N.B. November 12th. afflicted with similar trouills. I am about 67 years ble since I was 25 years old.

t, I had Hemorrhages of the s. I went to three doctors day and it hurt me to be st happened to try Gin

I can look back over 15 at my relief from suffering ous care. I can do a lot of drive all day, have no pain, th I am still taking 2 pills a sthey seem to make things

Oc. a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

ada Limited, Toronto

oses

'Clock

OPEN

ilness ist be

any io let

paign ly to

Among d YOUR de Open

IG DAY

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914

ONE CENT

EDITION

NewYork Herald Correspondent Looks for Long Winter Siege Between the Two Armies - Situation is Sized Up Concisely.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] (By courtesy of The New York

Herald.) NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- The Herald's military critic to-day gives the following review of the war situation in Europe:

"Under conditions which obtain in warfare to-day, the chances of a Napoleonic improvisation grow-

in warfare to-day, the chances of a Napoleonic improvisation grow-ing out of such an impersonal syndicate as a modern general staff are small indeed. It is even doubtful if the master mind of Napoleon could have changed the conditions of stalemate which now appear to be inevitable in the western theatre of operations. western theatre of operations.
"With the reduction of the fort-

"With the reduction of the fortress of Antwerp, giving to the Germans control of the major portion of Beigian territory, it would appear that the catapultic drive by heavy massed flanking columns, reinforced by the forces that were engaged in the investment of the garrison, might again be instituted by the Germans. Undoubtedly such a manoeuvre is included in the immediate scheme of campaign of the German general staff. Although it is within the realm of possibility, the success of such a movement if doubtful. The battle-hardened troops led by experience-taught officers, whom the military machine of the Kaiser will encounter in Belgium now, are an entirely different organization from the numerically inferior body pushed hurriedly from the concentration camps into Belgium more than two months ago.

"In the first place, it is likely that every soldier of the Franco-British lorces" has a sached strength with the German troops, and while they must have the highest respect for the prowess of their adversaries as fighting men in mass, they have not yet learned that the Germans can do more

in mass, they have not yet learned that the Germans can do more imbers approximating their own

in strength.

That the German forces before Antwerp were not of sufficient strength to maintain a complete offensive is evident from the two-fold fact that several of the forts appear still to be holding out and that the Belgian army was able to retreat under cover of the fire

ARE TIED UP

Churchill is Criticized For

Sending Marines to

Antwerp.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13, via

London, 6.35 a.m.—The total

number of interned Belgian and

Eriglish soldiers en route to

northern Holland is estimated at 20,000, exclusive of the wounded who are being treated in cities near the Belgian border. The number of wounded has not yet been ascertained. Other soldiers have been interned but their number is still unreported. The

number is still unreported. The English soldiers have been pro-vided with a special depot at

Groningen.
CHURCHILL CRITICIZED
LONDON, Oct. 13, 2.0 a.m.—
The Morning Post in an editorial

to-day severely attacks Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, for what it describes as a costly blunder in sending a small force of marines to Antwern. The newspapers

sending a small force of marines to Antwerp. The newspaper express the belief that the British losses are greater than admitted and contends that if it was impossible to send a large military force to Antwerp, none at all should have been sent and the Belgians been permitted to surrender without bombardment, "as they would have done, but for British advice, which only resulted in loss of life and hampering the retirement of the Belmigian army."

By Special Wire to the Courier]

TILL WAR'S END

OVER 20.000

of forts and retire upon Ostend. Should the projected junction be-tween this force and the allies extreme left be effected the entire allied forces should be enabled to hold the channel coast inviol-ate, establishing the extreme left of their battle line of between 250 and 300 miles in the vicinity of the Belgo-Netherlands frontier.

With the British reinforcements which are reported to be pouring into Ostend, King Albert should new be at the head of some 200,000 men. Acting in conjunction with the Franco-British column the Rego. British column moving northward, the Belgo-Bri tish column moving northward, the Belgo-British force with Osthe Belgo-British force with Ostend as its base is undoubtedly endeavoring to crush the German wedge which has been partly thrust between the two forces above Paris. If the Germans are defeated the line of the allies will be completed almost to the Dutch be completed almost to the Dutch frontier

Behind such a line is a system of excellent railway lines and highways, which should endure through any conditions of weather. If then the two opposing forces will occupy this attentuated series of positions from the Swiss frontier to that of the Netherlands, indications are that there will be comparatively small change in the whole situation during the long winter months. Each side will maintain a front of carefully constructed breast-works.

