SIDENT POINCARE

national and racial justice. is fighting against Austria for

right of the small Slavonic

e battles in East Prussia is being

a home question:-Whether in

Europe shall prevail the prin-

of stern militarism, accompanied

ess political and economic op-

its peculiar Slav population,

which Americans showed a knowltheir own Declaration of Inde-

vitally important to remember re again, through a curious irony ory. Russia fights not only its attles but the battle of another

-in this instance the battle of

enemies. Because, if Germany en, Russia's reconstruction will be

If Napoleon III. had beaten to Berlin, we might now see

eror in Paris. We might wit-

rance playing the rôle of Ger-

storm centre of Europe. Sedan

France a republic and the world's

militarism will survive the cap-

Koenigsburg and Posen, the

France, and the opening of a

rliament at Petrograd. Nations

tria had not been mentioned, be-

as a nation the Austrians do not

what they are fighting for, and we wish to pretend to know, either.

e cattle to a useless slaughter by

t Vienna and the Kaiser at Ber-

have everything to lose and le to gain. Their bodies fill the

llevs of Western Poland, Galicia

kowina, useless hecatombs to the

Image of Prussian militarism.

ry aristocracy in Germany and

brought about this war, and its

vill decide whether the rule of the

r it is to be replaced by democracy.

uestion of taxation is also to be

There can be no peace that does

ing a limitation of expense on

ents. This, with the financing of

r burden, must be followed by a

ment of taxation to shift at least

the burden on the wealthier

especially owners of large

fall of militarism, more than any-

will help bring down the structure

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n vast wealth into channels of

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or will be required to repair the

done by war. All these changes

t immediately follow the signing

e. They will come gradually and hey do come labor will meet capi-

qual social ground, man to man,

in Europe confidently hopes

e result will ultimately bring a

all investor. This is why the

of Italy are so anxious to step

help the Allies, even though fully

g the great sacrifices that such a puld entail.

MANY IS FIGHTING FOR AN

NSION OF ITS COUNTRY

BEYOND ITS PRESENT

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ALLIES ARE CHIEFLY FING FOR THE CRUSHING IE SPIRIT OF MILITARISM,

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FRANCE

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914

ONE CENT

Sir John French Sends Official Report of the Operations.

Suffering Heavily

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Field Marshal French's second report, dated October 8, concerns the operations of the British forces since the evening of September 10.

"Early in the morning of the 11th," says the report, "three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed—the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons, and brigades south of Soissons, and three brigades at Couvrelles and Cerseuil on the afternoon of Sep-tember 12.

"From the opposition encountered by the sixth French army to the west of Soissons and two of our army corps south of Missy, and certain other indications along the line, I formed the opinion that the arrange had for the ion that the enemy had for the moment at any rate arrested his retreat and was preparing to con-test the passage of the Aisne with some vigor south of Soissons, where the Germans are holding Mont de Paris against attack. With the assistance of artillery the 3rd Corps of the French drove the 3rd Corps of the French drove them back across the river at Soissons, where they destroyed the bridges. However, heavy ar-tillery fire showed that the sixth French army was meeting with heavy opposition all along the line.

VALOR OF QUEEN'S BAYS. "On this day the cavalry under General Allenby reached the neighborhood of Braine and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong hostile detachments. The Queen's Bays are particularly mentioned by the General as having assisted greatly in the success supported by the third division, which on this night bivouacked at

"The fifth division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway. The west army corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxcere without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced.

"The Aisne valley runs generally east and west and consists of a flat-bottomed depression varying from one-half to two miles wide, down which the river follows a winding course. To the west is high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately four hundred feet above the valley, broken into spurs. The most prominent slopes and plateaus overlooking the Aisne, of varying steepness are covered with patches of wood which extend on to the high ground. Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of

AISNE NOT FORDABLE. "The Aisne is a sluggish stream, 170 feet wide and 15 feet deep in the centre, and is unfordable. Between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east, the part of the river attacked and secured by the British forces, are eleven road bridges. One narrow-gauge and a double-line railway run near the

very strong, either for delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of the chief military charac teristics is that, except for small stretches on the top of the plateau, either side cannot be seen, owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The tract of countries of the slopes. try above described is well adapted for concealment. The enemy so skilfully turned this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to our passage of the river, clude that strong rear guards, at least three army corps, were hold-ing the passages early in the morning of the 13th.

