

THE COURIER

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Friday, September 11, 1914

THE SITUATION

The news from the front during the last few hours cannot be regarded as otherwise than gratifying. The German forces will not only fail to reach Paris, but they are now in full retreat from the point some thirty miles from there to which a portion of them had attained. It is all up with the Kaiser—there need be no mistake about that. At the same time, very much work of an arduous nature still remains ahead of the Allies. The enemy is a good fighter, well equipped, and he will struggle very hard on his own territory. Meanwhile his present lines of communication are threatened, and he has to fight along a constantly-narrowing front, which will prove a cumbersome and costly job for such masses of men.

Austria is so badly broken that it were very long she sued for peace. In such event, the Emperor's troops will have to meet the full brunt of the Russian legions, in addition to the terrible task they now have on hand against two powers alone. It can't be done to any extended length. Generally speaking, the position of affairs is good, and can hardly fail to spell the beginning of the end.

CANADIAN JAM FACTORIES BUSY

The embargo on the exportation of jam from the United Kingdom will increase the demand for Canadian-made jams. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, over \$500,000 worth of jams, jellies, and preserves were imported from the United Kingdom into Canada. The deficiency created by the shutting off of these imports under the embargo instituted by the British Government must be made up by the Canadian jam factories.

As a result of these conditions there is greatly increased activity in the jam factories throughout Canada. Dominion Canners Limited, is operating its jam factory at Hamilton at maximum capacity, night as well as day shifts being employed. E. D. Smith and Sons, Limited, has increased the staff in its jam factory at Winona, Ont., and will have a record output this season. In the plant of Lindners, Limited, at Toronto, for example, where, under ordinary conditions, about forty-five hands are employed it is expected that night as well as day shifts will be employed for the next six or seven months. These conditions are typical of those that obtain throughout the entire industry.

SERVIA—THE PEASANT NATION

Servia has gained a bellicose reputation, but the Serb is not naturally warlike, although he can fight well if necessary, as witness the present time. He is a man of primitive emotions and tastes, for whom town life seems to have little or no attraction. Servia indeed has been aptly described as the Peasant State of Europe. With the exception of Belgrade, there are few towns in the country worthy of the name. Practically the whole population dwells on the land, and husbandry and pig-rearing are the staple industries. A system of peasant proprietorship prevails, and the land and the frugality and industry of the people must be ascribed the fact that Servia has practically no poor. Every grown man can claim five acres from the government, and this land and its produce are exempt from all claims for debt. The poorest Servian in every district has always five acres to his credit.

The kingdom Servia, as we know it to-day, began in 1878, when the much harassed principality received its complete independence by the Treaty of Berlin. Many years before this, in the early years of the nineteenth century, the people rose against the Turks and elected George Petrovich, "Black George," as commander-in-chief of the forces and leader of the nation. The country was cleared of the Turks, and from 1804 to 1813 the Serbs governed themselves as an independent nation. The Turks conquered Servia, but in 1817 she became autonomous, under the Sultan. The Treaty of Adrianople in the year 1829 is an important landmark in Servia's history. Under that instrument she was granted full autonomy. Belgrade, from which it has been necessary to remove the government, owing to the present war, has lost much of its former semi-oriental appearance. Broad streets, modern buildings, handsome villas and gardens, electric trams, a national museum, and a library of about a hundred thousand volumes, and many good schools have made the town a well-appointed capital.

Only the multitude of small gardens, planted with limes, acacias, and lilacs, and the bright costume of the Servian and Hungarian peasants remain to distinguish it from a western capital" is the description of one writer.

THE WAR AND THE PRESS

Perhaps one of the most striking things about the war so far has been the veil of secrecy thrown over the operations of the campaign thanks to official censorship and the co-operation of the press. In no country has the silence been more significant or more useful than in Great Britain. The supreme usefulness of this national silence was so apparent in connection with the despatch of the Expeditionary Force to France that the recent efforts in some quarters to secure a relaxation of the regulations respecting the publication of news would cause surprise. At even a trifling degree all the circumstances of the case not taken into consideration.

