

GOODS! in Brantford or Neighbors to Build Up the Following... OKE Havana Cigars 25 cents Bouquet Cigar straight... CO., Limited BRD., ONT. CAN SUPPLY WITH Portland Cement Cement Company... Corn Syrup Prepared Corn STARCH CO... AND... OM OUR tain... DRORS DRORS CE SHES and... Smile...10c Cream...10c...10c...10c...10c...10c...15c... ICE CREAM... NE... ket Street... AND CUSHION BICYCLE... BE PROUD OF... 5.00... ELL... LHOUSE ST... rgains... ckle Plated Reduced... \$140... \$1.75... ely Post Office... ental CANADA... PEG... 00 p.m. daily... 05 a.m. to... 08 a.m. to... 00 p.m. to... an Rockies at... an Alaska... electric lamp... sleeping car... and other in... Can. Govt. or... ADS.

GERMANS REPULSED AT PULTUSK; TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGES ON THE VIEPRZ AND BUG RIVER FRONTS

All Assaults So Far Repulsed on Ivanogorod — Big Bear Still Holds Fast.

Petrograd, July 26, via London, July 27.—German attacks southeast of Pultusk have been driven back, but they are battering at the advanced defences of Novo Georgievsk, according to an official statement issued to-night at the headquarters of the general staff. Assaults against the advanced fortifications of Ivanogorod also have been successfully repulsed, the Russians claim, while a terrific battle still is in progress on almost the entire front between the Vieprz and the Bug rivers.

THREW TEUTONS BACK. "On the Narew front the enemy continued unsuccessfully to attack our positions of the Pissa River near the village of Sinwaki. South of Rozan, after a stubborn encounter with the Germans, who had crossed the Narew, we threw them back in the region near the mouth of the Orz as far as the village of that name."

"Southeast of Pultusk (north of Warsaw), the enemy's attacks were repulsed. Small engagements were begun with the advanced defences of Novo Georgievsk. "On the left bank of the Vistula enemy attacks on Ivanogorod's advanced works were repulsed with success. Between the Vistula and the Vieprz, the artillery duel continues. GREAT BATTLE RAGES. "Between the Vieprz and the Bug the battle continues with great intensity. On the 25th the enemy attacked along this whole front with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the Vieprz. "North of Grubechow the enemy delivered an energetic attack with strong forces, but our troops repulsed almost all the assaults and successfully counter-attacked. There has been no change on this front, except in a few villages which pass from hand to hand. "There has been no fighting on the Bug, the Ziota Lipa, or the Dunester. In the Black Sea on Sunday, our torpedo boats, operating in the coal region, destroyed forty sailing ships laden with coal. They also destroyed a new coal shaft and a suspension bridge."

BRITISH LOSSES REACH TOTAL OF NEARLY 400,000

Premier Asquith Announces Total Losses, Naval and Military.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, July 27.—The casualties in the British army and navy have reached a total of 330,000, according to a printed statement issued by Premier Asquith. The total naval casualties up to July 20, were 9,000, and the military casualties to July 18, were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows: Officers killed 499; wounded 87; missing 29; men killed 7,430; wounded 287; missing 274. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that the total British casualties, excluding the naval division, had been 258,069 up to May 31 in killed, wounded and missing. This shows casualties in the army alone of 63,820 between May 31 and July 18. A statement made in London June 15, giving the number of killed, wounded and missing in the British navy up to May 31 as 13,547 evidently was erroneous in the face of Premier Asquith's statement. On April 11, P. J. Tennant, under secretary for war, announced the total of British losses since the beginning of the fighting as 339,347. If his figures were correct, the British have lost 89,542 men in the last 14 weeks, an average of 13,000 a week. Great Britain is the only one of the powers engaged in the war which has announced from time to time her total casualties. Germany has issued at home full lists by name of all men killed, wounded or missing, but the government has given no official total. No comprehensive lists of casualties have been given out by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Belgium. MILITARY LOSSES. The military losses are divided as follows: Killed: France, 3,288 officers, 48,372 men. Dardanelles (including naval division) 567 officers, 7,597 men. Other theatres of operations, excluding German Southwest Africa: 145 officers, 1445 men. Total 4,000 officers; 57,394 men. Total killed, 61,384. Wounded: France, 6,803 officers; 156,308 men. Dardanelles, 1,379 officers; 28,635 men. Other theatres, 248 officers; 3,247 men. Total, 8,430 officers; 188,190 men. Total wounded, 196,620. Missing: France 1163 officers; 59,969 men. Dardanelles: 198 officers; 10,892 men. Other theatres: 22 officers 641 men. Total 1,383 officers; 62,502 men. Total missing 63,885. Total killed wounded and missing, 321,889. Total casualties by war theatres: France 11,254 officers; 244,649 men. Dardanelles: 2,144 officers; 47,094 men. Other theatres: 415 officers, 5,333 men. Total 13,814 officers; 308,076 men. Total military casualties 321,889.

