

ITALIAN OFFICIAL

By Special Wire to The Courier. Rome, Aug. 5.—The following statement was issued to-day at the headquarters of the Italian general staff:

"Our heavy batteries, directed an effective fire on the station of Borgo on the railroad in Valsugana, where there is an important freight traffic. The enemy's losses in stubborn attacks on Mount Medatta in Carnia now are found to have been very grave.

On the Carso plateau the night of the third passed quietly. During the morning our artillery shelled masses of infantry observed near Marcovit and columns marching along the road from Rupa to Doberdo. Our troops have resumed their advance, the left wing and centre made slow progress, but on the right we confined ourselves to maintaining positions previously conquered. The enemy attempted vainly to re-occupy ground held by us on Monte Sei Busi, but was beaten off with heavy losses."

Laid at Rest

The funeral of Mr. Francis E. Roueau took place yesterday from his late residence, 52 Arthur street, to Mt. Hope Cemetery. A large number of friends paid their last respects to the deceased. The Rev. W. E. Bowyer of Calvary Baptist Church, conducted touching and impressive services at the house and at the grave. The pallbearers were Messrs. Ashley Sayles, Levi Schmidt, Peter Yule, T. B. W. Henderson, Henry Simpson and C. J. Scott. There was a wealth of floral tributes, including those from: The family, Calvary Church Mission Circle, Arthur and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barwell and Miss Barwell (Saskatchewan), Auntie, Wiling Workers of Calvary Baptist Church, the Builders Class, Calvary Baptist Sunday School, George and Louise Triggerson, Mr. and Mrs. John Clements, Mrs. James Gibbs, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Hartley.

OBITUARY

The funeral of Phia Dennis, widow of the late David Dennis, who died yesterday morning, will take place Friday afternoon at 2.30 from the family residence, 47 Chatham street, to Mount Hope Cemetery.

So far about \$4,500.00 has been subscribed in the British Empire for the relief of the Belgians.

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THE CAMP STANDING ORDERS PROMULGATED BY LT. COL. ASHTON

A Document From Overseas Which Will Prove of Great Interest--Reveille Sounds at 5, 30 a.m.

Serjt.-Major Oxtoby has forwarded the following, which will prove of great interest to Brantfordites generally:

1. Camp Staff--Camp Commandant, Lieut. Colonel E. C. Ashton, 36th Reserve Battalion C.E.F.

2. Daily Routine--Reveille 5.30 a.m.; Guard Mounting 8.30 a.m.; Retreat, 7.00 p.m.; First Post 9.00 p.m.; Last Post 9.30 p.m.; Lights out 9.45 p.m.

3. Camp Alarm Post--The Camp Post will be in front of the centre of the lines of the 36th Reserve Battalion C.E.F.

4. Camp Duties--The following officers will be detailed daily in Camp Orders:

(1) Field Officer of the day who will be responsible for the general cleanliness and good order of the lines. He will inspect the Guards and Picquets, the latter being under his direct command. He will inspect the rations and forage before issue, being accompanied by Quartermasters of units, and will furnish to the Camp Commandant a written report of duties performed by him. He will at once report any unusual occurrence.

(2) An Orderly Medical Officer of the day, who will be available in case of emergency, be responsible for the sanitation of the lines and render a written report to the Camp Commandant of duties performed by him.

(3) Officers Commanding Units will detail in orders daily a Captain and Subaltern of the day.

The Captain of the day attends the parade of Regimental duties. He is present at the inspection and issue of rations and is generally responsible to the Commanding Officer for the good order of the unit.

The Subaltern assists the Captain of the day generally.

He attends Regimental Guard Mounting visits the Regimental Guard once by day and once by night, and visits the kitchen and Regimental Canteen.

He sends a written report to the Captain of the day before 8 a.m. the following morning.

Officers will not leave the Camp limits during their tour of any of the foregoing duties unless under emergency, and then must name another officer to answer for them.

They will be in mind that the proper and zealous discharge of orderly duties is of the utmost importance towards maintaining the necessary standard of discipline, health and administration.

A sanitary fatigue of N.C.O. and three men will be detailed daily from each unit to maintain the sanitary condition of its own lines.

Battalion will be detailed daily in Camp Orders and will furnish the Duty Band and Inlying Picquet of one officer 50 N.C.O.'s and men, who will parade at the Camp Alarm Post at Retreat and Last Post. The Duty Band will play a quick step up and down the lines commencing from left to right and return, at Reveille and Retreat, and a short program between First Post and Last Post, ending with the National Anthem.

