

THE COURIER

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Monday, October 19, 1914

THE SITUATION.

News from the front may be regarded as satisfactory and reassuring. Of first importance was the sinking by the cruiser "Undaunted," assisted by British destroyers, of four German craft of the latter designation.

On land the news is also good. The Allies have checked two German movements and have put a crimp in the march of the Kaiser's forces towards the French coast towns.

The important announcement from Ottawa is that it has been decided to keep thirty thousand men continuously in training in Canada for home defence, and also for the despatch at intervals of 10,000 more troops to the front.

The circumstance that another British force is about to leave to help the plucky Belgians will be received with great satisfaction.

Mr. Cobb, a U. S. war correspondent with the Germans, recently reported in his paper that surprise had been expressed as to how the Germans had been so speedily able to secure solid concrete foundations for their heavy siege guns.

VALCARTIER'S WONDERFUL RIFLE RANGE.

Valcartier is undoubtedly a marvelous place for a large military encampment, says the Canadian Military Gazette. With a splendid level plain of large extent, for drill and exercises, with a beautiful little river for bathing, with natural scenery unsurpassed in Canada, with plenty of hill, dale and broken ground for manoeuvres, it possesses qualities unsurpassed and unsurpassable, to which must be added a light soil which quickly absorbs a rainfall.

What nature so lavishly granted, the hand of man has already greatly improved. Railway sidings, electric lights, a water system, sidewalks, roads, all these have been added, and the great marvel of all is the rifle range.

Just fancy a range three and a half miles long, equipped with fourteen hundred and twenty-seven targets, all of them of the simple wind-mill type, with a splendid dry safe trench for the markers and a thousand yards of distance available at some points.

We think we are correct in saying that this is the largest and best range in the world. Thousands of men have

used it in a single day, without confusion, without accident, and to the satisfaction of all.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have said of his new levies, "Never mind whether they know the right foot from the left, but teach them to shoot straight." Colonel Hughes, whether he agrees with the first injunction or not, has certainly whole-heartedly adopted the latter, and the Expeditionary Force has had a wonderful opportunity for rifle practice, considering its large number, and the shortness of the time to be utilized.

Even given so wonderful a range, this marvel in rifle practice could not have been accomplished without excellent work on the part of those officers in charge, and it is only fair to acknowledge that the work of Lt.-Col. Helmer, Director of Musketry, ably assisted as he has been by Major Butcher and others, is worthy of the very highest praise.

The writer recently visited Camp Valcartier, and conversations with many officers and men all bore testimony to the very general satisfaction felt for the work of the musketry staff.

FIXING UP LETTERS.

Newspapers in the United States are publishing columns of letters which people in that country who have relatives or friends in Germany are receiving—letters which purport to be from relatives or friends of theirs in Germany, but are in large part forgeries.

The Kaiser's Government evidently has a force of officials whose work is to open private correspondence addressed to the United States, and to rewrite the letters, interarding them with assertions and arguments designed to influence public opinion in the United States, and closing them with requests that the letters be passed around and shown to as many people as possible.

Mixed with the foxy cunning of this there is, however, an amazing stupidity. The forged letters are all typewritten, though, as many of those who have received letters have declared, they have never before been of type-written letters from the persons whose names are signed to them.

"Every American here seems almost as enthusiastic as the Germans. The enthusiasm, quietness and control of the troops is nothing less than wonderful. One could not have believed such a spirit to exist without having seen it. Before the declaration of war people sobbed in the streets, men had stern faces and bloodshot eyes—everyone prayed that war might be prevented and that England would help against the Russians by preserving neutrality. But since the war became inevitable, there has been nothing but a bright determination to do the best possible to protect the country.

"The respect, admiration and affection for the Emperor and his family seem unbounded in all classes and all parties. Their actions have shown the people living here, of all nations, how honest, sincere, and upright the Emperor is in all his intents, and everyone is in all his intents, and everyone has the utmost implicit trust in him and in his integrity. A plot was discovered and stopped in its almost final execution to murder the Emperor, as the heir to Austria's throne was murdered. It was Russia's intention to get away with both murders, so that there would be no obstruction to Russia's plan to annex the Balkan States. The people here expect great brutalities, sacking, plunder and murder from the Russians, who do not reckon with civilization, nor its methods.

the newspapers, who are helping to expose the fraud.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM LIKE VAST NETWORK

France Dotted With Kaiser's Secret Agents and Canada Undoubtedly Has Her Share of Them

In view of the reported case of German espionage in Canada, and of the excitement produced in various centres throughout the Dominion by the movements of supposed spies, it is interesting to know something of the system which the Germans employ in their espionage work in Europe.

After the conclusion of the 1866 campaign against Prussia, the Kaiser's Minister of Police in Prussia, was sent on a secret mission to France. His aim and object was the organization within the boundaries of France of a spy system preparatory to the invasion of that country. In all, between 1866 and 1869 made four journeys through France, by the end of which time he accomplished far-reaching results.

