

THE COURIER

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Monday, August 24, 1914

THE SITUATION

News thus far from the front has had a reassuring tendency, but it will not do to become too optimistic. There will be much terrible fighting yet and many reverses, of that there need be no doubt. The first authentic description as to the nature of the German forces, has been sent from Brussels by Richard Harding Davis, a well-known author and war correspondent. He states that the uniform of the German soldier is his strongest weapon. It is grey, not green grey, nor blue grey, but the grey of the hour just before daybreak. He states that at one hundred yards, one can see the horses on which the Germans ride, but not the men—in the mass, the detachments look like a moving fog. For seven hours the army passed in such solid column that not once might a taxi cab or trolley car pass through the city. They were still coming when he retired and also when he awoke. He adds, "I have followed in campaigns six armies, but I have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. Like a river of steel it flowed, grey and ghostlike. Then, as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and the men who beat out the sparks were invisible." This reference to what Mr. Davis says, and he is a man of proved reliability, is not to create a feeling of alarm, but to show the enormous task which confronts Great Britain, France and Russia. The job which must be done will not prove any walkover—that is certain.

As far as the Kaiser and his plans are concerned, it is very evident that he miscalculated in these essentials:— 1. That he could depend on the Triple Alliance. Italy still remains out on the basis of neutrality. 2. That there would be an easy march through Belgium and a speedy investment of Paris. 3. That internal strife in Great Britain with two well armed opposing forces in Ireland, would bar a solid front on the part of John Bull. In each of these instances, he has been mistaken—egregiously mistaken.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

The Courier is not inclined to the belief that the present war will be of long duration, quite possibly not more than three or four months. This is only a lay opinion, of course, but even a layman without regard to military tactics can realize that two of the most important factors in connection with any big general contest are money and food.

How does the German Empire compare in these respects? She undoubtedly was well prepared from a monetary standpoint, but certainly not for any long drawn out period. How could she with the daily terrible war drain and with practically all the sources stopped which make for and conserve wealth?

As to food she is in an even more perilous position. Her men have been taken wholesale from the fields as well as the factories, and husbandry there is at a standstill. She is shut off from her domestic products on the one hand and from her large food importations from Russia and other foreign countries on the other hand. Moreover, the British navy has thus far held all her sea route in check, while her own are protected. It takes regular and sufficient sustenance to maintain the strength and the endurance of soldiers subject to long marches and strenuous work. With millions under arms that is going to be a task which cannot be sustained to any extreme extent.

Meanwhile the Kaiser has not only gambled all at one stroke—his army, his navy, his continued possession of Alsace and Lorraine, his possessions in the Far East and the national existence and autonomy of his country, but he has also seriously jeopardized German trade for very many years to come. "Made in Germany" has for a long time been a common imprint on goods sold in the Old Land. How many will there be after this conflict is over? Incidentally it might be remarked

that the United Kingdom last year was a purchaser of commodities from the Fatherland to no less an amount than \$350,000,000.

THE PASSING OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The day of the war correspondent is practically over—that is the close range correspondent. His class will always be on hand in connection with any hostilities, and they are picked and fearless men all of them, but in these latter times he generally has to remain at a specified distance and then even what he can glean is strictly censored.

It was Japan, in her war with Russia, who first drew the cordon so tightly around the men of the Fourth Estate. The reasons are many and obvious. It is not well in war to let the other fellow know what you are up to, and undesirable divulgence in that regard has, and might wreak much harm. For many years previously correspondents were right on the firing line, sharing all the hardships and dangers. Many a brave scribe was killed and many others wounded. The most famous pioneer in this class of work was the late Archibald Forbes. Born in 1830, he was educated at Aberdeen University, and then entered the Royal Dragoons. In 1870-71, he went through the Franco-German war as war correspondent for the London Daily News. Thenceforward, whether in Spain with the Carlists, in Cyprus in the Russo-Turkish campaign or in the Zulu war of 1879, he accustomed the British public to expect feats of unexampled audacity, swiftness, tact and pluck in securing and transmitting his vivid first hand notes of events at the front to his newspaper. A memorable exploit was his famous ride over rough ground of 110 miles in fifteen hours, in order to report at once the victory of Ulundi in 1879.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Russians have started in well. Pray heaven that they can keep it up. Great Britain and France have agreed to advance the Belgians \$100,000,000 to help her face war necessities. They gloriously earned every cent of such a recognition.

