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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

BRANTFORD, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914

EXPERT OPINION POINTS TO A LONG WINTER CONFLICT ON THE PRESENT BATTLE FIELDS

**German System is Still Unbroken, Has Accomplished Wonders.**

**Huge Strength of Allies Has Not Driven Them Out**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Reviewing the war situation in Europe the military expert of the New York Times to-day says:

The energy with which the Germans are pressing their attacks the Yser River in the western most corner of Belgium, shows that that it is not a demonstration to obtain some military object. The operations in this district confirm to some extent the rumor reported from Danish sources that the Kaiser has issued orders for the capture of Dunkirk and Calais at and cost.

The country in which this fighting is taking place, is especially disadvantageous for the assailant. The low-lying ground is converted into bogs by the rains, and the creeks have soft, muddy bottoms, making them dangerous to ford. The flat stretches enable the defenders to make use of their rifles and artillery fire at full effective range, while the assailants have difficulty in finding natural features to conceal their movements. The accounts indicate that the night attacks without delaying to gain superiority in artillery are. The costs in killed and wounded of the night attacks are enormous. The positions must have been tenaciously held by the Germans until the Belgian defensive line seems to have been stopped for the time being, due to the arrival of French reinforcements.

Both sides claim the advantage in the fighting east of Ypres and between Lille and Arras. No definite progress, however, is given in the despatches of either side. In this fighting the forces of the allies seem to have become intermingled to a large extent. British and Belgians retreated along the coast. French and Belgians are fighting at Douvrin, French and Hindars are fighting east of Ypres. The British have been mentioned at Armentieres, the French at Lille, the French at Lens, and the British again at Arras.

From this point south to the Aisne the line is held by the French alone. For forty miles, opposite Soissons and Craonne, the first British army holds the line. The original British troops have been augmented and to a large extent replaced by the stream of reinforcements that has been forwarded to this part of the line. From Craonne to Switzerland the French again hold back the German armies.

The plea of the British commander in the Belgian field of pressing his attention to the serious difficulty that any allied force must have in co-ordinating its operations. Not only are the languages different, causing misunderstanding among the units, but the whole system of control of operations differs among the three nations. Both field guns and rifles are of different calibres, complicating the ammunition supplies. Each detached unit can use only its own cartridges. If its supply gives out in the fighting, as frequently occurs, it cannot have recourse to borrowing from its neighbors. For these reasons an allied force can never be handled as promptly as an army of common language and military methods. A very appreciable advantage in numbers and artillery can thus be easily offset by the natural failures in co-operation.

Our news comes so largely from Paris and London, where it is largely colored by the efforts to encourage the local population, that we are likely to overlook the remarkable accomplishments of the German military system. In 1912 Germany spent, in round numbers, \$170,000,000 for her armaments; France the same year spent \$180,000,000; Great Britain, \$150,000,000 and Russia \$225,000,000. With an annual expenditure less than one-third that of her three opponents, Germany has been able to make a showing nearly as good as all of them put together. The addition of the Austrian strength has enabled the Germans to gain the advantage in the east as well as in the west and everywhere to force the fighting into the opponents' territories.

**MINES DROPPED BY TRAWLERS WHICH FLY NEUTRAL FLAG**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—5.15 a.m.—The Times, in an editorial suggesting that the mines off the coast of Northern Ireland have been dropped by North Sea trawlers flying a neutral flag, says:

"The Germans have so flagrantly violated the precepts of international law that the only safe precaution seems to be to close the North Sea to all neutral maritime traffic in order to prevent any further dangerous abuse of neutral flags.

"We do not at present advocate this extreme measure, but it is for the authorities and, above all, for the Admiralty to say whether such a development is practicable and desirable."

**South Africa Crime Subject of Comment in the British Press**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—All the English newspapers regard the South African rebellion as serious, though it is the general opinion that while Generals Botha and Smuts and Mr. Steyn, formerly president, side with Great Britain it will be speedily crushed.

The Daily Express says: "If there are any Boers who believe that if Germany has its way it will leave them a vestige of independence, they must be consummate fools."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The worst feature in such treachery as that of Beyers and De Wet is that it appeals to all of the most ignorant and prejudiced members of the community and flatters the deep-lying hopes and aspirations of disoriented retrograde minds."

The Morning Post says: "The German agents cunningly appealed to the old separatist sentiment and promised the rebels an independent South Africa. It is notorious that German policy always has been directed to secure a German Africa."

The Times says: "The rebels may start with some successes, but they cannot have many resources or much staying power. If they are relying on German aid they will be rudely disillusioned."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The German colonial governor may promise Maritz or any other Boer leader a Boer republic, but the statesmen of Belgium could tell them in their mother tongue what the promise would be worth."

The Daily News says: "Seldom have men with fine qualities provoked so needless and so futile a tragedy as that for which De Wet and Beyers have made themselves responsible."