"In the approach to Missy, where the French army was encamped, there is some open ground which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth, however, there were unable to advance, but the Fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was ruffed over, and as night established itself on the left of St. Marguerite, where later, with the Fifteenth Brigade, supported by the Fourth Division on their left, it succeeded in re-taking the town, and making attacks on the Third Corps.

"On the morning of the 13, the Third Corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny, the bridgehead of the Twelfth Infantry crossed at Venizel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road at Venizel.

"At 2 p.m. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny made good progress, but at 5.30 p.m. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the dike, which had been become exposed, reached the positions. The positions reached were held until dark. The Third Corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up owing to the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy.

"In the evening the enemy retired to a position which was strongly entrenched in commanding positions down the slopes and on various spurs, were left in front of a third army corps with powerful artillery in support of them.

"During the night of the 13 and on the 14, and following days, the Twelfth Infantry worked night and day, throwing eight pontoons and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion. The other wagon and railway bridges were temporarily repaired to take foot passengers. One would take a weight up to six tons. The operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy of the highest additions of the Royal Engineers.

"The weather added to the difficulties. On the evening of the 14 it was so impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt or intended to stand and defend his position. With a view to clearing the situation, the general advanced to the river late in the afternoon, and the operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy of the highest additions of the Royal Engineers.

"By noon of this day the position roughly was that two brigades extending along a line running east and west; on the north a line to Tryon, on the south to Chemin des Dames.

"About 4 o'clock a weakening of a footing between the first and second corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. General Haig was handed, and had a reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss.

"The operations of the First Corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners and some field pieces and machine guns. The casualties were very severe, one brigade losing three of its four Colonels.

BATTLE OF AISNE

(Continued from Page 1)

"On the left, the leading troops of the Second Division reached the river by 9 o'clock. The Fifth Infantry Brigade only was able to cross the river, single file, under considerable shell fire, by means of a broken girder of a bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. A pontoon bridge was constructed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The Fourth Guards Brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne, and were only late in the afternoon able to establish a bridgehead on the northern bank of the river.

"By nightfall the First Division occupied the area around Moulins, Peissy and Geny. The Second Division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth Brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head. The Second corps found all the bridges destroyed except that at Conde, which was in possession of the enemy, and remained so until the end of the battle.

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and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command. Day after day, night after night, the enemy's infantry had been hurled against him in a violent counter-attack, which has never on any other occasion succeeded, while the trenches all over his position have been under continuous and heavy artillery fire.

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"The Third Division commenced a further advance, and had nearly reached the plateau of Aisy when they were driven back by a powerful counter-attack supported by heavy artillery. The division, however, fell back in the best of order, and finally entrenched itself about a mile north of Vailly bridge, effectively covering the river.

"The Fourth and Fifth Divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground.

"On the morning of the 15th, after a close examination, I became convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. This was confirmed by reports reaching me from the French army, which clearly indicated that the enemy was occupying a strongly entrenched line along the whole valley of the Aisne. A few days previously the fortress of Maubeuge had fallen and a quantity of siege artillery had been brought from there to strengthen the enemy's front. The Third Division, attacked vigorously by experts to be from 8-inch guns, fell on our position. These had a range of 10,000 yards, and during the course of the battle our troops have suffered heavily from this fire, although latterly its effects have been largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough trenching, the necessity of which I have impressed strongly upon the army corps commanders.

"As the enemy was able to bring a flank fire on it, the Fifth Division was unable to maintain its position, and had to retire back to the river east of Missy, where with great skill and tenacity Major-General Sir Charles Fergusson maintained his position throughout the whole battle, although his trenches were on lower ground than those of the enemy on a plateau only 400 yards away.

"General Hamilton, with the Third Division, attacked vigorously, and regained the ground lost on the 14th.

"I was compelled to change my

plans when I learned that the further advance of the First Corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank, and further I learned from the French Commander-in-chief that he was strongly reinforcing the sixth French army on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement.

"On the 17th, 18th and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First Corps was heavily and constantly engaged. On the afternoon of the 17th the right flank of the First Division was seriously threatened. The enemy's attack was ultimately driven back with heavy loss.

"On the 18th information reached me that General Joffre had found it necessary to make a new plan and to attack and envelop the German right flank. It was evident to me that the battle in which we had been engaged since the 12th must last some days longer, until the flank movement could be effected and the way opened to drive the enemy from his positions. Thus it became essential to establish some system of relief in the trenches, and I have used the direction of officers commanding divisions and military districts and will be carried out by them."

"The organization of the units and the officers contemplated by the proposals will be under the direction of officers commanding divisions and military districts and will be carried out by them."

"The death has occurred at Barron Hall, Derby, of Mr. W. S. Eadie, formerly a well known cricketer and member of the Derbyshire eleven.

THE WHOLE BODY NEEDS PURE BLOOD. The bones, the muscles, and all the organs of the body depend for their strength and tone and healthy action on pure blood.