The Japs have long waited a chance to get the Germans out of China Sea territory, and they'll attend to the job in good shape. Kiau-Chau will be a snap alongside of getting Port Arthur from the Russians.

The imposing scenes at the closing of the Dominion House session were quite in keeping with the splendid and the unanimous spirit with which all the members rose to the necessities of the cause of a great Empire.

U. S. NEUTRAL

A Proclamation Will be Issued Covering War Between Japan and Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Administration officials to-day were preparing a proclamation setting forth the neutrality of the United States during hostilities between Japan and Germany in the Far East. Lines of the proclamations issued after the several European powers declared war were to be followed.

Japan's entry into the list of warring nations was not unexpected in Washington and the position of United States had been outlined several days ago in a note by Secretary Bryan. It announced that the United States "noted with satisfaction" that Japan promised to maintain China's integrity and to restore to her Kiaochow, and that Japan pledged herself to the maintenance of the "open door" in China with equal commercial opportunity for all the powers. Great Britain's assurances to the United States that Japan's martial activities would be confined to Eastern Asia and the China Sea were reiterated by the Ambassador of Japan when he gave formal notice of Japan's declaration of war on Germany.

With the Americans finding an avenue of exit from the European war zone, it appeared unlikely to-day that the German Government's offer of steamers for the use of refugees would be accepted.

ZEPPELINS OF LITTLE USE. PARIS, Aug. 24.—Zeppelin airships of which the Germans expected great things, appear as yet to have been inoffensive, according to opinion in the French capital. Of the fifteen Zeppelin units one is believed to have been disabled by the fire of the Liege forts on August 6, and another was disabled in a shed at Metz by the French aviator Finck. Two others have been seen by Belgian aviators, apparently wrecked by wind squalls, in the forest between Meaz and Aix-La-Chapelle. Another has been brought down at Badonviller, near Luneville. Of the remainder, two are supposed to be on the Russian frontier and the others at Cologne, Hamburg and Kiel and on the French frontier.

Servians Got 4,500 Prisoners

NISH, Servia, Aug. 24, via London 11.25 a.m.—Servia has issued a reply to the official communication on the Austro-Servian situation issued at Vienna. After repeating the main points of the Austrian note the Servian communication says: "In order to put matters in their proper light the official press bureau has been authorized by the highest authorities to issue the following: "The Servian army captured from the enemy in the engagement at Irina spoils which up to the present time include ten items: "Four thousand five hundred prisoners 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 caissons, three field ambulances and a medical column with supplies; 14 field kitchens, 15 ammunition wagons, provision and telegraph wagons, railroad trains, quantities of equipment, regimental strong boxes, etc."

"We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with their strength and we also command all of our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations. "Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country and Germany is at Kiau-Chow, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

FIELD BATTERY AT GRACE CHURCH

Men Awaiting Orders Any Minute for the Front, Attend Devine Service

In a masterly manner the Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie at Grace Church yesterday morning gave a review of the method of conquering the world, used by our Lord Jesus Christ as compared with that used by the war lords of to-day.

The one was symbolized by meekness and patience and peace, while the other was that of war with all its barbarity, debts, horrors and folly. Taking for his text the 21st chapter of St. Matthew, 5th verse, the rev. gentleman dwelt upon the entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem, as it was then, representing the Church of Christ. He entered upon an ass, the animal of peace, and with Him were his disciples, bearing palm branches. The whole scene awes one of meekness. This was his chief characteristic, and he brought a message. This was a new kind of king. It was not what the people had been expecting. He did not arrive on a charger with armed warriors. He was not a man of physical strength, and He was not a man of war. Yet He had conquered the world, by a means of conquering which we were witnessing every day.

