

THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription rate: By carrier, 53 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER—Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at \$1 per year, payable in advance. To the United States, 50 cents extra for postage. Toronto Office: Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street, Toronto. H. E. Smallpeter, Representative.



Thursday, September 3, 1914

PUTTING OUR FAITH INTO PRACTICE.

As soon as the first shock of the European war was over, manufacturers and merchants in the United States began to ask themselves: "Is it a WORLD calamity? Cannot WE get something in the way of benefit to make up in part for the trouble it will cause?"

This is a question the people of Canada might well ask themselves. The people of the United States are awake already to the fact that many of the necessities of life—meat, and luxuries—that were formerly supplied by Continental Europe must now be produced in the factories of the United States.

Already there are indications that the war spells almost feverish activity in many lines of business in the United States.

This is a time for the manufacturers of Canada to buckle down to work and make and sell right here at home many of the things the people of Canada have formerly imported from Continental Europe.

And the manufacturers of Canada can count upon the people of Canada to respond to their efforts in this direction. Canadian patriotism is on fire; Canadians never realized until now how deeply they believe in themselves—how strong is their faith in Britain, in the Empire, in Canada.

Now is the time for Canadians to APPLY that abiding faith—to carry it into the BUSINESS of life.

This much is certain: Most of what we eat and wear and use for months to come—perhaps for years—must be produced on this Continent of North America.

Many Canadian manufacturers—already awake to their opportunity—are arranging to get machinery in motion to supply Canadians with those articles they have formerly imported—the dresses and millinery and perfumes from France; the silverware, enamelware and hosiery and countless other things from Germany; the parasols from Austria; the laces and watches from Switzerland.

Soon Canadian manufacturers will begin to tell the people of Canada that THEY—our own manufacturers—have these things for them; soon the merchants of Canada will announce that they are well stocked with these goods—of home manufacture. These announcements will come to the people of Canada in the form of advertisements in the newspapers. Watch for these advertisements and when they appear read them and respond to them. It is a duty the people of Canada owe to their country, their industries and themselves.

Important to Manufacturers and Merchants: If you are in doubt about how to word your announcement, or if you wish advice of any kind, get in touch with the business manager of the Courier.

THE SITUATION.

It is still a case of waiting, as far as the present big battle is concerned. Thus far the Kaiser's troops have most distinctly failed in their efforts to break the lines of the allies, who, British and French alike, are fighting magnificently. Paris is still a long way off with such determined opposition to shake off, and take it—never. As a precautionary measure the capital has been temporarily established at Bordeaux, where Government affairs can be carried on as usual. The place is an important seaport town situated on the River Garonne, and ships of 1,000 tons burden can easily ascend the stream at high-water mark, while it is accessible at all times to vessels of 600 tons. The harbor is also very capacious. It was a very prosperous town as far back as the time of the Romans.

The Russians only received a temporary check in their onward march. They have emerged victorious in what has proved up to date the greatest battle in all history, and when they finally entered Lemberg it was necessary to bury 14,800 dead Austrians, while their own losses must also have

been enormous. Lemberg is the capital of the Austrian kingdom of Galicia and is one of the finest centres of the country. It possesses many beautiful synagogues and a very fine university.

ONE OF ONTARIO'S DUTIES

The Ontario Government last session formulated an extensive good roads movement, so much so that it spent each year. Right now is the time to put that into effect—two or three years appropriations in one if necessary. In this regard the following is taken from the Montreal Mail, and it applies equally to this province.

"For two thousand years England has had good highways. When Julius Caesar invaded and temporarily conquered Britain one of his first ideas was the construction throughout that country of a system of good roads.

The character of the construction is today a monument to Julius Caesar. Throughout England to-day there is a network of magnificent public highways, the foundations of which were laid by Caesar, and are known as the old Roman roads.

English intelligence and enterprise have perfected and kept these highways in the finest condition. The notable English characteristics of cleanliness and love of order, combined with a sagacious business instinct, have never permitted the English highways to deteriorate.

England's good roads are a highly important asset to the nation. They facilitate the quick and economical transportation of farm produce to the centres of population.

In time of war they facilitate the speedy mobilization of troops and artillery by the modern high power motor truck and automobile.

In peace and in war England's good roads are a commercial asset. Notwithstanding her good roads of far renown, England is to-day giving work to her unemployed in keeping her public highways in a high state of efficiency.

Canada may profit by the precedent. The country roads leading to Montreal—the Metropolis of Canada—are by no means a credit to the civilization of North America.

Englishmen travelling over the country roads leading to Montreal, shudder.

Would it not be good business for Sir Lomer Gouin to consider the advisability (for the months of September, October, November and December) of putting every unemployed man in the City of Montreal to work on half pay, on rebuilding the roads leading into the City of Montreal?

