

THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rate: By carrier, 33 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER—Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at 11 per year, payable in advance. To the Toronto Office, Queen City Chambers, 52 Church Street, Toronto. H. B. Smallpiece, Representative.

Monday, September 28, 1914

THE SITUATION

A practical deadlock still seems to be the situation at the front between the Allies and the Germans in Northern France. It is grim and desperate work, nothing ever before like it in the world, with both sides determined to the last possible ounce that is in them and the last possible inch.

More and more it becomes evident that had it not been for the work of Belgium, and later of Great Britain, the German plan to speedily attend to France and then with its main body to turn round to meet the Russians, would have proved successful.

Of the ultimate outcome there can be no doubt. Germany, after two months of it, fighting with desperation to prevent an invasion of her own land, and that must be done, despite the undoubtedly terrible cost it will involve to reach Berlin.

THE GERMAN FEELING

There has been a quite prevalent feeling that the heart of the Germans as a nation was not in the present Titanic struggle. That the Socialists, who form a very large body there, and have always denounced the huge national military outfit each year, would revolt, and so on.

As a matter of fact, nothing of the sort exists. The Germans as a people consider themselves to be engaged in a righteous war, just as strongly as the British regard their cause in like manner. This may seem surprising, but they have been told, and believe, that the other powers have been the aggressors, that the Fatherland did its best to avert the struggle, but were finally forced to fight for honor and nationhood.

In his address calling his forces into action the Kaiser used these among other words: "Remember that the German people are the chosen of God. On me the spirit of God has descended. I am His weapon, His sword and His Vice-regent. Woe to the disobedient; death to the cowards and unbelievers."

"The great German Socialist organ Vorwarts declared after the outbreak, 'We were always open enemies of the monarchic form of government and we always will be. But we have to acknowledge to-day that William II. has shown himself the friend of universal peace.'"

"The wife of a German judge writing to an American friend says: 'We are no longer a people; we are one great family. Our Emperor was splendid. He clung to his ideal of peace until pushed to the furthest limit; then at the right moment he struck out, much too early for our enemies, 'Pray for us the Old God is still living.'"

"These testimonies are German; here is one from an alien observer who must be admitted partial to the other side, namely, Ralph Pulitzer, owner

of the New York World, a paper which is strongly anti-Kaiser. He writes: 'The German people as one man are fighting as they believe in self-defence.' An Englishman, Robert Crozier Long, correspondent for six years in Berlin of the Westminster Gazette, and who did not leave the city until after England declared war—travelling home with the British ambassador—writes: 'The German people are unanimous for war. . . . the war has made Germany united, unanimous and resolute. . . . They are absolutely convinced they are in the right.' A Berlin letter to a German-Canadian paper, the Winnipeg Der Nordwesten, says 'the enthusiasm of the nation exceeds all bounds.'"

If one argues that the majority of the German people have not had a fair chance to know the truth—they have not, for their press is largely under official dominance—what is one to say of the views of not only the most highly-educated and intelligent non-military men of Germany, but even of German-American university professors, who face the fullest information in the American press? Yet all, German or German-American, are as intensely assertive of the justice of Germany's cause as the less well-informed. No more famous scientist-philosopher lives than Ernest Haeckel, author of 'The Riddle of the Universe'; the greatest German religious scholar and writer is Rudolf Eucken. The two have issued a joint statement denouncing the course of England and urging German advance in 'our just cause' with 'an unyielding spirit.' These great educationalists, beginning by recalling an alleged admiration of England, and their former idea that there were 'great and noble traits in English character,' proceed to denounce what they now believe to be 'a brutal national egoism,' 'England's indelible shame,' 'England, whose fault has extended the present war into a world war,' her 'hypocritical pharisaism,' 'boundless egotism,' 'monstrous guilt.' These men are Germans; but equally convinced of Britain's hypocrisy and brutality are German-American professors like von Munsterberg and Ranke of Yale, who have been deluging the American press with German pronouncements.

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DURATION OF HOSTILITIES

The Courier ventured the opinion a few days ago that, in view of all the circumstances, the present war could not, in all human probability, be of long duration.

Look at the toes Germany has to face, practically single-handed, because her one ally, Austria, has broken down, while her other supposed ally, Italy, has refused to co-operate. The Kaiser and his war lords have during many years built up a mighty fighting machine—no doubt at all about that—but just remember the opposing list:

- 1. Great Britain, with her navy and army, supplemented by men, money, munitions and food from the Overseas Dominions and India.
2. France, with her millions of men, supplemented also by some of her colonial troops.
3. Russia, with her vast hordes of troops of practically limitless extent.
4. Belgium, whose badly decimated but plucky little fighters are still vigorously at it.
5. Serbia, who is giving a magnificent account of herself.
6. Japan banging away at German possessions in the Far East.
7. The Boers under Botha doing a like thing to possessions of the Fatherland in Africa.
8. The fact that the German merchant marine has been practically swept from the seas, while her boasted navy has so far been impotent, bottled up as it is in the Kiel Canal.

