

MAGNIFICENT RALLY IN OPERA HOUSE---BRANTFORD HELPS THE BRITISH RED CROSS FUND

Before an Audience Which Taxed the Capacity of Building, Hon. George P. Graham and Sir George Foster Pleaded For Recruits and For Red Cross Aid--Minister of Trade and Commerce Sustained His Reputation as One of Most Eloquent Orators in America--Mayor Spence Publicly Thanked Returned Soldiers-- Generous Collection--Resolution Passed Approving of \$5000 as a City Gift-- Much Enthusiasm.

Brantford has never before witnessed such a meeting as that which took place last night in the Opera House on behalf of recruiting, and the Red Cross Fund. Notable demonstrations there have been aplenty, but none in which there was such a solemn note on behalf of a united purpose and united cause.

The building was filled shortly before 8 o'clock, and the doors had to be closed. Soldiers acted as ushers. On the large stage were seated some three hundred of the overseas recruits at present training here for the front.

At the back of the stage was a large Union Jack and small flags of the Allies were across the footlights, together with palms. A huge banner bore the inscription "1906-1915".

Three large placards were prominently displayed as follows: "BRANTFORD'S HERO DEAD."

- Pte. Arthur F. Barnes. Pte. D. Rose. Lieut. Norman Nelles. Pte. Frank Isaac. Pte. Percy Wailey. Pte. Arthur Smith. Pte. James Higgins. Lt. Cameron Grant. Pte. William J. Philpott. Pte. Frank Burkhardt. Pte. Harry L. Dupuy. Corp. Claude F. Charlton. Pte. James Kelly. Pte. James Keithley. Pte. George Huggins. Pte. Thomas Robertson. Pte. C. D. Duggan. Pte. Ivan H. Murray. Pte. H. Hawke. Pte. Ernest H. Hooper. Pte. Thomas H. Podd. Lance-Corpl. Ransom Smith. Cyclist Weeden Bruman. Pte. Charles Crozier. Pte. William Loft. Pte. F. A. Ellis. Pte. John Blanchard. Pte. Earl Houser. Pte. James K. Mack. Pte. F. N. Kelly. Pte. Herbert J. Logan. "WE HAVE DONE OUR BIT." (Boys who have returned.) Pte. J. Knightly, 37 Greenwich St. Pte. R. Carey, 151 Erie Avenue. Pte. J. Robinson. Pte. Roy Hamilton, 204 West St. Pte. P. Whitfield. Corp. Herb. Orr, Colborne St. Pte. Guy Wallace, Grand street. Sgt. C. Jones, 12 Walnut St. Pte. George Knowles, Winnett St. Pte. T. J. Jones, 80 Park Avenue. Lt. Ashton Cockshutt. Sgt. George Webb, Bell Telephone Company.

"BRIGADIER ASHTON'S APPEAL." "You can tell the men of Brantford that no young man can afford to stand out of this business. A man that is a man and fit to do his duty and does not answer the call, will have to face an accusing conscience that he let his brothers bear his burdens."

Those present on the platform included Mayor J. H. Spence, W. Norman Andrews, W. S. Brewster, J. Han M.P.P., T. H. Preston, Rural Dean C. W. Saunders, Rev. A. E. Lavell, Rev. D. Watson, A. L. Baird, Capt. W. T. Henderson, Capt. P. A. Shultis and Lieut. J. A. D. Slemm, D. Andrews, J. Orr, M. Smith, Rev. J. L. Gordon and D. H. Coates. Rev. Mr. Woodside offered a most earnest prayer.

COL. H. COCKSHUTT, President of the Brant Recruiting League, occupied the chair in a most capable manner. In his opening remarks he said that he had no intention of delivering a long address for they were present to hear two of the finest speakers in Canada, but he did wish to point out that this was a supreme hour for Canadians, not only to do their duty by the Empire, but also their own homes. All who could go to the front, should: those who could not must contribute to such noble objects as the British Red Cross and other kind institutions. The struggle was not alone for ourselves, but also for those who would come after, for Britain throughout history had sacrificed her sons on behalf of the precious liberty which all now so freely enjoyed under the Union Jack.

and General Botha, who led his hosts against Great Britain in the Boer war, was among the first to come forth and lead men against the common enemy and his name will go down into history with the greatest names in the empire. This is an object lesson to us that we stand together when the trying time comes, that it is the verdict of the people to forget their differences and govern their own affairs as they see fit without dispute.