Would it not be an excellent war measure? That would tide the unemployed over the winter, and in the spring meet the urgent demand from Europe for everything in the way of agricultural products, everything that will keep man and beast alive, every idle man would be rushed into the fields to help till the soil."

STATES SHOULD NOT BE NEUTRAL.

Richard Harding Davis is a well-known American author and war correspondent. He is in Europe in the last named capacity for the New York Tribune and he thus cables his paper: "I have not seen the text of the letter addressed by President Wilson to Americans urging them to preserve toward this war the mental attitude of neutrals. But I have seen the war. I feel very deeply, therefore, that if I did not earnestly try to convince Americans that they should not be neutrals I would be shirking a responsibility. Were the conflict in Belgium a fair fight on equal terms between man and man, then without question the duty of Americans would be to keep to the side lines and preserve open minds. But it is not a fair fight. "Germany is fighting foully. She is defying not only the rules of war, but all rules of humanity.

"This is not a war against Germans, as we know Germans in America, who are among our sanest and most industrious and most responsible fellow-countrymen. It is a war, as Winston Churchill, in his interview last Sunday, explained, against the military aristocracy of Germany, men who are six hundred years behind the times; who, to preserve their class against democracy, have perverted every great invention of modern times to the cause of warfare, to the destruction of life.

"These men are military-mad. Their idea of government is a far opposed to our own as are martial law and free speech of our town meetings. Every belief of these high-born butchers is opposed to every principle that is to us most dear."

JUST OBEY THE LAWS

A meeting of the Cabinet took place in Ottawa yesterday, after which the following statement was handed out: "It has come to the attention of the Government that many persons of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality who are residents of Canada are apprehensive for their safety at the present time. In particular the suggestion seems to be that they fear some action on the part of the Government which might deprive them of their freedom to hold property or to carry on business. These apprehensions if they exist are quite unfounded.

"The policy of the Government is embodied in a proclamation published in the Canadian Gazette, on August 15. In accordance with this proclamation restrictive measures will be taken only in cases where officers, soldiers or reservists of the German Empire or of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy attempt to leave Canada or where subjects of such nationalities engage or attempt to engage in espionage or acts of a hostile nature or to give information or other assistance to the King's enemies. Even where persons are arrested or detained on the grounds indicated they may be released, on signing an undertaking to abstain from acts injurious to the Dominion or the Empire.

"The proclamation, after stating that there are many persons of German and Austro-Hungarian nationality quietly pursuing their usual avocations in various parts of Canada and that it is desirable that such persons should be allowed to continue in such

avocations without interruption, directs as follows: "That all persons in Canada of German or Austro-Hungarian nationality so long as they quietly pursue their ordinary occupations be allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the land and be accorded the respect and consideration due to peaceful and law-abiding citizens and that they be not arrested, detained or interfered with unless there is reasonable ground to believe that they are engaged in espionage or engaging or attempting to engage in acts of a hostile nature or are giving or attempting to give information to the enemy or unless they otherwise contravene any law, order-in-council or proclamation.

"Thus, the statement concludes, 'all such persons so long as they respect the law are entitled to its protection and have nothing to fear.'"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Turkey recently had so much stuff knocked out of her that there won't be much more to do to her in that regard, even if she does jump in.

The Kaiser and his military-mad advisers entered upon this colossal war for unfair reasons, and they are carrying out the campaign in a like manner.

As for the Kaiser, he's sadder but wiser.

By now the German troops must be commencing to think that the distance to the French capital is about one thousand miles.

There was only one Napoleon, and Emperor William is most emphatically not.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

(Continued from Page 1) received here from Belgrade states that the Serbian government has been officially notified that the Russian plan will infallibly lead to the occupation of Vienna. The news from Serbia also declares that great excitement prevails in that country over the reported Austrian defeat. Men from 15 to 65 years of age have been called to arms.

Servia officially denies the statement made in Austria that 1400 Servians had been made prisoners, saying that the Austrians made only about 50 prisoners at Shabat, but that when they were driven back from Servian territory they took with them a number of peaceful inhabitants, whom they suspect probably as Servian soldiers.

HOW ZEPPELIN TRAVELLED OVER ANTWERP CITY

Big Air Craft Left a Trail of Meteorites Behind It.

(By Special Wire to the Courier) LONDON, Sept. 3—The Antwerp correspondent of the Central News describes the second aerial raid upon Antwerp by a German Zeppelin which he said occurred just before dawn. The bombardment, he explained, demonstrated from a military point of view the futility of German efforts to do any damage of importance. His description of the aerial bombardment follows:

"I was awakened by a rattle of rifle fire from neighboring roofs and the crash of exploding bombs. Hurriedly descending I was just in time to see the airship disappearing southward at tremendous height. There was incessant rattle of shots from rifles and machine guns from the darkened town and a sharp panel could be seen exploding like meteorites in the trail of the flying marauder. All round from points of advantage on top of high buildings, spurts of flames indicated the efforts of the soldiers to bring down the hated Zeppelin.

