

DOMINIONS WILL TAKE PART IN IMPERIAL CABINET COUNCILS

Gen. Botha Arrives in Cape Town and is the One Hero of the Hour

By Special Wire to the Courier.
CAPE TOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JULY 22.—PREMIER BOTHA ARRIVED HERE TO-DAY FROM THE CAMPAIGN, WHICH ENDED ON JULY 9 WITH THE SURRENDER OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA. THE PREMIER RECEIVED AN OVATION WHEREVER HE APPEARED. BUSINESS WAS SUSPENDED. THE CITY WAS DECORATED AND THE PEOPLE THROGGED THE STREETS. ON THE ARRIVAL OF PREMIER BOTHA AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE 10,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN SANG THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Ministers Will Enter Into Conferences With the Imperial Cabinet --- Borden's Presence in the Cabinet Was Not an Incident, but Part of Great New Scheme

LONDON, JULY 21.—REPLYING TO A DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY ON THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES, ARTHUR H. STEEL-MAITLAND, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES, SAID IT WAS THE INTENTION TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS OF THE OVER-SEAS STATES INTO THE CONFIDENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EVERY MATTER THAT MIGHT ARISE, NOT ONLY DURING THE WAR, BUT ALSO IN THE QUESTION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PEACE. THAT WAS THE REASON, HE SAID, PREMIER BORDEN OF CANADA ATTENDED THE CABINET MEETING JULY 14. THAT WAS NOT AN ISOLATED PHENOMENON, THE UNDER-SECRETARY ADDED, BUT A PART OF THE GENERAL TREND OF EVENTS.

Germany Has No Other Alternative than to Take Note as the Last Word

By Special Wire to the Courier.
NEW YORK, July 22.—Speaking of the American note to Berlin, the Tribune says editorially of settlement for the Lusitania outrage: "But there is no such prospect. The note that now goes forth is the last sacrifice of a great nation to the cause of international amity and pacific relations. When it has gone American resources for conciliation are at an end."
"Whatever be the text of the President's message, the real communication of the American people to the German must be: Do you mean to make war upon us? And to this question words alone can be no answer. We are, then, for better or for worse, at the end of words."

GRAND DUKE IS USING ONE OF THE OLDEST DEVICES OF STRATEGY

—THE PRINCIPLE OF PARTIAL DEFEAT—

Seldom Has Any General Had a More Favorable Opportunity for Such Tactics and He Will Soon Be in a Position to Overwhelm Either of the German Armies.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
LONDON, July 22.—A Petrograd despatch to the Morning Post says: "Grand Duke Nicholas has manoeuvred his armies so as to bring the enemy into positions which will enable him to throw superior forces upon either side. This is one of the oldest devices of strategy, known as the principle of partial defeat, and was first used by Epaminondas at the Battle of Leuctra, in which he defeated the Spartans."
"Seldom in history has a great commander been so favorably placed as the Grand Duke for the application of this principle. The jaws of the German nut-crackers are nearing each other steadily, but the Grand Duke has no intention of allowing them actually to meet upon the Russian nut with the smooth co-operation necessary for success."
"At present it seems that he has decided to deal with the northern attack first, meanwhile holding off the southern attack. Holding the inner lines with abundant railway accommodation, he is in a position readily to throw the greater part of his forces upon either of the attacking German armies."

STANDS SENTINEL

London, July 22.—Telegraphing from Petrograd the correspondent of The Times says: "The Novo Georgievsk, one of the greatest of the Russian fortresses is effectively standing sentinel for Warsaw from the northwest. The range of its guns attains the Bzura line and the German advanced columns on the Naraw. The fight for possession of the right bank of this river, is expected to occupy some time."
"Evidently the last word has not been said before the Russians withdraw from their positions guarding the Polish capital, but the public is prepared for the worst and to-day throughout the empire millions of worshippers are joining in a prayer for victory."
The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Yesterday evening the bells in all the churches throughout Russia clanged a call to prayer for a 24 hour continual service of intercession for victory. To-day in spite of the heat the churches are packed. Hour after hour the people stand wedged together while the priests and others chant interminable litanies. Outside the Kamian Cathedral here an open air mass is being celebrated in the presence of an enormous crowd."

COMPLAINTS HEARD

London, July 22.—A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says: "Complaints are beginning to be heard that Russia is bearing practically the entire brunt of the war. These complaints are not confined to the mass of people, who are not in a position to judge what is really happening on any front."
"For the second day in succession the military critic of the Rusky Invalid, who is in close touch with the general staff here, contrasts the furious battles which are being fought in a dozen different directions within the frontiers of Russia, with the apparent quiescence of the British, French and Italian armies."
"Without pledging himself to this accuracy he mentions various estimates that between the Vistula and Bug alone the Austro-Germans have upward of twenty corps, say 1,200,000 men."
"That is to say," he continues, "as many as are operating on the entire Western front."

