AMUSEMENTS

-In-Wondrous Parts and 289 Marvellous Scenes ICES-Evening 25c. Satur-

day Mat., 15c, 25c,

AND Monday OCT. 12 MISS MARIE

GRAHAM BROWNE her all-British company, di-t from the Play House, Lon-

ENRY ARTHUR JONES' COMEDY MARY GOES FIRST"

w Playing Royal Alexandra Toronto. PRICES-25c to \$2.00 ail Orders Now-Seat Sale

-MUSICAL LUCIERS-4 Blending of Melodious Melody

WILLIAMS & FORD Refined Entertainers THE HURLEYS Comedy Conversational

Acrobats h Episode The Million Dollar Mystery

The first authentic pictures of Canadian Troops at Valcarr. The Duke of Connaught viewing 25,000 of our boys pre-ous to embarking for the front. 000000000

VISIT UAINT OLD QUEBEC

.........

d inspiring spectacle-

lebilization of Canadian Troops at Val Cartier Where the glories of Wolfe d Montcalm lend a befitting vironment to "Present Day istory in the Making." Service nightly at 7.00 P.M.

housand Islands, Toronto, and Niagara Falls A delightful vacation trip. aily service. Stops at all imortant points en route. Low

om Montreal to Quebec.

Far Famed Saguenay Steamers from Quebec to aguenay leave 8 a.m., Tuesays, Wednesdays, Fridays and

For particulars apply local ticet office or address passenger partment.

> CANADA S. S. LINES. LIMITED.

9-11 Victoria Sq., Montreal. ********

THE WINTER IS COMING

CALL AT FRED BREAR-LEY'S, 89 Murray St. And have your windows and loors weather-stripped before

Over 150 satisfied customers

******** Reid & Brown

UNDERTAKERS 151 Colborne St. Open Day and Night

"THE TEA POT INN"

"TEA AS YOU LIKE IT" 134 Dalhousie Street

he German concession of Kiaobardment by British and Japanguns both on land and sea.

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

EXPEDITIONARY . FORCE LEAVING FOR

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914

ONE CENT

Result of Russian Operations Will Have Tremendous Effect on the Fortunes of War in France-An Embargo on News From the Front.

By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 6, 10.10 a.m.) LONDON, Oct. 6, 10.10 a.m.)
—So far as London is concerned for the past twelve hours, news has been contraband of war. When the embargo is lifted the public expects tidings of great moment and there is a distinct tendency of optimism as to the nature of the revolutions.

The French ministry of war in explaining the necessity for the official communications being laconic states that it is useless to

the official communications being laconic, states that it is useless to be more explicit if the battles in the valleys of he Aisne and the Somme are not finished. The authorities know that the conflict will be tedious and prolonged before a decisive result is obtained.

tained.

Even small relief afforded by the news of great activity in the east, sent out yesterday, has ceased to-day and the iron enclosure of the censorship has spread to the region where, throughout the war, news of the military operations have been more accessible than in any other theatre of sible than in any other theatre of

the warfare.

Victory for one side or the other along the Russian frontier is of supreme importance and the tremendous battle impending there may mark the climax of there may mark the the war.

The military experts are beginning to appreciate the fact that the attacks now being made on either flank of the western army are not strictly turning movements which depend for their effectiveness on speed and surprise. Little widene of either

has been shown on the allies' left. If, however, the Russians win a great victory in the east, it will compel the Germans to divert some of their western armies in that direction and the flank movements will become crushing attacks which will crumple up the depleted German lines.

On the other hand if the Russians are the victims of a severe

sians are the victims of a severe reverse, some of the veteran German corps will be released for service in the west, and the German corps will be released for service in the west, and the German corps will be released for service in the west. mans may pierce the numerically inferior allied line. WWhich ever side can etxend its line furthest without weakening its front, ought, acording to the experts, win the battle of the Aisne. Hence the crucial importance of the expected battle on the Rusisan border.

sian border is not continuous, but the intervals separating the various armies are comparatively small and the whole territory along the frontier from Tilsit, on the northeast border of East Prussia, to Dukla Pass in the Carpathians bristles with

No battle front extends beyond Dukla Pass, but small mobile Rusisan forces are harrying the plains of Hungary. The longest continuous Russian line extends from Dukla Pass to a point almost to the Vistula river, a short distance from Warsaw. This is composed of the army, which swept over Galicia and is now the instrument of the projected invasion of Silesia.

FIELD ARTILLERY CROSS-ING A PONTOON BRIDGE ON THE MARCH FROM VALCARTIER

MOBILIZATION

CAMP TO THE DOCKS



CANADIAN CONTINGENT OF TROOPS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE GOING ON THE QUAY TO EMBARK ON THE TRANSPORTS AT QUEBEC.

