sent immediately France for service under the co of the Marquis of Alorna. This

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lies in the willingness-in fact, the gallant of friendship, peace and alliance was eagerness-of the Portuguese battler to made between England and Portugal, face death for so little in return. and it is from this date that the close

Almost all other nations of Europe, war compact and commercial intercourse big and little, have been steeped in wa" between the two nations are reckoned. It plots for the expansion of their frontiers. was stipulated that each nation must Portugal has sent her soldier to war time furnish the other, when it could do so and again, but from the hour that her without injury to itself, "certain proporlittle oblong strip of territory attained tion of armed troops, archers, slingers, its full area between the latitude paral- ships and galleys, to the number that he leis of 36 and 42 north, the acquisitions be able to spare." At Windsor, May 9, and rewards of Portuguese prowess 1386, another treaty was signed between have been confined to other continents King Ferdinand of Portugal and Richthousands of miles distant. With the ard II. of England, which contains in possible exception of Belgium and part this text arranging for furnishing Switzerland there is not a nation of of Portuguese soldiers to England or Europe that has not sent forth its uni-English soldiers to Portugal:formed battler at some period or other

with the distinct purpose of grabbing more land. The soldier has partaken of either of the aforesaid Kings or their the ambitious projects of his rulers and his goal of glory has been the gathering other, and duly apply to the other party in of more territory. Even little Holland for such assistance, then the party so sent her army into Belgium in 1830 fo applied to shall be obliged to afford such try to keep her grip on the whole of the help and succor to the requiring party, Low Countries. in so far as is compatible with the dan-This is where the Portuguese soldier is

gers threatening himself, his kingdom, noteworthily odd. He has fought and lands, dominions or subjects." fought, but never for an inch of addi-

Another similar treaty was made betional European ground. His expenditween the same two nations January 29. ture of battling force has been equal, in 1642, and still another July 20, 1654. proportion, to that of any other fighting According to the terms of a treaty made man of the world, yet he has been patri-April 28, 1660, Portugal was allowed to otically satisfied with the permanently levy from Great Britain when she needed limited European area of 35,000 square succor. 2,500 horses and not more than miles. He has been spurred on to the 12,000 men, which number was to be highest flights of martial achievement; has been shipped thousands of miles east land, Ireland and Scotland. A treaty to India and west to Brazil to fight and signed May 16, 1703, made it obligatory on Great Britain to furnish 12,000 men fall: has been used with marvellous efficiency as a hybrid battler of sea and to Portugal in the war with France and shore; but he has never needed the prod of European expansion to make him one whit more or less formidable. He has

remained little and fought big. Wherever there is a glory page for another European soldier in history you will find the spunky Portuguese fighter close by, as a hard whacking ally or enemy-and he has swung round the

war circle in both capacities from the shores of his own Atlantic to the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. Small as his side. While a brave array of kings, princes, Lisbon. country has been in size, nothing of large minitary moment has occurred during several centuries without a Por-

Portugal, there is one soldier in par- His last years were miserable, his detr guese soldier mixed up in it. He has ticular whose fateful star shines out voted Javan slave begging for him at to flight. Affonso then led the soldier received very little definite credit from history. His record has to be specially Luis de Camoens is the name of this mighty Portuguese. The immortal epi: 1579. His name is now honored among the famous Mohammedan warrior Abu "dug" out of musty tomes. But when he is brought to light the battle beams reflect a brightness from his bayonet fully equal to that which glances from the points of the more loudly heralded fighting men of mightier nations. cipal languages of the world testifies to brought to Lisbon from lands many fighter of Portugal had made himself Great Britain the puissant has long had an admiration and respect for the pugnacious Portuguese. During the weeks of conjecture as to what the likely the present great conflict old treaties be tween Portugal and Great Britain wonderfel mean port alliant as that of the tweeks of conjecture as to what the likely the present great conflict old treaties be tween Portugal and Great Britain wonderfel mean port in close keepin for the beea drawn from thesy archives and discussed at great length. These Great Britain the puissant has long rated him second only to Shakespeare. and discussed at great length. These | than he.