WINDAU DESTROYED

Berlin, via London July 22.—Before

evacuation of Windau, the Russians applied the torch to the city and the harbor works according to advices received at Libau. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed. The Russian troops also are reported to have fired villages and farm houses in other parts of Courland, in accordance with the provisions of a recently published army order.

POSTAL STAFF WILL MAN GIFT GUN

And Also Subscribe Generously Towards the Weapon Itself.

Hon. Adam Brown, Postmaster of Hamilton who is young and active at 90 years of age recently successfully started the idea in the Ambitious City of a machine gun to be contributed by the Post Office staff and to be manned with a squad of nine men from among their number.
The Brantford office following this example has decided upon a similar course and already enough men have proffered their services as follows:
Alfred Goodhew,
W. Gladstone Raymond,
Fred Davies,
Alfred Bowtle,
J. A. McRobb,
Leonard Mears,
A. T. Stuart,
R. T. Sloan,
Phil Gee.
With the smaller number of employees as compared with Hamilton, the entire cost cannot be expected to be met among the hands, although they are ready to do their share in a handsome way.

The shirkers were slated by speakers at the Burns anniversary celebration in Toronto.

PRINCE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Shell Explodes Less than 30 Yards From German Heir.
London, July 22.—According to a despatch to the Central News, dated "Northern France," the German Crown Prince had a narrow escape from death last week.
The despatch states that he was watching the progress of an attack through his glasses, when a shell burst less than 30 yards behind him killing two men, wrecking some supply wagons and showering earth over the prince.

BRITISH TROOPS BY THEIR GREAT COURAGE HAVE WORKED WONDERS

—MADE GOOD MISTAKES IN STRATEGY—

London Times, in Remarkable Article, Says It Only Touches the Fringe of Matters in Dardanelles—Turks Had Time to Strengthen Defences—Public Kept in Dark.

London, July 22.—Dealing editorially with Sir Ian Hamilton's report on the fighting at the Dardanelles, the London Times says: "The long and vivid despatch which we publish to-day from Sir Ian Hamilton is the first really important official statement vouchsafed to the nation about the Dardanelles operations since that stupendous enterprise was begun last February. The despatch is dated May 20, and it deals only with military movements up to May 4. It is difficult to understand therefore, why it was not made public earlier and why the British people should have been left almost entirely in the dark for five months about what clearly amounts in itself to a great war in the Middle East. The first overwhelming thought which surges up on reading Sir Ian Hamilton's stirring words is that of pride and admiration at the gallantry and devotion of our heroic troops and those of our French Allies; the next a grim consciousness of the enormous and unsuspected magnitude of the undertaking; the third, a bitter realization of the hopeless want of knowledge and preparation which marked the inception of the attack on the Dardanelles."

THE EARLY BLUNDERS

Sir Ian Hamilton makes no allusion to the earliest episodes. He says nothing about the first light-hearted bombardments of the forts at the entrance, nor does he mention the attempts to take with a handful of marines positions deemed almost impregnable ever since the dawn of history. He begins with his own arrival at the Islands of Tenedos on March 17, and says that on that day there was a conference between the senior naval and military commanders. The despatch is so constructed at this point that we fear the layman will have some difficulty in grasping its true significance. The truth is there, but it certainly does not leap to the eyes. We have to skip a long and interesting disquisition upon the difficulties of effecting a landing in order to understand what really happened. Sir Ian Hamilton says that he had to order all the transports, except those of one brigade, back to Alexandria because the troops had been embarked without due attention to the operation which was contemplated.

DEFECTIVELY LOADED

It would have been better to have used language less vague, and to have said quite frankly that the transports carrying war material had been so defectively loaded that their contents had to be taken out at Alexandria and rearranged. A combined naval and military attack was in short, impossible at this date, because, in spite of our wide experience of overseas operations, the transports had been wrongly loaded. From this unfortunate cause the military attack which ought to have been combined with the naval attack, was not begun until April 25. In the interval the Turks and their German masters were able to strengthen enormously the defences of the Gallipoli Peninsula, which may almost be described as having now become a larger and more diversified Gibraltar.

