

OPEN PICTURES OF "B" PLATOON AND THE FOURTH ONTARIO'S IN ACTION AT LANGEMARCK

There is at present on sick leave from active service one who was the companion officer of Major M. A. Colquhoun, on active service, Capt. George Huggins, who is at present residing in Hamilton.

Talking to a group of friends the other day and kindly endeavoring to answer all the questions as far as courtesy and military censor would allow, he told some personal reminiscences of B Platoon that will no doubt be of great interest to Brantfordites.

Captain Huggins, who was detailed at Langemarck to take up his vantage point for observation on the roof of a house and act as orderly officer between the commanding officers' base and the 4th Battalion headquarters had some exciting experiences.

"B" PLATOON ADVANCES.

The ground was rolling slightly, and the movement of troops partially hidden. Away on the left the troops could be seen deploying into action and suddenly over the crest came A and B Platoons, supported by C and D. They were striding along and had their bayonets fixed, Major Colquhoun was in the advance, with that "eternal smile of his." He spied Huggins on the roof, and waving his came shouted:

"Hello, Jack."

Capt. Huggins replied: "Get your nose under, Mac, they're getting ready for you."

"Sure thing," and then as Huggins puts it, the storm burst, and "Mac" and his men got their noses under," and started off at the double.

THE COLONEL FALLS.

Colonel Birchall was a tall fellow, well over six feet, and a gentleman, who was typical of his breed. He was wearing on the morning of the action a long, light berry waterproof coat, and it was suggested that he leave it. He gave added prominence to his tall figure.

"Thanks," he replied, "it looks dull, I'll need it before the day is out, I'm afraid," and continued to wear it.

THICK OF BATTLE.

Up the face of the dead earth of the territory known as "No man's land" which lies between British and German lines, the 4th Battalion, A and B leading, were doggedly working their way toward the German lines. They were compelled to lie on their stomachs all day, the supports were under fire, and Colonel Birchall left his shelter, where the field telephone operators were, and placed his adjutant in charge, to personally go forward and rally the line that was for the first time receiving its baptism of fire in the open field.

His big presence, perfect coolness and easy, familiar manner of giving the orders, helped greatly, and his last words of "Steady lads," were scarcely spoken, when he fell riddled.

ALL STAFF SHOT.

Capt. Huggins was on his way

at this time through the fire zone to the field headquarters, and on arriving there saw a heart-breaking sight—the adjutant was dead, shot through the head, at his post, and the four telephone operators and orderlies, were lying around him dead at their posts, the Germans having discovered their headquarters and simply rained shot and shell upon it.

Bearing this knowledge, the gallant officer attempted to return and just stepped out of shelter when "he got it" and went down. He received a bad wound in the thigh, and though not likely to prove mortal, it completely spoiled any further interest he had in that fight.

Captain Huggins still looks slightly shaken and is, as he puts it, up for to be of service in the future if possible.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

It is related of the trench warfare that on a certain occasion when the orders had come spinning over the 'phone wires to Major Colquhoun that the trenches must be held at all costs, he transmitted these orders to the trench on his left flank by a written message, and received the reply from the subaltern in charge: "We'll hold it, sir, till hell freezes over."

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COMPLETE HARMONY IN BRITISH CABINET

Mischief Making Reports Wrong, Sir E. Grey is Back.

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from its parliamentary correspondent:

Mischief reports have been current as to the personal relations of some of the members of the cabinet. It may be as well to state that whatever differences may have existed on certain matters, there is now complete harmony. The relations between the prime minister and Mr. Lloyd George continue to be what they have always been, of a most friendly nature.

GREY RETURNS

London, July 15.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, attended yesterday his first cabinet meeting since he was ordered to resign by his constituents.

Persons who have seen the foreign secretary since his return to London, say he is bronzed and looking well, although he still wears colored glasses. His enforced holiday was spent largely in cycling and fishing. The diplomatic negotiations he conducted between dry flies and Northumberland trout, proved highly successful from his point of view.

WHAT BRITISH WEEKLY SAYS

London, July 15.—Sir William Robertson Nicoll says in The British Weekly, the chief organ of non-conformists, of which he is the editor:—

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STATES WILL BE WEALTHY

Say C. N. Hurley After This War.

Chicago, July 15.—"The United States will be enormously wealthy" if the European war continues six months longer, Edward N. Hurley, vice-chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, said here to-day in announcing the plans of the commission to promote foreign trade. Mr. Hurley will be joined by members of the commission in Chicago on Monday to begin a tour of the central west and Pacific coast, for the purpose of promoting close co-operation with the business interests with foreign nations. At the sessions here on July 19 and 20 the commission expects to get first hand information from bankers, men identified with the meat packing industry and manufactures.

EMBARGO TO COME OFF

Bristol City Council Move in the Matter.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Montreal, July 15.—A London cable to The Gazette says: The Bristol city council have passed a resolution requesting the government in view of the scarcity of cattle and the high prices of meat, to remove the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle into England. Secretary Griffiths of the High Commissioner's office does not think that the government will accede as facilities for slaughtering at the port are lacking and the regulations forbid the sending of live cattle into the interior.

