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provisions of the Customs 47 George street, in Brantn Thursday, Oct. 15, at 2.30 the following goods which een forfeited or which are in for payment of duties under stoms Laws, viz.: Packages of electrical goods, machine automobile parts, clothdrain and other articles as per list and to be seen at the Custom Terms, Cash. Sale subject uance next day, and until

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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

BRANTFORD, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1914

ONE CENT

SITUATION OF THE ALLIES

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- Telegraphing Wednesday morning from Calais the Daily Chronicle's

from Calais the Daily Chronicle's correspondent says:

"The position of the Allies' left wing, which is now the most important section of the long battle line, grows daily more satisfactory. The fighting- around Lille has been extremely satisfactory to the Allies.

"The Garmans have been turned."

"The Germans have been turned out of the semi-circular positions which they held around Lille and the corner of French territory which juts into Belgium there. "The Germans have been pushed back as far as Courtrai (in Bel-

gium, 26 miles southwest of Ghent), where they are entrench-ing. It appears that they will

make a stubborn endeavor to hold the line of Blankenberghe, Bruges and Courtral.

"It was the German intention to

"It was the German intention to make a dash on Calais coincidentally with the taking of Antwerp. In accordance with this plan they advanced in force on Hazebrouck, Mont Cassel and Saint Omer. The Allies' guns near Mont Cassel moved down the oncoming Germans, who fell back, leaving several hundred wounded. The Allies followed up their advantage, throwing the enemy back over the Belgian border.

"During the fighting near Saint Omer a bomb from a German aeroplane killed three persons and injured six others. A French aeroplane pursued the German bombthrower and killed the pilot and

thrower and killed the pilot and his companion with rifle shots."

Urges England to Get Ready for Aero Attack

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON. Oct. 15. — The Times' military critic discussing possibility of Germany attempting an invasion of England, thinks the Government ought to instruct the people and the authorities how to act in the event of such an attempt and to make up their attempt and to make up their minds whether it is proposed to fight regularly or irregularly in repelling an invasion. The Times points out that there is no com-mander-in-chief in the British

Isles except Lord Kitchener and that unless one mind presides over the numerous garrisons and various armed forces which would be used in defence there can be no unity of action.

"Desperate as the attempt would be," the writer adds, the lack of great success on the continent may tempt Germany to risk a blow at England, and the more completely we are as pre-pared the less likely is the at-tempt to be made."

Russian Retirement to Warsaw Not Considered a Setback by Experts

(By Courtesy of the New York
Herald Company.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—In today's review of the war situation
in Europe The Herald's military
critic says:

in Europe The Herald's military critic says:

Since the days when Napoleon measured wits with Wellington and Blucher in Belgium a remarkable change has been wrought in the terrain over which the opposing armies marched by the construction of an unusually complete network of highways and railways. The manoeuvring of large forces of troops and their maintenance in the field are in consequence materially facilitated.

In the Eastern theatre of operations, however, very different con

In the Eastern theatre of operations, however, very different condition obtains. While there are a few well known established railroad routes, in the country, the Poland through which Napoleon and his grand army swept en route to Moscow is the Poland of to-day with comparatively few changes. Steam railway lines are scores of miles apart and good roads are unknown in some secroads are unknown in some sec-

The vastness of the front maintained by the opposing armies and the tremendous difficulties of troop transportation and of ordinance and supply, entails much delay in effective concentration of forces. Difficulties which were surmounted with comparative ease during the last few weeks how-ever, have new been increased a thousand fold by the advent of winter, bringing heavy rain falls

and some snow.

In nearly all of the somewhat vague accounts of fighting in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia the great expanses of swamp land are shown to have proved fatal to the orderly retreat of the defeated forces and almost invariably after every consequential action, vast

quantities of war material have changed hands.

Theshifting of the center of activity from the region before Cracow in Galicia to Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, does not mean that the Russian forces have received a setback. As a matter of fact it is necessary that the German force operating in the general direction of Warsaw should be met with a sufficient counter-stroke to permit of an advance along the whole vast Russian front, which extends over territory of three nations. In the form of a giant lobe 200 miles in width, Russian Poland extends between Eastern Prussia and Galicia and the center of the Russian battle line now beginning to assume tangible shape, must necessarily advance through Poland in maintaining the general alignment of the entire front. At present the two flanks have after having fought decisive actions against the Germans on the Niemen, driving them back across the frontier into Prussia and against the Austrian in Galicia.

