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ATION RD IN TORONTO ... Strike may End Arbitration.

Weather Bulletin Toronto, Oct. 5. Pressure is low over the upper lakes region, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ...

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER.

THE COURIER, BRANTFORD, CANADA. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.

TWO CENTS

FOE LINES ON WEST FRONT SMATTERED

BRITISH RETAIN ALL GAINS RECORDED IN YESTERDAY'S SWEEPING OFFENSIVE

Haig Deals Most Crushing Blow of Entire War

FOE HAS NO SPIRIT FOR THE FIGHT

Disheartened by British Vigor, Germans Surrender By Hundreds. DEALT HEAVY BLOWS Full Extent of Yesterday's Disaster to Teutons Unknown.

By Courier Leased Wire London, Oct. 5.—Via Reuter's Ottawa agency, telegraphing last evening from British headquarters, Reuter's correspondent says: "To-day is already being proclaimed one of our greatest victories since the Marne, and it really seems as if the battle, which has rolled onward across the Meuse ridges has gone brilliantly. The Germans are scattered and shaken, prisoners are streaming back in hundreds, many of them without a sign of fighting, but a large proportion of the wounded are officers, all are depressed and agree that it has been a disastrous day for Germany. Never have our troops fought more superbly."

"South of the main road, where only a short advance was intended, our objectives were reached at an early hour. North of the road the English battalions carried the heights of Polderhoek and Polderhoek Plateau, where sharp fighting occurred and drove the enemy from numerous farms and small woods. ... Australian troops captured Molenaersdorp and cleared the houses on the Zennebeke-Broodsseinde road. ... took Gravenstafel and on their left other English battalions continued the line of advance and reached the outskirts of Poelcapelle. ... time of the opening of the assault our first objectives had been gained on the whole front of attack."

"The advance against our final objectives was carried out in accordance with the plan and was attended by equal success. English troops took the villages of Reutel and Noordhoek and the high ground overlooking Beclere. Australian regiments captured Broodsseinde and established themselves well over the crest of the ridge five miles east of Ypres, which gives observation eastward. On the left of our attack English troops carried the greater part of Poelcapelle village and secured the line of their objectives east of Poelcapelle church."

"The whole of our objectives had been captured before mid-day. Information obtained from prisoners and confirmed by identifications of German units and by the numbers of German dead established the fact that our attack anticipated by a few minutes an attack in force by five German divisions against our front from Polygon wood to Zonnebeke."

"Our artillery barrage descended upon the enemy's troops as they were assembling and the hostile attack never took place. Those of the enemy's infantry who escaped the fire of our artillery were overwhelmed by the advance of our infantry. In consequence of the enemy's losses in the area of his intended attack, few counter-attacks have yet developed. Two counter-attacks attempted early in the afternoon east of Gravenstafel were broken up by our fire before reaching our positions. Another counter-attack (Continued on page 8)

CANUCKS GIVE HUNG TASTE OF THEIR OWN GAS

Pumped Chemical Vapor Into Lens in Large Quantities To-day. ENEMY RETALIATION Red Cross Work at Front of Invaluable Benefits to Men.

By Courier Leased Wire Canadian Headquarters in France, Via London, Oct. 4.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press).—Gas in considerable volume was again projected into Lens this morning. The enemy retaliation took the form of trench mortar activity, but this was not long maintained. The artillery duel still continues and the Germans are making more use of their long range high velocity guns in the bombardment of the area behind the front. Behind the German lines one of our aircraft took on a large party of the enemy engaged in loading ammunition at a camp. The airman swooped down from a considerable height, firing as they came with both fore and aft guns. The enemy took cover, but not before some casualty had been inflicted."

"Similar encounters between the airman and the troops on the ground are more numerous than they formerly were. The coming national Red Cross subscription campaign in Canada has aroused great interest here where the Red Cross work can be seen at close range during every spell of active fighting, and all the time in the casualty clearing stations and hospitals. Red Cross supplies are not intended to take the place of army medical issues, but to supplement them in such a way as to give the surgeons the best possible facilities for their work and the wounded a better chance of recovery."

"The problem of light in the advanced dressing stations, for example, was a serious one. Most of these dressing stations are underground or in locations where at night candles or lamps give poor illumination for their work and operations on which hang the issue of life or death. The Red Cross is installing in all the Canadian advanced dressing stations, portable electric plants with a capacity of fifty three candle power lights and lamps will be available and by their use wounds can be explored and treated much more quickly than heretofore."