ugal, who Won for Portugal Its Independence. Portugal.-"The Story of the one," by H. Morse Stephens. tesy of G. P. Putnam Sons,

A CONTRACTOR

King John the Great of Port-

Camoens was_born at Lisbon in 1525. He was educated at the University of Coimbra and acquired there a profound knowledge of Greek and Latin mythol ogy. He became somewhat of a favorite through his poetical powers at the Lisbon court and fell in love with a great lady in attendance about the throne-"Further, it is provided by the consent | the Donna Catherine de Athaide, held of both, that if at any future period, highly in regard by the queen. Her friends indignantly inveighed against heirs, need the succor or support of the the poet's suit and had him exiled to Morocco. There he joined a force in | led against Spain for ten years, until the battle against the Moors. Historians independence of Portugal was acknowlhave written of his desperate bravery edged. The next ;wenty-five years of the and doughty deeds, single handed as reign of Affonso was one long fight with well as leader. Once he was surrounded the Moors, who at that period were in with no less than eight of the enemy, power on the Spanish peninsula.

but valiantly cut his way out, losing his In May, 1139, Affonso gathered an right eye. Still unable to banish the image of his ugal among the nobility and the stoutsweetheart from his thoughts, he volun- est of all the Portuguese commoners. teered for soldier service in India, and He boldly crossed the Tagus and enset sail for the East in 1553. He re- tered the old Moorish province of Almained more than sixteen years in Asia, kasr Ibn Abi Danes. Ismar, the emir, serving in a Red Sea campaign, and at endeavored to collect an army of rethe capture of Muscat under Dom Fer- sistance, but the progress of Affonso nando de Menezes. He was thrown into divided in equal quota levies from Eng- prison at Goa for peculation in 1558, although he was in poverty. A new Indian Viceroy, Braganza, arrived later and released him. With this prince he served bravely and with great distinc-Spain. Portugal, in turn, was bound to tion at the capture of Daman. Later he make vigorous war and furnish to Great added to his military reputation in Britain ten ships of war. Another treaty various engagements under the new between the two countries, dated Janu- Governor General, the Count of Roary 19, 1827, again arranged for the ser- dondo. He started home in 1569, but vice of British troops in Portugal and was thrown into an African prison at reciprocal aid. So that in all of these Mozambique for debt. Some old friends instances big Great Britain thought it en route to India paid his debt and well worth her while to seek out and finally in 1570, full of battle scars, and enlist the soldier of little Portugal on her with nothing in pocket but the manuscript of his "Lusiads," he reached

generals, admirals, navigators and dis-coverers magnifies the name and fame of brought him a pension of \$100 a year. The publication of the great poem more brilliantly than all the others. night in the streets of Lisbon. He died of Portugal against the city of San-"Os Lusiadas" or "The Lusiads" is his all Portuguese speaking people as that Zekeria, March 15, 1147. Lisbon, des-

Affonso de Alboquerque, the Greatest of All the Portuguese Rulers and Commanders in In-Vasco da Gama, the Great Explorer, dia, Whose Wisdom and Prowthe Was Also Forced to Become a Valess Are Still Sung. iant Soldier in the Portugal's Acquire-From Fortugal - The Story of the Nations," by H. Morse Stephens, Courtesy of G-P. Tuttem Sons. ment of Its Indian Possessions. n Camoons' "Os Lusiadas." Publisher C. Kegan Paul & Co, London, 1878.

