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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1914

ONE CENT

Col. Hughes Returns From Valcartier to Ottawa-Camp 'is Deserted-A Strong Escort of Cruisers for the Men.

VALCARTIER CAMP, Sept. Canada's contingent is already on the way to the war. As reported, Admiral Wemyss has brought over a powerful fleet of British war vessels and collected others at convenient points to make doubly sure that no stray German ships have the slightest chance of doing damage or in any way impeding the passage of the transports. For days past there has been ample evidence here that the troops in camp have been preparing to move expeditiously so soon as the moment arrives. More than a week ago the ships at Quebec were taking on war stores, and were taking on war stores, and ever since then there has been a steady flow from the camp Que-becwards, and as the transports are loaded they steam seaward and pick up the British war vesand pick up the British war ves-sels on the way, so that every lit-tle group of transports is accom-panied on this journey by a pro-tecting force fully able to secure it against attack. Moreover, the ransports are themselves armed

with heavy guns.

Yesterday and last night the work here has been going forward ceaselessly, and as one rode in by car this morning from Quebec it was easy to see that in the camp itself there was a sensible diminution in numbers. Gone are many of the troops gone are the artilof the troops, gone are the artillery and much of the equipment, so much so that one could not but remark upon the comparative quiet atter days of bustle and abnormal activity, and last night the Minister of Minister found himself free to go to Ottawa by the 8.30

LONDON Sept. 25. - The

weather conditions, which were

exceptionally favorable to modern

military operations during the first six weeks of the war, have now changed radically and are in the main responsible for the lull prevailing in all the war areas, with the exemption of the combin-

with the exception of the combin-ed Montenegrin and Servian as-

sault on the coveted provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Accompanying the reports of bad weather comes the ominous news of the presence of disease.

Hungary has acknowledged an outbreak of cholera among her troops, and while it is denied of

ficially, the same scourage is said to have attacked the Servian

troops. General epidemic of milder diseases may be expected in the western battle area, where

the troops on both sides, drenched by a pitiless rain, are lying in flooded trenches. The operations in Alsace Lorraine, are said to have come to a complete stop on

account of snow storms. Rain and floods are reported also from the scene of the Galician operations, and probably account for the cessation of the Russian attack on the retreating.

sation of the Russian attack on the retreating Austrians. Storm conditions will interfere greatly with motor transports, and troops taking the offensive may be greatly handicapped by inability to bring up their artillery.

Several of the great German siege guns, probably destined for use against the fortifications of Paris, have fallen into the hands of their enemies, having become stuck in the mud when the Germans began their retreat from the Marne. The French are now digging this artillery out, but the same reason which led to their abandonment may prevent the

abandonment may prevent the allies turning them on their for-

mer owners.
The latest official communica-

Weather Bad,

Fighting Shows

pleased with the progress made, and especially was he delighted with the thoroughly efficient steps taken by the British Admiralty to secure the safety of the Canadian contingent on its way east.

He had yesterday the pleasure of welcoming Admiral Wemyss, whom Britain has sent over, and the Minister made no secret of the fact that he had formed a high opinion of the Admiral, whom he described as a splendid type of British seamanship, such as the country might well be proud of. The Admiral, said the Hon. Sam Hughes, had scarcely taken off his clothes since the war began. The fleet brought over to safeguard the Canadian troops consisted of battieships, cruisers, and torpedo destroyers. There would be one good staunch manof-war for every two transports, of-war for every two transports, and the transports were well arm-

ed.

"I had a meeting with clargymen this morning," continued the Minister, "to appoint clergy to accompany the contingent. I have also had a meeting of 150 officers here, by which number we were over-strength. There were a lot of the finest fellows in the country and out of the 150 there were try, and out of the 150 there were only eight or ten who failed in qualifications. All proved themselves thorough soldiers. Thousands of men were offering themselves the second optimizers the second optimizers. sands of men were offering them-seives for the second contingent from all parts of the Dominion, and they claimed that they were even better than those in the first. Inspecting those in the morning I was deeply moved at seeing so many fine officers for whom I

tion from Paris was even more la-conic than usual. It said that the battle was developing on the left

wing of the allies, that there was a lull in the center, and that the

attacks on the allies right had

Petrograd reports that Russian troops in pursuit of the Austrian are now much of the Russian are now within one march of the

River Vistula and the city of Tarnow, which is only two marches from Cracow, and connected by rail with Budapest and Vienna.

Copenhagen reports a great battle in East Prussia, the des-

patches declaring also that a Russian army is marching on

Despatches received from Nish,

Servia, report a continuous advance into Bosnia. Saying also that

all the efforts of the Austrians to cross the river Danube have been

checked after furious fighting.