USED SOME ARGUMENTS There is at present in this country a school of thought that takes the ground that we in Canada are not called on to fight the battles of the British Empire; it says that we might fight for ourselves. Is this a correct view? Do you believe that if this great struggle were taking place fifty miles from the city would people be content to indulge in this school of thought? Think of what took place in Belgium. Although this conflict is taking place a few thousand miles from home it is as much in the interests of Canada as it would be if Germany were conquering Canada.

CHANGING OUR VIEWS At the present time, said Mr. Graham, decade after decade has to be considered. Every man and woman does not occupy the position he or she did years ago. The people across the seas always looked on Canada as a money-making proposition. We find ourselves to be in joint partnership with the Mother Country--a potent force in the Empire. Shall this conflict of this great country sit down in the time of the senior partner's peril? They knew what it meant, their grandfathers had fought and bled and they did not need to wait to hear the gravity of the situation explained.

EDUCATED TO PEACE When the first call to arms came in Canada, it was largely the British-born who had sprung to the response. All honor to them. They had been reared in an atmosphere which taught them to know the need when the cry came. Perhaps, affirmed the speaker, the young men of Canada did not understand the call. They had been educated along the ideas of peace and commerce, trained along that line and it took some time to have it impressed on them, but they were beginning to understand the situation and were willing to fight for the Empire for Canada and the home from which they came. Some may be inclined to think that the United States would never allow Germany to take the conflict in Canada, but the speaker said, "If Germany can subdue the rest of the world, good-bye United States."

REALIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE If, said Mr. Graham, you can only come to the realization that this great conflict is for the defense of our rights, freedom and family you cannot but assume the responsibility that it is the duty of the people who are physically fit to be on the front lines for those who are not so fitted to aid in every way possible at home. Although Canadians have been doing their part ever since the commencement of hostilities, we cannot but take off our hats to the British boys who rushed to the colors at the first call. We, said the speaker, are not, however, shirkers, and in the days to come you will see that fact exemplified in the numbers that will be enrolled against the enemy. There is no way of shirking the great duty, only your own conscience can tell you what that duty is and each person will naturally form his own conceptions.

CHURCH'S DUTY Mr. Graham said the church has a wonderful duty to perform. How great it that men, usually sound, steady-minded and thoughtful in this century after years of christianity let the nations find them flinging themselves at each others throat. Yet we may be assured that behind every cloud there is a silver lining. PUBLIC MEN MUST HELP It is, said the speaker, the duty of every public man to sacrifice his time, his business and so much of his money in endeavoring to impress upon the people the gravity of the situation. One man at least, said Mr. Graham, who has been doing that we have here to-night the Honorable Sir George Foster, an example for others and although the king's business must continue it is the first and most important business for us all at the present time to make everything subser-

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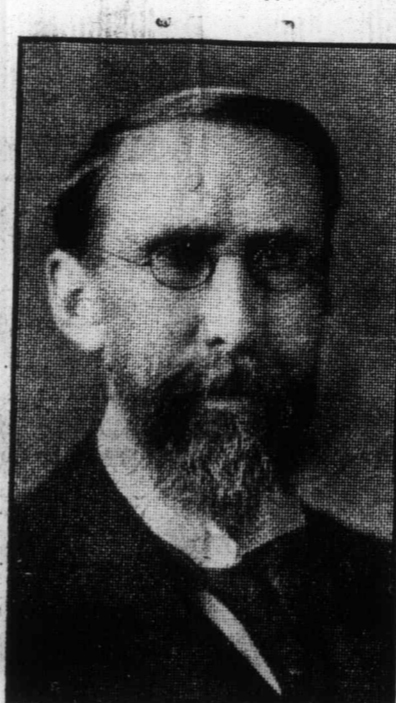
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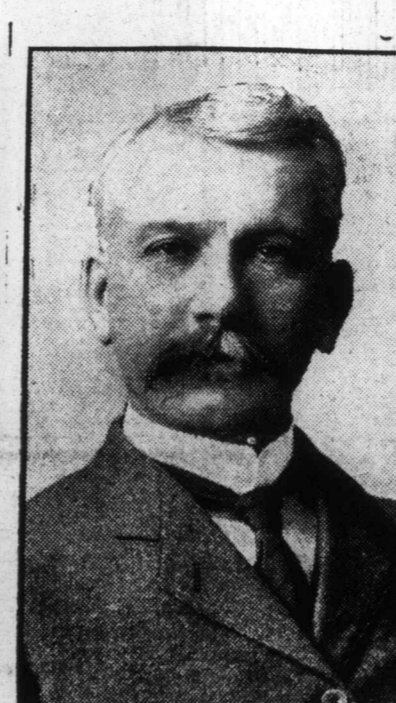
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STRIKING SENTENCES FROM SPEECHES



