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BALLACHEY, Captain,  
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PPED UP  
CATARRH BALM

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clears the air passages; stops  
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with head stuffed; nostrils  
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REFINING CO. LIMITED,  
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# BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

LAST EDITION

LAST EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914

ONE CENT

## FARTHER NORTH AND FARTHER AROUND ARE THE ALLIED FORCES

### Movement to Encircle General Von Kluck is Still in Progress—Allies Reach Douai, and Announcement is Received With Satisfaction.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]  
LONDON, Oct. 5.—(1:15 p.m.)—The fact that fighting is in progress in and around the town of Douai, midway between Arras and Valenciennes, on the railroad to Mons, is taken in London to show how surely the allies in Northern France have pushed the forward movement they hope will envelop General Von Kluck, the commander of the German right wing, in a net of steel.

For the past week the Germans, so far as could be ascertained from the few facts known in London, have been vainly hurling themselves against different points in the allied line in an effort to discover a weak mesh in the chain. At the present time, in the view of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, the process of attrition has gone far enough to justify the resumption of offensive movements on the part of the Allies, as is announced in the latest communication from French headquarters.

Apparently the intent now is to attempt something decisive against the German right wing, and if possible bring to an end this contest which for magnitude and stubbornness is without precedent in history.

The series of highlands stretching north and south along the allied left are master keys of the battle, and a considerable force from overseas and elsewhere has pushed up to secure control of them.

At Soissons the German trenches already have been captured, but the Germans continue to fight fiercely and are still attacking at this point, as elsewhere along the entire line of battle, which their latest official report asserts is going in their favor just as confidentially as General Joffre maintains the contrary.

In the eastern theatre of the war the Germans appear, according to English observers, to be contemplating a period of defence before undertaking the offensive. They are busily engaged between Thorn, in East Prussia, and Galicia in entrenching themselves against the Russian hosts gathering on the other side of the frontier. It is calculated that there are no fewer than 4,000,000 fighting men in this eastern area, and a repetition of the long and arduous siege battles which have been such a feature of the struggle in France seems a practical certainty.

The Russians continue to push eastward on Cracow, evidently with the hope of getting thence to Breslau, and they go on stretching their tentacles out southward toward Budapest. Cossacks are well in on the plains of Hungary. Even Budapest admits that they have crossed the River Theiss, which was regarded as one of the main obstacles to their progress. By getting across the railroad at Szeged they secured the second line leading to the Hungarian capital; they had already seized the Lemberg-Budapest at Unghvar.

The Austrians, on the other hand, claim further victories against their smaller enemy invading Bosnia, but they are silent on the subject of Sarajevo, which, according to Serbian and Montenegrin statements, is surrounded by their allied armies.

## Losses to Date in France Are More Than 1,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A letter received by a New York physician from a reputable source in France contains the startling information that the French losses (killed, wounded and prisoners for the six weeks' fighting) up to and including the Battle of the Marne, were slightly over 3,000,000, perhaps 3,100,000, exclusive of the English losses, which, the writer says, "have been fairly large in comparison to the small number of their engaged army."

If credence may be placed in the French statements that in most cases the German losses were larger than those sustained by the French—and the German army was on the offensive in all the fighting up to the time for which the figures are given—it would seem to be a fair estimate of the German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners for the same six weeks at close to 500,000 men in the western theatre of war alone, not taking into account their losses in the fighting against the Russians.

Including the losses of the Battle of the Aisne the total losses must be well over 1,000,000.

## ARE NEAR FORTRESS.

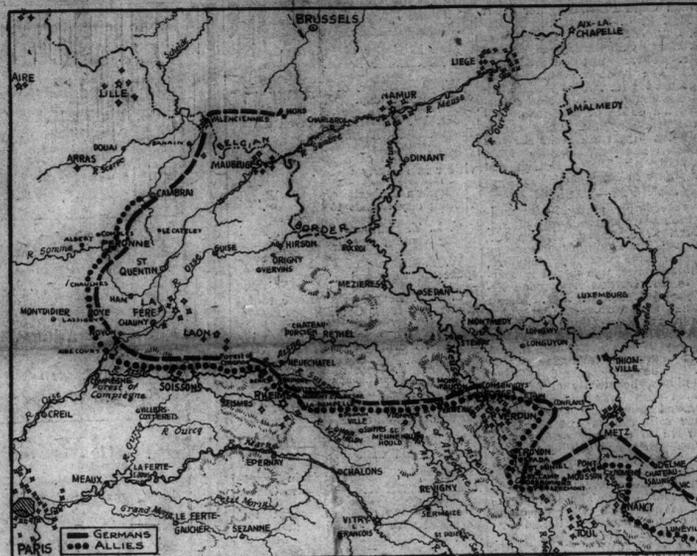
LONDON, Oct. 5. (8:45 a.m.)—A despatch from Petrograd to the Central News states that a number of the Russian Duma, who has just returned from Galicia, declared that the Russians captured the heights four and five miles from Przemyśl, and that the Austrians have several times vainly attempted to take it.