ORDER TO ADVANCE. "On that morning I ordered the British forces to advance and make good the Aisne. The first corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The first division was directed on Chanouille, via the canal bridge at Bourg. On the right the cavalry and First Division met with little opposition, and found passage by way of the canal aqueduct, which crosses the river. This division, therefore, was able to press on, supported by the cavalry on the outer flank, driving the enemy before it.

(Continued on Page Four.)

JAPS LOSE CRUISER THRO' DEADLY MINE

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—(5.30 p.m.)—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chow Bay on the night of October 17. One officer and nine members of the crew are known to have been saved.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was built in 1885 and re-fitted in 1900. She was a vessel of 3,000 tons and 300 feet long and had 46 feet beam. Her main battery consisted of eight 6-inch guns and her speed was about eighteen knots.

The Takachiho carried a crew of 357 men, only ten of whom, according to the official report, are known to have been saved. At the time she went down the Takachiho had on board a complement of 284 men.

Loss Was Most WAR NOW A SIEGE Severe, British WAR NOW A SIEGE

Military Critic of the New York Herald Sums Up Situation in Both Theatres of the Conflict To-day-Favorable Outlook.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Oct. 19 .- In today's review of the war situation in Europe, The Herald's military

in Europe, The Herald's military critic says:

"Reports from the eastern theatre of operations disclosed one fact which, in view of the rapid approach of winter, might be regarded as having considerable significance. It is that while not presenting an open resistance to the German troops in Poland, the Poles have adopted tactics which will interfere seriously with the military strength of the Germans. According to the reports, German lines of communications have been harrassed and in the many concealed ways in which a many concealed ways in which a hostile people can annoy an invoc with detached parties of Ger-

man soldiery.

Reprisals by the Germans can avail them little, while such resistance on the part of the inhabitants cannot endanger seriously the invading force as a whole, the adoption by the Poles of guerilla tactics, will weaken considerably, if not cripple, the German offen-sive. The news from Poland at once recalls vividly the attempts which were factors in the ignominous crumbling of the Turkish offensive in Macedonia and also Thrace during the late Balkan

While the Bulgarian army was hammering away at the Turks be-fore Kirk Kilisse and Lule Bur-gas, the guerilla warriors did not prove themselves to be of remark-able assistance to the trained troops. It was later when the Turks attempted an orderly re-treat, that their columns in some places were shattered utterly by the Komitadjis, the hillmen, whose knowledge of the topography of the country proved fa-tal to thousands of the Sultan's

The reports from Poland are important also in that while they never took kindly to Russian rule the Poles regard administration of their affairs from Petrograd as preferable to the rule of Berlin. More than a hundred years ago another invader passed through their country and promised to free them from Russian domination. Poland then acquired nothing sav the desolation of property and the loss of many of her sons who fell in the disastrous retreat of Napoleon's grand army.

Meanwhile, although there has been considerable activity at various noises along the entire three

ous points along the entire three hundred mile battle front, extending from the Carpathian range through Galicia north into Poland and to East Prussia, the torrential rains and sleet storms. rential rains and sleet storms of early winter, which swept the district at this period of the year, undoubtedly have interfered seriously with military operations.

It will be necessary therefore It will be necessary therefore, before either side will be able to

deliver an attack in force, to wait for the advent of the frost to harden the surface of the vast stretches of swamp land and morass. The proper disposition of troops, especially artillery, where the roads are few, at this time of the year, practically impassable, is an impossibility.

In the meantime, there will ensue between the two opposing armies a contest of endurance. It is certain that a large portion of the men in the field, especially the younger and inexperienced soldiers, will perish as a result of the hardships.

hardships.

The measure of this loss will be restricted by the status of efficiency attained by the service troops of both sides, and what provisions have been also b sure the health of the men in the field. Even the most perfect corps of army service troops, however, could not prevent a considerable loss in an army of such size where an active defensive must be maintained along such an extended front.

In the Western theatre also snow has made its appearance, but while the Franco-British forces and the Germans in France and Belgium will have to endure the discomforts of living in the field through a winter campaign, the winter in France is not as severe as in East Prussia, Poland, and Galicia. Besides, the supply trains in the west can be operated with much greater faculty than across the desolate stretches, where the armies of the east are fighting.

armies of the east are fighting.

