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# BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

THE BURNING OF THE NEW ZEPPELIN SHED AT DUSSELDORF.

TWO CENTS

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

Paris is Grimly Confident To day -Time is Gained Also Ground and Both are Precious-When End Comes There Will be Great Awakening.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Nov. 14, 7 a.m.—The battle line of the allies, extending 100 miles from the sea to the river Somme, has been subjected night and day, during the three weeks past,, to continuous onslaughts of unprecedented fer-ocity. The attacks reached their ocity. The attacks reached their highest degree on Thursday, af-ter the capture of Dixmude,, two days before according to eye-witnesses, who have returned from the front but has now slackened, whether through the lack of ammunition,, from fatigue or discouragement or pend-ing the arrival of fresh drafts of men from Germany, has not been established

Tre allies' line in spite of all the fierce assaults, remains un-broken. Many competent obbroken. Many competent ob-servers had expected to see it drawn back yet it was not, although to have fallen back on the strong positions which had been prepared in the rear would in no way have diminished the strategical feature of the allies' forces. "We have lost nothing since the great battle wherein the Kaiser's hasty onslaught fell to pieces," writes Georges Clem-enceau, the ex-premier "We have lost nothing and we have gained lost nothing and we have gained something. We have gained

was held at the police court buildings

Also attending the inquest was Ing

Hing, an Oriental of note in Toronto

entirely satisfactory.

time and ground, the one no less precious than the other". The public and military experts alike are recovering from the momentary discouragement caus-ed by the loss of Dixmude and are resuming the patient confi-dence in the outcome which,, it

is quite realized, will be long in

General Bonal declares that no army can undergo losses, out of all proportion to the effort ex-pended and the result so far ob-tained by the Germans, without finally becoming discouraged and exhausted and that an attack in force, well pushed home at the proper time, will bring about the defeat of the enemy. He quotes in support of his opinion a letter from an old friend now fighting in Planders, which eaves:

Flanders, which says: "It is always the same here. We stand firm. We even advance a little and as a tangible result there is a slaughter of the Prussians who are replaced by fresh reinforcements, which we smash at will On our side there is conat will On our side there is con-siderable loss, but it is not to be compared with that of the enemy Al the same it is a long fight and definite success is by no means for to-morrow,, but when it does come what a headlong ruin it will be."

Chief Slemin.

to so believe by the fact that the wall

tric one was well out of reach. Lee



The above illustration, drawn by G. H. Davis, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, shows the daring exploit of Lieutenaut Marix, the British aviator who partially destroyed the Zeppelin shed at Dusseldorf. "When close to this gigantic structure the daring aviator suddenly put the nose of his chine down, and, though under fire from rifles and high angle artillery, made a daring spiral dive to within 500 feet of the root of the shed; here he dropped his bombs. So fast was his dive that it is certain his speed reached feet of the root of the shed; here he dropped his bombs. So fast was his dive that it is certain his speed reached feet of the root of the shed; here he dropped his bombs. So fast was his dive that it is certain his speed reached more than 140 miles an hour, and at this impetus he turned and shot upward—his mission ac amplished—with the tty of a rocket, and managed to get clear away, observing as he went that a great gust of I uning gas had leaped on the rent roof of the shed to a height of nearly 300 feet, proving that the Zeppelin in; de had met its fate. He then turned back toward Antwerp, but when ten miles away the 80-horse power Gnome engine ceased to revolve; he was rescued by a Belgian car and got safely into Antwerp. Since the visit of the aeroplane the nerves of the inhabitants have been so hadly shaken that the general in command has had to issue a communique rebuking the inhabitants and advising them not to become so agitated when the enemy score.

## Crack Prussian Guards Took A Good Beating From British Says Official Press Bureau

[By Special Wire to The Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following communication at 11 o'clock last night:

"A very severe attack against the portion of the line held by the First Army Corps before Ypres was delivered on Wednesday, the 11th, by a Prussian Guard corps. The enemy made an especially strong effort on this occasion to break the line, which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line.

"The facts briefly are as follows: Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed by an assault in force, carried out by the first and fourth brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds, the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss had been inflicted on the Germans, seven hundred of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enfiladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were

"The action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions cannot be praised too highly.'

PARIS, Nov. 14 .- 2.47 p.m. - The French official communication given out in Paris this afternoon says that a German attack against the bridge at Nieuport resulted in

failure, and that various offensive movements of the enemy around Ypres have been checked. southeast of Ypres have been checked. The text of the communication

"In Belgium a German attack against the head of the bridge at Nieuport resulted in tailure, and various efforts at offensive movements on the part of the enemy in the region to the east and to the

"In the environs of Bixschoote we have progressed one kilometre toward the east. Between the canal of La Bassee and Arras, our troops have made minor progress.