**WAR SUMMARY**

From the west and from the east, German reverses are reported. Germany acknowledges a check in Russian Poland, but concerning the great battle in Flanders, she preserves her silence. The only official word received by mid-day to-day was from the French, who again made indefinite claims to further progress. Not since the struggle along the North Sea began a fortnight ago has Germany made a statement upon which may be based judgment as to the course of events. The best information available indicates that notwithstanding their dauntless attacks and heavy sacrifices of life, the Germans are further from the coast than when the battle began.

The one great factor upon which the allies are building their hopes of an eventual triumph, apparently is beginning to tell; it is the almost inexhaustible supply of men that may be drawn from the vast reaches of the British and Russian empires, which are relied upon in time to crush the Germans by overwhelming numerical superiority.

In the east this influence seemingly is already being felt, and to it is ascribed German reverses in Russian Poland. The great Russian victory, writes a British correspondent at Petrograd, lies in the vastness of the Russian Empire army, which he estimates at 8,000,000 men. This enabled the Russians to keep an immense reserve army, changing regiments frequently and never leaving the same men on the firing line long enough to become stale.

Meanwhile the British, who describe their forces now on the continent as merely an advance guard, are training at home an army of 1,500,000 men, of whom 60,000 are from her colonies.

To-day's French statement, while again optimistic in tone, gave little specific information. On the extreme western end of the battle line, where the fighting has been hottest, there is "nothing new." London ascribes the lull of the last few days to the fact that the opposing armies have been utterly exhausted by incessant fighting by day and night, and perforce relaxed their efforts. There is no indication, however, that Germany intends to abandon the fight for possession of the North Sea coast. Unofficial reports have it that reinforcements are being poured in from every part along the battle line where they can be spared. In the opinion of military critics, the outcome of this battle, the severest open fighting of the war, may determine whether it is possible for exposed columns of infantry to stand up against modern instruments of war such as the machine gun.

To the south and east along the battle line across France successes are reported by the French to the south of Arras, between the Aisne and the Argonne and in the forest of Apremont. None of the German attacks, it is said, has been successful.

The German cruiser Emden is reported to have performed a most daring feat. Disguised with

GERMAN ACTIVITY IS EVERYWHERE NOTED ON COAST

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—7.40 a.m.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Times says:

"It is learned in Berlin that from all parts of the east and west battle fronts soldiers are being rushed to Belgium in response to the order of Emperor William to take Calais at all costs. It is semi-officially announced that the Germans will be able to control the southern part of the North Sea as soon as they possess Calais.

"All the entrances to Cuxhaven, by land and by sea, have been closed by imperial command. No civilians are allowed in the vicinity of the harbor, which is crowded with floating batteries, Zeppelins and submarines."

LONDON WAR CRITICS OFFER THREE REASONS FOR LULL IN BATTLE

**An Armistice to Bury Dead, Arrival of Re-inforcements and Ammunition and Destructive Fire of British Warships Are all Adduced.**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—10 a.m.—The fourteenth day of the Battle of West Flanders, found the allies holding their ground to the west of the Yser and the Germans apparently bringing up more reinforcements to repeat their furious attempts to break through and retake the coast of France.

All despatches seem to agree that there was a temporary lull yesterday in the fighting between Nieuport and Ypres, but the reports are far from unanimous as to whether this was due to an armistice to bury the dead and remove the wounded, which must thickly cover the field, or whether it was caused by the exhaustion of the contending forces or the lack of German ammunition.

The London press hazards all three reasons, and, with regard to the position of the allies is satisfactory. The public is warned however, that the struggle in this quarter is not yet over, for the Germans, if they find the northern route to Dunkirk and Calais impassable, may shift to the south with Boulogne as an objective.

It was at Boulogne that Napoleon waited in vain for his troops to embark for England and the taking of this city by the Germans would stir the German people as nothing else could.

Berlin claims that there has been no recent progress in the struggle in Flanders, and, as if explaining this, says sixteen British warships are operating on the coast. This number never has been definitely stated. Unofficial reports that a battleship equipped with twelve-inch guns has gone to the assistance of the British monitors which have been shelling the Germans on shore. Other reports

ROLL OF HONOR IS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY FOR THE CONTINGENT

**Shackleton's Last Message**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Sir Ernest Shackleton cables to the Daily Chronicle this farewell message from Buenos Ayres:

"I send you my last cable as we start for the Antarctic. We are leaving now to carry on our white warfare. Our farewell message is, 'We will do our best to make good.'

"Though we shall be shut off from the outer world for many months, our thoughts and prayers will be with our brothers fighting at the front. We hope, in our small way, to add victories in science and discovery to that certain victory our nation will achieve in the cause of honor and liberty."

**OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon, says that yesterday the French troops made progress at several points on the line, but particularly around Ypres and to the south of Arras.

The text of the communication follows:

"During the day of yesterday we made progress at several points along the line of battle, but particularly around Ypres and to the south of Arras.

"There is nothing new on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude.

"Between the Aisne and the Argonne we took possession of some trenches occupied by the enemy, and not one of the partial attacks undertaken by the Germans resulted successfully.