Along the greater part of the front from the channel almost to the Swiss frontier, there is not likely to be any material change in the line before spring. On both sides of this line the defending troops will take their positions behind the works in reliefs, the remainder resting in the shelters, which will most likely take the form of corrugated iron huts. form of corrugated iron huts, heated by stoves. In these the men will live in comparative com-

Instead of the expected drive southward of the German forces in Belgium following the fall of Antwerp and the release of the troops necessary to maintain the lines of communication, while the fortress was still in the hands of the Belgians, the Germans have lost ground almost daily in the campaign in Northern France and Belgium. From Hazebrouck, near the Belgian frontier, which they held with a force or cavalry less than a week ago, they have been than a week ago, they have been forced eastward to Lilie, a distance of 25 miles. The latest vctiory won by the allies in this field was at

Armentieres.

Incidentally, the Germans were forced northward from Furnes in Belgium, and the troops that inflicted the defeat were no other than the Belgians, who do not seem to have wasted much time in resting, as was reported.

Thirty Thousand Troops Will be RaisedandEquipped.

The Contingent Will OF Reach 30,000 and 1 More if Needed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.-With 33,-Canadian volunteers already land-ed in England and 8,000 under arms guarding strategic points in the Dominion the Government nas decided to put 30,000 men into

nas decided to put 30,000 men into training in Canada and dispatch them to England in units of 10,000. The first 10,000 is to be sent forward in December, and immediately another 10,000 raised to take their place.

The following official statement was given out last night by Sir Robert Borden:

"Daring the past week the Government hase continually had under consideration the organization of a second contingent. The Prime Minister the Acting Minister of Militia and the sub-committee of the privy council had a lengthy conference on Saturday with Col. G. Watkin, chief of the general staff, and Col. Denison, adjutant-general, respecting the following questions:

"1—The defence of Canada against any probable raid or attack by land or sea.

"2—The training, organization, equipment and dispatch of further expeditionary forces.

"There is acquestion about the

There is acquestion about the officers and men available. Many thousands throughout Canada are eager for an opportunity to go to the front. The response to the call of duty throughout the country has been most inspiring.

"Two considerations have to be taken into account in connection with the dispatching of further expeditionary provision of rifles, guns, ammuni-tion and other equipment; (b) The ability of the British Government to receive further contingents and give them the necessary final training, having regard to the enormous force which is being or-ganized and trained in the British

"All these, and many other matters were discussed at length, and after the conference the following conclusions were announced by the Prime Minister: "The first concern of the Can-

adian Government is the defence of our own territory, including our ports and harbors. For this purpose about 8,000 are under arms in Canada and are serving on garrison or outpost duty from the Atlantic to the Pacific, At important points on both coasts the defences have been strengthened and guns have been mounted. Other coast and harbor defences, the nature of which it is not desirable to publish, have also been prepared. Expert military ad-visers of the Government advise that this force could be very rapidly increased from the active militia at a few hours' notice, and they consider that every reasonable safeguard against successful attack has been provided as to the organization and dispatch of

further contingents, the following conclusions have been reached:
"1.—From the present time until the end of the war, or so long as the war office shall deem it advisable, Canada will keep contin-uously in training and under arms (in addition to the 8,000 men above mentioned), 30,000 men. "2.—As soon as arms, guns and equipment can be provided for a force of 10,000 men, that force will be dispatched to Great Brittain as the first instalment of a second expeditionary force.

Thereupon, additional men will be enlisted so as to keep the number under training continuously at 30,000. This process will continue from time to time; that is to say, as soon as each force of 10,000 men is armed, equipped and dis-patched, another force of 10,000 will be enlisted to take its place

will be enlisted to take its place and to bring the number in training up to 30,000.

"3.—It is anticipated that the first force of 10,000 men will be dispatched in December, and thereafter at regular intervals similar forces will be continuously sent forward as rapidly as they can be armed and equipped.

"4.—Including the forces on garrison and outpost duty, we shall thus have under arms or in training about 40,000 men in Canada and, until the end of the war or until the war office advises

RIOTERS IN LONDON BROUGHT INTO COURT

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(1.05 p.m.)—More than thirty prisoners were arraigned in the Greenwich police court to-day on charges growing out of the anti-German demonstra-tions and rioting in Deptford, borough of London, yesterday and last night.