If the Kaiser and his forces can stand for long before such a combination, in addition at home to having the processes of husbandry practically idle and the wheels of the factories silent, then indeed there might be reason to believe the impious boast that the Emperor is in partnership with the Deity.

The thing can't be done. Napoleon, who so often got away with great odds, was finally conquered and exiled by the Allies, and the Kaiser is most decidedly not in the Napoleonic class.

The whole civilized world, and much of the uncivilized, is hoping and praying for his undoing, and further than that, the men and the materials are on hand to carry through the unpleasant job.

Germany has no help coming from her colonies—in fact, its losing them. When her war strength is exhausted, as perhaps also that of France, Russia can still pour millions more into the fray, and so can the British Empire.

And furthermore, remember this, the outcome will be a still further solidification of the British Empire—an Empire which, just prior to the outbreak of hostilities, was on the

edge of two volcanoes, Ireland and India.

A PROPHECY IN THIS LETTER

The following appeared in a recent issue of the London Times:—'Sir,—In the summer of 1899 I chanced to be sitting with the present German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow (then a secretary of the German Embassy in Rome), on the balcony of the Embassy, the Palazzo Caffarelli, on the Capitol. In the course of conversation Herr Von Jagow expressed the belief that no general European war was likely to occur before the end of 1913. He gave as a reason the influence of a prophecy made to the Kaiser's grandfather, Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, at Mainz in 1849. Prince William of Prussia, who was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on January 18th, 1871, was in 1849 wandering incognito in the Rhine Provinces, attended only by an aide-de-camp.

He had incurred great unpopularity by his attitude during the Berlin Revolution of March, 1848, and had been obliged to spend some time in England, whence he returned, still a semi-fugitive, to the Rhineland. At Mainz, a gipsy woman offered to tell him his fortune and addressed him as 'Imperial Majesty.' Not a little amused, for at that time his chance of succeeding even to the throne of Prussia, seemed slight, the Prince asked, 'Imperial Majesty' and 'what Empire pray?' 'Of the new world,' she replied, 'and when is this Empire to be formed?' He inquired. The woman took a scrap of paper and wrote on it the year 1849. Then she placed the same figures in columns beneath 1849

and adding them together obtained the total. 1871 'And how long am I to rule over this Empire?' asked Prince William again. The woman repeated the same magical operation, taking the number 1871 1 8 7 1 1 8 7 1 1 8 7 1 1 8 7 1

which gave the number 1888. Astonished by her confidence, the Prince then asked, 'And how long is this fine Empire to last?' Then the woman taking the figures 1888 and repeating the same operation 1888 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 8 8 1

The story soon spread in Prussian Court circles. Prince William became the German Emperor in 1871 and did not die until 1900. The effect of a double fulfilment of the prophecy upon the present German Emperor's mind was great and, as my experience shows, it entered into the calculations of Prussian diplomats as long ago as 1899.

May we not have here a psychological clue to the failure of the German Empire to use his influence for peace during the diplomatic negotiations of last month. I am, Sir, yours, VIDI

To The Editor LABOR FOR FARMS

To the Editor The Courier:—Sir,—It was my privilege on Saturday last to attend a meeting largely composed of farmers, called to further plans for a campaign throughout the country in connection with the patriotic fund now being raised.

It does not take long at such a gathering to discover that the average unemployed man supposed to be looking for work, is in very bad repute with many farmers. They are able to see cases where they do not take any and even with assistance of our city relief officer, the man could not be found to go to the country at what is conceded to be fair wages at the present time. They also claim that the average man looking for work on the farm is very inefficient, and at many kinds of work, worth very little. In this connection, it was pointed out that the class of labor now available was much superior to the kind usually looking for work, as many men now out of employment are, to my personal knowledge, well qualified to do any kind of farm work, having spent many years on the farm. The other charge, that of not being able to secure men, where there is the daily cry for employment, is a most serious one, and one that we should be able to repute very speedily. Men need not expect the sympathy of the public generally and exiled by the Allies, and the Kaiser is most decidedly not in the Napoleonic class.

SEVERE RHEUMATIC PAINS DISAPPEAR

Rheumatism depends on an acid which flows in the blood, affecting the muscles and joints, producing inflammation, stiffness and pain. This acid gets into the blood through some defect in the digestive processes, and remains there because the liver, kidneys and skin are too torpid to carry it off. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old-time blood tonic, is very successful in the treatment of rheumatism. It acts directly with purifying effect, on the blood, and through the blood on the liver, kidneys and skin, which it stimulates, and at the same time it improves the digestion. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists.

to King and Country is let loose. I have no fear as to the result.

