

AY, OCTOBER 27, 1914

ong ar saw-- riving On

en, 11 quick-firers, 22 can- a great quantity of am- and stores. The Rus- ally continues the pursuit. the Galician from the en- valley southward from and the railway tracks r. Stry to Drohobycz, are ed with Austrian corpses."

REBUILD ANTWERP

ON, Oct. 27.—On the initi- directors of the Antwerp ank, according to an Am- spatch to the Daily Chron- has been formed an asso- ich will lend money to Ant- owners to help them re- rtant British interests are in the negotiations. Archi- mission is already making a survey of the damage done

NGSTON'S QUOTA

NG, Ont., Oct. 27.—The ment has about recruited its of 150 men for the second overseas contingent. Two of s. Lieut. S. E. Pense and New, Jr., reported for duty ny headquarters.

PTON'S LINOLEUMS

st Scotch makers Linoleums on's and low prices for best

andruff at Danderine

ne beauty of your hair. No how dull, faded, brittle and just moisten a cloth with and carefully draw it our hair, taking one small a time. The effect is im- amazing—your hair will fluffily and wavy, and have lustre, softness and lux- the beauty and shimmer of health. cent bottle of Knowlton's from any drug store or ter, and prove that your pretty and soft as any—s been neglected or injured s treatment—that's all.

OSTRILS END CATARRH

by the heat of the nostrils; s and heals the inflamed, swollen which lines the nose, head clears the air passages, stops murgas and a feeling of cleansing relief comes immediately. ay awake to-night struggling a, with head stuffed; nostrils rking and blowing. Catarrh with its running nose, foul ropping into the throat, and less is distressing but truly er faith—just once—in "Ely's m" and your cold or catarrh disappear. e at leading drug stores in d.

STOVES! RANGES

ore Buying PLACE— EELY Dalhousie Street

N & CO.

alhouse Street h. and Wine. S Lager, an Whiskey

N & CO.

h. and Wine. S Lager, an Whiskey

N & CO.

h. and Wine. S Lager, an Whiskey

HOW ENGLAND IS TAKING PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SPYING

(By Archibald Hurd with the London Daily Telegraph.)

Everyone is talking of German spies being in our midst. They are said to be at work in London and in particular on the East Coast; it is even reported that at some places signals have passed from houses ashore to ships at sea, and that this information has been conveyed of the movements of our men-of-war. This is not a matter to be treated lightly. I have devoted the whole day to this matter—talking over the danger of spies with persons official and unofficial, and persons of many classes. Spying is a military matter—one that concerns those who administer the navy and the army, for these secret service agents and others exist in order that they may discover secrets about the fleet and our land forces and communicate them to the enemy—our undoing. Therefore, in a supreme degree, any remedy for the evil—whatever its proportions—must rest ultimately in the hands of two men—Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Kitchener, the two war ministers.

What has been done? For several years every German in this country who aroused suspicion had his letters secretly opened; he did not know it was being done. This was the result of foresight years ago, a special department under a highly intelligent army officer was set up to deal with the business. The whole ramifications in this country was gradually revealed by the spies themselves, who thus became known to the police.

Rounding Up Suspects. Before the outbreak of the war the machine was broken; its agents in this country were arrested—quietly and unobtrusively. Then the Alien Restriction act was passed, and hundreds of enemy aliens who were open to suspicion—although they were not part of the machine—were laid by the heels and are now in confinement. Innocent enemy aliens had to register, and all of them were warned that it was an offence, bringing with it heavy punishment, if they remained in any one of the prohibited areas, consisting of all the military and naval areas of the United Kingdom, giving the strict interpretation to the phrase. It became the patriotic duty of every subject to assist in seeing that these restrictions were enforced against all enemy aliens, suspicious or otherwise. Has the loyal and patriotic population done its duty.

So much for this aspect of the matter. All letters—not some, but all—en route to any neighboring foreign country which would find their way to the enemy are opened and read. One lady, whose husband, now on service, is rather given to discursive, received, not his letter the other day, but the envelope containing merely a "chit," which bore these words, "our husband is too communicative, but he is quite well."

