

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 to place 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 Courier by leased wire has every facility for receiving the latest news at the earliest possible moment, and will issue extra editions when events are considered to be of enough importance to warrant such a step.

SOME OF THE GREAT WARS

The war between Great Britain and France which ended in 1815, dragged along for years. It was caused by the ambitions of Napoleon, who crushed or intimidated, country after country. In 1797, Bonaparte and his brother commanders were omnipotent in Italy. Austria was compelled to give up Belgium and to accede to peace on any terms. Then under the pretext of attacking England a fleet of 400 ships and an army of 36,000 picked men, were equipped, but their real destination was Egypt. Napoleon continued to be victorious wherever he appeared in person, but his generals were beaten in numerous engagements, and the great defeat at Leipzig compelled the French to retreat beyond the Rhine. The Swedes brought reinforcements to swell the ranks of his enemies on the eastern frontier, while the English pressed on the West, then Paris in the absence of the Emperor capitulated after a short resistance. Napoleon was retired to the Island of Elba, but in a few months he escaped and landed in France. Crowds followed him, the soldiers flocked around his standard, the Bourbons whose dynasty had been restored fled, and he took possession of their deserted palaces. It is not too much to say that the news of his landing spread terror throughout Europe, and on March 25th, 1815, a treaty of alliance was signed at Vienna, between Austria, Russia, Prussia and England, and preparations at once made for his defeat. At first the old prestige of success attended him, but on the memorable June 18th, he met with reverse at Waterloo and was sent to the Island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The total fighting period was 7,168 days, loss of life 1,900,000; cost in money, \$6,250,000,000.

The Crimean war 1854-56, was undertaken by England, France, Turkey and Sardinia, in support of the integrity of the Sultan's power and to check the growing ascendancy of Russia on the Black Sea. It was a most sanguinary conflict, and although defeated at the River Alma, at Balaklava 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 loss 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.

The Franco-German war, 1870-71, lasted 305 days, lives lost 290,000, cost in money \$1,580,000,000.

The Russo-Turkish war 1877-78 lasted 2456 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 962 days, loss of life 90,898, cost in money \$1,000,100,000.

The Russo-Japanese war, 1904-05, lasted 576 days, loss of life 555,900; cost in money \$2,250,000,000.

The Balkan war lasted 302 days, loss of life 145,500; cost in money \$200,000,000.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID.

Just twenty-one years ago, the Children's Protection Act of Ontario was passed by the Ontario Legislature and to say that good results have followed would be altogether too mild a term. Thousands of neglected boys and girls have been helped through its instrumentality, and have attested by their useful and honorable lives that they have not been helped in vain. It has meant untold benefit to the province in constructive social reform, lifting all childhood to a nobler plane, and emphasizing as never before the sanctity of the home and home relationships. And yet through all these years it has been necessary, and is still necessary, to maintain an enthusiastic educational propaganda. Even with all that has been accomplished it is still imperative that the thinking and commercial world should be persuaded that there is such a problem as the neglected child, and that in its solution and eradication there remains a great work to be done. In the minds of many public men this is one of the least important of all the subjects that claim their attention. But a saner way of looking at things is coming as is evidenced in the widespread interest now taken in social-welfare.

In the past twenty-one years it would be a conservative estimate to say that one hundred thousand children have been directly benefited by the operations of the Children's Aid Societies, while the number legally made wards and provided with foster-homes is in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand.

Here are the figures of 823 of the children made wards last year:

Parental Record.	Father.	Mother.	Both.
Deserted	107	36	37
Drunkards	50	7	23
Immorality	33	106	37
Criminal	32	20	5
Orphaned	76	122	15
In asylum	4	19	2
Weak-minded	13	15	2
Cruelty	13	3	2
General depravity	14	12	241
Neglect not specified	5		
House of Refuge	2		
Refugee	3		
Cruelty of foster mother	1		
Children sent out begging	6		
Parents separated	16		
Cruelty of guardians	6		
Abandoned by foster parents	4		
Intemperance of foster parents	1		
Cruelty of married sister	1		
Cruelty of step-father	3		
Assault of step-father	1		
Abandoned by step-father	1		
Drunkenness of step-mother	2		
Illness of father, mother unable to care for children	8		
Illness of mother, father unable to care for children	15		
Children's Record—Illegitimate	133		
Incorrigible	40		
Petty theft	7		
Truancy	1		
Immoral	12		
Feeble-minded	3		
Physically defective	3		

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada is ready to do her duty if needs be.