of incessant fighting he bequeathed to his ? down from the walls he attacked. He son Sancho in 1185 a powerful little king- gritted his teeth, buried his dead, sharpdom, whose fighting fame had already ened his sword and returned to the at- dier son. tack. On June 28, 1158, the city was spread throughout all Christendom. Under such a leader the battling man of taken by assault. At the great battle of Salado, fought the new nation had his work cut out for October 29 1340, Alfonso XI, King of him, but he made no demur. He was Castile, sent his wife to beg King Afonso for the assistance of a contingent of Portuguese soldiers. The request was

reference to the slaving of these five

how the common soldier in this battle

performed deeds of individual and col-

lective valor that made the fighting aris-

self confronted by the Portuguese king army comprising the chivalry of Portand his fighting men. At this battle Afcreased everywhere.

battle of Aljubarrota, August 14, 1385, when John I., "the Great," utterly de-feated the King of Castile. At this battle Holland sent a number of fleets to was too swift. At Ourique, twenty-five 500 of the famous English archers took miles south of Beia, the Portuguese soldier met his enemy July 23, 1139, and part, having been sent to Portugal's aid in the country because of the fighting one of the famous battles of history was fought. Some historians have it that 200,000 Mahommedans were slain, with Spain was reassured. five of their kings. These kings were probably minor Moorish rulers. Caens, alluding to this great battle in the "Lusiads." declares that the five inestwenty years of age. At the siege of the cutcheons on the shield of Portugal have

coast, August 24, 1415, the battlers of Pedro, "the Severe." The war came Moorish monarchs. The chronicler tells valor. This was the first conquest made by the Portuguese soldier outside of his declared by historians to be the most praised them highly. European limits.

tocrat envious. But some of the Portuguese knights did themselves great credit, one troop of sixty horse putting a reserve army of one of the five kings and explorer, had to fight hard after he and explorer, had to fight hard after he rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and of the murder. The King was compelled fury and success of their attack. And it must be remembered to his tarem, which he took by storm, defeating

same country. After nearly sixty years | tried it again, and again was he hurled 1510. The King of Bijapur drove the as a queen and crowned, while his sol- Beresford was made a lord

beautiful woman of Portugal of any age. At the fiercely fought battle of Bore Affonso de Alboquerque was the great- King Affonso had her killed by three dino, a preliminary to the advance on est of all the Portuguese commanders who followed the famous discoverer of his courtiers, January 7, 1355, in Moscow, in 1812, two battalions of the order that his sort in faute in the brigade order that his son's infatuation for her Portuguese Legion placed in the brigade Vasco da Gama to India. Vasco him- might not lead to disturbance in the mat- with Napoleon's old Italian campaign self, although first and last a navigator ter of the royal succession. Dom Pedro fighters exceeded the veterans in the

And it must be remembered to his fight sailed across the Indian Ocean. He can-to do likewise. After several light en-ing credit and ability that while he was "Os Lusiadas" or "The Lusiads" is his work, and its trans'ation into the prin-of an ideal soldier and an unsurpassable taken the following year. By 1148 the natives back into the interior, and estabbrought to Lisbon from lands many thousands of miles apart tens of thou-sands of worshippers at the shripe of Bairs and Estronandura. Affonse the

burg and the desperate courage of troops who fought under the glor

SLAYING OF AND CHIL STRICT

Ily Special Wire to the Couri LONDON, Dec. 18—The I Chronicle in an editorial on the man raid on the east coast of Eng

"It is henceforth to be a recogn practice of a civilized navy to h bard unfortified seaside plea towns and kill civilians in them

towns and kill civilians in them the Hague convention of 1907 bombardments by naval forces t dropped by the civilized world. The Chronicle expresses sur-that neutral countries have not ferred to these questions and proc to say that should the bombard of unfortified watering places come such usage for the future tral countries will have themse to thank for it. "For those of them who have coast lines and many peaceful set

coast lines and many peaceful set towns it will be a very unfortu thing," continues the Chron "Countries like Germany and tria with small coast lines and ports need not mind, but the length of the Atlantic and the cific seaboards of the United S will suffer teribly. If the Un oast lines and many peaceful se



The spirit of Christmas is in an' it's the style to wear a smit welcome even if you ain't rich to hev mor'n a speakin' acquaint with the feller.