Letters may be sent, of course, by way of Italy, but they take several days to reach Italy, and when they get to Germany, goodness only knows. There is no telegraphic communication open to spies. Their only means of getting out their news is by even neutral fishing boats may not use east coast ports—is by messenger. It takes some time for a traveller to get through, and shipping is watched. A high military authority, discussing with me the attitude of the newspapers towards our war arrangements, once remarked, "Give us at least twenty-four hours start." (In the case of the expeditionary force the men were fighting before the Germans knew they had left this country.)

Homing Pigeons and Wireless. "Ah, but what about carrier pigeons?" it may be asked. Any of these birds to be used from this country, must have been brought here from Germany before the war, and kept in captivity since, for the customers have seen to it that none has entered since the beginning of August last. The war has been in progress for over two months. A few pigeons have been seen and shot; they were birds belonging to the Admiralty. As to these birds generally, they cannot now be kept without a police permit, and 1,500 branches of the Homing Pigeon association are patriotically taking every possible step to see that there is no infringement.

Again, there is the possibility of wireless being employed. Well, any person who uses a wireless installation commits a punishable offence. "How are we to know that spies are communicating by means of installations of which the authorities know nothing?" it may be inquired. The answer is, by "listening." Anyone who has been aloft in a modern ship of war is aware of the fact that the approximate distance over which a signal has travelled can be ascertained by an expert. Trained experts are engaged in listening for spies, not in one place, but in many, and in tracking down any "wireless" which is unauthorized. You follow wireless messages much as you follow the human voice.

The Precautions—and Yet. So much for the precautions which have been taken against spying, but the naval and military authorities, the post office, the home office, the police throughout the country, and the customs have all been concerned. This sketch of the steps adopted is worth giving if only as a reminder that the government knew—as Mr. Churchill admitted the other day—that spying was going on, watched the development of the system, because possessed of the spies' names and addresses, learnt exactly what information they were sending, and then secured the spies. In all their cunning and innocence they had revealed by easy processes of deduction, certain features of Germany's war plans and these facts were no doubt of no slight value to the admiralty and the war office.

And yet, in spite of all the precautions adopted, there are many stories

in circulation suggesting that spying is still going on and going on extensively. It is said that signals have been made on the east coast to vessels at sea, apparently dealing with the movements of His Majesty's ships, to suspicious characters, Germans or Austrians—have been seen examining with too close attention objects of military importance on our coastline; that from one seaside resort in Kent lights have been flashed to vessels at sea, and that answers have been received; that there are still in London hotels a large number of German waiters in a position to learn all that is said by officers and others in conversation; that lights have been shown from house-tops in the metropolis and elsewhere; that Germans are working in mines in Wales and Kent as they worked in the French quarries—and so on.

A Patriotic Duty. The country is studded with magistrates, and there are scores of chief constables. Every case in which there is first-hand evidence—circumstantial or otherwise—such as would convict a known criminal in ordinary circumstances ought to be brought to the attention either of a magistrate or the superior police authorities in the locality concerned. If either fails to act, then the facts should be laid before the home office.

SECOND CONTINGENT HERE TILL NEW YEAR

Force Will Number 16,000 Instead of 10,000 Men.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—The second Canadian contingent to go from Canada will, it is now practically assured, consist of 16,000 men, instead of 10,000 men, and will scarcely go before the early part of next year. It was learned to-day that the military authorities do not consider it would be advisable to send the second Canadian contingent to England before the first division has taken the field. It is stated that the first division will have at least three months training, in England before it sees active service, all of which would fix the departure of the second contingent in January of the early part of February.

In all probability the training of this second force will set a new precedent in Canadian military practice, that of winter shooting over rifle ranges. It was stated by an official of the Militia Department to-day that where the weather permitted, rifle ranges would be utilized during the Fall and Winter months in addition to gallery practice in the "Armories." An additional advantage of this would be the hardening of the troops to the hardships of a Winter campaign, which they will in all probability have to face. It is affirmed by the headquarters officials that the second contingent will in the point of training be rather superior, if anything, to the first one. It will be thoroughly trained in squad and company drill at local mobilization points, in bayonet practice and exercised in good physical condition. It can receive its training in larger formations and movements in England.

