latter phrase almost intoxicated so that there were moments she could have run up to Millimills and purchased herself a nd at any cost, had her slender s permitted the best in the marnd the more impersonal the husthe more delightedly Patty rolled rase under her tongue.

can never be 'published' in n," she thought, "and perhaps nowill ever care enough about me we father's displeasure and inn running away with me. I do nebody would care 'frightfully' me enough for that, enough to e make up my mind, so that I ust drive up to father's store day and say, 'Good afternoon, I knew you'd never let me '-there was always a dash in Patty's imaginary discourses, that could be filled in with any tian name according to her mood moment-"'so I just married nyway and you needn't be angry, my sister, for she knew nothing it. My husband and I are sorry n are displeased, but there's no for it, and my husband's home lways be open to Waitstill what-

happens." y, with all her latent love of and ease, did not weigh the v circumstances of the two men, the reflection that she would nore amusement with Mark than Philip may have crossed her She trusted Philip and respect-

steady going, serious view of It pleased her vanity, too, to feel er nonsense and fun lightened emperamental gravity, playing in ut and over it like a butterfly in oke bush. She would be safe Philip always, but safety had no al charm for one of her age, who ever been in peril. Mark's supenowledge of the world, moreover, reless, buoyant manner of carryimself, his gay, boyish andacity, ad a very distinct charm for her-

t there would be no "and yet" a later. Patty's heart would blaze ly enough when sufficient heat applied to it and Mark was failnore and more deeply in love day. As Patty vacillated his se strengthened, the more she hed the more he ceased to weigh difficulties of the situation, the ne unfolded herself to him the he loved and the more he red her. She began by delighting nses, she ended by winning all there was in bim and creating nually the qualities be lacked, the manner of true women even they are very young and foolish.

(To be Continued.)

C ACID IN MEATS **CLOGS THE KIDNEYS**

a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder

you must have your meat every eat it, but flush your kidneys with occasionally, says a noted auty who tells us that meat forms acid which almost paralyzes the eys in their efforts to expel it the blood. They become slugand weaken, then you ruffer with Il misery in the kidney region, pains inthe back or sick headdizzines, your stomach sours, ue is coated and when the weathbad you have rheumatic twinges. urine gets cloudy, full of sedit, the channels often get sore and ted, obliging you to seek relief or three times during the night. neutralize these irritating acids, leanse the kidneys and flush off ody's urinous waste get four ounof Jad Salts from any pharmacy e; take a tablespoonful in a glass vater before breakfast for a few

and your kidneys will then act This famous salts is made from acid of grapes and lemon juice, bined with lithia, and has been d for generations to flush and late sluggish kidneys, also to tralize the acids in urine, so it no er irritates, thus ending bladder

ad Salts is inexpensive; cannot inand makes a delightful efferveslithia-water drink.

noble response has come from native States of India to Britain's

imes Ryan of Toronto, trolling at rie, is reported to have caught a skinonge eight feet four inches g, weighing 208 pounds.

k's Cotton Root Compound



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of rice. Free pamphlet. Add.ess: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. 1080NTO. QUI. (Faranty Windows).

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

BRANTFORD, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914

ONE CENT

Take Artillery of Entire German Army Corps

Artillery of Entire German Army Corps is Captur-

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON,, Sept. 12, 2.28 p.m. -According to official announcement made here the third French army has captured all the artillery of one German army corps.

"Our aeroplanes report that the enemy's retreat is very rapid. The artillery of a German army corps consists of two regiments of field pieces (eighteen batteries of field guns and six batteries of field Howitzers, a total of 72 pieces); one or two batteries of heavy field artillery, and a machine gun group.

RETREAT CONTINUES. LONDON, Sept. 12, 2.25 p.m. -"Our troops have crossed the River Oureq and are moving this (Saturday) morning in rapid pursuit of the enemy," is an announcement given out to-day by

the official press bureau.
"Two hundred prisoners were captured. The cavalry of the allies were between Soissons and Fismer last night. "The enemy are retreating north of Vitry-le-Francois."

MORE TERRITORY.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 2, 30 p.m.

The admiralty announced this afternoon that the British Pacific fleet has occupied Herbertsheehe, on Blanche Bay, the seat of gov-

(Continued on Page Four.)

6,000 GERMAN **PRISONERS**

Sixty Miles Northeast of Paris---Also Got More Guns.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 12—A despatch to The Daily News from

Paris says:
"A motor car brings news from the front that the first and sec-ond divisions of the British army with the French cavalry and ar-tillery cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy, sixty miles northeast of Paris, taking 6,000 prisoners and 15 guns. The Germans are reported as demor-

"The half starved prisoners ravenously devoured beef and biscuits supplied by the British

troops.
"During the fight 50 British cyclists from the cover of a small wood wiped out 150 of the en-

emy's cavalry.