Guards--Each Battalion will furnish a Guard of one Sergeant, one Corporal, one Bugler and 16 men, establishing five posts and a Commanding Officer's Orderly.

The Machine Gun Batteries will guard their own lines.

The 36th Battalion, the left of their lines and the water tanks.

The 39th Battalion, the rear of the Camp.

The 4th Battalion, right flank and Pumping Station.

Camp Calls--Reveille, Retreat, First Post, Last Post and Lights Out will be sounded in succession from left to right, in the following order:

Eaton Machine Gun Battery, 36th Battalion, 39th Battalion and 48th Battalion.

The whole of the buglers of the Duty Battalion will sound Retreat together on the Camp Alarm Post, where they will parade on the right of the Inlying Picquet and will be dismissed by the Field Officer of the day.

Canteens--Canteen hours: Dickenson's Camp Canteen, 12 noon to 1 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. 36th Battalion Wet Canteen, 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.; 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Two N.C.O.'s will be detailed from each unit daily for canteen duty, who must be furnished with a roll of defaulters.

No liquor will be carried out or consumed outside the canteens.

5--Parade States--Officers commanding units will furnish parade states, daily, by 11 a.m. to the Camp Commandant.

W. J. KEMPTHORNE, Major, Camp Adjutant.

HAPPIEST DAYS FOR ALSACE WHEN FRANCE RULED HER

Even Under Monarchy She Had Marked Privileges.

Alsace was annexed to France under Louis XIV. by the treaty of Westphalia (1648). Alsace was ceded to Germany in 1871, less Belfort, the defence of which was rendered historic by the French commander, Col. Denfert Rochereau (1871). Alsace was not more French at the moment of annexation than Roussillon, of which Perpignan, in the eastern Pyrenees, was the capital, annexed in 1659, nor the French Comte, east of France, annexed by the treaty of Nimégue, concluded between France and Holland in 1698, nor the treaty with France, the empire and Sweden in 1699, nor the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, by which Flanders was annexed in 1668.

Alsace indeed, appears less easy of assimilation than the other countries of Louis XIV. Article 75 of the treaty of 1871, which was signed the preliminaries of the peace of Westphalia, reads: "The emperor, for himself and all the serene house of Austria, cede the rights, properties, domains which until now belonged to the empire and the house of Austria. The lands of Upper and Lower Alsace, the provincial prefectures of the ten imperial cities situated in Alsace--Haguenau, Colmar, Schiestadt, Wissembourg, Landau, Obernai, Rosheim, Munster to the Val St. Gregoire, Kaisersburg, Turckheim, and all these countries and any other rights which belong to the said prefecture, and transfers them all and each to the very Christian King and to the Kingdom of France."

Article 79 stipulated that the emperor, the empire and the Archduke Ferdinand Charles would release from oaths of fidelity all officers and subjects of the said territories.

Article 89 was confusing and contradictory and conceived with a view to confusion. It said: "Nevertheless it is understood by the present declarations nothing is taken away from the rights of sovereignty ceded."

LOUIS XIV'S POLICY

"The proper character of the Alsatian," says Albert Petit, "is a reasoned passion for independence more personal than national." The absolutism of Louis XIV. was never meddling, but respecting local institutions.

The contradictions in the treaty of Westphalia were advantageous in a way. The French monarchy hesitated between the way left open by the treaty of Munster, which was a French policy of extension of the rights of the king, and the recognition of equivocal clauses of the treaty of 1648.

For contemporaneous history, 1648 marks a decisive turn in the history of Alsace. Alsace had been occupied ten years by French troops, and for a long time it was understood they would remain indefinitely.

Count d'Harcourt was nominated by the king, lieutenant general of Upper and Lower Alsace, and also of Haguenau, d'Harcourt was a grandee and mixed up with the Fronde and accessible to the temptations and intrigues of the emperor, who held up before him the possibility of a principality of Alsace, which he might be given under the suzerainty of the empire. The nomination of d'Harcourt thus was a happy stroke of policy on the part of the French king.

Colbert de Croissy, brother of the great minister, who was then intendant of Mazarin, was appointed intendant of Alsace in 1655. De Croissy was only twenty-six years of age, but already shown capacity when intendant of the Mediterranean ports with residence at Toulon.