(Continued on Page Four.)

# Germans Will Never be Able to Get to the Channel to Attack the English Coast--Russian Advices Indicate an Advance That Will

By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 14,-10.25 a.m. -Both official and unofficial re-

Not be Checked.

Both official and unofficial reports concerning the situation in Flanders agree that the force of the German assaults on the allies' lines disputing the way to Dunkirk and Calais has lessened, and the feeling is growing in England that the coveted base for the invasion of England never will be gained by the Germans.

A Paris official statement declares that from the sea to the River Lys, the German action has been less keen; that the alies have assumed the offensive along some parts of the front, are making progress south of Bixschoote and have re-taken a hamlet east of Ypres. Artillery duels continue along the rest of the line.

A British official report gives a vivid account of the tremendous action which preceded the recent attacks on Ypres by the Germans.

attacks on Ypres by the Germans. From dawn for three hours, the British soldiers were under a heavy artillery fire which died away to be succeeded by a... infantry onslaught by the Prussian guard who were hurled back after nenetratin the British lines at two points. Dixmude has been reported as re-occupied by the allies but this lacks confirmation. allies, but this lacks confirmation. As the allied armies, ( however,

have resumed the offensive at cer-tain points there is reason to be-live that this devoted town may again be the centre of savage fight

on the eastern battle ground the Russians continue to advance, Vienna admitting officially that they have occupied Tarnow, Jaslo and Krasno in Galicia. People are fleeing from East Silesia. In this they may be influenced by the belief that the Russians will not permit any German civilians to remain in the vicinity of their armies. The occupation of Johannasburg in East Prussia, is regarded here as being of great strategical value to the Russians. If, as is presumed, the invaders came from the south, for this movement, they must have overcome extraordinary obstacles. The Germans are reported as having taken the guns from Cracow to Oppein, in Silesia, fifty miles southeast of Breslau, and to have left the defence of the Cracow fortress entirely to the Austrian garrison.

In the opinion of British observers, the city of Danzig, on the coast of West Prussia, looms large as a Russian objective, and despatches reaching here from Petrograd, convey the belief of

Machine Gun Fire Had Advantage---Men Fought Up to Their Waists in Water---Some Features of the Situation Recently.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] AMSTEDDAM, Nov 13-London, Nov. 14.—The correspondent of the newspaper, Tijd, says that the Dixmude fight on Tuesday was a fight for the dykes, and

that whoever was master of the dykes was master of the ground. "Machine gun fire had the advantage," the correspondent con-tinues, "as heavy guns were use-less on the morass. The Germans very cleverly surmounted in some places the difficulties offered by the inundated land.

"The contending forces literally fought in water. It was a man-to-man struggle and one of great wretchedness. Some of the soldiers were completely exhausted with cold and their wet clothes stuck to their bodies and greatly impeded their movements. "The allies won ground foot by

foot along the coast near Nieu-port, which the Germans were prevented from entering. They were fearful of the British naval guns. "The allies middle line, which occupied Dixmude, was obliged to yield, but Dixmude was not wholly occupied by the Germans as the allies retained the outer

"The Belgian regiments made seven bayonet attacks in one night between Nieuport and Dixmude. The total of Belgian losses in killed and wounded is estimated at 10.000."

DID NOT CROSS RIVER LONDON, Nov. 14 .- 8.35 a.m. LONDON, Nov. 14.—8.35 a.m.

—An Amsterdam despatch to
Reuter's Telegram Company
"According to The Telegraaf's
Sluis correspondent, the Germans
after the occupation of Dixmude
tried unsuccessfully to cross the

"Patrols of the allies are recon-noitering close to Ostend. Meas-ures for the defense of the coast continus. The houses between Shupedone and Leopold canals must be evacuated as the Germans intend to blow up the so-called siphon under the Bruges-Sluis canal, which would cause an inun-

"A proclamation posted in Bru-(Continued on Page 3)

### FOUR GERMAN AEROPLANES WERE SMASHED TO PIECES IN FIGHT WITH THE ALLIES OVER TOWN OF YPRES

PARIS, Nov. 13 .- A thrilling encounter, in which eight aeroplanes, four German, two French and two British. figured, occurred in the vicinity of Ypres. The German machines were destroyed finally by the artillery, and the eight officers whom they carried killed.