The prosecutor declared that he regretted the necessity of appearing against citizens, the object of whose attack had been German shopkeepers, but he explained that great damage had been done to English premises as well. Commenting on the damage done in the shop of a German baker, the prosecutor said that the place had been looted in spite of the fact that the German owners had barricaded themselves as best they could against the crowd.

The prisoners were remanded:

TAKE CALAIS U

Situation More Favorable Today Than at Any Time Since Enemy Received First Check in March on the City of Paris.

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Oct. 19.-10.30 a.m. -From the point of view of the allied armies, so, far as could be learned from despatches reaching London to-day, the situation in West Flanders and in France, as

far south as Lille, seemed on this, the seventy-seventh day of the war, perhaps more hopeful than at any time since the German advance on Pris was checked.

Though the news reaching England is meagre and to an extent delayed as always, all tidings seem to indicate that the German advance from Ostend on the French coast towns has been blocked temporarily at least, while further south, in a region that was a week south, in a region that was a weel ago the extreme German right, the invaders have been again compelled to give ground before the allies' wedge force, which has

been concentrating on Lille.
Several reports contend that the Germans have withdrawn from this town, but this is not confirmed nor is the report that they evacuated Courtrai, nearly thirty miles northwest. It seems plain, however, that the menace here grew marked and that the German army operating along the coast of Flanders, found itself in peril of being cut off from the

main body. What opposition they met along the sea, is only guess work. All reports seem to agree that the city of Ostend is practically clear of Germans who apparently reforming to the south with re-inforcements and the siege guns used to batter the Belgian forts and that they now propose to hammer on toward Dunkirk and Calais. One report says that they are beyond Burnes less than ten miles from Dunkirk. Further south in France reinforcements from Brussels are said to have been brought before Lille, which the Germans are reported as bombarding'in a desperate attempt to

re-take the place.

The Belgians themselves have been putting in some hard knocks According to last night's Paris of According to last light stars of all official communication they have held the Germans in an attempt to cross the River Yser, southwest of Dixmude, Belgium. This was the first heard of the Belgian forthe first heard of the Belgian for-ces since the evacuation of Ant-werp and now they are found ap-propriately and picturesquely de-fending that little splotch of their own country that the invaders have not taken. King Albert, unheard of for some time, is said to have cheered the men in the field. Some of the London papers des-

to-day by a French cruiser.

bardment of the forts of the Cattaro.

cribe the German evacuation of Ostend as a retirement to the east on the theory that the allies' progress to the south threatened to isolate the Ostend garrison, making a retreat imperative. The desing a retreat imperative. The despatches are far from unanimous on the direction of the retirement, most of them describing it as a passage to the west and any attempt therefore to analyze it, is but conjectural.

From various sources came reports, none of which were confirmed, that some sort of naval craft are being pressed into use by the allies in the canals of Flanders and perhaps from the sea. Sunday a despatch direct from Dunkirk said that heavy firing could be heard there, and it was believed that gunboats were being used in the canals. It was added that heavy fighting was progressing south of Ostend, which, if true ment the presence of allied true ment the presence of allied forces at a point further north than heretofore suspected. This is contradicted by the report that the Germans are west of Furnes.

Though there was a sporadic recurrence of the anti-German rioting in parts of London early this morning, police protection in such places has been increased and no serious outbreaks were reported during the forenoon in the city, but at Saffron-Dalden, in Essex, an English lawyer's house was attacked and the windows was attacked and the windows smashed because it was said he had been harboring two Germans. In the continuation of the rioting at Deptford last night, a German grain dealer's house and store were wrecked and then fired.

In the eastern war area, the great battle of Poland appears to great battle of Poland appears to be progressing in favor of the Russians, who claim to have checked decisively the German forces in their attempt to cross Vestula. The Russians in and around Warsaw are being temporarily protected from fresh German artillery aggression by reason of the impassable condition of the country through recent rains and owing to the destruction of the only railroad from Lowicz to and owing to the destruction of the only railroad from Lowicz to Warsaw on which the Germans could transport their heavy guns. Around Przemysl the Austrians claim to have killed and wounded 40,000 Russians and also to have

cressed the Carpathians, but on the other hand, the Russians repulsed an Austrian attempt to cross the River San. That the Austrains are meeting with vigor-ous opposition is admitted in the latest Vienna despatch which says that "our troops are advanc-ing as against a fortress."