The British public is more than most communities in the world, jealous of the least infringement upon the liberties of the press and has grown up to rely absolutely upon the press for its daily news. At such a time of stress and excitement as that now existing this reliance and the hunger for news is intensified many fold. The fact must be borne in mind, that the British Empire has been engaged in a great European war for such a great number of years that the public is unaccustomed to restrictions on the news supplied to it by the press. And the public has been accustomed to have its news hot after the event, the wonderful progress in means of communication—railways, telegraphs, telephones and wireless, having enabled newspapers to serve their public with such promptitude as would never have been dreamt of a century ago.

It has to be remembered that the facilities in the way of communication which under normal conditions serve the press so well are open to the eyes of the enemy when they wish to communicate with their superiors, and consequently the precautions to be taken to prevent news of advantage to the enemy reaching him will have to be much greater and more careful and more rapid in their effects.

Undoubtedly the numerous small wars in which Great Britain has been engaged since the Crimean campaign are in some respects responsible for the impatience manifested in certain quarters over the strict censorship now being enforced in the mother country. While Great Britain was engaged in campaigns against Afghans, Ashantis, Mooris or Soudanese there was no object in closely censoring news, even that transmitted from the front by newspaper correspondents. The enemy had no facilities for getting any useful intelligence which might have been published in time to be of use, and if they had obtained it, its value from a military point of view would have been more or less limited.

The situation in the present war is very different from that which existed during any one of Britain's small wars of the past century. The enemy is one especially alive to the value of military intelligence, one that has reaped inestimable benefits from its possession in the past campaigns; and that by the establishment and careful maintenance, regardless of expense of elaborate intelligence and spy systems in every corner of the world has equipped itself to promptly gather in every scrap of news calculated to be of direct military value.

It is a well known and universally admitted military axiom that the success of a nation which appeals to arms depends to a great extent upon the concealment of its plans and their operations. On the other hand ample and accurate information about the enemy is the best guarantee for success and an absolute essential to security. Napoleon said that a general who was ignorant of the enemy's goings and intentions was ignorant of his profession.

Information is essential to the success of both strategy and tactics. The acquisition of accurate information is one of the most difficult tasks of the military staff, as well as of the commander in the field. The mood and bearing of the hostile population, the accumulation of armaments and supplies, as well as the numbers, the dispositions and the movements of the enemy are veiled in an obscurity which has been aptly named "the fog of war," an obscurity which the opposing headquarters staffs endeavor by every artifice to deepen. Newspapers are among the sources of information most carefully watched by the military intelligence authorities, the German cavalry, for instance, being specially instructed that spies, patrols and outposts are to keep their eyes open for copies or fragments of an enemy's newspaper found anywhere and forward them at once to the nearest intelligence officer.

There are many instances of news which had been published in newspapers having led to disaster in the field. Sir Henry Hozier in "Lloyd's" general report, mentioned a case in point. He wrote "In the War of 1866 (Germany versus Austria) I was with Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who had to advance on Vienna, and his great duty was to hold the Austrian army on the Bistritz, in order to allow the development of the attack of the Crown Prince on its flank and rear. It was of the utmost importance to Prince Frederick to know what Austrian force was in front of him, since, unless the whole force was there, it would be imprudent to hazard a general attack. On the morning of the battle he could not find out what the force was, but about 10 a.m. a telegram reached him from London announcing that that morning an official intimation had appeared in a Vienna newspaper stating that the whole Austrian force was concentrated under Field Marshal Benedek on the Bistritz. The telegram had been sent from Vienna to the German embassy in London, who at once despatched it from London to Prince Frederick Charles in Bohemia, and within half an hour his army attacked all along the line. The result of that telegram was the loss to Austria of the leadership of Germany and the ultimate establishment of the present German Empire under a Prussian emperor."