"It is believed the Zeppelin drifted over the city with the aid of a brisk easterly wind so that with her engines almost silent, she was able to get near enough to the city to begin work unopposed. There was no panic in the city, the people remaining in doors until dawn when they gathered in small groups on the street corners to discuss the outrage."

ENORMOUS AMOUNT BRITAIN CAN RAISE.

The London Statist, discussing the effects of the war upon Great Britain's commerce and finance, thinks the island empire is in a strong financial position, thanks to the wide diffusion of British capital. The writer says in part: "All that is necessary is that the money we have been lending to foreign countries and which last year amounted to \$200,000,000 should now be devoted to war purposes. Should circumstances arise to render so great an expenditure essential, we have no doubt whatever that out of new savings the country will be able to raise some \$300,000,000 of money in the year for war purposes, over and above any sums it may obtain by the sale of some of its great holdings of foreign securities. Thus, as far as the financial situation is concerned, the position is one of great strength."

MARCHED FIVE DAYS WITH GERMAN ARMY

By A. J. ASHTON, Special Correspondent of The Mail and Empire and the London Daily Mail

BOULOGNE, Sept. 2.—I have just arrived here after being escorted from Mons a prisoner to the French frontier. I travelled with the German army for five days.

I tried in vain to rediscover the personality of the German civilian in the big felloes, heavily loaded, with dust clinging to their stubble beards, who marched dull-eyed, and occasionally with childlike slyness showed would carry out machine like whatever atrocity was ordered. At noon I was handed over to officers, and got a seat in a char-a-banc full of officers, so I was able to observe the marvelous organization. The pace was a walk, but was continuous. Ammunition wagons, field pieces, carts filled with flour, whole trains or enormous pontoons drawn by heavy horses, great traction engines pulling siege guns, landaus, automobiles filled with doctors, all advanced at the same pace. Some of the vehicles were chattered "Berlin to Paris." Sometimes an enormous grey motor-bus dashed past, and I saw through the glass sides, the staff officers bending over maps. Every driver, and service man carried

RAISE HATS TO INVADERS

We passed crowds of peasants returning to their ruined homes. Old women were being wheeled in barrows, children and women in wagons, many men wading, carrying their boots. It was pitiful to see them humbly raising their hats to the invaders.

We passed many villages in ruins. The locked houses were instantly broken open and searched. The few courageous enough to stay only lost their catables. The better class of houses were pillaged for wine. Every soldier had bottle necks sticking out of his knapsack.

A French aeroplane flew daringly overhead. German shrapnel burst ineffectively like balls of thistle-down underneath it.

Night came, and detachments were organized. An expert of the foil, who has won championship medals in the States, has promised to take the class in hand and develop the art, following day's march. Then the

PLenty of Provender

Near the French frontier I was set down in a littered marie. At a long table staff officers were busy writing. Great bundles of detailed maps were brought in and distributed for the following day's march. Then the

room was left to clerks, who wrote all night.

Broth from a field kitchen, a brick-like chunk of black bread, a bottle of filched Burgundy made an excellent supper. The next morning I got papers to return, and the columns started off again, the infantry moving first, then the cavalry then the guns, and the officers last, leaving afterwards.

The impression left from conversations with officers was that they were angry and surprised at England. One said he was sorry for the Belgians and even for the French, but never could forgive England. Even the superior officers were under the illusion that the war had been thrust upon them.

ATE ON THE MARCH.

The soldiers dipped aluminum cups as they swung along with the other men. In a similar way they helped themselves from biscuit tins and from sweets and prunes and such things, but the march went on. It was remarkable to see the field post-office working. Armed men as postmen gathered cards from soldiers as the columns marched past.

A fencing class has been suggested for the Y. M. C. A. during the coming winter season. A number of young men are interested in the matter and it is likely that a real live class will be organized. An expert of the foil, who has won championship medals in the States, has promised to take the class in hand and develop the art, following day's march. Then the

OGILVIE, LOCHHEAD & CO.

New Fall Dress Fabrics

WE are devoting this week to an early showing of the NEW FALL DRESS FABRICS, COATINGS, ETC. A window display of these beautiful fabrics is out of the question just now, on account of the extensive alterations to the front. But we assure you that a visit to the different departments showing these beautiful fabrics will amply repay you. Worthy of special mention are the lovely dress and suiting materials being shown in our large dress goods department on the main floor. No pains have been spared, and every market has been visited or represented in order that we might show you the very-newest and best of materials.