The necessity of bending all energies on to the nature of the expeditionary forces will, it is understood, result in the cancellation of the usual Summer training of the militia next year. The mobilization of the city militia regiments and the raising of the expeditionary force in Canada itself is realized, and preparations will shortly be commenced to raise in Canada the force of 30,000 which is to be kept always continually under arms, and from which drafts will be sent to the front from time to time. The militia authorities are still awaiting word from the War Office as to the nature of the force wanted before undertaking this.

Troops in Training. There has been evidence of a gratifying desire on the part of Canadian volunteers to engage in voluntary training. It was stated at the Militia Department to-day that the men of two Toronto regiments have been practically under canvas since the selection of the first contingent, and have been undergoing training to fit themselves for service. The same is true of some places in the West. It was also stated that the roll of the new French-Canadian regiment which is being raised is now complete with 1,100 names, that there were 3,600 in all on the list of volunteers, and that officers have been chosen. As regards the matter of equipment for the second contingent the Militia Department states that such good progress has been made that the second contingent is already on hand.

GERMAN RETREAT. LONDON, Oct. 27.—A Petograd despatch says: "The Army Messenger in summing up the operations on the Russian front says that the German forces in the region of Miawa and Wislawa, disquieted by the situation on the front at Thorn and Cracow, have retreated in the direction of East Prussia, where the population has been ordered to retire into the interior."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Kimberley Gem

It Was Taken From the Owner, and He Was Obligated to Steal It

BY ARTHUR STANTON

There was but one way out of the situation—I must become a thief, a thief of my own property. Possession is nine points of the law, and possession was with my opponent. He held the gem, and I could fight for it in the courts. I must get possession of it and let him fight for it by law. No; I could not do that, either, for if I stole it the law would convict me of being a thief and restore the diamond to its supposed owner. If either fails to operate and learned, among other things, that the gems were shipped just in time to catch the mail steamer for Europe. If through any delay they did not reach the coast before the vessel sailed they were locked up in the postoffice till the departure of the next ship.

I asked Jim to find out for me when my stone would be shipped, and he tried to do so, but only learned that it was still at Kimberley. I at once started over the route looking for some point where I might lie in wait and catch the convoy napping. I came to a stream where the carriers made a detour. It occurred to me that something might be done here, but after racking my brain I could hit upon no plan that seemed feasible. I went on, but as I proceeded I formed a scheme a part of which pertained to this ferry. Reaching the coast, I at once went to the postoffice to look over the ground there.

I had nearly all of Jim Benton's £500 in my pocket and was well dressed. I represented myself as a post-office official, whose duties were to travel about and make reports on different postoffices. But I made no pretense at supervising the postmaster at this point. Instead, I invited him to dinner and treated him sumptuously. This gave me access to his office. I learned where the diamonds were locked when delayed in transportation. One evening after the clerks had gone home I sat with the postmaster in his office. Suddenly I fell over in a pretended faint and on reviving begged him to go for a doctor. He did so, and while he was gone with some was I locked up in my pocket and was taken to the postmaster's office. I pretended to be ill and begged him to go for a doctor. He did so, and while he was gone with some was I locked up in my pocket and was taken to the postmaster's office.

"I never forget the look on Jim's face when he turned it from the stone to me. "How in the world did you ever get out with it?" he asked. "Get out with it! What do you mean?" "Out of the mines?" "I didn't bring it out of the mines. I found it miles from the mines. What is it?" "It was my turn to look peculiar. I had a fortune in my possession, but I saw at once that I would be suspected of stealing it while at work and not only lose it, but serve a term in prison.

"For heaven's sake, Jim," I said, "don't say anything about it! I took a long walk today and found my stream. It must have been washed out by the water. It looked something like the stones we are digging out of the ground, but it was so large that I didn't think it could be a diamond."

Jim had a cast iron conscience and, believing that I stole the stone, considered it his duty to report me to the police. He told me that he had a valuable stone in my possession and demanded it.

"I acknowledged I had a stone, but had found it outside the mines. He gave me my choice of giving it up or standing trial. I knew what standing trial meant. I had a valuable diamond in my possession which there was every reason to suppose came from the company's mines and I would be convicted. I agreed to give up the gem on a promise of not being prosecuted. I was only discharged. Having told where the stone was to be found, I went to Jim and from the way I talked to him he was convinced that I had really found the diamond and knew he had deprived me of it. He was very much cut up and volunteered to do what he could to mend matters by telling Hartwell that he had done me an injustice. "Don't make a fool of yourself a second time," I retorted; "if you really wish to undo what you have done do it in another way."