"Now the combat, which in 'all probability has already commen-

against the Austrian in Galicia.

"Now the combat, which in all probability, has already commenced will be along the Vistual. Conditions which in the weatern threatre of war make possible time speedy transfer of strong forces of troops to various portions of the line to meet the sudden shifting of the direction of the offensive by the enemy are not available in the east. Aerial reconnaissance is undoubtedly being employed, but it is not as effective where the facilities of quick transport are missing.

"The battle of the Vistula therefore, will be fought out more
along the lines followed before
the introduction of what is now regarded as one of the most poten-tial forces in modern warfare, aero scouting. That a strong force

is being concentrated toward the center of the Russian line to meet the German aggressive advancewith counter-attack, has been indicated by the relaxation in the south. The fact that the German central force, after the setback in the north continues to push the offensive vigorously in Russian Poland, indicates its strength "How much of the immense

military strength of the Russian Empire confronts the Germans in the battle can only be conjectured. That it is superior in numbers to the German force is likely. The battle at Cracow will mot develop, according to present indications until a decision is reached along the Vistula. If the Russians are defeated there they may be compelled to withdraw from the vicinity of Cracow without offering combat."

Spies Arrested

(By Special Wire to the Caurier) NANAIMO, B. C. Oct. 15-The ninety ton gasoline launch, Empress Ninth, was captured by Canadian authorities yesterday at Camrox Spit in Union Bay. The crew, two men and a woman, all giving the name of Kohfe, were

giving the name of Kohfe, were taken into custody.

The launch had about nine months provisions and supplies aboard, carried three auxiliary engines and was equipped with wireless apparatus. It is supposed that the crew were intercepting messages from the wireless station at Capee Lazo. Two other men also named Kohft, were arrested at Campbell River. They were charged with being German spies. Both parties were sent to Nanaimo to await further instructions.

The launch left Victoria a few

Russia in the east seems to have been compelled to follow the steps of her enemy in the west and sacrifice the friuts of her victories by sending reinforcements to another part of the long battle front.

The resumption of the Austro-German offensive in Galicia was an outcome of the action of Russia in sending heavy reinforcements to the River Niemen, evidently under the impression that the German invasion of the Suwalki district was a real menace and not merely a diverting movement. The withdrawal of Russian forces from Western Galicia, however, is regarded here to be not as complete as first reported, for Vienna admits that Przemysl is still invested on one side, while Petrograd reports that the garrison of this fortress has been invaded by disease and is on the point of capitulation. Other despatches from the Russian capital refer to activity along the Vistula River, where several attacks are said to have been repulsed, and declare that the great battle probably is now under way, unless the Austrian advance has been hampered with bad weather.

Some idea can be gained of the fierceness of the fighting in western France by the fact that the town of Roye, now in possession of the allies, has been taken and retaken no less than twelve times. There is no question in the minds

* * *

Turkey continues in a truculent mood, and trouble may have already begun in the Black Sea, where heavy firing has been heard, and where it is believed that the famous German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, which have been sold to Turkey, may have been engaging the Russian fleet.

Ostend is now virtually a deserted city, with its docks still crowded with terror-stricken refugees intent only on getting as far as possible from the scene of the suffering.

* * *

Berlin reports the occupation of Lille, but declares that other than this there is nothing new to report on the western frontier.

According to despatches reach-

on the western frontier.

According to despatches reaching London, typhus is declared to have shown itself among the German troops along the western front, and rumors of the outbreak of various other diseases are increasing. England is taking note of these reports by sending to the front three of her most important medical men as an advisory body to co-operate with the regular medical staff in the prevention of epidemics.

A correspondent in Italy reports that the war fever in that country is abating, even the most determined anti-Austrians now agreeing that no belligerant move should be made before next spring.



DRAWN BY J. MATANIA.

Mr. Harold Ashton, whose vivid descriptions of the war have appeared in the London Daily News, has just returned from France and has supplied Mr. F. Matania, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, with material from which this drawing has been made. Every detail of the above drawing is guaranteed to be severely accurate. It was at Lassigny, a village on the high road between Montvidier and Noyon, that the fierce struggle reigned that is here so vividly pictured. Lassigny is in the heart of the cider country, and here the Germans had intrenched themselves, and here they were taken by surprise by the French Light Cavalry,