In the diplomatic field the pressure on Italy to join the cause of the Triple Entente increases daily. The allies point out that in case of their victory Service must be given a port on the

via must be given a port on the Adriatic, and the bait of Avlera, on which port Italy long has cast hungry eyes, is being held before

the Servian government as a possible reward, particularly if Italy fails to joins the allies.

Germany is reported to have requested Switzerland's permission to send forces through that country. This was refused, and in case Germany moves forcibly

in case Germany moves forcibly to this end, Italy is said to be pre pared to defend Switzerland's

KITHCHENER LORD RECTOR

LONDON, Sept. 25.—To avoid a political contest at this time for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University, for which Sir Edward Carson and Sir John Allsebrook Simon had been chosen candidates, Earl Kitchener was invited to become the rector and accepted.

been repulsed.

Change Sudden Came Over the Premier at Noon To-day.

Expired in Presence of Wife and Daughter Before Arrival of Doctor

IBy Speciel Wire to the Courier! TORONTO, SEPT. 25.-SIR AMES PLINY WHITNEY, PRE-MIER OF ONTARIO, DIED SUD-DENLY AT 12 O'CLOCK TO-DAY AT HIS HOM_, 113 ST. GEORGE T. LADY WHIHNEY AND MISS WHITNEY WERE THE ONLY PERSONS AT THE BEDSIDE. DR. HERBERT J. HAMILTON HAD BEEN HURRIEDLY CALLED, BUH WHEN HE ARRIVED THE PREMIER HAD PASSED AWAY. SIR JAMES' DEATH WAS DUE EREBRAL HEMORRHAGE CAUSED BY HARDENING OF THE ARTERIES. HE HAD BEEN CONFINED TO HIS HOME Some Relaxing THROUGH ILLNESS SINCE AUG. IST. SINCE THAT TIME HE HAD SPENT DAYS IN BED, WHILE CN DIFFERENT OCCASIONS HE WAS ABLE TO SIT UP.

FIRST SIGN NOTICED THIS MORNING AT 12 O'CLOCK THE NURSE NOTICED A CHANGE IN SIR JAMES. LADY WHITNEY AND MISS WHITNEY RUSHED TO HIS BEDSIDE, BUT LOOKED UP AT HIS WIFE AND DAUHTER AND SMILED. HE CLOSED HIS EYES AGAIN AND PASSED AWAY.

HE WAS 70 YEARS OF AGE. THE ATTACK CAME ON SIR AMES SO SUDDENLY THAT NEITHER LADY WHITNEY NOR MISS WHITNEY REALIZED THAT DEATH WAS NEAR. THE AFTER THE CHANGE WAS NO-

DR HAMILTON STATED THAT DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS HE HAD NOTICED AN IM-PROVEMENT AND HE HELD OUT HOPES THAT THE PATIENT WOULD BE ABLE TO BE OUT AND ABOUT IN A FEW

WAS NOT CURABLE

A hardening of the arteries such as Sir James suffered from is not curable, yet both Hon. Dr. Pyne and Dr. Hamilton had both hoped the Premier would be able to at-

tend to his duties. Dr. Hamilton said that this last illness of Sir James was not due to his returning to the parliament

(Continued on Page 5)

SIR JAMES WHITNEY



Ontario's Premier Passed to His Rest at Toronto To-day.

CLOSED EYES. ONLY ONCE. DID HE OPEN HIS EYES. HE LOOKED UP AT HIS WIFE AND DESCRIPTION---STRAIGHT FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS

END CAME A FEW MOMENTS Luck Will Cut Some Figure Says, Correspondent-Line of Battle Over 100 Miles Long---Germans Will Never See Paris.

> [By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 25 .- A correspondent of the daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday from outside of Paris, says:

"The battle how proceeding, is of course beyond description. No one man can see it. It would take one man can see it. It would take a good walker, for instance, at least a fortnight to get from one end of the line to the other. You still come across croakers who are convinced yet that the Germans are playing a subtle game, that they have something up their sleeve, and will presently give an alarming surprise, which they now are carefully developing behind their lines, and come back to Paris.