Violence as a means of conquering was brutal, as evidence the examples which we were witnessing every day. It was an un-Christian way of settling a dispute. Napoleon was one of the greatest war lords of creation, yet where did he end his days? One might think, said the speaker, that there was more sentiment than experience in this words, but war was incompatible with Christianity, and the strength of the Christian religion lay in the observance of Christ's teachings and the following of his examples.

There was only one means of conquering the world, and the evils of covetousness, and that was by the meekness of Christ and Christian churches all over the world stand as a monument to that belief.

War was the home of unconquered lust and unbridled selfishness. It came from the hell of evil passions. Some believe it will leave in its wake an epoch of peace. God grant that this be so. When the end did come the world would learn terrible lessons. It would realize the barbarism, the debt and the folly of war. The spirit of war was absolutely the contrary to that of Christianity. The two were incompatible, and the one could not co-exist with the other. The one destroyed the other preserves in the course of many centuries men were learning so.

He was proud of the British ministers in the capital. They had done all that diplomacy could suggest, and they would make every sacrifice short of dishonor to keep their treaty with neighboring nations, and therefore could pray with confidence and with comfort. The speaker was pleased with the public response to the prayers. It showed their earnestness and desire for peace.

Although we pray for peace, the cause is just, and we may continue to pray with a hope that the conflict soon be ended.

Let us pray that the nations at war be providently delivered from the strife which now prevails. Let us pray for the friends who have gone to the front, and for the salvation of those who are cut down already.

Let us pray that not only our army but also that of our enemy be delivered by the King of Peace, who will restore peace between the nations.

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To The Editor

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Editor of the Courier:

Sir—As a suggestion would it be a good plan if all the Brant county farmers and gardeners make small donations of produce to the city of Brantford to be distributed to the needy? It would not be a hardship on any one if everyone will do their part. From One Who Will Co-operate.

WHY JAPAN LAUNCHED IN PRESENT WAR

Imperial Rescript Issued at Tokio Gives Reason for Declaration.

TOKIO Aug. 23.—The text of the Imperial rescript is as follows: "Issued at Tokio, August 23rd, 6 p.m.:

"We, by the grace of Heaven Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects: "We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with their strength and we also command all of our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations.

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entertained hopes of preserving peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country and Germany is at Kiau-Chow, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising the seas of eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the Far East is thus in jeopardy.

"Accordingly our government that of his Britannic majesty, after full and frank communication with each other agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance and we on our part being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means commanded our government to offer with sincerity an advice to the Imperial German government. By the last day appointed for the purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign, and while we are still mourning for our lamented mother. "It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valour of our faithful subjects, peace may soon be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

Not a Defeat But a Rout

LONDON Aug. 24, 4.35 a.m.—A despatch to The Times from St. Petersburg which followed the first reports of Russian successes in East Prussia says: "It is not a defeat, but a rout. Continuing their pursuit of the Germans the Russians occupied Solda, thirteen miles southwest of Neidenburg whence they command the railway to Danzig."

PRIZE COURTS ESTABLISHED. LONDON, Aug. 24.—5 a.m.—According to the correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company at Melbourne, prize courts have been established in all the states of the Australian commonwealth. The correspondent adds that nearly 800 Germans have been naturalized in Australia, since Aug. 1. The average monthly total of naturalizations, he says, is fewer than 70.

Bear Bravely Says Writer to Nation

(By Special Wire to The Courier)

PARIS Aug. 24, 10.30 a.m.—Alfred Capus, the Academician, writing in The Figaro this morning in a vein which is common in all Paris newspapers says: "Now that a million men are clashing the ground on the same battlements; now that in a few days time the first knot is going to be cut, public opinion ought to be concentrated on this event and its consequences. It should not allow itself to be influenced by episodes, no matter how thrilling or pathetic may be. All these become of secondary importance in comparison to the prodigious happenings of the battle in Belgium which is now locked for from one moment to another.