## Experts Report Army of Von Kluck Desperate

[By Special Wire to the Courier.]  
LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Daily Mail correspondents in France report fighting in and around Douai, in the department of Nord, 18 miles south of Lille, and consider that if the French have reached Douai in force that the situation of the German General Von Kluck, must be desperate.

"General Von Kluck," the correspondents say, "has had all the reinforcements which can be spared him, and yet finds himself outnumbered at every point. There are many indications from German prisoners, from French officers and from members of the British transport service, the combined testimony of which it is difficult to disbelieve, that the German army is becoming demoralized."

"The timidity of the German outposts, who surrender when surprised, is strong evidence of their demoralization."



## GERMAN RIGHT FLANK BROKEN BY THE ALLIES AND PERONNE RECAPTURED.

Late despatches report that the Allies have broken the right flank of the Germans, who are being vigorously pursued. This action evidently took place in the rear of General von Kluck's army on the line from St. Quentin to Peronne, which place has been recaptured by the French. Thence the Allies' line extends south to the Aisne and stretches from the Oise almost due east to the fortress of Verdun. It then bends back, enveloping the German detachment on the west bank of the Meuse.

## BELGIANS ARE STILL PUTTING UP A STRONG STAND AT ANTWERP

[By Special Wire to the Courier.]  
LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing regarding the fighting around Antwerp, under date of Saturday, says: "The Germans continue their desperate efforts to capture Antwerp. They are in a desperate hurry to accomplish it, pounding away unceasingly with their artillery at Forts Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine, and flinging their infantry forward in frantic efforts to break through. "The losses have been enormous, and the number killed are estimated as high as 8,000 during the present movement. "The Belgians adopted a clever ruse at Waelhem. After the bombardment had lasted several hours the forts ceased to reply, whereupon the German staff, thinking the fort out of action, ordered the infantry to advance in close formation. The Belgian gunners waited until they could see the whites of their eyes, and then opened murderous fire. "Thus far, the forts in the outer ring of the Antwerp defences have suffered little harm from the German bombardment. The German big guns are not being worked by regular soldiers, but by men in citizen's clothing, who wear only an armband to indicate their military occupation. "Undoubtedly these men are employees of the Krupp factory, hastily summoned to replace the losses among the regular gun layers. The heaviest German guns are located north of Vilvorde, where foundations of reinforced concrete have been prepared. "The German shells have practically wiped out most of the little village and hamlets in the outer circles of the Antwerp defences. The Germans still hold Malines, although at a heavy cost, as the town is subject to constant bombardment from the Antwerp forts."

## Turkey Prepares To Join With Germany and Austria

ROME, Oct. 5.—The following despatch has been received here from Constantinople: "All doubts of Turkey's hostile intentions against Russia quieted to-day when, following the closing of the Dardanelles and the departure of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau for the Black Sea, Turkey closed also the Bosphorus with mines, torpedoes and chains. "Turkey also began placing new heavy artillery in the Black Sea forts of Kilia, Riva and Karaburn."

## REAL GERMAN NEWS CLAIMS A WHOLE LOT OF THINGS EXCEPT REAL VICTORY TODAY

"Via Sayville" Again Makes Its Appearance To-day—No Reference Made to the Fighting in France—Other News.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]  
BERLIN, Oct. 5. (By wireless to Sayville)—An official report from the German army headquarters says that in the siege of Antwerp the forts of Letze, Waelhem and oninkshoyck and the intermediate redoubts with 30 guns have been taken.

"Thus a breach has been made in the outer circle of forts," the report adds, "rendering an attack on the inner circle of forts and the town itself possible. "Near Augustowo, the third Russian army corps, composing the left wing of the Russian army on crossing the Niemen river, were defeated after a furious battle lasting two days. More than 2,000 wounded Russians were made prisoners and a large quantity of guns and machine guns were captured."

