

Gordon of West Toronto was killed at Caledon Station by a truck under the wheels of a

Col. J. H. Burland, head of Canadian Red Cross organization, died suddenly in England of peritonitis.

Gentleman Years Kidneys

Kidneys, so you may say, you get old with. At 67 years, Mr. Allen enjoyed a long drive with his kidneys. Pills did for him. Have any kidney or

N.B. November 12th. I was afflicted with similar troubles. I am about 67 years old. I was able since I was 25 years old to walk and then sitting on

I had Hemorrhages of the eyes. I went to three doctors but got no relief. I got very bad pain and lameness in my back; often, I had to lie down the day and it hurt me to be up. I began to think I was no help for me. The same continued for 18 months just happened to try Gen. It has now put an end to

I can look back over 15 years at my relief from suffering from kidney ailments. I can do a lot of driving all day, have no pain, and I am still taking 2 pills a day. They seem to make things

JEREMIAH ALLEN

Price, a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. See pills can be had in the

Canada Limited, Toronto



illness must be any to let campaign ly to

oses

'Clock

ilding

OPEN

Illness

must be

any

to let

ampaign

ly to

Among

d YOUR

de Open

ING DAY

LAST EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

LAST EDITION

ONE CENT

BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914

FORMING NEW LINE OF THREE HUNDRED MILES FOR WINTER

New York 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 growing 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.

"With the reduction of the fortress of Antwerp, giving to the Germans control of the major portion of Belgian territory, it would appear that the catapulsive 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 is doubtful. The battle-hardened troops led by experience-taught officers, whom the military machine of Kaiser will encounter in Belgium now, are an entirely different organization from the numerically inferior body pushed hurriedly from the concentration camps to Belgium more than two months ago.

"In the first place, it is likely that every soldier of the Franco-British forces has experienced the strength of 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 than hold their own in the face of numbers approximating their own in strength.

"Thus the German forces before Antwerp were not of sufficient strength to maintain a complete offensive is evident from the twofold 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

of forts and retire upon Ostend. Should the projected junction between this force and the allies extreme left be effected the entire allied forces should be enabled to hold the channel coast inviolate, 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 now be at the head of some 200,000 men. Acting in conjunction with the Franco-British column moving northward, the Belgo-British force with Ostend as its base is undoubtedly endeavoring to crush the German wedge which has been partly driven between the two forces above Paris. If the Germans are defeated the line of the allies will 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 attenuated series of positions from the Belgian 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 great-works. Meanwhile the operations in the western and eastern theatres of the great conflict are veiled in official obscurity. It is known, however, that the Russians have abandoned the siege of the Przemyśl fortress in Galicia, which should postpone the decisive battle before Cracow, thus lessening the tension upon the Austro-German frontier in the east.

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.

A DESERTED BATTLEFIELD AFTER GERMANS FLED LEAVING THEIR GUNS FAR EAST



GERMAN GUNS ABANDONED ON MONTREUIL-AUX-LIONS BATTLEFIELD

The rolling back of the German forces from the Marne left in its trail a litter of damaged guns, timbers 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 accoutrements 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."

SOUTH AFRICA LOOMS UP ON THE HORIZON OF TROUBLE TO THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN

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 under Col. Maritz has rebelled in the Northwest of the Cape provinces.

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 the government of the protectorate of German Southwest Africa has through a widespread propaganda endeavored to seduce citizens of the Union from their allegiance and to cause rebellion and civil war within the Union and whereas these efforts have so far succeeded that Lieutenant Maritz, together with a number of his officers and a portion of the forces under his command has shamefully and traitorously gone over to the enemy and is now raising the flag of rebellion against the government and the people of the Union and is, in conjunction with forces of the enemy, invading the northern portion of the Cape province, and 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 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 defend the interests of the Union and its loyal and law-abiding citizens against the insidious and treacherous attacks from within and without and to that end to declare martial law.

Continuing the proclamation declares that the whole Union of South Africa is under martial law as understood and administered in time of war and dating as from to-day. The proclamation is signed by Lord Buxton, governor-general of the Union and counter signed by General Smuts, minister of defence.

IT WAS EXPECTED

The rebellion among the forces of the north-west cape province, has been brewing since the resignation of General Beyer as commander-in-chief of the Union forces.

As soon as the government realized this situation, it sent Col. Maritz to relieve Maritz of his command. Colonel Maritz then discovered that Maritz was commanding German troops as well as his own, and that he had German guns in his possession, Maritz had been given the German 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 Southwest Africa.

According to an official statement an agreement was drawn up between Maritz and the governor of German Southwest Africa, guaranteeing the independence of the Union as a republic, ceding Walvis Bay in other parts of the Union to the Germans and undertaking that the Germans should join the Union only if Maritz asked them to do so.

Maritz boasted that he possessed large supplies of guns, rifles, ammunition and money obtained from the German government which would over-run the whole of South Africa.

"In view of this state of affairs," concludes the official statement, "the government is taking the most drastic steps to stop this rebellion and punish all rebels and traitors according to their deserts."

mander-in-chief of the Union forces.

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 Walvis 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 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 over-run 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 punishment on all rebels and traitors."

A proclamation declaring martial law throughout the Union will appear in a gazette extraordinary to-day, Monday, the 12th of October, 1914. (Signed) BUKTON, Governor-general of S. Africa.

UNUSABLE TRAITORISM

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A Cape Town despatch to The Exchange Telegraph, says that Col. Maritz, whose command rebelled, proposed to establish a republic in the north-west cape province. (Continued on Page Four.)

FAR EAST SCENE OF STRUGGLE

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 here, under conditions of the utmost secrecy the Teutonic allies and the Russians are preparing to engage in what may prove one of the most decisive combats of the war. The endgame 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.

Berlin admits having withdrawn from Niemen River and at the same time discounts the whole movement in that region as being of no strategic importance.

It is now clear that Russia has abandoned the narrow point in Galicia between Przemyel 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 Przemyel fortress and driven the invaders out. It is unquestioned that the more or less degraded Austrian forces, stiffened by German reinforcements, have resumed the offensive, but there is no information here to indicate that the Russian retreat is anything in the nature of a rout resulting from vigorous fighting.

Whatever may be the intention of the armies operating on the river, it is clear that these movements have pale into insignificance beside the tremendous forward advance in the province of Argonne and north of Verdun. The bulk of the Russian troops are on the east bank of the Vistula, 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 Lvangelor, both on the Vistula river and about sixty miles apart. In order to take up these positions, the Germans have been compelled to abandon strong positions along the River Warta and have evacuated the transportation facilities of Russian railroads, 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.)

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 region 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 Bassée.

"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 Malincourt.

"Between the Argonne and 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 Apremont, we have gained a little territory on our right and repulsed a German attack on our 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 kilometres west of Przemyel."

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says a telegram from Petrograd to The Tribuna 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.

GERMANS LOOKING FOR WEAK SPOT IN ALLIES' BATTLE LINE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] 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 German 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 opponents.

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.