"Another excellent bit of work recently done by the Canadian Red Cross Society has been in connection with the use of a special kind of bath and clothing, the best remedy. Within four hours after it had been decided by the medical officials of the Canadian corps to supply this, a large number of baths and an ample supply of necessary chemicals and clothing were en route from the Red Cross base to the advanced dressing stations. These supplies were used to treat gas casualties and they reduced the number of serious cases to a remarkable degree."

"Still another thoughtful bit of Red Cross work is the provision of extras for the battalion medical officers during their period in the front line. With every surgeon a package goes containing drugs to lessen the pain when the men are hard hit, tablets for which coffee or cocoa can be made quickly, and for the wounded insect powder and many other essentials for trench efficiency. These comfort packages have saved many lives and much suffering."

"The Canadian Red Cross not only ministers to the need of the men at the front and in hospitals, but devotes special attention to the rest camps and provides comforts there that makes the lot of the men easier and hastens the time of their recovery. The French are also cared for by the Canadian Red Cross, which at present spending \$200,000 on a model hospital in the rear, where a unit of the Canadian Army Medical Corps will be stationed. A branch store house assists in providing Canadian supplies to the French military hospitals all along the front."

"The Canadian people cannot find a better outlet for their sympathy and their voluntary contributions than to aid the Red Cross work under the flag of the allied nations."

VILLAGES TAKEN BY BRITISH

All Gains Held After Yesterday's Victory, Despite 'Foe Counter Attacks. ENEMY FORESTALLED Haig's Forces Launched Drive an Hour Ahead of Hun Plans.

By Courier Leased Wire London, Oct. 5.—The villages of Reutel and Noordhoek were captured by English troops who also secured the high ground overlooking Beclere, east of Ypres. Australian regiments took the village of Broodsseinde and established themselves well over the ridge five miles east of Ypres."

"BEAT FOE TO IT. London, Oct. 5.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa agency)—Reuter's correspondent at the British army headquarters in Flanders telegraphs Thursday afternoon: "No less than five divisions were brought into position by the Germans for a big attack to recover Zonnebeke Ridge and this we forestalled. It is stated that their attack was fixed for seven o'clock. Ours was launched an hour earlier, and this was the enemy's undoing. Our terrible curtain of fire swept over the assembled masses of German assault divisions. The slaughter was decidedly the worst of the war. Fresh and blood were unable to continue to face such an ordeal, and when our attacking waves advanced, the Germans in many places, were already bolting like dazed rabbits. The answer of our walking wounded to the question whether they saw any bodies was the almost stereotyped one, 'only their backs, unless wounded.'"

"The Germans are now being driven beyond the zone of their long prepared positions, with the result that they have to depend more upon men and less upon protective works to resist our advance. As a consequence of this development of open warfare, the fighting is becoming cleaner, that is, there is more of the hand-to-hand element and less chemical frightfulness."

"HOLD GAINS. London, Oct. 5.—The Germans have undertaken no further advance. (Continued on page 8)

SCOUND SEAS FOR RAIDER

U. S. Launches Hunt for Two Pirates in South Pacific RAIDERS AT LARGE Manned by Crew of Notorious Commerce Destroyer See Adler.

By Courier Leased Wire Washington, Oct. 5.—With definite information of the presence of two German sea raiders in the South Pacific Ocean, announced in dispatches from Samoa to the Navy Department, a hunt for the commerce destroyers has been set in motion."

"The two raiders are named by the crew of the famous See Adler, which made her way last year from Germany through the Allies' patrol into the Atlantic, around South America, preying on shipping, and thence to the South Pacific, where she stranded on Mopeha Island, and had to be abandoned. The See Adler destroyed three American sailing ships, the schooners A. B. Johnson, Manila and G. Slade, in the South Pacific. When she stranded, the See Adler had aboard twenty-five men and 17 native prisoners, who, with the crew, reached shore in safety."

"Part of the See Adler's crew came to sea again in a power sloop armed with machine guns, bombs and two months' supplies. Early in September, the French schooner Lutèce arrived at Mopeha, from Tahiti and was seized by the remaining members of the See Adler's crew, who put to sea Sept. 5. The prisoners were left on the island to shift for themselves. The See Adler's crew, who put to sea Sept. 5. The prisoners were left on the island to shift for themselves. The See Adler's crew, who put to sea Sept. 5. The prisoners were left on the island to shift for themselves. (Continued on page 8)

HAIG'S MEN HAD IT ALL THEIR WAY

Enemy Resistance Was Disputed Along Entire Line of Advance. GERMAN MORALE GONE Enemy Attacks in Champagne Region Repulsed by the French.