DEPICTED IN CLOSE DRAWN TRENCHES OF BATTLE LINE

Daily Mail Correspondent Says Germans Will Not Attend Their Wounded and Will Not Allow the British to Pick Them Up.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.] LONDON, Oct. 6—"The Daily News" publishes the following despatch sent yesterday by a correspondent following the fighting in France.

'A statement was made to me last night to the effect that twice a small force of allies has suc-ceeded in cutting or temporarily destroying the enemy's railway communications in the rear of communications in the rear of his northern army. The result is said to have been noticeable in the sudden cessation in the activities of his accordance which ivity of his aeroplanes, which found themselves short of petrol. I understand, too, that numerous prisoners captured recently have complained of the disorganization of food supplies for several days

at a time.
"I am told that villages along the line have been taken and retaken five or six times. The attempts of the enemy to break or weaken the grip upon him, round the whole curve from Noyon to Arras, have been effectively met. He has doubtless won local successes, but the allies' counterattack is understood to be still in progress and has obtained a general advantage.

eral advantage.

"There are points, I am assured, where the trenches are little more than fifty yards apart. An interval of 200 yards is 'respectable,' and intervals of 800 and

interval of 200 yards is respectable, and intervals of 800 and 1,000 yards are perhaps no longer to be found. The interval between trenches, stubble, or root, or plough is covered with dead and wounded.

"But the enemy has inflicted upon his own wounded worse torment than wreaked by British shot and shell. Conscious, perhaps that he can no longer find protection under the Red Cross he has abused, he will neither attempt to bring on his own wounded nor allow our ambulance parties to do it for him. Hence for days and nights the ground in front of the trenches is covered by wounded whose cries and groans are added to the nerve-breaking strain of life in the trenches. Some of the wounded go mad and their screams are another horror of the night, while the very air is

pestilential with the smell of the slaughter. And over this ground, over these dead and wounded, is driven the next attack.

"An English officer has told me that his regiment lost heavily, in one counter-attack, because on reaching the enemy's trenches where they expected to take shel-ter, they were unable to enter them owing to the dead. In places these almost bomb proof shelters are hollowed to regular subterranean chambers, where officers take their meals. In one of these chambers were found a table, a camp stool and two books, including a German trans-lation of a French novel. On the table beside an empty wine bot-tle was scrawled in French: "We leave you the fragments of our feast. We shall meet again in

Paris.'
"But is possible to build too comfortable trenches. When our men came upon one they found it had been hollowed out so much like a burrow that a bursting shell had broken the ceiling all along, and the men in the trench

Batt is possible to build too confortable trenches. When our men came upon one they found it had been hollowed out so much like a burrow that a bursting shell had broken the ceiling all allong, and the men in the trench were suffocated so far as they were not destroyed by the explosion.

RADD IN AFRICA

The following letter has been received by Mr. E. P. Watson, maniager of the Watson Company in this city. It is from firs son, Lieut, Harry Watson, of the S. Lapland, Oucher, Sept 30, 1914, May and the men in the trench were suffocated so far as they were not destroyed by the explosion.

RADD IN AFRICA

The social Wire to the Courter!*

WASHINGTON, Oct 6—The British embasy to-day made public the following statement cabled to Washington by the colonial office:

"During September there has been considerable activity along Arigin German boundary of centry's attempts to raid British territory and cut Uganda railways. All these attempts the steamer that ever came the lower of the mental of the morth of the line between the following statement cabled to Washington by the colonial office:

"During September there has been considerable activity along Arigin German boundary of centry's attempts to raid British territory and cut Uganda railways. All these attempts the received by the colonial office:

"During September there has been considerable activity along Arigin of the properties of the prop

FOR SEVERAL YEARS LONDON, Oct. 6-The Bel-

INVASION OF BELGIUM

GERMANY NURSED THE

gian government has issued a Gray book of correspondence, relative to the war, The facts disclosed have been almost completely covered by similar Brit-ish correspondence, but an inter-esting revelation is made that in 1911 the Belgian government sought to obtain from the German government a diclaration that Germany had no intention f violating Belgian neutrality.
The German chancellor replied that although Germany had no such intention. A public declara-tion to that effect would weaken

Germany's military passage of

reaching France, which would in that case concentrate all her for-

ces on the east.

It was for this reason that no declaration of the kind, Belgium sought, was made in the Reichstag, and this held to show that Germany for a long time contemplated a dash through Belgium to

It further appears that Belgium made a last attempt to dissuade Germany from her enterprize by sending an intimation to the German Government that it was wrong to infer that France had any intention of violating Bel-gian neutrality, and further, that even if she did, Belgium would oppose the invader by a vigorous

Glorious Sight It Was, Says Lieut. Watson When Troops Sailed

Official Note at Paris This Afternoon on the Situation.