SIR GEORGE FOSTER "It isn't the little bits we're after. It's the big bits the Empire needs to-day, and never in its history so much as to-day." "I know the meaning of words. Tonight it is a question of saving the Empire." "Their (the Belgians) destruction is an expiatory sacrifice they have made on the altar to your cause and to the common cause of the freedom of the world." "The Turk sits in his trenches. It seems impossible to jar him."



MR. GRAHAM "If Germany is able to thresh the rest of the world, good-bye, United States." "We ought to take off our hats in the state at the present time is to make everything subservient to the successful prosecution of this war." "There is no way of anybody shirking the issue. We all have an absolute duty to perform." "The first and foremost business of the state at the present time is to make everything subservient to the successful prosecution of this war."

County Council Gives \$5000 to Red Cross

The County Council has been in session in the city during the past few days, and the Warden and the members were present at last night's great meeting. They were deeply stirred and impressed, in common with everyone present. At the session this morning the subject of a suitable contribution to Red Cross funds occupied their earnest consideration. All felt that something should be done.

EVERYWHERE EXECUTION IS CONDEMNED

Huns Show Again Inability to Foresee Consequences of Their Acts.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, Oct. 22.—The Amsterdam correspondent of The Daily Express sends a story concerning the case of Miss Edith Cavell, which he says he secured from an intimate friend of the British nurse. The despatch follows: "She had long been suspected by the Germans, but always refused to leave so long as there was a single wounded man left in Brussels, saying that duty compelled her to remain where there was suffering. It is believed that before her arrest she was spied upon. "Little is known of the trial, but it is reported that when president of the court asked if she wished to add anything to her defense or to sign a request for the German Emperor's pardon, she merely shrugged her shoulders and walked out. She was as brave before the German rifles as she had been before the court martial and refused to have her eyes bandaged. She dressed a small Union Jack on her dress."

DUTCH CONDEMN IT. Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 22.—The execution of Miss Edith Cavell is the subject of condemnatory editorials in the Dutch newspapers to-day. The View Van Dag says it trusts that "a vigorous protest in the name of humanity" will be made from all sides, and adds: "What poor psychologists the German officials are. From their first request to Belgium for free passage,

GREECE NOT TO SIDE WITH ALLIED POWERS

Has Rejected Offer of Cyprus by Britain and Will Remain Neutral.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Rome, Oct. 22, via Paris 2.30 p. m.—From information available here to-day it appears that the Greek government is likely to reply to the representations just made by the Allies that Greece will abide by her policy of armed neutrality. HAS REJECTED OFFER. London, Oct. 22.—The Times says this morning it understands that Greece has rejected the offer of Great Britain to cede the island of Cyprus in return for participation in the war by Greece on the side of the Allies. OPPOSED BY MORNING POST. London, Oct. 22.—Great Britain's reported offer to cede the island of Cyprus to Greece to induce the latter country to join the Entente Allies, is opposed by The Morning Post, which editorially characterizes the offer as bad diplomacy. "Cyprus is a very nice island with fertile soil, a peaceful population, a satisfactory revenue, and a flourishing trade," says the Post. "Now we propose to give it away in order to bribe Greece to fulfil her plain obligations. We do not like the transaction. It is a bad precedent and might well encourage other countries to ask a price for their neutrality or support. When the British Empire is reduced to selling part of itself for the military support of Greece, things might be considered as in a bad way."