By Courier Leased Wire British soldiers now are entrenched on the crest of most of the high ground in the famous Ypres salient as a result of tremendous blows given the Germans yesterday on an eight mile front, east and northeast of Ypres. Driven from the high ground, the Germans now will be forced to go up hill against the British, while the British artillery throws shell after shell upon the German defenses and lines of communication."

"Field Marshal Haig's latest stroke surprised his adversaries as they were about to renew their attacks against him. The British barrage mowed the massed Germans down and those that remained were annihilated in the rush of the British troops. At no point along the attacking front was the German resistance very great, although the British had difficulty in overcoming concrete redoubts, bristling with machine guns."

"The villages of Reutel, Noordhoek, Polderhoek, Molenaersdorp, Broodsseinde and Gravenstafel were captured in their entirety and the greater part of Poelcapelle was taken. From here they can bombard the British established themselves well over the crest of the ridge, five miles east of Ypres. From here they can bombard the British established themselves well over the crest of the ridge, five miles east of Ypres. From here they can bombard the British established themselves well over the crest of the ridge, five miles east of Ypres. (Continued on page 8)

ACCUSATIONS OF TREACHERY AGAINST MALVY

Former French Minister of Interior Charged With Betraying Country. DEPUTIES AROUSED Leon Daudet to Be Compelled to Substantiate Charges.

By Courier Leased Wire Paris, Oct. 5.—To-day's edition of L'Action Francaise has been seized by the government. Its editor is Leon Daudet, whose charges against Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, caused a sensation in the chamber of deputies yesterday."

"The charges made against Malvy by Daudet were denied by the former minister of the interior, in his statement in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M. Malvy announced that he had been slanderously accused of abusing his position as a minister to betray the country. He said that M. Daudet had called on Andre Maginot, then minister for the colonies, and accused Malvy in the presence of Maginot of going every week to Vauresson, a suburb of Paris, to meet a German agent. M. Malvy said he had never been in contact with Vauresson. M. Maginot arose and explained that when Daudet visited him he had declared himself absolutely sure of the information he produced."

"Declaring that he wished to put an end to the 'Almeryda legend,' M. Malvy said he had never been on intimate terms with the editor of the Bonnet Rouge. He explained that as minister of the interior, he was anxious to preserve order without resorting to violence. For that purpose he obtained the cooperation of The Bonnet Rouge, which seemed to exert some influence in certain circles. A year later, he said, his suspicions were aroused regarding The Bonnet Rouge, and he reported the matter to M. Briand, who was then premier."

"M. Briand arose and said that towards the end of 1916 he noticed symptoms of a peace campaign in certain newspapers. He used the censorship in acting against them, and gave M. Malvy certain information he had on the new tendency of The Bonnet Rouge. He said he charged M. Malvy to watch the men connected with The Bonnet Rouge. "I know he had them watched," said the former premier. "I must declare that M. Malvy, far from hesitating, gave orders to smite with the greatest severity."

"M. Malvy defended his conduct during the strikes in May and June and amid noisy confusion accused the press of the Right campaigning against him. He concluded: "My conscience tells me I have done all my duty. I shall continue any task in the ranks of my friends." Premier Painleve asked the Chamber to let justice accomplish its duty. He promised the Chamber that M. Daudet would have to prove his charges contained in the letter to President Poincare. The Chamber then voted confidence in the government."

"Must Submit Proof. Paris, Oct. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies, which resumed the sessions at 6.20 o'clock last night, discussed the Bolo interpellation, after which M. Painleve said that M. Daudet would be heard by an investigating magistrate on his accusations against M. Malvy, and that justice would take its regular course. The Chamber demanded immediate action on M. Daudet's accusation, and M. Painleve declared that if within 48 hours Daudet had not proved his charges, severe measures would be taken against him."

UNEQUALLED TRIUMPH OF THREE YEARS

Developments Establish Yesterday's Drive as Among War's Greatest. BODY BLOW DEALT FOE British Penetrated far Into Teuton Lines on a Wide Front.

By Courier Leased Wire British Front in France and Belgium, Oct. 4.—(Delayed)—By the Associated Press—British arms to-day achieved one of the greatest victories of the war in a tremendous assault begun at dawn against the German positions east and northeast of Ypres. Indeed, when the whole story of this battle has been told, it may take its place as unequalled triumph of three years of conflict, for each successive report from the seething cauldron along this front adds to the importance of the success recorded."