PORT ARTHUR AUSTRIANS SEEK VAINLY TO ESCAPE

Officers Overtake Them and Three Men Are Charged With Treason.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 15.—Early this morning, just after midnight eleven local Austrians made an attempt to escape to the United States in a gasoline launch. Provincial Constable Symons and Sergeant Burleigh of the local police force hired a tug and overtook them in Thunder Bay. They made no resistance and are now in jail here. Barney Bell, a local employment agent; Frank Volkman, an employee of Bell's, and Bert Ramshaw, owner of the launch, were arrested charged with treason in aiding the party to escape. It is said the Austrians paid \$5 each to the boatman to procure their escape. Niagara Falls, Ont., July 14.—An attempt by five Austrians to leave Canada was frustrated last night by militiamen at the upper steel arch bridge. The foreigners are all residents of Falls View. They were interned at Victoria Avenue Armoury, and will be sent to Stanley Barracks, Toronto, in a few days.

ATTENDED BY NUNS

By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, July 15.—Forty aged men and women, many of them paralytics arrived here to-day from Neuve Eglise (Nieuwerkerke), Flanders, where they had hidden in cellars for a week to escape a German bombardment. They were attended by nuns.

WELSH MINERS STRUCK WORK AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING AND REFUSED TO CONFER

CARDIFF, WALES, JULY 15.—IN SPITE OF OPTIMISTIC PREDICTIONS THAT SERIOUS LABOR DIFFICULTIES IN THE COAL FIELDS WOULD BE AVERTED, VIRTUALLY EVERY MINE IN WALES WAS IDLE THIS MORNING, THE DAY FIXED FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE MINERS' STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

London, July 15, 12.10.—Out of the various manifestations of unrest in the British labor field shown since the outbreak of the war developed to-day what may prove, unless an early solution is found, one of the most serious strikes in the history of the country. More than fifty thousand men have laid down their tools, thereby shutting down virtually all the mines of the Welsh coal fields, which supply steaming coal for the British navy. The British Government using

for the first time the authority granted by the so-called munitions measure, ruled that the miners must not strike, a royal proclamation to this effect having been issued yesterday. Miners answer to this proclamation was to go on strike. Though subject to a heavy daily fine for striking and though urged by their leaders to allow their demands for higher pay to be arbitrated, the miners threw aside all advice and to-day refused to take up their picks, thus not only stopping the mines, but leaving idle the mine railways and some ships engaged in coal transport.

Theoretically the government is empowered to check the strike forthwith, but it is a puzzling problem how the fines authorized under the munitions measure are to be enforced. No rioting in the strike district has been reported. The men's leaders have called a conference in the hope of reaching a settlement and the whole country is watching the outcome of the case which is to be a test of the government's power to force labor to arbitrate in the face of the men's contention, though not of the leaders, that having made their demands there is nothing to arbitrate.

In one district alone 25,000 men struck, defying the Government's proclamation that the provisions of the munitions act would be invoked to prevent a cessation of operations. By 10 o'clock it was estimated that upwards of 120,000 men were out in all parts of the Welsh fields. A meeting of the executive committee of the South Wales Miners' union was called for this forenoon to confer with representatives of the Board of Trade, but the rank and file of the miners are obdurate, and the government proclamation seems to have stiffened their resolution to stand firm in their demands. Men who strike in the face of the government prohibition, are

2ND DRAGS. OPEN FOR RECRUITS AFTER TO-DAY

The Second Dragoons will be open for recruits any evening this week from eight o'clock at the old Masonic Temple on Dalhousie Street, corner of King St. Lieut. R. T. Hall, the popular Second Dragoon officer, who resides here, will be in attendance to receive recruits. Lieut. Hall has been recommended to Ottawa to take command of this contingent when it leaves Brantford, and will, it is expected, obtain permanent command for active service with this unit. He is justly popular and well-known, being manager at the Watson Mills, and has a wide circle of acquaintances throughout Brantford. Recruits from 54 inches and upwards are desired and no man who possesses the qualifications will be rejected by this genial Irish Dragoon.

AIDING CANADIAN WOUNDED

The Cainsville Women's Institute is to-day forwarding \$50 to the Red Cross Society to equip a cot in Cliveden hospital, England. This hospital is reserved for Canadian wounded soldiers.

FREE.

With each bag of peanuts, a carnation free, Saturday, July 17th. Peanuckel's, Marke Square, and 270 Colborne Street.

AN INCIDENT THAT OCCURRED IN THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES



In this picture, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, a staff officer, seen above the heads of the troops, is riding among the men, calling upon them to a rally against the Germans, who are pressing in the rear. The incident occurred during the first stage of the second battle of Ypres, when the British were forced to retire before the clouds of poisonous gas.

AUSTRIA TAKES HOLD OF THE EAGLES TAIL

\$5,000,000,000 A YEAR BRITAIN'S WAR COST Gives it a Twist Through States Amdassador.

London, July 15.—"A war costing a thousand millions a year, is bound to be of comparatively short duration," exclaimed Chancellor McKenna in the House of Commons last evening. "If the war were to last thirty-six months it would be impossible rationally to estimate its cost." A thousand million pounds is five billion dollars. This is the same estimate of the cost of the war to Great Britain alone for the first year that Lloyd-George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, made on May 4.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS

BERNE, Switzerland, July 14.—Via Paris, July 15.—A special train loaded with French prisoners of war, permanently disabled, on their way home from Germany, passes here every night another special filled with similarly crippled Germans who are returning from France. After this exchange is completed 3,000 members of the sanitary corps of the two nations will be transferred from one country to the other. It is reported at Constant that 2,000 French sanitary troops are being held on the German frontier awaiting transport home.

QUITE HONEYED

It is set forth in the note that this subject has occupied the government of the dual monarchy from the very beginning, and although the government is convinced that the American attitude arises with no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality and international agreements, yet the question arises whether conditions they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independently of the wish of the American Government, are not of such a kind as in their effect to turn the intentions of the Washington cabinet in a contrary direction.

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