During the Franco-German war of

1870, after the decisive defeat of MacMahon at Woeirh and elsewhere, he gathered together his shattered forces, and retreated westward in the direction of Chalons, as it was thought with the intention of falling further back on Paris. The Germans pursued on a frontage of 40 miles, but through the supineness or otherwise of their cavalry divisions, they lost touch with MacMahon, and, as a matter of fact, at last really did not know where he was. Thus, enveloped in the "fog of war," they continued their westward march on the assumption that he was retiring on Chalons and Paris, till one day headquarters received a telegram from Berlin, which had been forwarded from London transmitting an item from the Daily News indicating that MacMahon had changed his line of route, and instead of retiring on Paris was doubling back on the Meuse with the intent to relieve Ranzans at Metz. This intelligence had originally been published in the Temps at Paris, and both sides are still operating on the basis of the erroneous news the Germans right half wheeled their forty miles of front and in this way succeeded in overtaking the enemy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. We belong to some Empire—what? If the Kaiser hasn't a pocket map of St. Helena, somebody ought to send him one.

The Von Moltke of this struggle is quite evidently not the Von Moltke of 1870. Because of the war Canadian jam factories are now finding themselves jammed.

Those plucky little Belgians are already commencing to take back some of their own again. Horoo! Horoo!

The German Emperor—He had a myriad men. He marched them into France; He'll march them out again.

German soldiers have been scribbling on buildings, "William, Emperor of Europe." That will soon have to be changed to "The Discarded of Europe."

And amid it all, don't forget that John Bull is not in this thing in order to grab other countries, but to see that other lands are not mauled and bullied.

Unbelievable Almost These War Atrocities

[By Special Wire to the Courier.] NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A partial list of alleged German atrocities in Belgium, against which the Belgium king has made a protest, was made public to-day by Count Lictervelde, secretary of the Belgian commission bearing the protest. The commission reached this city to-day on its way to Washington.

"At Linsweert, when the Germans entered the village, two irregular police attacked the Germans," the Count said. "In revenge the village was invaded on the night of August 10. Two farms were destroyed, the crops were destroyed or carried away, six houses were burned, and all the men were compelled to hand over their arms."

"It was found that none had been discharged recently, and finally the men were separated into three detachments. Two of the detachments disappeared, a third consisting of eleven men, was driven at the point of the bayonet back to the site of her ruined village, the German soldiers set upon them and battered their brains out with the butt ends of their rifles. The eleven Belgian bodies were found later by Belgian troops."

"On August 12, after the battle of Hainaut, the Colongne Germans, was lying wounded on the battlefield. He was unable to move. Several German soldiers found him, and placing their revolvers against his mouth, blew his head off."

"At Boucelles, the German troops went into battle carrying the Belgian flag. On Aug. 8, the German cavalry raided the town of Verme, while the inhabitants slept. One instance of what they did may be cited in the case of a man named Degimue, whose house was fired. He and his wife were taken from the house half naked. He was dragged away in one direction, she in another. She was released, when two miles away and told to run. When she ran the German soldiers fired at her, but she escaped the bullets and staggered home in a pitiable condition. Her husband also was released and fired upon when he ran. He was found mortally wounded next day on the road outside the town."

Count De Lictervelde said he had read the statement attributed to the German emperor in which it was said that harsh treatment of Belgium was made necessary in some cases because Belgian civilians fired on German soldiers. "I do not see how it is possible for a man to lie so," Count De Lictervelde said.

POINCARÉ PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—President Poincaré of France has cabled to President Wilson a reply to the protest of Emperor William which charged that the allies had been using dum-dum bullets. The French president in his message says that Emperor William was attempting to shift the responsibility for the use by Germany of dum-dum bullets practically since the outbreak of the war.

SUMMARY OF ALL THE WAR NEWS

(Continued from Page 1) A careful scrutiny of the news from France and Germany leads English observers to the conclusion that both sides are still operating to the east of Paris on a huge scale, but without that impetuosity which characterized the first month of the war.