By Special Wire to the Courier. Berlin makes a categorical denial of the report that the Bulgarian city of Strumitza has been captured by the Anglo-French troops. The message states that in encounters which took place with a few Bulgarian detachments, the French and British were defeated and were unable to make any advance toward the Bulgarian frontier. "I would not advise you to be taken one of these officers," said one of these officers. "Last Thursday we were north of Bala, in the sector where the Austrians and Germans are making their principal attack. It took them nine days to gain eight miles on that front. We saw a long line of Prussians and Austrian prisoners going to the rear. The Serbian line is absolutely unbroken. The Serbians are fighting every inch of the way." "Only five cannon of the allies and eight of the Serbians were lost around Belgrade, notwithstanding German reports. Seven of those cannon were destroyed before the city was captured." "The Bulgarians occupy Pirat on the route to Nish. They hope to effect a junction with the Germans. At the present rate of progress it will be next year before this can be done." "We left Nish on Sunday. At that time the only interruption to railway traffic was that occasioned by the passage of French troops from Saloniki northward. Bulgarian raids on the railroad were repulsed promptly. No Bulgarians were near the railroad around Kumanovo. (Since that time the Serbian war office has acknowledged that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish railroad in two places.) "The loss of Ispit has not even been threatened, but that point is of no military importance. MARCH FORWARD SINGING "The Serbian troops who were despatched to the eastern front to face the Bulgarians marched forward singing, being overjoyed at the chance to come to grips with their ancient enemy and confident of the outcome. "Throughout Serbia there is a conspicuous sentiment of gratitude to America, on account of the assistance extended by the medical commissions, which are believed to have saved the people from annihilation by the typhus epidemic. The French general staff has issued a warning against rumors, either of bloody defeats or brilliant victories. It points out that in many instances the same names are given to various localities. An instance of the confusion resulting from this fact is the widespread report that the allied troops had captured the city of Strumitza, in southern Bulgaria, whereas in fact a skirmish occurred at Strumitza station, far to the west of the city. BULGARIAN DENIAL. Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—A telegram received here from Sofia by way of

IN SPITE OF GREAT ODDS SERBS NOT DISCOURAGED

British and French Officers Returned From Battle Front Say That Little Nation is Not Yet Crushed.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Saloniki, Oct. 20, via Athens, Oct. 22.—Officers of the French and British expeditionary force in the Balkans who returned to-day to Saloniki from the southern front assert that, notwithstanding the odds against which they are fighting, the Serbians are not discouraged.

"I would not advise you to be taken one of these officers," said one of these officers. "Last Thursday we were north of Bala, in the sector where the Austrians and Germans are making their principal attack. It took them nine days to gain eight miles on that front. We saw a long line of Prussians and Austrian prisoners going to the rear. The Serbian line is absolutely unbroken. The Serbians are fighting every inch of the way." "Only five cannon of the allies and eight of the Serbians were lost around Belgrade, notwithstanding German reports. Seven of those cannon were destroyed before the city was captured." "The Bulgarians occupy Pirat on the route to Nish. They hope to effect a junction with the Germans. At the present rate of progress it will be next year before this can be done." "We left Nish on Sunday. At that time the only interruption to railway traffic was that occasioned by the passage of French troops from Saloniki northward. Bulgarian raids on the railroad were repulsed promptly. No Bulgarians were near the railroad around Kumanovo. (Since that time the Serbian war office has acknowledged that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish railroad in two places.) "The loss of Ispit has not even been threatened, but that point is of no military importance. MARCH FORWARD SINGING "The Serbian troops who were despatched to the eastern front to face the Bulgarians marched forward singing, being overjoyed at the chance to come to grips with their ancient enemy and confident of the outcome. "Throughout Serbia there is a conspicuous sentiment of gratitude to America, on account of the assistance extended by the medical commissions, which are believed to have saved the people from annihilation by the typhus epidemic. The French general staff has issued a warning against rumors, either of bloody defeats or brilliant victories. It points out that in many instances the same names are given to various localities. An instance of the confusion resulting from this fact is the widespread report that the allied troops had captured the city of Strumitza, in southern Bulgaria, whereas in fact a skirmish occurred at Strumitza station, far to the west of the city. BULGARIAN DENIAL. Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—A telegram received here from Sofia by way of