"We advanced also in the forest of Apremont."

**THE EMBDEN FIGHTS AND THEN IT RUNS AWAY**

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

TOKIO, Oct. 29.—The British embassy hears that the German cruiser Emden, flying the Japanese flag, and disguised by the addition of a fourth smokestack, entered Penang, a British possession in the Straits Settlements, and fired torpedoes which sunk the Russian cruiser Jemtschug and a French destroyer.

The Russian cruiser Jemtschug was a boat of about 3,100 tons and was laid down in 1902. Her main battery consisted of six 4.7 inch guns, and she had a speed of 24 knots. She carried a crew of 334 men. After the battle of the Sea of Japan, during the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, the Jemtschug was interned at Manila.

The German cruiser Emden, after her exploits in the Indian Ocean, around India, where she sank a score or more of British steamers, has apparently shifted her scene of operations more to the eastward to the vicinity of the Straits Settlements. On Tuesday she was reported as having sunk a Japanese passenger steamer bound for Singapore.

The Emdens entrance into the waters of Penang was audacious. She came in under the guns of the fort, and after sinking the cruiser and the destroyer, escaped through the straits of Malacca. The fate of the crew on board the Jemtschug is not yet known here.

Merchant vessels belonging to belligerent nations are taking refuge at Colombo, Ceylon.

**TO EXCHANGE FORCES**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A Petrograd despatch to the Times states that the British and Russian governments have agreed to a mutually advantageous exchange of combatant and technical forces, the details of which will be announced later.

Patrick Welch of Chicago, was found guilty of having stolen money in his possession and of forgery.

Each city in Ontario has in the past done nobly none have exceeded the splendid turnout made on the parade of the first company under Capt. M. A. Colquhoun or the one now training under Capt. E. H. Newman. Both units are splendid and the material they are made up of, diversified as it is, Ontarians, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotsmen, is a welding of blood and bone which in a fighting line is indomitable.

The men, who this time are first to respond are, if anything, a little less accustomed to military life, yet are showing a keenness and a commendable thoroughness in their work. The 38th has answered the call is the fact that 6 of the 8 regimental color sergeants have volunteered. Their names are: Col. Serjts. Crouch, Filley, Prior, Mack, Speechley, Davis.

The officers commanding have every reason to be gratified with the rally and the regiment has acted in a spirit of the tradition. "The 38th is always ready."

Joseph Battersby, 32, married, 300 Colborne street; tailor; 6 years King's Royal Rifles; three months Duferin Rifles.

Leonard Harrington, 7, married, 34 Colborne street; laborer, Ham and Notts; 1 year Duffs.

William Williams, 20, single, 81 Brock street; laborer; no former service.

Vernon Scott O'Neill, 27, single, 48 Colborne street; brother of Percy O'Neill, formerly of Woodstock; a foreman of Harvey Knitting Co.

Robert Farquhar, 19, single, Vanessa; a farmer, 1 year R. V. C. Scottish Territorials.

James Oles, 33, married, 145 Northumberland street, an insurance agent, formerly of Galt.

Arthur Bailey, 36, married, 11 Rose avenue; blacksmith; 10 years in Suffolk regiment.

George Smith, 22, single, St. George, Ont.; blacksmith; 3 years with 25th Brant Dragoons.

Albert Ellsworth Warrington, 23, single, St. George, laborer, 25th Brant Dragoons.

Henry White, 1, single, St. George, Ont.; clerk; no former experience.

Fred P. Pearce, 37, single, 340 Dalhousie street; clerk, 6 years in 38th Duffs.

William Beach, 28, married, 5 Dublin street; stove mounter at Buck's Stove Works. No experience.

John McAllister, 22, single, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Paris, bank clerk; 2 years 1st Grenadiers, Montreal.

Harold Percival James, 23, single, Box 524 Paris P. O., machinist; no experience.

Herbert Howard, 35, single, 13 Park Avenue E., butcher; 3 years 5th Batt. Norfolk, three months Duffs.

Jas. Valentyne, 20, single, 66 Grey street, painter, 2 months 32nd Battalion, C. F. A.

Alden Albert Pearson, 32, married, R. R. No. 4, Brantford, cook.

George Allen Phillips Turt, 2, single, Kelvin P. O., Ont.; Farmer. No experience.

George Brooks, 44, married, 85 Brighton avenue; laborer; 7 years 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 5 years Reserves.

Joseph Baker, 24, married, 125 George street, Polish, Brantford Scales Co.; No experience.

George Smith, 25, single, 10 Glenview avenue; laborer, 2 years, 5th Batt. Earl of Chester's regiment.

Albert Stuart, 25, single, 276 Park Avenue, cookmaker. No experience.

John Mitchell, 23, married, 10 Glenview avenue, steam fitter of Watrous Works. No experience.

Charles Arthur Taylor, 27, single, 77 Market street, plumber, six years D.R.

Francis Edward Smith, 21, single, 43 Walter St., builder, 1 month 32nd battery.

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued on Page Four)