Enough damage already has been inflicted to give the antagonists a wholesome respect for the power of each other.

Laconic official announcements declare that the Germans have been driven back 38 miles or more from the line which they had

reached to the east of Paris, but no indication is given of the breaking of the powerful battle array which swept through Belgium and northern France.

Berlin admits that its forces have retired before the attack of the allies, but the invaders have been strengthened by the arrival of fresh troops from Belgium, and they may resume the offensive.

The allies also are said to be preparing for German reinforcements by bringing up reserves. A French offensive is now expected by military experts, as the French lines occupy ground that has been used for many years for manoeuvres, consequently every inch of it is known to the French officers.

There are indications here that the reported extremity of the Austrian forces in Galicia is exaggerated. The Russians apparently have halted their attack either because of exhaustion or because the Austrian and German forces were found to be unexpectedly strong.

On the east Prussian front neither side seems to have been able to hold its positions. There is a possibility, however, that Russia is awaiting the advent of winter, which will freeze the marshes

before making a serious attack in this direction.

Germany has about 500,000 men along the eastern Prussian border, and will doubtless make a stubborn stand there, to prevent the opening of the most direct road to Berlin.

Nish reports the capture of the Austrian stronghold of Semlin. If this is confirmed, it means that Belgrade is relieved from investment after stubbornly resisting an Austrian bombardment since the beginning of the war.

The supposed retirement of the Germans from a portion of the territory they occupied in Belgium has apparently led to tentative efforts on the part of Belgian troops to assume an offensive movement from their strong base at Antwerp.

BOMBARDED TOWN. ANTWERP, Sept. 11, via London 4.05 p.m.—It is officially announced here to-day that the town of Waerghe in the Belgian province of West Flanders was bombarded by Germans yesterday for thirty minutes. There were no casualties and only a few houses were destroyed by the German fire.

The first cheques from the Patriotic fund have been sent out to the families of volunteers who went to the front.

ENEMY IS

Continued from Page One. ING BEEN LEFT BEHIND O'VING TO THE RAPID RETIREMENT OF THEIR FORCES. THESE SURRENDERED AT SIGHT. "THIS AND THE RIFLING OF VILLAGES AND EVIDENCES OF DRUNKENNESS POINT TO THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE ENEMY. "THE PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY IS BEING VIGOROUSLY PRESSED."

BOAT WAS ARMED. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 11.—The Hamburg American Line Steamer Bothania, was captured by a British Cruiser Monday morning when she was two days out from Charleston. The prize, which was brought here last night had aboard 600 tons of coal and a six months supply of provisions for the German Cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe. The Bothania had been equipped as an auxiliary cruiser, but threw her armament overboard yesterday for thirty minutes. There were no casualties and only a few houses were destroyed by the German fire.

The Duke of Connaught inspected the veterans and the boys scouts at the Exhibition grounds, Toronto.

LOCAL NEWS

Old Clock Inspected. Mr. W. Newman made another inspection of the city clock this morning to investigate the cause of its stopping. He promises a speedy report.

Investigating. Engineer Jones and Ald. William Charlton left this morning to inspect the purifier which the Gas Company say is being constructed at Glenora.

Wants a Copy. City Clerk J. J. Moore of Guelph asks for a copy of the city agreement with the county upon the administration of justice.

Marksmen Selected. The rifle committee of E company met last night and selected their team to compete in the Hamilton marksmen trophy. They include the Duack marksmen, Private Anders.

Property Transferred. The real estate transfers for the month numbered 46 as against 65 for the corresponding month of last year. The transfers were mostly of unimproved good and many valuable properties changed hands.

Many Out of Work. There were many applications for work at the office of the city engineer this morning. Italians, Maltese and Turks were most prominent among those applying for relief. In all there were about fifty men who put down their names upon the book.

Meet His Wife. Sergeant Dockray obtained special leave from the Valcartier camp to come to Brantford to see his wife who has just returned from a visit to England, and he arrived in the city yesterday. He leaves early to rejoin the camp. When his wife returned she did not know that her husband had joined the ranks of the volunteers and was at Valcartier.