To his title of intendant was added that of councillor to the parliament of his own territory. It was, for a fact, the war of thirty years, 1618-1648 (which it is recalled was due to the antagonisms between Lutherans and Catholics), required a strong government and above the petty intrigues which existed. The eight years of de Croissy's administration (1665-1663) were peaceful. He caused a decrease in the taxation and thus detached sympathies from the empire and turned them toward France.

In the matter of justice Colbert de Croissy applied himself to the reform of the tribunals. Until then every article of law above the petty courts had to be referred to the king, while a gibbet stood at the gate of every village, malefactors had every chance of escaping punishment if not taken in the act and tried on the spot. Justice was capricious--a robber was hanged by the pillory or simply expelled without any record or reason for the difference in the treatment of the cases. The inconvenience of this judicial anarchy was aggravated by the absence of common pleas. But most of the provinces finally obtained tribunals of last resort, in which there might be litigation between private parties.

The princes of the house of Austria established in 1683 a chamber called "regence" in the city of Ensisheim, the capital of Upper Alsace. This name of regence designated any government established during the minority of a sovereign, or the absence of one. When the French monarchy annexed a province its first care was to create a parliament whose judicial sovereignty was one of the best arguments for the extension of royal government.

Colbert de Croissy constituted in 1657 a new council at Ensisheim. The peace of Pyrenees concluded between

THE TSARINA AND HER DAUGHTERS AS NURSES



(DRAWN BY P. MATANIA FOR THE SPHERE, LONDON, AND COPYRIGHTED IN UNITED STATES BY N. Y. HERALD CO.) In this picture the artist shows the Tsarina and her daughters acting as nurses in the hospital of Tsarskoye Selo, a town about fifteen miles from Petrograd. The Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna is in the centre of the group adjusting a bandage. The Grand Duchess Olga, nineteen years old, is at the extreme left. The Grand Duchess Tatiana is on the extreme right. These two daughters of the Tsar are considered the most beautiful children of royalty in Europe.

France and Spain (1659) delivered France from exterior trouble, and the death of Mazarin left affairs in the hands of a young but resolute king. The war with Holland cut short discussions and hesitations on the part of France. Since the commencement of the war with Holland (1673) the French monarchy had turned its Alsatian policy toward a progressive assimilation of Alsace with other annexed provinces.

In religious matters the "very Christian king" was careful to treat Alsace with particular liberality--all the more singular in the sovereign who flattered himself to have exterminated heresy by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Why this toleration of heresy in his new subjects? Is it possible that, after all, these religious wars, so called, were more political than religious? Thibaudau, the conventional and historian, declares that such was the case.

A half century after Alsace had been united to the crown Alsace contained 86,000 Protestants, 12,000 of whom were Calvinists, in a population of 257,000 inhabitants. A letter from Louvois shows that Louis XIV. had no intention of persecuting Protestants in Alsace. "I do not know," Louvois says, "on what is founded the inquietude which you show over what is passing in France. His Majesty has no intention of troubling the R. P. R. (religion pretending to be reformed) in Alsace. This letter is addressed to two Swiss at Strasbourg, important furnishers of the French army, and is dated November 17, 1685.

The schools in Alsace under the French regime were administered with marked paternal kindness and liberality. The University of Strasbourg was allowed to continue Protestant, as well that German remained the language of instruction. The administrative language was German until 1729--indeed, until 1789--when the official reports of magistrates were written in that language. There was no constraint employed either in the administration or schools. Augereville, intendant from 1716 to 1724, formulated French policy thus: "Labor that the people are not too much enveloped by German tastes and habits; but the people should not be worried uselessly." The instruction in the institutions of Colmar, Wissembourg and Belfort was in German.

Alsace, under the ancient regime, was not subject to any military obligations, and that immunity contributed greatly to the popularity of France in the country. It was neither the schools nor bureaucracy that achieved the moral conquest of Alsace--conquest, it should be added, which was made on the eve of the revolution. Germany, it is understood, did not exist at the time that Alsace was German. The Holy Roman German empire was but a vague assemblage of peoples in which the elements were vitally different and where each element was separate and apart from the other.

During the thirty years' war, German princes made alliances with France against the emperor, if not directly against the empire. In Alsace many grandees had the habit of recourse to the protection of the King of France. There was not, properly speaking, either German patriotism

or Alsatian patriotism. Germany did not know where Alsace finished. Colbert de Croissy, in his memoir of 1683 indicated the frontier as at Leuter. Le Pelletier de la Houssaye avowed in 1702 that "the real limits of Alsace on the German side had not been traced; it was France that fixed the limits."