WOULD ENCOURAGE RECRUITS TO MARRY ERE GOING TO WAR

Archbishop of Canterbury Advises Reduction of Fee.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter to the Home Office, asking that the marriage fee for soldiers and sailors be reduced to £10, which includes £2.50 in stamps duty to the government. The Archbishop has requested the government to waive the payment of this duty in the case of recruits, and expects that his request will be granted. Many dioceses have already lowered the license fee to £4.50, and the clergy are waiving their right to personal fees. The wholesale encouragement of marriages on the part of the soldiers and sailors of Germany, Austria and France, has attracted much attention in England, and probably inspired the archbishop's action.

RUSSIA IS BEING HEARD FROM

Continued from Page One to the emperor the promised victory. 'Before the battle the Magyars were ordered to don their parade uniforms.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—'Many, if not a majority of the German troops concentrated on the Russian border,' says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times, 'are fixed corps while the armies remaining in France and Belgium are mainly composed of reserve corps. Moreover, it is beyond doubt that the emperor himself is in east Prussia.

The official bulletins show that the Germans have moved toward the Miernan more than 25 miles in two days, but according to the latest news their advance has been checked and, judging from the speed of their movements and the relatively narrow front of the deployment, which does not exceed fifteen miles, General Rennenkampf has not to deal with a movement of first rate importance. 'The tendency here is to regard this advance as a demonstration to cover a more important action elsewhere, most probably in a direction where the Germans feel themselves more vulnerable, namely, the line from Kalisz to Cracow.'

DUKE NICHOLAS Sends Official Report of Invasion of Hungarian Territory.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PETROGRAD, Russia, Sept. 28.—The following official communication has been received from Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the field: 'An engagement near Sopotzin, on the Niemen river in Russian Poland and Druseniki came to an end with the retreat of the Germans.

'The enemy has approached Osovoetz from the north and has begun the bombardment of the fortress. In Galicia we have occupied Demblina on the railroad, 65 miles east of Cracow and between Rzeszow and Tarnow. 'A numerous column of the enemy is retreating from the north in the direction of Sanok, 38 miles southwest of Jaroslau. In their flight they abandoned artillery and automobile transports.

'At Coloujok we defeated a detachment of the enemy and captured his artillery and many prisoners. Continuing the pursuit, we entered Hungary.' Frederick Michells, an Englishman, was arrested by the Toronto police on instructions from the Militia Department. The cause of arrest is not made public.

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ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT LANDING



ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT MARCHING FROM WHARF TO PROSPECT BARRACKS

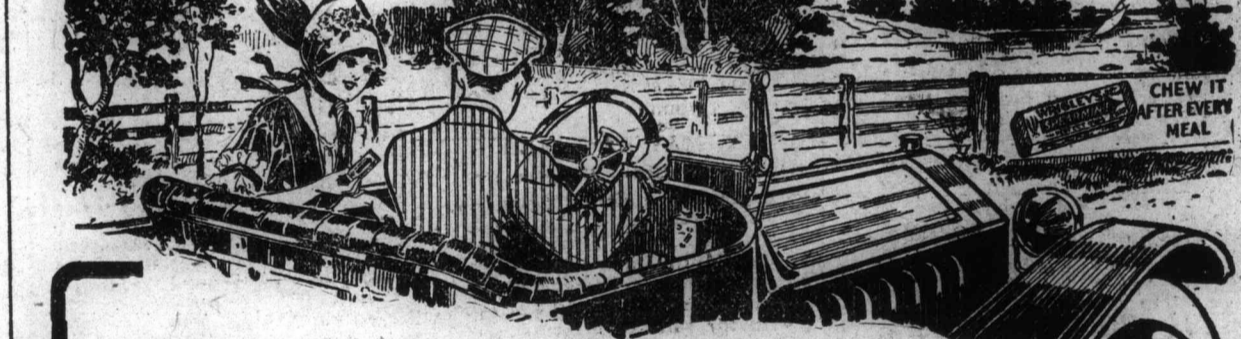
The above illustrations show a rather interesting military movement in the transportation of English troops. Under the direction of Lord Kitchener, the Royal Canadians, a regiment of volunteer troops, were sent from Canada to Bermuda to replace the Lincolnshire Regiment (Eighth Battalion), which had been stationed at Bermuda for several years and were therefore well seasoned and trained for actual service. The Lincolnshire regiment embarked on the same transport which brought the Royal Canadians and were cheered by thousands as they sailed for England, whence they will be sent to the front. The wives of the officers and men accompanied the regiment to England, as did also the wives and officers of the Royal Canadians to Bermuda.