Meanwhile the operations in the western and eastern theaftes of the great onflic are veiled in official obscurity. It is known, however, the Russians have abandoned the siege of the Puzemysl fortress in Galicia, which should postpone the decisive battle before Cracow, thus lessening the tension upon the Austro-German Behind such a line is a system

tension upon the Austro-German

Slight gains by the French along the general line in the west are of comparative unimportance until the outcome of the battle which has been raging along the Belgian frontier beyond Lille has become decisive. Upon that result rests the fate of the Belgo-British force at Ostend.

WATCHING ALL

Those in Austrian Provinces

Will be Made Prisoners

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

a.m.-The Messagero to-day

publishes what it claims is a pri-

vate circular sent by Prince Von

Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst gover-nor of Trieste, to all the heads of

the police in the Italian provinces under Austria. The circu-

lar says that in case of war with Italy all male Italian subjects between the ges of 18 and 40 years shall be arrested and sent

under close escort to fortresses; that those above-40 and also wo-men and children shall be ordered

to leave the country within 12 hours and that those suspected of

espionage or of carrying on anti-ti-Austrian propaganda shall be summarily tried, and, if found

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 13, 6.35

THE ITALIANS

AUSTRIA IS



mand, On his arrival at Colonel Maritz's camp, Major Bouwer was taken prisoner with his compan-ions, but personally he was sub-scugently released and sent back with an ultimatum from Colonel

seuqently released and sent back with an ultimatum from Colonel Maritz to the Union Government to the effect that unless the government guaranteed to him before 10 o'clock Sunday a.m., 11th of Oct. that they should allow DeWet, Beyers Kemp and Multer to met him, where he was in order that he might receive instructions from them, he would forthwith make an attack on Colonel Brits' forces and proceed further to invade the Union Major Ben Bouwer reported that Colonel Maritz was in possession of some guns belonging to the Germans and that he held the rank of General Commanding the German troops He had a force of Germans under him in addition to his own rebel command He had arrested all those of his officers and men who were unwilling to it the Germans and had sent

and men who were unwilling to join the Germans and had sent them as prisoners to German Southwest Africa.

"Major Bouwer was shown numerous telegrams and helio messages dating back to the beginning of September Colonel Maritz boasted that he had ample guns, rifles, ammunition and money from the Germans and that he would overrun the whole of South Africa

':In view of this state of affairs, the government is taking the most vigorous steps to stamp out the rebellion, and to inflict condign

puishment on all rebeis and

"A proclamation declaring martial law throughout the Union will appear in a gazette extraordinary to-day, Monday, the 12th of Ostober, 1914, (Signed)

BUXTON,

Governor-general of S. Africa.
UNSPEAKABLE TRAITORISM
LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Cape
Town despatch to The Exchange
Telegraph, says that Col. Martiz,
whose commando rebelled, proposed to establish a republic in
the northwest cape province.

(Continued on Page Four.)

traitors.

The rolling back of the German forces from the Marne to the Aisne left in its trail a litter of damaged guns, timbers and used and unused shells. A special correspondent describes this scene of a battlefield deserted by the Germans as follows:-"In the valley along the marsh land beside the river troops are being moved from place to place, the ground is strewn with dead, dead men of three nations and dead horses mingled in inextricable confusion, There are broken machine guns, foundered cannon that it has been impossible to rescue from the enemy's advance, a thousand different accourrements scattered on every side. Further up on the heights on the north bank of the river are the trenches of the Allies, little separate pits in each of which a soldier lies hidden, but not so completely hidden that his whereabouts cannot be discovered from the air. Over the trenches the shells are bursting fitfully.

Martial Law Declared, Following Rebellion of Colonel Maritz-His Insolent Conduct Called for His Dismissal and He Refused to Give Up His Command Stern Measure Being Taken to Suppress the Traitors.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, via London 11:27 a. m., Oct. 13-It has been officially announced here that a command un-der Col. Maritz has rebelled in the Northwest of the Cape pro-

vinces.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the union.

The proclamation imposing martial law follows:

"Whereas a state of war exists between the British Empire on the one hand, and the German Empire on the other and whereas

Empire on the other and whereas the government of the protector-ate of German Southwest Africa has through a widespread propaganda persistently endeavored to seduce citizens of the Union from their allegiance and to cause rebellion and civil war with-in the Union and whereas these efforts have so far succeeded that Lieutenant Colonel Solomon Gerhardus Martiz, together with a number of his officers and a portion of the forces under his command has charactular and tracommand has shamefully and traitorously gone over to the enemy and is now in open rebellion against the government and the people of the Union and is, in conunction with forces of the enemy, invading the northern por-tion of the Cape province, and whereas there is grave reason to whereas there is grave reason to think that the government of German Southwest Africa has through its numerous spies and agents communicated with and corrupted also other citizens of the Union under the false and treasure protects of favoring the the Union under the false and treacherous pretext of favoring the
establishment of a republic in
South Africa and, whereas, the
government of the Union considers it necessary to take effective measures to protect and detend the interests of the Union
and its loyal and law abiding citizens against the insidious and zens against the insidious and treacherous attacks from within

time of war and dating as from

to-day.