"Let us therefore, no longer dissipate our emotion. It might be that at a given time we should no longer be able to control it. During these terrible times, let us force ourselves not to think of our victory in Muelhausen nor of our check in Lorraine. "We are told that the Zeppelin Airship No. 8 has been brought down. So much the better, but this means only one engine less in the hands of the barbarians. That is no longer a cause of patriotic exaltation. "I should like also to ignore the German atrocities; I do not want to read any more of these heartrending stories in the newspapers. "These are the reflections it is our duty to make to-day."

ANARCHY IN ALBANIA. LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Venice correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the report that Prince William of Albania, accompanied by his family, has arrived at Brindisi, en route for Germany, and that Albania is in a state of complete anarchy.

The Latest War Map By the Best Map Builders in the World, Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago, is Now on Sale at the COURIER OFFICE, 20c for 20c It is in colors, gives every place in detail in all Europe—railroads, rivers, and all the rest of it. At the back there are complete details of the fighting strength and resources of each nation, area, population, public debt, and so on. It folds into a neat cover, and can readily be carried in the pocket. To understand the progress of the war intelligently it is absolutely necessary to have one of these maps. Written orders given to newsboys will be promptly filled.

Every package of WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT is now tightly sealed in a waxed wrapper that keeps all the goodness in and every particle of impurity out. New machines installed at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars in the most up-to-date and sanitary chewing gum factories in the world, are sealing this delicious, long-lasting, low-priced confection for you. WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT provides the most economical of pastimes—it moistens the mouth—sweetens the breath—whitens the teeth—and agreeably eases digestion. WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT is made clean and kept clean for you in this new air-tight seal. In no other form can you secure as much beneficial enjoyment for five cents. Every package tightly sealed. THE PERFECT GUM. Chew it after every meal. MADE IN CANADA. Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, TORONTO

LOCAL NEWS Open September 1. All of the Public schools of the city will open Tuesday, September 1. At House of Refuge. Frank Snowden, aged 83 years, a inmate of the House of Refuge, died last night. Gave Them Pipes. A gift which was greatly appreciated was that of Mr. Fred Hamel, of Saturday morning who presented each Brantford soldier with a Petersen pipe. Not Son But Father. It was J. Bell, the father, and not A. Bell, his son, mentioned among the Brantford soldiers who left for the front on Saturday. His family reside on the Cockshutt Road. Choir Picnic. The members of Grace Church choir intend holding a picnic and concert at Gaywood, Colonel Muir residence, on Wednesday afternoon next. The Last Meeting. There will be a meeting of the finance committee of old home week on Wednesday night of this week. Wind up the financial affairs of the week and to prepare a statement for the auditors. Goes to Val Cartier. Col. C. M. Nelles of the regular force is at Val Cartier and expects to go to the front. His son Lieutenant Nelles of the Royal Navy who was sick leave in Canada has joined H. M. S. Suffolk whilst Cadet Norman Nelles of the Royal Military College also expects to go to the front. Name Omitted. Through an oversight, the name of Mr. Thomas D. Rose, 87 Port Street was omitted from the list of those who volunteered for active service. Mr. Rose served 7 years in Royal Navy and was with Captain Perc Scott and the Naval Brigade in South Africa, receiving the 1900 decoration. He has also served three years in Dufferin Rifles. U. S. Sentiment. A Brantfordite who has just returned from a visit to Detroit and other Michigan points and who has there a number of prominent United States business men reports that with out a single exception he found the sentiment here strongly in favor of Great Britain and the stand she has taken in the war. The general view among the representative men of the state is for the humiliation of the Kaiser and the autocracy he represents. Will Be a Surplus. As yet there has been no official statement of the receipts of old home week, and all reports of the amount left in the treasury have been mere guess work. Mr. F. S. Blain, the secretary, stated this morning that statement of all finance would like be ready for the auditors by Thursday of this week and would then be given to the public. While the amount is not known as yet, there is every reason to expect a respectable surplus left in the treasury even after every account has been settled.

Now-- You can have your orders filled, with English, French and German china, but no guarantee for the future while the war lasts. Order at once. VANSTONE'S CHINA HALL

Neill S. TRUNK AND SU Barga Neill S.