

THE COURIER

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Tuesday, August 4, 1914

THE EXISTING SITUATION.

At the time of this writing the war situation may thus be summarized:

1. Germany has openly declared hostilities against Russia.

2. That German troops have apparently invaded France at one or two points, but that so far this has not been termed war—apparently in the same way that the United States declared she was not at war with Mexico, although landing forces and opening fire.

3. That Great Britain has not yet been drawn in, but is fully prepared to strike, if necessary, for home and Empire. In this respect the most striking special wire received by the Courier this morning is that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Belgium, in which she offers good-will, providing that country facilitates the movements of troops of the Fatherland, Belgium is a little country, 11,400 square miles in area, with a population of 7,500,000. It is a limited monarchy with a parliamentary government. Its value to Germany is readily apparent. It occupies a position to the north between the upper part of Germany and France, and on its coast line faces the straits of Dover directly opposite Portsmouth on the British coast. The great value of Belgium's neutrality and friendship is fully recognized at Berlin, and so also by John Bull, the latter having a treaty by a force of 50,000 men at her disposal in case of need. If such a force should be landed, that would clearly involve Great Britain as one of the belligerents.

The Russo-Turkish war 1877-78 lasted 245 days, loss of life 180,000, cost in money \$950,000,000.

The United States-Spanish war 1898, lasted 101 days, loss of life 2,910, cost in money \$165,000,000.

The Boer War 1899-1902, lasted 362 days, loss of life 90,898, cost in money \$1,000,100,000.

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klava and Inkerman, the Russians fought with dogged perseverance and Sebastopol held out for about a year. The duration of the war was 734 days; the British loss was 24,000, (16,000 from disease), the French loss 63,000. Russia lost 350,000. Money cost \$1,525,000,000.

The American Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. Slavery, which in the course of time had become an exclusively Southern institution, became in 1854 the central point on which differences of opinion as to the relative supremacy of the Federal and State Governments were to be decided, the test question being the right of slave-holders to emigrate with their slave property to other portions of the public domain and there organize new slave territories and states. A Southern Confederacy was finally formed. Mr. Lincoln chosen as President, expressly on the platform of non-extension of slavery, issued a call for 75,000 militia, and a four years war was soon on. Number of days 2,456, loss of life 650,000, cost in money \$3,700,000,000.

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COL. HOWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

The answer is that Germany has long desired to push the Russian Slav out of Europe. The feeling between peoples of that race and the Teutons is most intense.

The French are good and dashing fighters, but they have not the dogged stolidity of the British in face of seeming reverse. As to the Russians, Villiers, the famous war correspondent when last in Brantford, expressed the opinion that they were the only nation who could have hung out against the Japs as long as they did.

With these three powers against her, Germany would have some job on her hands, all right, all right.

Where we came across the first French troops the 46th Regiment, which marched into the town about 4 o'clock, having accomplished thirty miles that day. They came in with bands playing, and while the men were tired, still they were very cheerful. I was very much interested in seeing them go into billet, which was done in a most orderly and systematic manner.

A town of Eastern France, the centre of a vast system of fortifications. It commands the passage between the Vosges and the Jura. Through these passes during the Franco-Prussian war, the French were driven into Switzerland and disarmed by the Swiss authorities. A great two-day battle took place here in January, 1871, in which the French repulsed the Prussian attack, but surrendered on Feb. 18th on orders from Paris. Their gallant defence won the admiration of the enemy and they were allowed to march out with all of the honors of war.

The citadel reminds one very much of Quebec. Carved on the face of the rock is a mammoth lion 40 x 70 feet, his front paw raised to ward off an arrow coming from the direction of Germany. The whole attitude of this lion is one of defiance, and reminds one of the school boy with a chip on his shoulder.

Where we made our headquarters for the manoeuvres, is a very fine town, and is a summer resort. Contains a Casino and beautiful parks, and the best hotel we found in France. We motored out about twenty miles each morning to watch the manoeuvres.