The Germans were seen approaching to reconnoitre the lines of the allies. The French and British airships immediately ascended to meet them. For some time the aircraft circled about each other, rising and descending, while machine guns spattered bullets among them. The sky was clear, and the gunners on the ground had a good view of the aeroplanes, but failed to cripple any of the German

Then suddenly four of the allied aeroplanes made a swift dash toward their own trenches, and were followed by the Germans, who too late discovered the feint and perceived the perils of the situation only when shrapnel burst about them. In a few minutes the four German aeroplanes crashed

Cunner F. H. Finnell, Gunner Will, A. Lane, Gunner A. Bennett, Gunner Reo, J. Waterous, Gunner A. J. Wolstencroit; Gunners H. Underwood, G. Dyson, J. Heyd, B. Garner, D. Baker, W. G. Edmundson T. Payne, F. Brim-(Continued on Page Four.)

FOR BATTERY

Artillery Force Will be

Increased---Announce-

ment Made.

Not 50 but 60 members of the

32nd Field Battery of Brantford

will join the second Canadian

contingent now in training for active service. This was the announcement of Col. Rennie of

Hamilton, who visited the local battery last night and expressed great satisfaction with the class of

great satisfaction with the class of volunteers which were joining here. The battery paraded 64 strong and there were 34 recruits. At the close of the drill Col. Ashton selected 54 men to join the contingent and decided to open the lists again for four days to those desirous of going to the front Good men are wanted.

front Good men are wanted. The active service contingent will start Monday morning at 9 o'clock their parades, and on Monday night they will likely go to Hamilton for ten days training before joining the main forces at Toronto. Naturally Lt-Col. Ashton is greatly pleased with the manner in which the call has been responded to in Brantford.

Battery Orders

November 13th, 1914 Battery Orders by Lieut. Col. E. C

Ashton, Commanding.
Officer for duty for week ending November 20th, Captain Henderson.
Next for duty—Lieut, Kellett; Orderly Sergeant, Sergt, Bowtle. Next for duty. Sergt, Moon; Orderly Corporal, Corpl. A. Smith. Next for duty, Corpl. Kelly.

The following having taken the oath of allegiance are taken on the strength

of the Battery. Many of the following are for active service: Gunner. Geo. Bennett, Gunner Louis N. Perry, Gunner F. H. Pinnell, Gunner Wm. A.

Headquarters, Brantford,

FROM CITY

# GERMAN ATTACK FAILS AGAIN

OTTAWA, Nov. 14 .- There have been fifteen new "casualties" among the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plain. But the casualties are due to the common enemy of all mankind, and not to the Germans or Austrians.

Responsibility For Chinaman's Death Could Not be

Fixed—Searching Cross Examination Was

Given to Chief Witness.

The inquest into the murder of Lee party and the evidence showed that

last night by Coroner Fissette, but it revealed nothing and an open verdict was returned, the jury finding that Lee Duck had come to his death when they arrived. Lee You was

by blows delivered by some person or persons unknown. The evidence throughout was clear and Lee You withstood a severe cross-examination without flinching. His answers were always straight, his manner left little room to doubt his sincerity, When confronted with the dead man's clothes he calmly identified them. His conduct was to the police and jury entirely satisfactory.

mended from Toronto by the Chief of Police, did his work well and truly. Also attending the inquest was related by the light which were

Hing, an Oriental of note in Toronto circles. The session of inquiry was a long one and lasted from eight Lee You had lain.was a straw mattress

o'clock until eleven.

One thing which was revealed by The wall beside Lee You's head, where

the enquiry, was the fact that little attention was paid to the theory that the Chinamen, Lee Duck and Lee You committed the injuries, one upon the other. It was evident that they have worked upon the theory of a third (Continued on Page 3)

FROM CANADA, BUT CAUSE IS DUE

TO TOO MUCH BRITISH HOSPITALITY

FIFTEEN CASUALTIES AMONG TROOPS

Duck and the assault upon Lee You their energies are not misdirected.

Too much British hospitality and too much firewater taken by some of the Canadian troops while on leave from camp in London or elsewhere have resulted in fifteen privates being dismissed from the ranks. Word to this effect was received here yesterday, and the pay of the men has been stopped by the Militia Department. It is also stated that in a few cases lieutenants have been reduced in rank to sergeants for the same cause.

These sporadic outbreaks of men on leave after the strict discipline of Valcartier and Salisbury have evidently caused General Alderson a little trouble. Hence his public request to the British public to stop treating the Canadian troops, with his added statement that unless more discretion is shown passes will have to be stopped entirely.