PRICES

This, of course, is the most essential part when buying, and there is no doubt a lot of current talk of prices being this and being that, but we assure you that there will practically be no difference in prices this season—at least, not with us. We were fortunate enough to have all orders placed long before THIS TERRIBLE WAR broke out, and, in fact, most of the materials and goods bought for this season were on their way. Then, again, there are lots of goods that we will not get at all, but, our stocks being so large, we will not feel this to any great extent.

New Fall Corset Models

One of the most essential accessories to a perfect-fitting gown or suit is for MY LADY to have perfect-fitting Corsets. We are sole agents for the famous "GOSSARD CORSET," the only front-laced Corset recommended by the medical profession. We also carry a full range of all other leading makes.

CORSET FITTINGS GRATIS

COATINGS! COATINGS!

Never have we shown such a beautiful range of FALL COATINGS. The weaver's art has been brought to the very front in these beautiful materials—not only in materials, but in designs also. Of course, checks are the prevailing designs for the coming season, and really to try and describe to you the designs and materials on paper would be an advertising man's delight, but an impossibility. The only other course left is to issue you A SPECIAL INVITATION to visit the department, and, as we have already said, you will be amply repaid by your visit. You will see what is being shown and worn in the fashion centres of the whole world. Prices of the materials range from \$1.25 to \$5.00 a yard.

Special Showing of New Fall Dress Fabrics and Coatings in the Dress Goods Dept. (MAIN FLOOR)

ONE AND ALL ARE INVITED TO COME!

VELVETS

Velvets this season will be more prominent than in any previous season, not only for the full suit and gown, but also as a trimming. In fancy velvet there are some beautiful effects shown in stripes, brocade and two and three-tone effects. Plain velvet, brocade velvet and moire velvet will be used very extensively for suits and gowns, also in combination with plain silk. Visit us when you are down town and let us show you the beautiful effects produced.

Ogilvie, Lochhead & Co.

HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect, I found more than satisfactory.

Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected. My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am enjoying the best health I have ever had."

E. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any Kidney soreness.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LOCAL NEWS

Entries Close. Entries for the Scotch doubles tournament on Labor Day close to-night with Secretary Blain.

Permit Issued. A building permit has been issued to the Wood Coal Company for the erection of a coal shed on the canal banks at a cost of \$500.

All Single Men. Looking down the list of transients at the police station, it is noticeable that fully ninety per cent of the rowing lodgers are married men.

Meet To-night. A meeting of the Echo Place Improvement Association takes place to-night at Mohawk Park school for road improvements and hydro work will be discussed.

Studying Indian Affairs. The honorable Mr. Abbott, secretary of the Indian Commission, Washington, D. C., is at present a visitor in the city. He is investigating the system of Indian administration in Canada, and is making a study of the Canadian method. Brantford is his first centre after leaving Ottawa where he arrived from the American capital. The Six Nations as a tribe interested him immensely. He is to resume his investigations in the West.

Referees Chosen. At a joint meeting of the Brantford Football League and the Referee Association held at the Y.M.C.A. last night, the following referees were chosen to officiate at the games Saturday and Monday next: S. United v. S.O.E., E. Goadley; Paris Cockshutt's, P. Farnsworth; Holland v. Duffs, G. Elliott; Tutela v. S. A. C. Smith. Monday, Sept. 7, at Agricultural Park, 3 p.m., Cup final, Tutela v. Scots United. Goadley, referee; linesmen, G. Elliott and P. Farnsworth. The Saturday games should start no later than 7 p.m. on account of darkness. Captains please note. The games will also be played on the grounds of the named club.

An Auto Accident. An automobile and a buggy collided on Dalhousie street last night, fortunately without very serious injuries to the occupants of either vehicle. A car owned by Jesse Blain was proceeding along Dalhousie when a rig containing Mrs. Acret, her daughter, turned the corner of King Street. In spite of the quick drivers' swift application of the brakes, contact was unavoidable and Mrs. Acret was thrown out of the buggy. Luckily her fall did not seriously injure her, although she was thrown against a telephone pole, was conveyed to a nearby store where she quickly recovered. The rig, somewhat damaged by the impact, but the car was very little the worse.

UNITED STATES SHOULD AGT FOR BELGIUM

Will the Appeal to be Made Passed by Unheard?

(By Special Wire to the Courier) LONDON, Sept. 3—The Chronicle, in an editorial on the Belgian mission to the United States makes this comment: "The sending of the Belgian mission to the United States seems a well justified step. It is a definite though difficult responsibility toward the civilized world in its matter. The observance of the international rules of war can only be enforced by the action of neutral states.

"The United States has always professed a special interest in human internationalism. In the face of the German Government's frank violation of nearly every article in the Hague Convention, what is the United States going to do."

Big Discount Sale

We are stock of and SUIT REDUC

Neill