Was Not Correct. In the report of the Red Cross of the Brant Chapter of the O. D. E. at the residence of Mrs. F. Muir, it was erroneously stated that Mrs. E. C. Ashton was asked to conduct the report that too many supplies were being secured. The chapter is working along its individual lines and is busily engaged. The supplies got ready will be forwarded according to requirements.

Want to Fight. The Russians of this city are anxious to go to the seat of war to fight for the Allies, and Mr. Sheehan has been endeavoring to find a means by which they can be taken to the front. These men are for the most part trained soldiers, and they are simply aching to get to grips with the enemy. Every day their interpreters besieged for news of the activities of the men and clamor for him to do best for them. Some of them are officers in the Russian army, and they would join a British regiment if a Russian officer to give them orders could be appointed. Some of the anxious to serve are Cossacks, the best class of soldiers that Russia possesses.

Agents for McCALL'S PATTERNS. OGILVIE, LOCHHEAD & CO. Bell or Mach. Phones Nos. 190

SOME of the big stores in the larger cities were so fortunate as to get their supply of new Fall Goods before the trade routes closed. Several of them advertising that these goods were "not on view" but would be shown on request. Our fall shipments arrived on time and EVERYTHING is on display without unnecessary search or REQUEST. The variety is tremendous—prices are unaffected by the news from Europe of closed mills and stopped steamers. The richest and finest collection of fall merchandise we have ever shown.

Informal Showing of the Very Newest French and New York Creations in Millinery. A Special Invitation Issued to One and All to Attend

New Fall Coatings. Some beautiful innovations in weaves, textures and colorings in the New Fall Coatings which are really fascinating. 54-inch fine striped effect curl cloth coating, in Alice, Brown, Cardinal, Grey, Black, Cream, Tango and Green. Price per yard \$1.75. A beautiful soft Chinchilla Coating, 54 inches wide, in Alice, Navy, Brown, Black and Grey. Price per yard \$1.95. A large and beautiful range of checked, plaid and plain Coatings are shown in a great variety of colors. PRICES \$1.25 TO \$4.95

NEW COATS AND SUITS. In our large Ready-to-Wear Department on the second floor will be found the finest collection of New Fall Coats and Suits it has ever been our pleasure to show. We anticipate big business here. Extra efforts have been put forth to secure without question the very latest styles. VISIT THIS DEPT. AND SEE THE NEW SUITS AND COATS—THEY'RE INTERESTING

VELVETS, ETC. A special line of fine Corded Velvet is shown in the Silk Department, 27 inches wide and in all the leading shades. Price per yard 59c. A fine uncut costume Corded Velvet, 24 inches wide, in all colors. Price per yard 95c. Plain chiffon finish Costume Velvet, in all the leading shades, fast pile, an extra fine quality. Price per yard 59c.

A beautiful line of 40-inch Moire Velvet, all pure silk, unshrinkable. Price per yard \$4.95. Black Silk Lyons Velvet, 44 inches wide, the best quality costume velvet, guaranteed to wear and give entire satisfaction. Price per yard \$4.50. We are showing some beautiful exclusive lengths in plain silk chiffon velvet and Brocade and Moire Velvet that are really worth a special visit UPTOWN TO SEE.

SEE Bar For This Youth's Dongola 11 to 13. Saturday... Small Boys'... Misses' School Boots 11 to 13. Saturday... Ask to see our Book 5, every pair guaranteed Saturday... Neill S

Eyes -- Glasses in Town. I have my own Lens Grind. I can grind any special lenses in thirty minutes. This FARMERS coming to take their glasses home with them. I AM AN OPTICIAN. The fact that I do nothing but glasses is your guarantee of quality. Whether your glasses cost a lot or a little, I will give you the best at the price. CHAS. A. J. Optometrist 52 MARKET STREET. Bet. Dalhousie & Darlington. Open Tuesday