"The allies' losses were severe, but they are as nothing in comparison to those of the enemy, who is now retreating north of the Marne and west of Aurcq." FIGHTING AT MEAUX.

FIGHTING AT MEAUX.
LONDON, Sept. 12, 6, 16 a.m.
The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Meaux sends the following story of the fighting in that vicinity:
"The Anglo-French forces which repulsed the Germans on the banks of the Marne inflicted enormous losses in men and material. The Germans made incredible efforts to cross the credible efforts to cross the Marne. The French having destroyed all the bridges, the Germans tried to construct three bridges of boats. Sixteen times the bridges were on the point of completion but each time they were reduced to matchwood by

the French artillery.
"The battlefield has been uqickly cleared of dead and wounded and now only little mounds with tiny crosses, flowers and tri-colored flags recall the terrible struggle. The inhabitants of struggle. The inhabitants of neighboring villages have already returned to their homes and re-sumed their original occupations."



All indications point to preparations by Great Britain to throw an enor mous mass of Russian troops into France directly across the German line of connections. This new and practically unlimited supply of men is coming from Archangel and Ekaterina, on the Arctic coast of Russia, around the North-Cape of Norway and thence to the Firth of Forth and East England ports. From Leith and Hull the Russians have a clear, straightaway railway run of it to the Channel, and can be landed at Ostend, Calais, Havre, Cherbourg or wherever, in fact, the immediate exigencies demand. For the handling of the great army which Russia can supply, the practically unlimited facilities of the British transport service are available. Archangel, which has suddenly sprung into prominence as a point of embarkation of the Russian troops, is distant from the North Cape not more than forty-eight hours' steaming for England's fast transport steamers, and from North Cape the run can be made to Leith by those same vessels under moderate steaming in about fifty hours. Five days from Archangel to Leith may be regarded as a fair steaming run for England's fast troop ships. Archangel is in direct railway connection with Vologda to the south. The distance is 396 miles. From Vologda to Moscow is 304 miles, making a total distance from Moscow to Archangel of 700 miles, or less by 200 miles than the distance between New York and Chicago, and about the same distance between Paris and Berlin. The Archangel railway is one of the great military strategic roads of Russia. It is the knowledge that the Russians are coming that has spurred the allies, doubtless, to maintain an unbroken line behind which the reinforcements, of which Lord Kitchener has hinted but never spoken, may come up; a reinforcement which may be regarded as unlimited in numbers so long as England's navy maintains command of the sea and through it can assure an open road from Archangel.

AFTER THE ENEMY RUNNING

Finished the Germans off Waist High in Water-Great Work by British Troops During the Great Battle of Several Days.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 12.-3.35 a.m. The Morning Post's correspondent at Mantes, in the department of Siene-et-Oise, France writing under date of Thursday,

Never since General Joffre began his magnificent retreat from Belgium, has the allies position Belgium, has the alies position looked so promising. At the same time we should be cautious in proclaiming the good news.

"The Germans want repose. The German prisoners I have seen are dead beat, and their case

is general. It therefore, is pos-sible that the German commanders will, if they can, remain con-tent to hold the allies at bay for a time. Having cleared themselves from the dangerous country north and nortiwest of Paris, they are in much better territory for just such defensive work. Further, they have effected their junction. I venture this suggestion because there is a cessation of the heavy battering ram efforts which have characterized their efforts hither-

to; they are also waiting for Mau-beuge to fall.
"Prisoners confirm reports that two Austrian army corps are op-erating with the Germans in France. If so, they must be upon the lines of communication, for they have not been in action since no Austrian prisoners have been

"Among dramatic incidents in the recent fighting, may be men-tioned the grim work at the an-cient fish ponds near Ermenon-

ville. These ponds are shut in by high trees. Driving the enemy through these woods, a Scotch regiment hustled its foes right into the fish ponds, the Scotchmen jumping in after the Germans, up to the middle to finish them in the water, which was packed with

their bodies."
SPLENDID WORK DONE PARIS, Sept. 12.—4.10 a.m.— Forty German prisoners, all wound ed by bayonet thrusts, have arri-ved here and give a hint of how the Germans suffered in their re-treat across the Rivers Ource and Marne. It appears that the German force sent to that region to face the Paris army protecting the flank of the allies, an import-

ant one, and has been strongly en-trenched. When General Joffre the French commander-in-chief, or-French commander-in-chief, or-dered an attack, a fierce engage-ment of artillery opened and last-ed two days without interruption. Aviator Captain Georges Bellen-ger finally gave the exact location of the German batteries and soon thereafter they were annihilated by the French 3-inch guns.

by the French 3-inch guns.

Then came the rout, according to participants. The Germans pursued at the point of the bayonet crossed the Ourcq in disorder, leaving cases ammunition, cloaks, leaving cases ammunition, cloaks, knapsacks and cartridges. The losses of the Germans were terrible and this point of the valley of the Ourcq is still covered with their unburied dead. The French also suffered serious casualties, but mostly in wounded.