"B" PLATOON GOT A GERMAN OFFICER AND MUCH INFORMATION

Foolish Gentleman Came Right Up to Their Barb Wire and Got Shot.

Two interesting letters are printed below from Pte. Alfred Waking, a well known Brantford resident who is with Major Colquhoun on active service. He tells of Claud Charon's death, and many other interesting things which have happened. It was received by Mr. Ernest Danby, of the Gould, Shapley & Muir Company the other day. "I would have written before but have not had very much time since I rejoined my regiment. I left Le Harve on June 24, and arrived at the battalion headquarters for duty on the 25th, they were then on the right of the British line. I was just in time for one of our busy periods. We marched out the same night for a three nights hike to take up a line of trenches in Belgium. We did it in four stages, marching by night and resting during the day. On the last stage we started at 4 in the afternoon and arrived in the trenches between 11 and 12, covering a distance of 15 miles. A fellow fellow pretty tired, doing that distance in full marching order. But, however, the trenches were pretty quiet all night, so we were able to get some rest. We stayed in them for eight days and had quite a time in the way of minor occurrences. I'll give you some of the little incidents that you hardly ever read about in the paper. MINING OPERATIONS. The Germans in one part of the 4th Battalion line, were 180 yards from us, then the line gradually got closer until it was only 75 yards. They started sapping (or mining) so as to get under our trench. They never got very far, as our engineers sapped under their mine and blew the two up together. That was the first morning. Two days later our miners had another go and were fairly successful, blowing up a small portion of their trenches. Then it came the Germans' turn, but they never got in close enough. It was a terrible explosion, but never did the slightest piece of damage. CAPTURED OFFICER. Then another night we captured a German officer. He came right up to our barbed wire and the sentry shot him. We got a lot of information in his correspondence. Major Colquhoun has got his rifle and bayonet. (Continued on Page 3)

ROYAL CANADIANS LEAVE BERMUDA

Place Will be Taken by the 38th Ottawa Battalion. Ottawa, July 27.—The 38th Ottawa Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Edwards, Ottawa, commanding, has received orders to relieve the Royal Canadian Regiment of the permanent force, which has been doing garrison duty at Hamilton, Bermuda, since the war broke out. The R. C. R. will proceed to the island immediately, it being in a high state of efficiency. The 38th will complete its training on the island, and will later be relieved by another regiment of the Canadian expeditionary force. The officers and men of the Royal Canadian Regiment have been urging that they be sent to the front. The 38th will be presented with colors here on Sunday afternoon when it arrives from Kingston en route to Bermuda.

Smut Injures Oat Crop in This Province

Damage estimated at fifteen per cent, has been caused to the oat crop in Ontario by the prevalence of smut, according to information received by the Department of Agriculture. Smut has also caused some damage to wheat, barley and corn, but not to a serious extent. Department experts look for a four to five per cent loss from smut under normal conditions, but the damp weather this summer has promoted the growth of the fungus to an unusual degree. The reports received are a striking testimony to the preventive value of formaline treatment of seed. Where the seed was treated the fungus has caused very little damage. On the farms operated in connection with the provincial institutions where seed treatment is required practically no smut has been encountered. It is estimated that the average yearly loss to the oat crop from smut and rust is about \$1,800,000 and to oats, wheat, barley and corn \$2,720,000. In Sheffield a water famine has set in and two ammunition works have had to close down owing to a scarcity of water.