STARVING AT BRUSSELS. LONDON, Oct. 19.—Baron Lambert, representing the Belgian Government, arrived in London from Brussels, and to-day conferred with the Belgian minister here concerning the movement to send food from London to the Belgian capital. The supply of flour has become extremely scarce, and there is great need that it be replenished immediately. Extensive plans are under way for wholesale shipments of food through the co-operation of the Belgian minister and the British foreign office.

Mr. Haig's opinion is that the bones become emaciated, the muscles lose their elasticity, and there is inability to perform the usual amount of labor. The skin loses its clearness, and pimples, blotches and other eruptions appear.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. It is positively unequalled in the treatment of scrofula and other humors, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, that tired feeling. Be sure to get Hood's and get it today. All druggists.

CANADA PLANS

Continued from Page One that further expeditionary forces are not needed, a steady stream of reinforcements will go forward from our shores to the seat of the war.

"If the expected communication from the war office should make any modification in the above arrangement necessary, that modification will be announced at a later date.

"The Government is informed by its military advisers that it would be impossible to supply arms, guns and equipment on a larger scale than that laid down in these proposals.

"Pending advice from the war office as to the composition of the second contingent, which have not yet been received, infantry to the number of 16,000 or 20,000 will be immediately enlisted, and the organization and training of infantry units will be proceeded with throughout the Dominion from Halifax to Victoria.

"As soon as the expected instructions arrive from the war office, immediate arrangements will be made for enlisting such cavalry, artillery, engineers and administrative units as the war office may advise.

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LOCAL

IT IS WRECKED. The Brant Patriot and the clock is now battered and to the winds with the hands at \$23,000.

BUILDING OPERATIONS. Two building permits have been taken out by Mr. W. W. Van der Bruggen, who has two brick cottages which he is building upon Carlyle street, each of \$950.

THE STORY HOUR. The Story Hour, the popular series of books given to children at the public library, commences once again for the season with November.

MR. TODD IN CASE. Mr. Eldoras Todd, formerly known lumber merchant, of Grandville, of Hamilton, of the principal witnesses in the litigation of the grant of an equity by Mr. Todd claimed that he had approached to contribute in civic employees.

COLONEL UNDER FIRE. Col. M. F. Muir of the Dragoon's instructions are recent received from the War Office. Government had not then where recruiting was to take but a little thing like that, the Colonel. He is a new to the Brantford papers in no regiment.—Paris Review.

DEBATING LEAGUE. The question of a debating in the city has been broached. It is felt that such an institution would prove highly successful during coming winter season. It was composed of the existing societies and debating clubs exist in the city and cared to proper schedule could be prepared and worked out throughout the year. At the present moment the arrangement of a meeting of the principal is under way.

MARKET PRICES. Prices ruled good upon the Saturday. There was a soft flux of buyers and they commodity plentiful. Butter, 30 to 32 cents per pound and went at 26 to 32 cents a dozen. Eggs, 25 to 30 cents a dozen. Chickens, 20 to 25 cents a pair. Cattle, 10 to 15 cents a pound. Hogs, 10 to 15 cents a pound. Sheep, 10 to 15 cents a pound. Poultry, 10 to 15 cents a pound. Fish, 10 to 15 cents a pound. Fruit, 10 to 15 cents a pound. Vegetables, 10 to 15 cents a pound. Miscellaneous, 10 to 15 cents a pound.

THE LEONARD OFFER. A Kingston despatch says: A meeting of Queen's University Board of Trustees, last night, was held in the city. The offer of Leonard military residence was discussed. The resolution was passed that the Board of Trustees should regret Major Leonard's resignation, and that they should, under date of May 27th, his residence for officers' training and at its first meeting since. The Board of Trustees desires to assure Major Leonard his willingness to further discuss the matter at any time he should be ready to do so. The Board also confirmed the action of the Board of Trustees in the matter of co-operating with other and adjoining universities with regard to creating a university unit for abroad.

The Best of Everything. New Prunes. New Raisins. New Peels. Spanish Onions. Capecod Cranberry. New Section Honey. A. L. VANSTON. Direct Importer.

BARGAIN. This. Women's pattern make, broken in stock and \$4.00. Saturday. Small boys' 18 to 20. 10. Regular. Saturday. Youths' box k. Boots, size 11 to 13. Boys' box k. Boots, size 1 to 5. NEILL.

Advertisement for Wrigley's Spearmint Gum. Features include: 'All Its Original Goodness Sealed In!', 'The most enjoyment possible to buy for the money!', 'The new air-tight, dust-proof, damp-proof, hermetically sealed wrapper keeps all its goodness in — keeps all impurities out. It brings this toothsome, wholesome, long-lasting, beneficial confection to you as fresh and as clean as when made in the most up-to-the-minute chewing gum factories in the world. Our perfected processes are climaxed in this perfect package.', '5¢', 'The PERFECT GUM LASTS', 'Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. Ltd. TORONTO', 'Cleanses the mouth, sweetens the breath, soothes the throat, aids teeth, appetite and digestion.', 'It is the BIGGEST 5 cent's worth of beneficial enjoyment you can find. Buy it by the box.', 'Chew it after every meal', 'MADE IN CANADA, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, TORONTO'.

Advertisement for Castoria. 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.'.