German Paper Says It Would be Worse Than Any Military Defeat.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] COPENHAGEN. via London, Sept. 12.—The Berlin Vorwaerts' the Socialist organ, takes a pessimistic view of the German situation, so far as the economic position is concerned.

"The breatest danger," it says, "is not that Germany may be defeated, but that the war will take a long time. Germany's economic danger is that the English fleet will prevent the importation of cotton, silk, copper, oil, lead, leather, rubber, and other raw materials which are necessary to the continuance of Germany's industrial life, and that therefore she will be compelled therefore to close her factories.

"Already the number of unemployed is immense. If it is not possible to he'p this army of starving people, it will become a greater danger than the danger of the military army's defeat."

300,000 Germans Now With Austria

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PETROGRAD, Sept. 12, via London, 4.5 a.m.-Col. Shumsky, the military critic, writing in The Bourse Gazette describes the hasty despatch of German reinforcements to the Austrian frontier to the rout of the Austrians. The defeat of the Austrians, he says should compel Germany to carry on the war independently and he, therefore, expresses the conviction that the 300,000 treops transferred from France eastward

are destined, not for East Prussia, but for the Austrian front.

The Bourse Gazette publishes a story about a Russian regimental story about a Russian reg-chaplin, who single handed, cap-chaplin, who single handed, he tured 26 Austrian troopers. He was strolling it apears, on the steppes outside of Lemberg, when suddenly he was confronted by a patrol of 26 men who tried to force him to tell the details of the position of the Russian troops. While talking to the men, The Bourse Gazette says, the priest found that they were all Slavs whereupon he delivered an impassioned address, dwelling on the sin of shedding the blood of their Slav brethren. At the end of the address the story concludes, the troopers with bent heads followed the priest into the Russian camp. tured 26 Austrian troopers..

FIGHTING AT LUBLIN. PETROGRAD, via London, Sept. 12, 5.13 a.m.—The Warsaw correspondent of the Novoe Vremya gives an account of the fighting beyond Lublin, Russian Poland. His despatch follows:

"The Russians were compelled to take several lines of fortificato take several lines of fortifications step by step, ejecting the
Austrians from the trenches. I
rode along twenty miles of abandoned trenches and saw many
gune and much equipment, which
had been thrown away by the
Austrians. Taking up a position near our artillery I watched
the progress of the fight.

tion near our artillery I watched the progress of the fight.
"The enemy was deluged with a hail of shrapnel, alternating with gun fire and his line of retreat was marked by burning and deserted villages. Along the roads in the direction of Lublin were marching Austrian prisonwere marching Austrian prisoners who were surrendering in
companies and battalions.
'For six hours I watched the
battle. The artillery fire was
maintained in the distance above

a wood, shrapnel bursting and white clouds rising over the horizon. Suddenly from the wood appeared a block mass, which on growing clearer, was seen to be an Austrian battalion which fled out and surrendered. At night the thunder of the cannon al-ternated with the crackle of rifle fire. The enemy's artillery was located and silenced by ours."

BELGIUM IS OF THE ENEMY

Russian camp.

Heroic Little Army is Making Itself Felt Once More.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 12 .- 1.45 a.m. -A Reuter despatch from Antwerp gives the following official announcement issued to-day the Belgian Government:..

"The provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg, and almost the whole of eastern Flanders are now free of the enemy. Our troops have re-occupied Termond. The last en-gagement occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Termonde, costing

the Germans serious losses and a definite defeat.
"A German column from Melle

"A German column from Melle
(4 miles southwest of Ghent) going in the direction of Oudenarde
(14 miles southwest of Ghent) attempted during the night to return northward. Finding itself
checked at Fenane Heights, it
turned again southward.

"The operations undertaken by
our field army against the German forces masking the fortified
position at Antwerp, the first result of which was the capture of
Aerschot, were continued to-day
with method and with success.
Our army advanced continually
and inflicted important losses on
the Germans. These losses were
due to the action of our artillery,
principally to the work of our
new field guns, whose effects were
decisive."

ARE LYING IDLE

LONDON, Sept. 12.-A despatch o The Express from Rotterdam says are now lying idle in the port of Ymuiden, owing to the fear of German mines. It is reported, according to the despatch that five or six German cruisers are in the vicinity of Ymuiden, that 500 fishing vessels and trawlers

The mystery of the western occupation is complicated by the news from Berlin which ignores General Von Kluck's efforts on the German right while indicating that the German attack on Verdun is proceeding successfully

The official orders conveyed to the Bavarian sixth corps seem to indicate that that army is merely expected to prevent the sending of allied reinforcements northward. If the German attack on the southerly exposure of the Verdun forts, assisted by the great siege guns succeeds, the comsiege guns succeeds, the com-plete investment of Verdun will

The situation along the Russian borders is becoming as obscure as the western operations.