"You're crazy. Do you suppose you can ever get possession of a diamond in the hands of the diamond company?" "You do what I say."

Jim was so upset at having acted with such haste that he finally consented to do as I asked. That's the trouble with these frightfully conscientious people. They swing as far in one direction as the other. After all, it isn't the conscience that's bad, it's the judgment, or, more likely, the impulse. Jim, who was in high favor with the company on account of having peached on me, was given £500 for telling on me. He offered me all the money paid him for my forgiveness. I needed money to carry out my plan to get my diamond, so I accepted it as a loan, promising to return it if I succeeded in getting my property. By this time Jim, who was thoroughly repentant, agreed to help me all he could.

One day he came to me and said that diamonds were sent periodically to England. They were taken to the coast, where they were shipped by steamer. I at once made inquiries about the route with a view to finding some weak point in the system. I represented myself as a post-office official, whose duties were to travel about and make reports on different postoffices. But I made no pretense at supervising the postmaster at this point. Instead, I invited him to dinner and treated him sumptuously. This gave me access to his office. I learned where the diamonds were locked when delayed in transportation.

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Donations Are Acknowledged

The following kind donations were received at the Shelter since August: Russell & Co., cakes; a friend, bananas; Mrs. Bonney, clothing; a friend, eggs and fruit; I. M. Young & Co., box buttons; Mrs. Simpson, maple syrup; Gretchen Heyd, croquet set; Mrs. Fred Westbrook, 6 dozen home-made cookies; Women's Hospital Aid, candy; J. Whittam, 6 qts. of milk; Mr. J. Bowers, vegetables; a friend, magazines; Mrs. Stenebaugh, jar jelly; Ciss Davis, Mohawk Road, apples, cherries and cash; Mrs. E. Patterson, vegetables; Mrs. Woodside, clothing; Mrs. Wm. Watt, fruit; Mrs. W. Walters, pears and apples; Mrs. Craddock, clothing; Central school tennis club, ice cream and fruit; Mrs. Hazelton, Davies and sandwiches; Zion Church, P. S. grapes and sandwiches; Mrs. Edwards, Onondaga, home made bread; First Baptist church, sandwiches; a friend, 4 jars fruit; Mrs. Cressch, clothing; Mrs. C. H. Waite, Springfield, 6 pairs chickens; Mrs. C. J. Mitchell, clothing; Mrs. Hazelton, clothing; Miss Witty, jelly; Mrs. P. Craig, biscuits, home-made; Miss Fowler, clothing; Mrs. C. M. Walker, flowers; Mrs. Simons, cake; J. Bloxham, meat three times; Mrs. E. Patterson, 6 jars fruit. Apples have been received from time to time from the following: Mr. Elerton, Mrs. Drummond, Mr. Charlton, Peter Porter, Mr. Thompson, Onondaga; Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Hazelwood, Mr. Blundell; Frances Thompson, Mrs. Wooding, Mrs. Edmondson, Mr. Grantham, Whittaker Baking Co., buns and cakes weekly; Mrs. Westbrook, milk; Mrs. Hamilton, Onondaga; \$4; mite box, Wm. Davies store, \$2.75; Mrs. L. Brooks, Paris, \$5; county council grant, \$10; directors Onondaga fair, complimentary ticket; directors Brantford fair, complimentary ticket; Wm. Grieves, Churches Crossing, 60 lbs. honey.

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

(From La Patrie, Montreal) As in the height of the greatness of the Roman Empire, Rome made a glory in being a Roman citizen, so today, as Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has well said, the title of a British citizen satisfies our pride. As we have more reason than ever to be proud of the Empire of which we form a part. At the present hour we see the whole world testifying its admiration for England, which is spending all its wealth of money and all its stock of arms to be true to its pledged faith—Our fate is tied to that of England; her cause is our cause, and to defend our soldiers have gone, and are going, to fight in Europe's great battles. The equal of the citizens of the Empire who live in the United Kingdom, we take pride in the fact that we are British citizens.

IF BACK HURTS USE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Eat Less Meat if Kidneys feel like lead or Bladder bothers.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders. You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications. A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

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