I was very much impressed with the smart work of the cavalry and the advantage they took of every bit of cover. Passing along a road we saw a brigade of cavalry taking cover in a wood, dismounted and apparently in disorder, but while we waited the order was given to advance, and the quickness and orderly manner in which they followed out the order was a revelation to me. In less than three minutes the brigade was off down the road at a gallop, and later we saw the same brigade charge the guns of the enemy. It was fine to look at.

The artillery also appeared very smart and efficient, and went into action with splendid dash—pushing their guns well forward, as is their practice, ready to take

chances of losing guns for the advantage to be gained by coming to close range.

I was not so favorably impressed with the infantry. They still wear the uniforms of the baggy red trousers of Napoleon's time, and do not look at all smart in comparison with the British Infantry. The cavalry also wore at manoeuvres the brass helmets, which looked very odd to us.

We also saw an attack on a village which proved very exciting. It was met with a counter attack and with bands playing. It proved a mighty good show, and looked almost as if it was being staged for the movies.

Brooks and Robertson of G. S. and Muir Co., all married, and at present serving in the 25th Dragoons; Sapper J. Miller, Royal Engineers, married; Sergt. Jones, G. S. and M. Co., married, and G. Scott, late 67th Hampshire Regiment may be called on under the war act, which stipulates a soldier liable to service for 12 months after discharge from reserve.

Altogether, it is presumed there must be over 500 men affected, and whose situations will automatically fall vacant as they are called upon to rejoin their regiments.

Hard Lines.

Sapper J. Millar of the Royal Engineers, will be placed in a somewhat difficult position if his return to the colors should take place within the next few days. His wife is at present en route for Canada and the possibility is their ships would pass each other in mid-ocean.

Mr. Wm. Bolton of the Fire Brigade corps here, will, it is expected, receive a call to his old battery of Royal Field Artillery. He has been over one year in the Fire Brigade and is a general favorite on all sides.

Militia Act.

There has been some divergence of opinion in regard to whether Canadian troops could be used outside the confines of the Dominion without a special act of Senate. Reference to the Militia Act, however, would seem to infer that without such a measure a contingent could be mobilized and sent to the front.

Paragraph 69, Militia Act, says: "The Governor in Council may place the militia or any part thereof on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof at any time when it seems advisable so to do by reason of an emergency."

How far the present Imperial situation can be interpreted as an emergency is somewhat obscure to many people, but the action of the Minister of Militia would seem to confirm the view that at present, with British interests threatened there is such an occasion.

Maltese Militia.

Among the many loyal subjects of the King, who are answering the call to the colors are five local Maltese soldiers. The Maltese militia is one of the Imperial reserve units, who enjoy a splendid reputation for their esprit-de-corps and efficiency.

To "Take Over Railway."

The city is in readiness the Brantford Street Railway Solicitor Henderson has the High Court for an order to take over the railway immediately it is signed, assume control of the railway, and the railway be taken over by the municipality.

Picnic a Success.

The employees of the Co., are more than gratified by the result of the picnic and all express their appreciation to the company. The season's Gem theatre offered for was won by Fred Johns, third prize in the married donated by John Mann, Mrs. W. Davidson.

Work Stopped at Bridge.

At the request of C. Jones, the raising of the foot bridge may be built of the bridge to accommodate the traffic.

Women's regular \$2.50.

Boys' canvas sole, sizes 1 to 13, Saturday.

Men's De value, size 6 to 13, Saturday.

Youths' 1 to 13, Saturday.

See Our Window.

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Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

There used to be a foolish rumor that women have no sense of humor, and can't inspire a smile; but Mrs. Rinehart's joyous stories, among their other charms and glories, have wit that's worth the while. Her sense of humor fairly bubbles and makes a guy forget his troubles, his worries and his debts; of all the cheerful books I treasure of all which gives me endless pleasure, her novels are my pets. The fiction fans in countless regions, throughout all sane, enlightened regions, entranced, enraptured look, when busy publishers are hinting that they are now engaged in printing another Rinehart book. That means another round of laughter, without distress or colic after, a tonic for the mind, a solace for the soul that's weary, a book to cheer the day that's dreary, and ease the beastly grind. They say that Mary's coming money; I hope it's true—a dame so funny should have a big reward; she came this great and graceful writer, she came to make this gray world brighter, anointed by the Lord.