Berlin reports that the victory of General Von Hindeburg will clear East Prussia of Russians, but military appears at Petrograd declare itary experts at Petrograd declare that it is incredible that the Russians should give up the invest-ment of Koenigsberg unless suf-fering greater disaster than that which has been reported.

In Russian Poland the Rus sians still seem to be successful, while operating against the Austrians along, but they are making less impression on the combined Austro-German armies on the Vistula. The stand being made on the Vistula has caused military on the Vistula has caused military experts at Petrograd to assert that German reinforcements from France are being sent to Galicia instead of to East Prussia, as was at first reported. This is done, according to the opinion of these experts, because Germany feared that an overwhelming disaster of the Austrian forces might lead the dual monarchy to conclude peace individually of Germany.

Other expert observers in Petrograd are equally firm in the opinion that the German veterans from the fields of Belgium and

from the fields of Belgium and France have been sent to Ea Prussia, where their presence is believed to account for the Rus-sian check. The most substantial gain by Russian forces within the past 24 hours has been the cap-ture of Towaszow, which prob-

Both Belgium and France, it appears in London to-day, are optimistic enough to begin to consider re-occupying their capitals.

Brussels is still in the hands of the Germans but there are many signs to show that the forces of Emperor William are moving out of that section of the country.

Ghent is reported to have been reoccupied by Belgian troops following the department of the Germans without waiting for the supplies promised by that city.

The story of a mysterious booming of guns in the North Sea, has been revived. It is, however, given no credence insomuch as a recent sweeping of somuch as a recent sweeping of the North Sea by a fleet did not

Little Belgium Has Suffered No End of Desolation From War.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Copies of the Namur newspaper Lami De Lordre, which is now published under German censorship, have just been received here, and give the detailed summary of the buildings destroyed and the civilians killed in adjacent towns and villages as follows:

Taines, roo houses and sixty killed; Celbressee, 19 houses; Franc Waert, 16 is led; Weettel, 19 houses; Pranc Waert, 18 is led; Pranc Waert, 1 Franc Waers and Bed; 10 houses; Tenyloux 18 houses and two killed; St. Gerard, thirty houses; Oret, 50 houses and the town hall; Bremer, 70 houses and 15 kileld; Ermeton-Sur-Biert, 85 houses; Stare, 60 houses; Morialme, 15 houses; Cleriux, many houses and many persons; Boursulez-Walcourt, 54 houses; Gresnas Les Courtsin, almost destroyed; Mariembourg, almost destroyed; Mariembourg, almost destroyed;

ed; Baeswaever many houses, and Wavre, many houses. It was officially announced in Paris that the German centre as well as their right wing was now retreating.

PYRES EACH NIGHT IN THE GERMAN

Graphic Description of the Recent Hard Fighting and its Effect-Demoralization of Invading Forces Seems to Have Set In.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 12-The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Nanteuil, department of Oise, in Nanteuil, department of Oise, in a despatch dated Thursday, dealing with the turn of the tide in favor of the allies, gives the impression derived in conversation with many French wounded officers from the fighting line. From this he learns that the German army, meeting for the first time troops almost equal in number, has been rolled up and sorely troubled, and the right of the army, composed of some of the best German forces, have retired so far that the centre must give way or risk their lines of communication.

General Pau scored a tremendous advantage by capturing an en-

General Pau scored a tremendous advantage by capturing an enormous ammunition column seven kilometres (4.1-4 miles long). This, he says, leaves the Germans very short of ammunition. The correspondent adds:

"The effect of long marches must have an enormous influence on the conscript army. The huge losses in killed and wounded, the paralyzing spectacle of pyrmidal funeral pyres on the battlefield each night and procession of long trains of grievously wounded must give the educated Germans in the ranks food for thought.

"It seems all very well while the Germans were marching forward, but the retrogade movement is trying on the nerves. On the other hand, the French army stiffened by great reinforcements of men who are fighting for all they hold most dear, have offered a resolute and magnificent front to the enemy, for the French are twice as dangerous in the attack as in defence."

as in defence.'

The correspondent thus describes the capture of the German ammunition column while the Germans were feeling their way towards Paris:

"The seven kilometer column was winding its way along through Crepy-En-Valois when General Pau sent cavalry and artillery to intercept it. The column was too weakly guarded to cope with the attack and so was captured and destroyed.

"This capture had an important bearing on the subsequent fighting.

'A noticeable feature of the on-'A noticeable feature of the on-erations has been the splendid marchine qualities of the French troops. This was displayed espec-ially when two divisions which were sent last week to intercept the expected attempt of the Ger-mans to invest Paris, covered 80 kilometres (49 1-2 miles) in two stages."