Alsace, weakened by centuries of wars, was reconstituted under the French regime. A census in detail in 1695, under the orders of Vauban, gave 246,000 inhabitants. An official report of 1787 speaks of 625,000. In less than a century the population of Alsace had more than tripled. After subtraction of the territories of Brisach and Brisgau, restored by the peace of Kyewick, there appeared to be only 285,000 inhabitants.

The France of Louis XIV. enjoyed a prestige to which no one refused to render homage; the German princes imitated the manners of the "great king" and this title was not contested even by his enemies. Even under Louis XV, when France was in decadence from a military and political point of view, her intellectual priority was not contested. The great Frederick flattered Voltaire. Frederick's brother resided in Paris, and finally forgot his maternal language. Anacharsis Cloots, a Prussian baron of good birth, recalled with sarcastic humor that the "school of cadets" of his generation were ignorant of German.

Alsace, in becoming French, became also Alsatian, which she was not formerly. Her moral personality was set free by the fact of her entry into French unity. The princes who held possession of property in Alsace in the eighteenth century were most unpopular. Their lands were exempt from taxation and contributed neither directly nor indirectly to public charges, and for this they were openly accused on all sides of "taking money from Alsace without any good to the country."

After the night of Aug. 4, 1787, the "princes' possessions," as they were called, possessions because possessing land, protested against the abolition of their feudal rights, and thus emphasized their quality of parasites. The intervention of the emperor in their favor was one of the causes of the war between the revolution and Europe, and it is why Alsace could see with reason in that national war a war which was somewhat a war of her own, where she combated for her proper cause.

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Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Premier Borden opened the new Maple Leaf Club in London.

OUR LOCAL AGENTS

The Daily Courier can be purchased from the following: CENTRAL: Stedman's Book Store, 160 Colborne Street. Ashton, George, 52 Dalhousie Street, Jolly, D. J. Dalhousie street. W. Menzie, 224 Market Street. S. Stewart's Book Store, 72 Colborne St. Simon, W., 211 Market St. Wick's News Store, cor Dalhousie and Queen St.

EAST WARD

Sheard, A., 423 Colborne St. Aylliffe, H. E., 330 Colborne St. Bickell, George, corner Arthur and Murray streets. Freeborn A. A., 109 Elgin St. Hartman and Co., 230 Colborne St. Higginbotham and Cameron, 373 Colborne street. Lundy, J. B., 270 Darling St. Wilburn, J. W., 44 Mary St. Mellen, J. W., corner Brock and Chatham. Moyer A. M., corner Marlboro and Murray Sts. Meates, W. H., 9 Rawdon Street.

NORTH WARD

Klinkhammer, Leo J., 130 Albion St. Lister, A. A., 73 William St. McGregor J., Corner Pearl and Richmond Sts. Marsaw, Geo., 57 Duke St. A. Pickles, 216 St. Paul's avenue. Page, J., corner Peel and West St. Townsend, G. E., 109 William St. TERRACE HILL. M. Mullholland, corner North Park. McCann Bros., 210 West St. Mallenden, C., corner Grand and George Streets. HOLMEDALE. Scrivner, W., corner Spring and Chestnut Avenue. Rowcliffe, J. R., 225 West Mill St. EAGLE PLACE. Kell, M. and J., 15 Molawk St. Marx, F. J., 80 Eagle Ave. Williams, N., 88 Emily St. WEST BRANT. Morrison F. E., 110 Oxford St. Wainwright, H., 121 Oxford St.

Golf Notes

On Monday next Cicie Holiday, the Brantford Golf Club will play their return match with St. Catharines Golf Club in St. Catharines. The following players will probably constitute the team: Messrs. Schell, Reville, Champion, Large, Caudwell, McKay, Miller, Bunnell, Patereson, Webling, Kohl, Sheppard, Martin, Henderson, Watts, Martin, Bloomson, Downing, Preston, Blain, Neill and Raymond. Train leaving G. T. R. 7.38 a.m.

Mr. Reville and Mr. L. Waterous having again tied for the Scarie cup, they will play the match over again this week.