Indian Princes Continue Giving Generous Aid

An official despatch from Simla, India, says: "The Indian Princes are continuing their generous assistance in every direction. The Maharaja of Gwalior has given Right Hon. David Lloyd George, through the Viceroy a lakh of rupees (\$2,000) for munitions. He and two other rulers have offered their workshops to the government for the making of munitions. The Premier of Nepal has given a lakh of rupees for the purchase of machine guns. Other chiefs have contributed motor ambulances, horses, aeroplanes and tents, while one offered a camp for the Turkish prisoners. Other gifts include Red Cross motor boats for the Basra (a river in southern Arabia) and at Mombassa (the seat of British East Africa government). The Indian press continues to insist on the most rigorous internment of all Germans. At Spalding a number of boys from the grammar school are to utilize their holidays by assisting farmers with the harvest.

PRIME MINISTER AND WAR MINISTER TOOK RISK VISITING YPRES

By Special Wire to the Courier. British Headquarters, France July 10.—(Correspondence)—An otherwise dull week at the British front has been relieved by the visit of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, which is the more interesting because it is the first time he has been in the area held by the British troops. His previous trips to France have been for conferences at General Joffre's headquarters. VISIT WAS UNKNOWN. Probably not one out of a hundred soldiers saw him. The army went on its work, he saw it at work and chose what he wished to see. Other distinguished visitors had had programs laid out for them, but he laid out his own, which was a revelation of energy and precision in the amount of ground covered. The only ceremonious affair was a parade of Indian cavalry, which he briefly reviewed. As there is no speed limit on the main roads in the military zone, he was not long in going from point to point. When he left the car to go on foot, the officers conducting him found that it took a good pedestrian to keep up. INTERESTED IN TRENCHES. Kitchener showed particular interest in the trenches, fortifications and all the conditions actually relating to the real fighting. It was a ticklish moment for the aid and the officers in command of that section when he went to Ypres which is still daily subjected to intermittent shelling. It is certain if the Germans had known of his presence, they would have given more than a salute of seventeen guns, to which the secretary for war is entitled. WHAT IF A BIG SHELL? The field marshal picked his way through the former streets among the wreckage, saw a seventeen inch shell hole in the plaza, the remains of the Cloth Hall and other sights, an impressive example of the destructive

power of modern shell fire. His conductors kept thinking "what if a big high explosive should come and get the prime minister of Great Britain and the war minister at the same time." But unusual as it was in Ypres, not a single shell fell while Kitchener was there. It happened while Kitchener was visiting a heavy battery, a characteristic action of trench warfare developed on the only part of the line that saw any action this week. At Pilken, north of Ypres, the Germans committed two small hills which gave them a punishing advantage over the British trenches on their front. The British determined to try to rectify their line and after the usual artillery preparation, they charged and by a free use of bombs, took 350 yards of German trenches, 80 prisoners and two machine guns. The battery, which Kitchener was visiting was called upon to assist in the work of repulsing the counter-attack to recover lost ground, which failed. The war minister saw no more of the conflict than anyone not engaged can see in a wooded flat country. From his viewpoint the battery screened the sight of the enemy. The gunners themselves could not see the enemy. SAW NEW SCHOOLS. The visitor gave considerable attention to two schools, which show how self contained the expeditionary force is as a world in itself. At the machine gun school he met officers and men drawn from the regiments at the front, being trained in handling weapons which have come to play such an important role. At the cadet school, where the problem of filling the ranks caused by officers' casualties is being solved on the spot, he met privates out of the trenches who have shown such aptitude that they receive but a short evening course of instruction before they are sent back to the trenches with commissions.

MAJOR COLQUHOUN GETS COURIER BOX AND DISTRIBUTES IT

The following acknowledgment is received from Major Colquhoun regarding Courier Comforts Box: "On Active Service, France, July 13th, 1915. "Dear Sirs,—Your delightful box of tobaccos and cigarettes arrived a few days ago, and it gave me great pleasure to distribute the gifts amongst the old Brantford boys. "Thanking you for your kind thoughtfulness, and wishing you every success, I am, Yours very truly, "M. A. COLQUHOUN, Major, "Commanding 4th Can. Battalion."