"The common sense of the matter is that the Germans went back from the Marne because they had to, and they do not advance now because they cannot. There is no-thing more mysterious in their plans than that, and the alies cannot make quicker progress because the Germans are very many, are well armed, have strong positions and know that, if they break now, they break for good. Their prolonged and formidable resistance is no more mysterious than their retreat. Luck is almost as important in warfare as good soldiers. Admitting the value of that essential, it is safe to say the Germans will never get back to Paris. They will see Berlin

Searchlights, Siege Guns and Aircraft Play Leading Part-One German Line of Communication Cut---Force

Back Infantry of the Enemy.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The of-ficial press bureau issued further details of the operations in North east France last night. These details are a continuation of the statement given out Tuesday

night. The statement says:

"The enemy in order to maintain himself along the whole front is using detachments of the active army and the Landwehr. Our tive army and the Landwehr. Our progress is slow, owing to the strength of the defensive position against which we are pressing, and the continuous battle may well last for several days more before a decision is reached, since it now approximates siege warfare. The Germans are using searchlights, which, coupled with their great strength and heavy artillery, leads to the supposition that they are employing material that they are employing material which was collected for the siege

which was collected for the siege of Paris.
"During Sept. 18 the artillery fire was intermittent on both sides during the daylight. At night the Germans made counter attacks on portions of our line, supporting their infantry advance as always, by a heavy bombardment. The attacks were not delivered with great vivor and ceased.

ment. The attacks were not delivered with great vigor, and ceased at 2 o'clock in the morning.

"Sept. 19 was uneventful, except that a hostile aeroplane was brought down by us, and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping an incendiary bomb on an enemy's transport with considerable effect. A story of the enemy's munitions was found butted near the Aisne. There also were traces of large quantities of stores.

man retirement was hurried.

"On Sept. 20 there was a brief spell of line weather. The Germans made counter attacks at several points. All these were repulsed with loss. The advance of the German infantry was started with bands playing. The brunt of the resistance has fallen on our infantry, who, despite the fact that they were drenched to the skin and that the trenches were deep with mud and water, and despite the incessant night alarms and continuous bombardment, have been ever ready.

been ever ready.

"The Germans rely on concentrated and prolonged artillery fire to shatter our nerves, but the British soldier is a difficult person british soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress even by immense shells filled with high explosives which detonate with terrific force, and form craters large enough to serve as graves fo five horses. The German howitzer shells are eight and nine inches in calibre. On their impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On this account they are irreverently dubbed 'coal hoxes,' 'Black Marias' and 'Jack Johnsons' Men taking things in this spirit seem likely to upset calculations based on the loss of morale carefully framed by the German military philosophers.

"From statements of prisoners it appears that they have been greatly disappointed by the moral effect produced by their heavy guns, which, despite the actual losses inflicted, has not been at all commensurate with the colos-

Germans Give in the North

PARIS, Sept. 25.—According to information reaching the French capital this morning, the Germans are continuing their desperate resistance against the advance of the allies in the north. This advance was first upon Roye, 26 miles to the east of Amiens, and then upon Peronne, 20 miles north then upon Peronne, 20 miles north

of Roye.

It was only by a continuous raking artillery fire and had fighting that the French and British troops were able to continue their advance against the vigorous attacks of the enemy. The left wing of the allies now occupies positions between the River Oise and the River Somme which were traversed by the Germans during their advance in the direction of Paris. From this fact it is argued here by military observers the Germans will be obliged to

concentrate a great force in order to protect their right wing which if outflanked, Paris believes would mean a decisive victory for the

In this fighting, which is in a large measure from improvised forts, the allies have advanced, not only on the left, where their not only on the left, where their manoeuvres apparently were successful, but also at other points which were strongly fortified, such as Berry-Au-Bac, in the direction of Craonne. Judging from the reports coming to Paris, the Germans appear to be sacrificing masses of men in the hope of gaining a quick decision.

So strong are some of the positions on each side that Paris believes a long and steady siege at some points is not impossible. The allies would appear to be prepared for this eventuality, as well as for any other development.

Real Heroes Were the British at Battle of Mons

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.-A tale of warfare from the British camp in France, vivid with description of the way the British forces faced death on the battlefield, of the jokes they cracked and the prayers they said with the bullets sweeping their ranks, was brought to New York to-day aboard the steamer Mauretania by the Rev James Molloy, a native of Trenton, N J, who served as chaplain for several weeks with one of the British regiments in France.

"In a modern battle there is an overpowering sense of unreality,"

overpowering sense of unreality," he said. "The business of seeing men kill each other seems me-

chanical because of the prepon-derance of the machine element in the affair; the human element simply bleeds and dies, but the machines continue in their per-fection of slaughter.

ettion of slaughter.

"The conduct of the British soldiers in the trenches was surprising. There stood men behind shoulder high mounds of dirt, facing level sprays of death in front yet cracking jokes and singing snatches of music hall ballads between volleys. Stupendous bravery I call it, or stupendous absence of nerves. I've heard men under the crashing fire of the terrible German guns, and with comrades

(Continued on Page Four.)

If you haven't done your duty yet, do it now. Our soldiers are playing the game in the water filled trenches---play your part---Patriotism and Humanity make demands on you --- Answer the call.