The result of the Simcoe match which took place yesterday afternoon was as follows: Simcoe 1, Brantford 1. Adams 1, Schell 0. Brady 0, Reville 1. McKill 0, Champion 1. Wallace 1, Bunnell 0. Reid 0, Patereson 0. Porter 0, Webling 1. Pursell 0, Sheppard 1. Benwell 1, Neill 0. Anderson 1, Ellis 0. Curtis 0, Martin 1. Smith 0, L. Waterous 1. McKay 1, Harris 0. McCall 0, J. Scarie 1. Thompson 0, Preston 0.

Brantford 2 points, 7

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WAR HITS THE PAPERS

London Dailies to be Reduced in Size. By Special Wire to The Courier. London, Aug. 5.--Decreased advertising revenue and a shortage in the supply of chemicals necessary for the manufacture of white paper, have resulted in an agreement by the proprietor of London's newspapers to reduce the number of pages. The Post to-day contained ten pages. Some of these two-cent dailies frequently have printed twenty or more pages since the war has been in progress.

SUSPENDED. Amsterdam, Aug. 5.--The Berlin Vorwaerts says that over 200 German daily newspapers and periodicals German publications have been re-nounced by the number of German publication have been reduced to less than 1,000 since the commencement of the war.

GIG HOTEL. By Special Wire to The Courier. Montreal, Aug. 5.--A ten-story million dollar hotel is to be erected next spring at the corner of St. Alexander and Mayor streets, by a syndicate of Boston, New York and Detroit capitalists.

Social and Personal

The Courier is always pleased to see items of personal interest. Phone 276.

Mrs. M. F. Muir and Miss Helen have returned from Toronto.

Miss E. L. Moe of Hamilton is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Agnew, Cosy Nook.

Rev. and Mrs. W. G. H. McAlister, of Exeter, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hughes, Lorne Crescent.

Miss Ackerman and Miss Pearce of Toronto spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Clarke VanEvery, Dundas street.

Mr. Thomas Woodlyatt and Miss Doreen Woodlyatt have returned from Montreal where they spent some weeks with Mr. James B. Woodlyatt.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

Result of Capital Work by I. O. D. E. and Boy Scouts.

As a result of the sales by Boy Scouts of the badges gotten out by Brantford Daughters of the Empire, in commemoration of the anniversary of the war, between \$177 and \$180 was realized, and handed over to the I. O. D. E. officers by Commissioner, Rev. C. V. Lester.

From the silver collection at the Armories service, there was realized about \$75. After payment of all expenses the sum of \$200 has been handed to Mr. H. T. Watt, treasurer of the machine gun fund as follows: Brant Chapter I.O.D.E. \$50. Dufferin Rifles Chapter \$50. Brant Dragoons Chapter \$50. Brantford Boy Scouts (approximation of services) \$50. \$200

Battery Orders

BY CAPT. W. T. HENDERSON, 32ND BATTERY, C.F.A. Gunner Robert Kite is returned to the strength of the Battery.

Members of the Battery who are in attendance at the class for signallers are excused from section gun drill during such signalling instruction but will parade with the Battery. The Battery will parade for section gun drill and signalling instruction until further orders on Wednesday and Friday nights at the temporary quarters, George street, at 8 o'clock.

W. T. HENDERSON, Captain, O. C. 32nd Battery, C.F.A.

Under the company is a L...

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The wide and in the duties of a financial respons company are to be individual's servi charged is no h which an individu tited to receive. their particulars.

The Trusts and Company, HEAD OFFICE: JAMES J. WARREN, President. BRANTFORD T. H. MILLE 11.1 Dalhou

BOI Insur

There are n owning propert who might be heavy losses fro dynamite outra have occurred in dian cities. We will be make a propos

Jno. S. Dowl Brantford

SYNOPSIS OF CAN WEST LAND RE... THESE sole head of a f over 38 years old, quarter-section of avails in Manitoba, Saskatchewan pilot must appear in person. Live stock may be taken on certain land. Duties--Six months of cultivation of the land. Five miles of his home at least 50 acres extra habitable house is required residence is performed. A settler who has section standing may get action alongside his 5000 per acre. Duties--Six months of three years after earning at least 50 acres extra. Duties--Must be employed patent may be homestead patent, on section. Duties--Must be stand right may take section in certain districts. Duties--Must be each of three years, cultivate a house worth \$500. The area of cultivated in case of rough land. Live stock may be taken on certain land. Duties--Six months of three years after earning at least 50 acres extra. Duties--Must be employed patent may be homestead patent, on section. Duties--Must be stand right may take section in certain districts. 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