Sank Submarine

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Oct. 19.—(via London, 1.46

Two submarine vessels went out from the Bay of Cat-

p.m.).—An Austrian submarine was sunk in the Adriatic

taro to attack a French fleet which was making its way

along the Dalmatian cost. They were quickly sighted, how-

ever, by the French lookouts, and a well-directed shot sent

one of them, the leader, to the bottom. The other sub-

marine escaped.

The French fleet subsequently recommenced the bom-

An Austrian aeroplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of the fleet, but no damage was done.

British Sank Four German Torpedo Boat Destroyers

Only Five Men Were Wounded in the Action.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 19.—A British nosquito fleet sank four German

destroyers off the coast of Holland Saturday afternoon, swiftly avenging the loss of the light cruiser Hawke.

The Admiralty announces that the British casualties were one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight. There are 31 survivors from the German destroyers, all of who mare prisoners of war.

troyers, all of who mare prisoners of war.

The fast, new light cruiser Undaunted, with the destroyers Loyal Legion, Lennox and Lance, the fleet commanded by Lieut.-Commander George Seymour, were attacked by the German destroyer fleet while on patrol duty off the estuary of the River Ems. The battle which followed was short and flerce.

The six-inch and four-inch guns of the Undaunted riddled the German destroyers, and the British destroyers completed the destruction. Apparently the engagement lasted only a few minutes.

Lieut.-Commander Seymour is the heep of the day. Last night

the fighting is on top of the water the British carry off the victory. Every important German success has been an underwater thrust.

has been an underwater thrust.

For several weeks German destroyers from Kiel and from the Heligoland base have been active in the estuary of the Ems, protected in their operations by numcrous submarines and mines. The supposition is that Lieut.Commander Seymour received orders to venture daringly in the hope of cutting off a fleet of such destroyeds.

The Undaunted, Lieut.Commander Seymour's flagship, was built in 1913, and went into commission early this year. She is 410 feet long, has a displacement of 3,600 tons and has a speed of 30 knots developed from engines of 37,000 horsepower. She carries two 6-inch guns, four 4-inch guns on broadside mountings, and a battery of quickfirers. With cruisers of her class, the Aurora type, she has been assigned to patrol duty, for which she was especially fitted on account of her great speed.

fitted on account of her great speed.

Her fleet of destroyers are of the L class, of the latest type, capable of 29 knots speed. These destroyers carry 100 men each, and are armed with three 4-inch gurs and six torpedo tubes.

The victory does much to even the score between Germany and England. The Admiralty asserts that the Germans have lost four cruisers, nine destroyers, one toredo boat, three submarines and eight fast merchant ships armed as commerce destroyers, a total of 25 useful war vessels. The British losses have been three armored cruisers, three light cruisers and a torpedo gunboat destroyed and a light cruiser disabled. The British have lost more in tonnage and in officers and men, but the preponderance of istrength has been maintained.

The news of the British cruiser Undaunted's victory was received with great rejoicing at Harwich. She did not leave that port until Saturday morning, and at six o'clock the same evening came the news that four German destroyers had been sunk.

One of the Deaths for England.

One of the Deaths for England Manchester Guardian

Manchester Guardian
Corporal Lancaster, of the Coldstreamers, who belonged to Manchester, received an agonizing wound.
Werned by his comrades that if he
groaned he would disclose their position to the Germans, he endured in
silence for six hours. He died after
being removed.

An attempt was made to wreck the Dover express at Hisher Green Station, where special olice found a large iron chain tied to the line.

The army doctors in London are passing men with spectacles.

Paris Bulletin

PARIS, Oct. 19. 4 (2.52 p.m.)—The French War Office gave out an official announcement this afternoon as follows: "In Belgium the heavy artillery of the enemy has cannonaded, but without result, the front from Nieuport to Vladsloo, to the east of Dixmude.

"The forces of the Allies, and notably the Belgian army, have not only repulsed further attacks on the part of the

(Continued on Page Four.)