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London, Oct. 22.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that many of the reports current concerning Bulgarian successes are pure fabrications. Bulgarian irregulars who attacked Vranja, says the correspondent, succeeded in damaging the railway so that it cannot be used for the present, but these irregulars were defeated and the entire force exterminated. The French force, he continues, is exceeding a brilliant planned movement in the rear of a large Bulgarian force for the purpose of cutting off a Bulgarian retreat on Ispit. The Bulgarians are said to have suffered a notable reverse at the hands of the Serbians near Kopuldu. SERB RETREAT CUT OFF London, Oct. 22.—The latest news regarding the situation in Serbia is summarized in a despatch received by the Morning Post from Athens: "It looks as though the retreat of the main Serbian army upon Monastir, on the Greek frontier," says this despatch, "has already been cut off by the Bulgarians. Uskup is rapidly emptying of its inhabitants who are fleeing in anticipation of Bulgarian occupation. A strong Bulgarian force is advancing on Velts. "As to the loings of the allies, it now appears that the force sent north from Saloniki was far inferior to the numbers at first assigned, and the occupation of Strumitza seems never to have been actually carried out. Everything depends upon whether large Anglo-French reinforcements can be landed at Saloniki and rushed to the aid of Serbia by the middle of next week. SILL LANDING TROOPS Naples, Oct. 22.—Passengers arriving on the steamer Montenegro from Saloniki, state that the departure of troops of the Entente Allies for Strumitza has been suspended. The landing of Anglo-French forces is said to continue. According to the passengers, the concentration of Greek troops is being carried out busily at Saloniki, where fifty thousand Greek soldiers already have been landed. REINFORCEMENTS Paris, Oct. 22.—The Serbian army at Valandovo has been ordered to march to the north to reinforce the troops there, according to a despatch received by the Journal from Athens under Wednesday's date. It is stated that Valandovo will be guarded by forces of the entente allies.

Botha Assured of Safe Majority in New House

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Oct. 22.—The followers of the Premier, General Louis Botha and the Unionists, who are supporting the Premier, are assured of a safe majority in the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa. The Nationalists who opposed the military operations against German Southwest Africa, and are attempting to defeat the plan to despatch a contingent of the Union forces to Europe, thus far have obtained only 21 seats, mostly in the free state. Their victories there were expected as sentiment in that state is largely in favor of General Hertzog, one of the premier's most bitter opponents. He is regarded

as the most influential Boer general, although in the uprising of last year he placed his services at the disposal of General Botha. Contests for 42 seats are still undecided. Returns from the rural districts, however, are overwhelmingly in favor of the premier. At Whitenhage, Prof. H. Fremantle, a lieutenant of General Hertzog, was defeated by 1,646 to 1,061. At Paarl, a Dutch center, former Premier Merriam of Cape Colony, a supporter of General Botha, was elected by a majority of two to one. At Losberg, the premier received 1,451 votes, against 788. Returns from the Free State indicate that the Nationalists have won all but one of the 17 seats.

AERIAL TORPEDO OF THE BRITISH IS WONDERFUL

London, Oct. 22.—A device which is likely to revolutionize modern warfare has been invented and tested and will be ready for the market within a short time. It is an aerial torpedo, and the men who have worked out the idea are Elmer B. Sperry, president of the Sperry Gyroscopic Company of Brooklyn, and his son, Lawrence B. Sperry. Particulars were given yesterday by Lawrence B. Sperry, in England, in connection with the business the Sperry concern is doing with the British admiralty. If carried out on a large scale, the Sperry scheme would make possible the destruction of a whole town with a single torpedo and the bombardment of cities as far distant as 100 miles could be carried on without risk of a single life by the assailants. A DEADLY WEAPON. What the plan amounts to is this: An aeroplane, complete with the ex-

ception of landing gear, is constructed and filled with gyroscopic compasses as stabilizer. The torpedo, bearing anywhere from 500 pounds to five tons of tri-nitro-tolmine, is set in place. From a specially arranged launch-er the craft is sent into the air. For example, if a torpedo were to be discharged from a British vessel 80 miles from the Kiel Canal, the load of high explosive could be sent unerring-ly among the vessels of the German fleet there and the only possibility of defence would be the exploding of the bomb in the air by gun fire.

Subs in Baltic.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Stockholm, Oct. 22.—The British submarine campaign against German shipping in the Baltic is being carried on actively. The sinking of four more German steamships is reported.—The Hernoesand, 1,182 tons gross; Plauen, 4,210 tons; Bainsburg, 4,639 tons and Electra 1,651 tons. GOLFERS. See our Novelties in Silk and All-wool Golfers in matching and navy knit styles, with and without belts, shawl collar. W. L. Hughes, 127 Colborne street.