WALT MASON.

LET WHOLE WORLD KNOW WHO STARTED

(Continued from Page 7)

LINES ARE CUT

A Paris despatch to the Daily Telegraph says that all communication with Germany, either by telegraph or railway, has ceased, as well as all railway communication with Belgium. No French train proceeds any further than the frontier towards Belgium and Holland. The Germans have blown up the lines at all frontier stations. No trains are running in Belgium, and more than 100,000 Germans in Paris are anxiously wondering how they are to return home. They seem to have no sense of their situation but sit outside the cafes talking German.

The extraordinary quiet of Paris the despatch continues, makes a strong impression. Most of the French diplomats under forty years old have received marching orders. The French mobilization began Friday, notices being posted calling out the reserves. The word mobilization was scrupulously avoided.

"The spirit of the French army," says the correspondent, "undoubtedly is excellent; there are no drawing-room officers. The Italian residents of Paris are forming a volunteer corps to help the French."

"French liners at set are being ordered by wireless to return to the nearest French port. The dirigible Montgolfier passed over, proceeding to the German frontier."

PROVISION SHOPS CLEARED

The Daily Telegraph says that many of the provision shops of London have already been cleared, and little is left for the poor to buy. The people are stocking their cellars.

Returning tourists report that the French and German officials are seizing automobiles belonging to American and other tourists.

Travel between Germany and Holland is suspended. There is no route of exit out of Germany for foreigners except by way of Denmark and possibly Switzerland.

The Bank of England £5 notes exhausted Saturday, and banks asking for notes got £500 notes which were useless for most transactions. The printers worked busily over Sunday replenishing the supply. An issue of ten shilling notes has been discussed and an extension of the bank holiday two days.

The Provincial Police have offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Dr. C. K. Robinson, wanted for the killing of Blanche Yorke at Tamworth.

OLD-TIME REMEDY MAKES PURE BLOOD

Purify your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has been and still is the people's medicine because of its reliable character and its wonderful success in the treatment of the common diseases and ailments—scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has been tested forty years. Get it today.

It moistens the mouth, soothes the throat, sweetens breath, helps appetite and digestion.

Buy it by the box and have it always on hand when you want it.

Every package tightly sealed

Could take

to his children—for every package is now wrapped in waxed paper and sealed, to keep out all dampness, as well as all impurities!

Each piece, too, is folded in a waxed wrapper. All the original goodness, the spicy mint flavor, is doubly protected and preserved. It comes to you as fresh and clean as when made.

Five big sticks of this most delicious, long-lasting, beneficial confection for five cents—the BIGGEST money's worth of enjoyment you can buy.

Wrigley's Spearmint

THE PERFECT GUM

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co. Ltd. TORONTO

MADE IN CANADA, BY

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott St., TORONTO

Chew it after every meal

See Our Window

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SEVERAL HUNDRED

(Continued from Page 1)

regiment) and the balance of a 12 years term in the reserve. On the expiry of this reserve period of service the men have the option of taking on into Section B and continuing their service for a further period of 4 years at 10 cents per day. Section C of which there are a large percentage in the city, are the men who, after serving in sections A and B, took on for four years more and are only liable for home defence, their pay being 8 cents per day.

Now that the order has gone forth that they return many will be leaving on the Lusitania on Tuesday from New York.

It is safe to reckon several hundred will leave Brantford in the course of the next few weeks. The men view the return to their regiments in splendid spirit, only there remains a serious consideration which will require the concerted action of all to relieve—that is the fact that they are married men and their wives and families can ill be supported on the rates paid for by service in the army.

Among Those Called.

Among those affected by this call and who were present in the crowd outside The Courier office last night were:

Sergeant Hardy, R.F.A., at present serving in the local battery under Col. Ashton, is married and has a family.

P. C's. Cobden, Blanchard and J. Barnes, all first-class reserve men of Coldstream Guards; L. Pizzev, married, 56th Foot 2nd Essex Regiment.

P. King, married, 2nd Royal Sussex, and W. Philpotts, 1st Royal Sussex; Sergts. Rhodes,

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