John Bull is very patient before striking, and then—

Some surprise may exist as to why Russia the deadly enemy of Britain at the time of the Crimea and later resentful because of her friendliness with Japan, should now be a certain ally in the event of a European war.

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.

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. I say that Mary's coming money; I hope it's true—a damn 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.

COL. HOWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

land. The Second Bavarian Army corps is at Wurtzburg. All of these are covering troops. The Eighth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth are actually astride the Rhine.

Arras.

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.

St. Quentin.

A manufacturing town in Northern France, population about 50,000. The Prussians attacked on the 8th of October, 1870 but were repulsed. In January, 1871, the scene of the great battle of St. Quentin, in which the French were defeated.

St. Dizier.

Where we spent a night, is a historic town. Here stands a splendid monument commemorating the gallant defence made by the inhabitants in 1554, and again in 1871, when the place was besieged.

Rheims.

A city of Northeastern France with a population of about 100,000. A great ecclesiastical centre. Here stands the magnificent Cathedral in which the former kings of France were crowned, and historically connected with Joan of Arc. A splendid statue of the French heroine stands in front of the church. Captured by the Germans in 1870-1, a chain of detached forts surround the town, commenced in 1874, which guards the northern approaches to Paris.

Nancy.

A strongly fortified city in Northeastern France, formerly capital of Lorraine, with a population of 100,000; one of the palatial cities of Europe. Headquarters of the 20th Army corps. The scene of many battles in the 11th and 12th centuries.

Epinal.

A town on the Northeastern frontier of about 22,000, which we reached late at night from Switzerland, and were quartered in the annex of the leading hotel, which

was none too clean. Here the Moselle runs from south to north through the middle of a girdle of detached forts, six miles long. These forts are of the greatest possible value in the defence of France. The area of ground protected by the defences is sufficiently large to accommodate a large army. We were met by the military governor and afterwards welcomed, being shown through the area domes and fortifications.

Belfort.

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.

Vittel.

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.

French 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 with 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.

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; Sergeants Rhodes,

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; Sergeant 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 service units, who enjoy a splendid reputation for their esprit-de-corps and efficiency.



Could take WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

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.



Every package tightly sealed

Chew it after every meal

LOCAL

Vital Statistics

The vital statistics for the month of July record 35 marriages, and 26 deaths.

New Pavement Started.

The curbing for the new pavement on Palmerston Avenue was started this morning.

City Council To-night.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council will take place in the council chambers to-night.

Local Fireman A Reserve

Fireman Bolton of the department is one of the reserves in Brantford, and report on orders from the city.

Lacrosse Practice

The local intermediate team will hold a practice game at the Agricultural Park in preparation for the game with London of Old Home Week.

Two Constables May Leave

Two of Brantford constables, the Army Reserve List, Constables Blanchard and 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.

Military Examinations.

The N.C. O's who are attending the classes this summer are being tested and the examination was oral and written, is reckoned.

Horse Had Bad Fall

A horse belonging to Cartage Co., and attached to the rig, slipped while the Market street grade and fell heavily to the ground, requiring the services of men to raise the animal.

Local Russians Depart.

A number of the local on the G. T. R. 8.10 train for Montreal where they to secure transportation, is thought that they will enter the Mediterranean protection. They were joined by a large number from that city.

Elected Vice-President.

Mr. T. J. Hendry returned from the meeting of the Life Underwriters association where he was elected president for Ontario and Quebec. The delegates were entertained by authorities.

To Take Over Railway.

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

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 picnic was a success, and the employees were very much pleased with the result.

Work Stopped at Bridge.

At the request of C. Jones, the raising of the bridge has been postponed until Home Week. This was necessary as the bridge was unsafe for the big will take place during Week. As it is at present is practically on its old accept at the east end, where are supported by jacks. The foot bridge may be built of the bridge to accommodate crowds.

NEILL

Spec

Women's regular \$2.50. Boys' can sole, sizes 1 to 6. Men's De value, size 6 to 13. Youths' 13 to 15, Saturday. See Our Window.

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