These photographs, which were made in the harbor of Hamilton, Bermuda, show the Royal Canadians landing at Hamilton and marching to their new barracks, and on the right is shown the Lincolnshire Regiment embarking for England; also Colonel M. C. Andrew and Captain Wellesly, with the Lincolnshires on a tugboat in the harbor.

RENFREW'S THREE TEXTILE FACTORIES WORKING OVERTIME

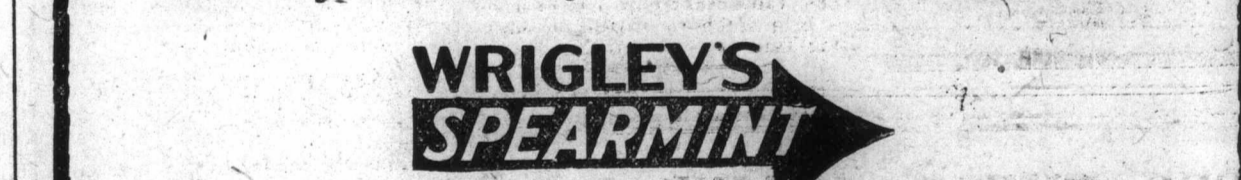
The war has put new vim into the three textile factories at Renfrew, Ont. Logan, Limited, a 60-year-old concern, which had been closed down for two or three weeks prior to the breaking out of hostilities, is now being operated at full capacity day and night. The Renfrew Knitting Company, where only a small portion of the staff had been employed for some time before the war began, is also running at full capacity, and with as much overtime as its eighty employees can stand. In the plant of the Renfrew Textile Company a temporary shutting down has been replaced by the employment of a full staff and considerable overtime.

While it is true that each of these



"I'm thirsty!"

"That reminds me—in my side pocket you will find my ever-ready 'first-aid' to enjoyment,



—kept fresh and clean by the new air-tight, impurity-proof wrapper. It will moisten and soothe your mouth and throat —take away the parch caused by the dust. I always carry it."

Nobody can afford to be without this economical, beneficial, appetizing, digestion-aiding, mint-flavored confection. It's the BIGGEST money's worth of enjoyment you can buy.

Every package tightly sealed



Chew it after every meal

LOCAL

PREACHED IN PRINCETON The Rev. Patterson-Smith preached the Harvest Festival at the Anglican Church.

BEGAN THIS MORNING The laying of a sewer on ington street, between Rawd Stanley street for sanitary purposes was commenced this morning.

FIRST ROUND EXTENDED The first round of the M Laron trophy at the Dufferin Courts will be kept open on urday next in view of the fe played all last week. The conditions were not favorable for the extension was made.

POLICE VILLAGE The raterayers of Bellevie meet to-morrow night to report of a special service of to enquire into the formation of a police village whereby Bellairs could be conducted by trustees and that part of the ship would not have to carry the cost of roads and bridges constructed elsewhere in the Burford, it is said, was the village of the province.

GOLF NOTES The following players will Tuesday, about 1 p.m., by au for 'Galt,' to play the last of home and home matches: Schell, Reville, Champion, La Thornton, McKay, Caudwell, Watts, Webber, Bunnell, S. Towers, Neill, Digby, Yates, Cockshutt, W. F. Cockshutt, Wilkes, and Preston.

IS ACKNOWLEDGED Secretary Watt of the Brant and War Relief Fund acknowledged that the house of the Children's Shelter, and ber of other ladies have been making comforts for the contingent at Valcarier. The which they have sent, and v immediately represents in the borhood of \$500.

BRANTFORD NURSE Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., a wire to-day from Col. Sam stating that a Brantford nurse had been accepted to go with the dian contingent. Eight nurses from this city. Miss Roberts of the clearest nurses in Br has been selected, it is und She will have to report at Valcarier in order to catch port.

RECORD ATTENDANCE Rally Day was observed in ham St. Methodist Sunday yesterday and the service was whirling and interesting one energetic and popular superior Mr. I. Hewitson, had asked attendance of 260, and the school

CONTRIBUTED BY THE PRINCIPAL ment, the latter selection of Haslam, being a feature, were presented to all full class every member having a Bible were eleven full classes and 114 Bibles brought to school scholars. The aim of the set announced, as being: 'Every present, with a Bible, a liberating, a studied lesson, and 114 Bibles brought to the Sunday School in the

SPECIAL in Stock No

Cold Storage Shelled nuts in perfect condition Pure Codfish in strips, English Malt Vinegar, the barrel, Porto Rica Molasses bulk. Honey in 5-lb. pails at glass.

A. L. VANSTO Direct Importer

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Infants' Soft Sol
Small Boys' Tan
winter call, sizes 8 to
Men's Tan Butte
ar \$5.00. Saturday.
See our Boys'
Lace Boots, sizes 1 to

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