BROTHER KILLED; ANOTHER READY TO VOLUNTEER

Interesting Coincidence of a Brother's Death and Young Man's Enlistment. The following is the copy of a letter sent to Rev. Mr. Fair of Arkona, in connection with the death of his son, Roy, a brother of the deceased, Harold, superintendent of Hydro Electric at Ayr, is in Brantford to-day in order to enlist at this point. 6953 Corp. S. Stewart, No. 3 Co., 1st Battalion, 1st Brigade, Canadians, C.E.F., France, July 1st, 1915. Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest regret that I am writing to inform you of the death of your son, Roy. He was killed in that awful fighting our battalion took part in on June 15. He was wounded in the arm during a charge, and like the brave lad he was, refused to go back to the dressing station, but kept going toward me. He was struck under the left arm by a German hand grenade, which exploded. He died peacefully in about ten minutes, without crying consciousness. He suffered no pain, but passed quietly away. Although we had no time to bury him, as we had to drop back before a strong counter attack, he was, I believe, buried by a party of another battalion later. His death is greatly mourned by the few of his friends who are left. He was very popular with all of us and a braver and better lad never left Canada with this contingent. I hope you will accept the deepest sympathy from us all in this hour of your sad bereavement. I am forwarding his belt to you at the first opportunity. It was always his wish that it should be sent to you if anything happened to him. I remain, yours sincerely, Sydney Stewart.

HISTORY SHOWS NO PARALLEL

As Huge Enveloping Tactics Now Employed on Eastern Front. By Special Wire to the Courier. London, July 27.—The magnitude of the German enveloping movement in the eastern field is now absorbing the attention of the British officials and public. The latest report shows that General Von Buelow's 30,000 cavalry have turned southward from Riga and are within 80 miles of the railway connecting Petrograd with Warsaw. In this way the northern German line is closing in on the main northern artery to the Russian capital, while the southern army similarly is approaching the main southern artery, running to Odessa. The Times declares human history can show no parallel to the tremendous extent of the enveloping movement, which, it says, involves results to Russia and the western allies comparing with Russia's resistance to a Mongol invasion. The Times believes the operations are a real danger, not alone to Warsaw, but to the whole system of railway defences of which the city is the center, and that it now is apparent that the Germans are planning to envelope the entire Russian army in this region. The newspaper points out that the fall of Warsaw will have a grave significance for the west, as it will mean that Russia's power to resume a successful offensive will have been indefinitely postponed, and that the principal bases for offensive operations will be in the hands of Germany. To-day's Petrograd official statement saying that the Germans have been thrown back at one point of the Narew River brings some relief to London, as the military observers here hold that the final results depend largely upon Russia prolonging

WILL TREAT AMERICA POLITELY AS LONG AS APPEARS TO BE USEFUL

Such is the Verdict of Two Berlin Editors on American Note.

Berlin, July 26.—Via London, July 27.—In tones of genuine regret that the American note disregards the German standpoint and makes the situation between the United States and Germany more tense, but without abandoning hope of an eventual settlement of the difficulties, Eugen Zimmermann, General director of "The Lokal Anzeiger" and Theodore Wolff, editor-in-chief of "The Berliner Tagblatt" to-day lengthily discussed the latest diplomatic document on submarine warfare. Herr Zimmermann, after declaring that the note contains errors and contradictions, insists that America, which itself recognizes the submarine as an unprecedented weapon, nevertheless failed to admit that Germany had pointed out a way to preserve neutral rights under the new style of warfare. He reiterates that Germany, despite the unsatisfactory note, will continue "to treat America politely and considerately as long as that appears useful." In reply to the 1st paragraph of the note Herr Zimmermann says: "There is lacking again the necessity recognized by America itself in viewing submarine warfare as uncovered