The proclamation is signed by Lord Buxton, governor-generaal of the Union and counter signed by General Smuts, minister of de-

The rebellion among the forces of the northwest cape province, has been brewing since the resignation of General Beyers as com-

fence.
IT WAS EXPECTED

guilty, shot.

Italians, subjects of Austria, are also included in the list of prescribed persons. They will be at once arrested and sent to fortresses. Those from 18 to 40 will be enlisted and sent to the regiments serving in Bohemia. and without and to that end to SUPPLIES FROM U. S. declare martial law.

Continuing the proclamation declares that the whole Union of South Africa is under martial law as understood and administered in

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Negotiations for the purchase of several thousand army wagons, one million blankets, two hundred thousand saddles and "as they would have done, but for British advice, which only resulted in loss of life and hampering the retirement of the Bellingian army."

PRINCE INJURED

LONDON, Oct. 13—The Star's Copenhagen correspondent says the Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin reports that Crown Prince Alexander of Servia has been slightly wounded and that his brother, Prince George of Servia has been mortally hurt in the fighting against the Austrians.

all y wagons, one limited brankets. two hundred thousand saddles and bridles, and a large supply of rifle cartridges for the use of the English and French armies were opened here to-day by representatives of those governments. Representatives of the army purchasing departments asked for immediate bids on the wagon contracts, as a large number are wanted for quick delivery in Canada, it was said.

Many destitute Germans in Winnipeg can neither obtain work nor charity.

mander-in-chief of the Union As soon as the government realized this situation, it sent Colonel Brits to relieve Maritz of his command. Colonel Brits then discovered that Maritz was com-

manding German troops as well as his own and that he had Ger-man guns in his possession. Maritz who had been given the Ger-man rank of general had arrested those of his officers and men who were unwilling to join the Germans and had sent them as prisoners of war to German Scuthwest Africa.

According to an official state-ment an agreement was drawn up between Maritz and the governor of German Southwest Africa, guaranteeing the independance of the Union as a republic, ceding Walfish Bay in other parts of the Union to the Germans and undertaking that the Germans should invade the Union only if Maritz

asked them to do so. Maritz boasted that he posesa-ed large supplies of guns, rifles, ammunition and money obtained from the Germans and that he over-run the whole of South Africa.

"In view of this state of af-fairs," concludes the official state-"the government is taking most drastic steps to stop this re-bellion and punish all rebels and traitors according to their deserts. CHEEKY WORK.

The official press bureau to-day issued the text of a telegram received by the secretary of the colonies from the Governor-General of South Africa, which was

as follows:

"Ever since the resignation of General Beyers as commandantgeneral of the citizens' force, there have been indications that something was wrong with the forces in the northwest Cape province which were placed under command of Lieut.-Colonel S. G.

mand of Lieut.-Colonel S. G.
Maritz.

"The Government at once
arranged to send Colonel Conrad Brits to take over the command from Lieut.-Colonel Maritz.
On the eighth instant, Colonel
Brits sent a message to Colonel
Maritz to come in and report to
him. To this message Colonel
Maritz replied in a most insolent
manner that he was not going to
report to anybody, All he wanted
was his discharge and Colonel
Brits must come himself and take
over his command

"Colonel Brits then sent Major
Ben Bouwer to take the com-

Ben Bouwer to take the com-

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS. Oct. 13.-3.08 p. m.-The following official announcement was given out in Paris this

afternoon:
"On our left wing, our forces have resumed the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and of Bethune against detachments of the enemy composed in large part of cavalry coming from the front along Bailleul, Estaires and La

Basee.
"The town of Lille, held by a territorial detachment, has been attacked and occupied by a German army corps.
"Between Arras and Albert we

have made notable progress.

"On the centre also we have made progress in the region of Berry-Au-Bac, and we have advanced toward Souain in the west. of the Argonne and north of Mal-

of the Argonne and north of Marincourt.

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse on the right bank of the Meuse; our troops, who hold the heights of the Meuse to the east of Verdun, have advanced.

"To the south of the road from Verdun to Metz, in the region of Argonnet we have gained a little

Apremont, we have gained a little territory on our right, and repulsed a German attack on our left.

left.