Though the troops were not ready, the Admirals appear to have decided at the conference on March 17 to attempt to force the Narrows by using battleships without military aid. Their attack was delivered next morning.

and almost suggested in principle a naval version of the Balaclava charge. The attempt failed, and three battleships, one of them French, were lost. We have yet to be told who was really responsible for this remarkable decision which violated the only sound principles on which the Dardanelles should have been assailed.
BRAVERY OF THE TROOPS
When we turn to Sir Ian Hamilton's account of his almost desperate, but successful, landing under cover of the guns of the fleet on April 25, criticism is almost silenced by the revelation of the astonishing bravery of our troops. By all the precepts of war, they ought never to have got ashore at all. Whether it was wise to strike first at the Dardanelles, whether even in that case it would have been better to have made simultaneously a serious attack upon the Asiatic side, are questions which cannot just now be profitably discussed. There were landings on five beaches around the tongue of the Peninsula, as well as a landing of the Australians and New Zealanders at a point some miles away. No troops in the world have ever fought more gloriously. When we consider that even the 9th Division, which has won imperishable fame, was hastily collected long after the war began; that the men of the Royal Naval Division, the Territorial regiments, and the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps were only recently raised, and were mostly unversed in war; and that the Indian units had never dreamed of facing such a formidable ordeal, the wonder grows. In all the long story of the British Empire there has never been a prouder or more marvellous series of episodes than the first three days' fighting ashore on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

SOME GLORIOUS FEATS

It may be thought that Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch is written almost too brilliantly for a military document, but he had a moving theme. No conflict in this or any other war has furnished more inspiring incidents than those of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers holding their own opposite Krithia against masses of Turks until they were almost overwhelmed; of the beaching of the transport River Clyde, and the advance of one company after another of the Munster Fusiliers to instant and wholesale death; of the brave Doughty-Wylie and Walford leading the shattered remnants of a landing force to the storming of Sedd-el-Bahr; of the wondrous daring of the Lancashire Fusiliers, whose assault of the Turkish trenches near Tekke Burnt from open boats under a terrific fire is rightly described as the finest feat of arms ever achieved by British or any other soldiers; and perhaps most impressive of all the impetuous rush of the Australian infantry as they leaped ashore near Kaba Tepe and drove the Turks before them with cold steel.

AT A TERRIBLE COST.

These things stir the blood. They make us feel that, as has happened so often in this war, the regimental officers and the rank and file have by their indomitable courage and tenacity made good the grievous mistakes of our strategy. They did so on this occasion at a terrible cost. During the ten days covered by the despatch our losses, exclusive of the French, were 177 officers and 1,990

AN INCIDENT DURING THE FIGHT AROUND YPRES.



SHAKING HANDS WITH THE COLONEL BEFORE LEAVING TO PERFORM A DANGEROUS TASK

This incident, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, occurred in the heavy fighting around Ypres during the fight for the canal. In describing the action a correspondent wrote: "A small body of Canadians performed a particularly gallant service. While the Germans were rushing the bridges orders came that a pontoon must be held at all costs, and as far as possible intact. The colonel in command of the section could only spare two companies for the work. In sending them out he wrung the sectional commander's hand and wished him 'goodby,' for the task seemed to involve certain death. Digging themselves in on the canal bank the two companies withstood the awful onslaught. Behind them the pontoon was mined, and the engineers on the farther bank lay ready to blow it up when all resistance was over. But they battled on and held their ground till the German attack was defeated. The bridge was saved intact, and the gallant commander was able to bring his two companies with surprisingly small loss." It should be mentioned that although the sectional commander is usually a commissioned officer when he goes into action he discards his ordinary uniform and dresses as a private so that the enemy may not be able to distinguish him too easily.

Guns and Limbers for the 32nd Field Battery Have Arrived in the City

Two new guns have arrived for the Thirty-second Battery here, also equipment for limbers and saddlery and accoutrement for upwards of sixty five men. The weapons are of the 1900 pattern, 12 pounder gun and limber and are fitted with the new 18 pounder sights and the providing of the latest directions for range-judging gives the men the opportunity of being up-to-date in all things that the increase of shell power and metal weight the eighteen pounders supplied the Expeditionary forces have.

They are painted a green khaki shade and look serviceable and handy instruments.
The type of horse used for this work would be about 15 1/2 hands high, of good weight, say 1800 pounds and fit for riding, driving or hauling.
Binoculars and a telescope are also provided and several cases of dummy cordite, fuse caps and shells are also to hand.
This morning two members of the battery were busy on the guns and gave visitors quite a thrill of martial preparation, who entered the Customs House, where they are stored, by their conscientious polishing and pride in the "beaties."
Sergt. A. Robbins and Gunner Kite are both on duty for this task of cleaning up. Saddlery and collars are also stowed away in an orderly manner on shelves around the room and the new head stall bit and bridle harness has been issued to the unit.
Whenever drill starts up, it is evident that Brantford will be able to make an increased showing with its battery.