Other press matter given out in official quarters says: "The force of native troops from British India, which recently landed at Marseilles have left that port of the northward. "British ships have arrived at Lisbon and are probably destined to transport Portuguese troops. Portugal's co-operation in the war is imminent, the mobilization of the Portuguese, it is believed, having been organized on the demand of the British government. England is sowing mines in several parts of the North Sea and a warning to this effect has been given to neutral shipping. "The Roumanian crown prince has been strongly rebuked for his Russo-philic agitation. The leaders of the Roumanian parties have declared themselves in favor of continuing the neutral policy of the Roumanian government. "A manifesto issued by the Roumanian Socialist party assumed that the neutrality of the country will be preserved, condemned the Russophile propaganda on certain newspapers and emphasizes the dangerous position of Russia."

## LONDON RECEIVES REPORT OF RUSSIA'S SPLENDID VICTORY

### Germans Were Routed, and Lost Very Heavily Before the Czar's Hosts—Situation in Austria is in Favor of the Invaders.

[By Special Wire to the Courier.]  
LONDON, Oct. 5.—Russian reports indicate that the German offensive towards the Niemen River from the East Prussian frontier has ended in a rout after that battle of Augustowo, which has been underway since Sept. 25. If these reports are true it means that not only has General Rennenkampf been given an opportunity to resume the offensive, but the important fortress of Osowzew has been relieved from investment.

An official message from the commandant of the German fortress at Koenigsberg, however, directly contradicts the Russian report and the Berlin version of the fighting, while it does not localize it as particularly as the Russian report maintains, that the Germans along the East Prussian frontier have generally been victorious.

As was expected subsequent reports have discredited the rumor that the Russians were repulsed at Cracow. It was hardly possible for the Muscovite forces to have reached there in such a short time, but a report that Cosacks have reached the neighborhood of Cracow is distinctly credible as the famous Russian cavalry is showing an ability to cover the same wide field of operation as Uhlans in the western war area.

While the allies in the west are congratulating themselves upon the excellence of the railway service which enabled them to bring up all the necessary transports and reinforcements, the Russians in East Prussia are suffering from a lack of such facilities. No matter how great the Russian invading

host proves to be, physical conditions alone would prevent any duplication of the wonderful march of the German forces through Belgium and northern France.

Fighting is reported around Douai, fifteen miles east, north-east of Arras, and if this is true Gen. Von Kluck, is in as dangerous a predicament as he has been since the allies began their determined movement to turn the German right in northern France.

A lull befitting the day evidently prevailed unobscured along most of the great battle front. The anxiety over the French situation at St. Mihiel has evidently been greatly relieved, probably by the movement which threatens the rear of the Crown Prince's army.

It now seems certain that the outer ring of the Antwerp defences are still occupied by the defenders, but these must have suffered greatly. The desperate efforts of the Germans to cross the River Nethe, where their advance line rests have been repulsed. Along this line, one of the great German siege guns is said to have been lost in a swamp.

If this is true, it is a serious disaster to the Germans for the huge weapons are not easy to replace. The latest reports from the besieged city indicate that two attempts of the Germans to cross the River Nethe have been smothered by the defenders' artillery.

In the Balkans the mutual jealousy of small states which used to threaten the peace of Europe are now conspiring to preserve what is left of it, for each is afraid to cast its lot with either side, for fear of an attack from its neighbor.

## WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier.]  
The allies have been obliged to give ground at certain points on the western side of the battle line. This is announced in a statement issued by the French War Office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The announcement is brief, containing only the additional information that the battle continues with great violence to the north of the Oise without decisive result, and that there is no change on the remainder of the front.

A wireless despatch direct from Berlin to Sayville, Long Island to-day brings a long German official statement, in which, however, there is no reference whatever to the great engagement in which the allies are attempting to turn the German right wing in Northern France and reach the German line of communication to Berlin.

The Belgian War Office declares that in the siege of Antwerp forts Letze, Waelhem and Koenigs-hoyck have been taken opening the way for an attack on the inner circle of fortifications and the city proper.

As indicating the activity of the London censorship it may be noted that to-day's wireless message is the first to bring to this country, the German official claim to having reduced three of the forts at Antwerp.

Belgian denials that any of their forts had fallen came from Antwerp by way of London yesterday and again to-day an official Belgian announcement, which passed through the hands of the British censor, declares that the situation of the fortified positions around Antwerp remains unchanged to-day.

There has been nothing official from Petrograd, but the most recent reports, official and set forth from the Russian capital, set forth that the German and Austrian forces all along the fighting area from the Baltic to Hungary were being checked, driven back or routed.

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