by existing international law. We reserve the right specifically to determine against whom we are unfriendly, or who, through the fact of ours, are drawn into suffering." GREAT BRITAIN. The writer contends that the chief difficulties lie with Great Britain and that the co-operation President Wilson is seeking to give in his note to England will prove whether this is true or not. In the meantime, Herr Zimmermann says, British influence on the present note has made itself distinctly felt and that it must be reckoned with throughout the entire world. Continuing, he says: "President Wilson invites the German Government to common efforts for freedom of the seas and Germany will not refuse this nor any other negotiation consistent with its dignity and interests. Germany first, however, would like to advise Mr. Wilson to determine England's position as regards his plans in order that no unwelcome modification of his work result. Or does he know it already?" The writer then devotes a paragraph to sarcastic suggestions that according to the views of the Washington Government, American tourists might logically witness sea battles and demand their cessation if their interest palled or the noise annoyed them and that they also might demand a right to inspect the battleships, but only the German vessels, during the conflict. CHANGE FOR WORSE. Herr Zimmermann declares that Germany must readjust itself to the difficult negotiations and that even though there be a marked change for the

DUFFERIN RIFLES MEN LEAVE TO-MORROW AT NINE-FORTY-FIVE

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE BY STORM NEAR LONDON

Wind, Hail and Rain Work Havoc to Crops and Military Camps. London, July 27.—A windstorm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain and hail, did considerable damage north of London yesterday. The storm was of short duration and the area but a few miles wide but much acreage of grain was destroyed, oats suffering chiefly, a number of farmers having entire fields thrashed out by the hail. Some cattle were also killed by lightning. The fringe of the storm affected the north side of the city, which includes the north side of the camp, where the marquee of the headquarters staff of the Y.M.C.A. and the Roman Catholic Club and chapel were blown down. The stretcher-bearers were called on to remove patients from the hospital tent to Wolsey Barracks. The whole camp was flooded, and the soldiers of the 3rd and 36th Battalions were kept busy the rest of the afternoon putting things in order.

In Command of Lt. W. H. Fair — Are in Efficient Shape and the Desired Strength.

To-morrow morning at 9.45 the Dufferin Rifles overseas force under command of Lieut. W. H. Fair, 57 men in all, will leave the armories, and march via Dalhousie St. and Market street to the Grand Trunk Station. Dufferin Rifles band will accompany the men. The quota will board the 10.29 train for Niagara Falls. A large crowd will turn out to rouse the boys and give them a rousing send off. LIEUT. W. H. FAIR. COLOR-SERGEANT WILLIAM JOSEPH HOPGOOD. SERGEANT W. H. HERRIDGE. SERGEANT W. SPENCER. CORP. E. BAKER. CORP. T. HARTLEY. CORP. H. B. SMITH. PTE. G. RISPON. PTE. A. HOWELL. PTE. P. CARGILL. PTE. J. R. HUDSON. PTE. J. L. KEITH. PTE. J. L. ATKINS. PTE. E. BARKER. PTE. W. J. HURLEY. PTE. P. HENSMAN. PTE. G. P. MURPHY. PTE. W. F. HURLEY. PTE. H. P. HARMER. PTE. R. CHARLTON. PTE. T. DRUCE. PTE. R. BENNETT. PTE. A. ARROL. PTE. D. LINN. PTE. W. E. PODD. PTE. L. B. MOORE. PTE. R. A. PEARCE. PTE. A. M. PEBBLES. PTE. H. HARTLEY. PTE. W. ROWE. PTE. J. H. THOMPSON. PTE. E. MILTON. PTE. M. D. SECORD. PTE. J. W. CHILD. PTE. K. E. ROBINSON. PTE. T. H. BROWN. PTE. E. J. BARBER. PTE. A. G. WALKER. PTE. P. S. GILL. PTE. H. VERITY. PTE. K. E. ROBINSON. PTE. W. R. BROWN. PTE. F. ROUSELL. PTE. A. J. BAKER. PTE. J. H. SCAMMELL.

New British Note Being Forwarded

Washington, July 27.—Sir Edward Grey cabled Secretary Lansing to-day that the British Government has in preparation another note to the United States on the orders-in-council, and asked that the note delivered yesterday be withheld from publication pending receipt of the new communication. Therefore yesterday's note will not be published to-morrow morning, as had been planned. Port Severn locks, at the Georgian Bay end of the Trent Canal, were opened for the passage of boats. (Continued on Page 5)