"On our right wing, Vosges and Alsace, there has been no change.

"To sum up, yesterday was marked by perceptible progress on the part of our forces in various points on the field of battle.

"In Galicia the Austrian corps defeated in Galicia are endeavoring to reform at a point four kiloing to reform at a point four kilometres west of Przemysl."

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES LONDON, Oct. 13.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says a telegram from Petrograd to The Tri-buna states that no Germans remain buna states that no Germans remain in the province of Suwalki and Lomza, Russian Poland, that the Russian army continues to advance in East Prussia and that the entire district of Lyck is now occupied by the forces of Emperor Nicholas. In addition, the despatch says that the Russians are maintaining their positions in Hungary, Bukowina and Transylvania. Southwest Africa.

"Major Bouwer saw an agreement between Colonel Maritz and the Governor of German Southwest Africa guaranteeing the independence of the Union as a republic, ceding Walfish Bay and certain other portions of the Union of Germans and undertaking that the Germans would only invade the union on the invitation of Colonel Maritz.

"Major Bouwer was shown

Huge Armies Are About to Meet in Great Battle.

Russian Success is Considered Much In Doubt.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 13, 10.15 a.m. -All eyes to-day are turned to the eastward where, under conditions of the utmost secrecy the Teutonic allies and the Rus

Teutonic allies and the Russians are preparing to engage in what may prove one of the most decisive combats of the war.

Evidence is accumulating to show that this gigantic conflict will be determined in Russian Poland and the only question disturbing the British experts, is as to which side has chosen the battle ground.

battle ground.

Berlin admits having withdrawn frim Niemen River and at the same time discounts the whole movement in that region as being

same time discounts the whole movement in that reition as being of no strategic importance.

It is now clear that Russia has abandoned the narrow point in Galicia between Przemsl and Cracow, Russian forces having virtually occupied all of Galicia with the exception of these two places. Petrograd claims this operation is due to strategic reasons, while Vienna maintains that rejuvenated Austrian armies have relieved the Przemysl fortress and driven the invaders out. It is unquestioned that the more or less demoralized Austrian forces, stiffened by German reinforces, stiffened by German reinforces, in the property of the property of

vigorous fighting. Whatever may be the intention of the armies operating on the ends of the great Russian battle front, it is clear that these movements have paled into insignificance have being the tremendous for side the tre

ward adavnce in the center
Broadly speaking this is now
the position of the antagonists awaiting the word to open the engagement The main German armies in Russian Poland are moving toward the Vistula River on a north and south front extensive the restriction of the second second of the second tending through Pirotrkow, 90 miles southwest of Warsaw, Kielce and Busk, on the Bug river, 30 miles east of Lemberg To the left of this army between Lodz and Kalisz, is another Ger-man force, and on the right of the main German army is an Austrian force.

The bulk of the Russian troops

are on the east bank of the Vis tula, but a portion of their forces are still on the west side of the river The nature of the country makes it probable that the center of the battle line will be between Sandomir and Ivangorod, both on the Vistula river and about sixty

miles apart

In order to take up these positions, the Germans have been compeiled to abandon strong positions along the River Warthe and avail themselves of the transportation facilities of Russian railroads, which are incomparably poorer than they are accusrailroads, which are incomparably poorer than they are accustomed to The Russians are described as keen to engage the enemy in a country of their own choosing and near the base of their supplies

The Germans are still retiring in the direction of East Prussia, and in Petrograd there is a re-

(Continued on Page Four.)

GERMANS LOOKING FOR WEAK SPOT IN ALLIES' BATTLE LINE

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The efforts of the Germans, who are fighting hard to effect a turning movement to the north of the long battle line in France, continue to hold the interest of the observers of the war. According to an official announcement, German cavalry some days ago had advanced in the west as far as Cassel (27 miles northwest of Lille). These German forces are now, however, said to extend only to Hazebrouck (5 miles south of Cassel). If this should be true, it is considered that it will make somewhat greater the difficulties of the Germans in bringing success to their efforts. This section of the war zone continues the scene of particularly violent -actions, the

opposing squadrons fighting desperately to gain the slightest advantage on which so much may

depend.

The Germans at the same time are not lessening their attempts to find at other points on the battle line weak spots in the allies' front. All their efforts, it is said, are being met successfully by their French and English oppon-

The latest German flag captured by the French belonged to an active regiment, which was part of the corps stationed at Stettin. This fact, according to the French indicated that the Germans have concentrated on the French frontier forces which ordinarily would be assigned to guard the Russian border.