ATTACK

By Special Wire to The Courier.] PARIS, Oct. 6 .- The following official communication was given out in Paris this afternon:

"On our left wing, the front is extending more and more widely. Very important masses of German cavalry have been reported in the environs of Lille, coming from forces of the enemy which are making a movement in the region to the north of the line between

Only Problematical Guesses Can be Made as to the Outcome of the Battle Which Has Been in Progress For Nearly a Month.

IBy Special Wire to the Courier LONDON, Oct. 6—Never since its start has the battle of the Aisne, which has now become virtually a siege of the German positions on the Oise and north of this river, shown such a dearth of news as it does on this twenty-fifth day of the struggle.

The British information bureau, never very difuse, completely closed down on current events from the front several days ago, and it probably will so continue until Sir John French, the commander in chief of the British expeditionary force, puts his army in motion again.

The reticence of the Paris official communications last night is even more marked than customary. It fuirnished ho inkling of what had happened after the Germans had forced the French to yield ground at certain points" on the all important western wing.

It is argued here that these intermittent variations are inevitable and not necessarily important in such a hard fought combat,

The close censorship maintained for the past twelve hours over the operations of the allies in northeastern France was penetrated to-day by the official statement from Paris. This set forth that the left wing of the allied army was extending more and more widely; that strong forces of German cavalry had appeared in the vicinity of Lille, in the dein the vicinity of Lille, in the department of Nord; that between the Somme and the Oise there had been alternate advances and withdrawals and that a German attack near Lassigny had failed. North of Soissons the allies have advanced. The rest of the front

shows no change. The disclosure that the opera-tions on the western end of the great battle line have reached the vicinity of Lille, places the Germans in strength at a point easily within ten miles of the Belgian frontier. Taking Lassigny as the elbow of the French battleline, it now extends roughly for 80 miles due north and for considerably over 100 miles from Lassigny to the eastward.

gny to the eastward. In spite of the fact that the French were yesterday compelled to yield ground before the German attacks on their left wing, confident in the ultimate success of this flanking movement in favor of the allies is described in a Paris despatch as undiminished. French military critics refuse to attach any importance to the set back announced in Paris yesterday. Great Britain is also described as optimistic concerning day. Great Britain is also des-cribed as optimistic concerning the nature of the revelations when the curtain of secrecy is

when the curtain of secrecy is drawn aside.

No conformation has come from any German source of the reported removal by Emperor William of Field Marshal Von Moltke from the post of chief of the German general staff, and his succession by Major-General Von Voights-Rhetz. This story was received in London last night from Amsterdam. General Von Voights-Rhetz, according to an official announcement from Berlin last Saturday was recently appointed quartermaster-general of the German army in place of General Von Stein, who has been in command of an army corps.

The Japanese navy department in explaining the occupation of the German highland of Jaluit, one of the Marshal group in the South Pacific, declares the move was made for milicary purposes and not for permanent occupation.

French troops are well established in Alsace, according to a news despatch from Belfort, France, and the German forces before there were not numerous. Another newspaper correspondent telegraphs that the French are fortified in excellent positions in the Vonges.

the Vonges.

A second Russian army is now threatening the town of Huszt, in Eastern Hungary, according to a

The day so far has brounews from the scene of tions in the eastern area

Emperor Nicholas is at the Russian front, and the impending combat may become of supremental to the combat may become of supremental to the combat may become of supremental to the combat may be come of supremental to the combat may be com

A force of 90 French architects and 3,000 workmen stands reads in Paris to go forth into the war zone to repair damage done by shell and flame.

FRAME UP IS EXPOSED

Cement Beds for the Big Guns Were Built in France

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

NEW YORK, Oct 6—A London Standard despatch from Ostend to The Tribune says:

"What I am convinced is a true explanation of the amazingly swift subjection of Namur by the Germans, and afterward of Maubeuge, has been given me by a resident of Lille, who arrived here this evening from Antwerp. The story offers so simple an explanation that I believe will be found in due time fully confirmed by local evidence which cannot have been obliterated.

"Everyone knows that the great German 42 centimeter howitzer require a concrete base, which has to be most carefully and laboriously constructed. A certain German baron has occupied for some years a chateau five miles from Namur. Last spring he made a new tennis court in the ground. German workmen were employed, and a deep concrete foundation was laid to precise measurements at a line of rails running to its center. Above it the asphalt tennis court then was laid. The presence of the concrete beneath, and especially the rails which were supposed by the few persons who saw them, to be simply conveniences for bringing up the concrete, naturally had no importance attached to them by those who played tennis this summer on the courts. "When the Germans made their (Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page 3)