"Still Advancing. From a point near the Ypres-Staden railway on the north, to the Ypres-Meun highway on the south, the men of the British empire have surged forward with an irresistible force which at some places carried them to a depth of 2,500 yards over still more of the German stone positions in the Passchendaele-Hevelvel ridge system of defence. On the northern wing of the advance, the British have reached Poelcapelle and Gravenstafel, and have over-run most of the Gravenstafel ridge, which juts out to the west from the Passchendaele-Hevelvel ridge. From the Ypres-Roulers railway the troops are reported to be overlooking the eastern slopes of the main ridge, and in some places to have pushed on into the valley below. Not only have the British wringed away many vital strongholds, but they have inflicted almost unprecedented casualties on the enemy."

"As the attacking troops went out in quest of a great advance over the mist shrouded slopes, their vast protective artillery barrage caught in its merciless swirl large numbers of the enemy who, by coincidence, also had been massing for an early morning attack along a wide front extending from the neighborhood of Zonnebeke to the Polygon wood. Some five divisions of German troops were involved, three of these having been rushed in reserve to support their comrades in the front lines when the German attack should begin."

"A solid wall of breaking shells plowed through them in a hurricane of death, and they lie in countless thousands amid the devastation that the barrage left in its wake. Part of these ill-fated troops were the famous Guardsmen, in whom the German emperor had taken such pride in the days gone by. But the smasher troops were not the only ones to suffer, for reports from prisoners all along the line indicate that the Germans lost heavily throughout the territory involved. At many places, Germans ran (Continued on page 8)

KERENSKY DEFIES DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS BY FORMING NEW CABINET

Will Announce Coalition Ministry Today, Disregarding Demand of Congress That it Sanction Such Action—State of War Declared in Turkestan

Petrograd, Oct. 4.—Premier Kerensky's reply to the demand of the Democratic Congress that no step toward naming a cabinet be made without the sanction of the convention was a notification that before another day expired he would announce the personnel of a new coalition ministry, which already had been chosen. This announcement was made to M. Tseretelli, of the main committee of the congress. Late to-night, after a lengthy session of the present cabinet and others scheduled to occupy portfolios in the new one, the following unofficial slate was announced. Premier, A. F. Kerensky; Minister of foreign affairs, M. I. Teresthenko; Minister of the interior, M. Nikitin; Minister of agriculture, M. Masloff; Minister of labor, M. Skobeieff; Minister of supplies, M. Prokopovitch; Minister of finance, Bervatsky; Minister of religious, M. Kortsheff; Minister of public welfare, M. Kishin; Minister of trade and industry, A. I. Konovloff; State controller, M. Smyrnoff; Minister of Justice, M. Malyanovitch; Minister of education, M. Salaskin; President of communal council, M. Tretyakoff; Minister of war, General Verkhovak; Minister of marine, Admiral Vedevsky."

"The Constitutional Democratic party against the Democratic Congress has been in opposition is represented by Kishkin, Korovalloff and Smyrnoff. The portfolios of foreign affairs, war, marine and interior remain unchanged."

By Courier Leased Wire Petrograd, Oct. 4.—(Delayed)—The democratic convention by a vote of 839 to 106 has passed a resolution declaring that it is indispensable to constitute a strong revolutionary authority which would follow the program of the Moscow conference of last August and would carry out an active policy tending to the realization of a general peace. "The convention directed the main committee to choose five of its members to draft a scheme for forming such authority. The resolution was prepared by the committee representing all the parties in the convention and set forth the views and principles agreed to by a majority of the conference. The resolution was submitted to the congress by H. Tseretelli, former cabinet minister. State of War. Petrograd, Oct. 4.—The government has declared a state of war in Turkestan, where revolution movements broke out early this week. The situation appeared to be becoming normal when it suddenly flared up again. As a protest against the sending of a punitive expedition, the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates in Tashkent, the capital, has proclaimed a general strike. Saved From Siberia. Petrograd, Oct. 5.—The provisional government has decided to permit General Soukhomlinoff, the former minister of war, who was convicted of treason last week, to serve his term in the St. Peter and St. Paul prison, instead of Siberia. The general's wife pleaded that if he were sent to Siberia an attempt might be made to murder him."

MEETING Saturday Night

A meeting will be held in the Conservative Hall, corner King and Dalhousie Streets, on Saturday night, at 8 p.m., when Mr. W. F. Cockburn, M.P., will deliver a

"WIN THE WAR" Address

Others will also speak. T. E. RYERSON, President.