

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915

PROBS: Saturday: Fair and cool.

ONE CENT

ZEPPELIN RAIDS SEND HUNDREDS OF YOUNG MEN INTO RANKS

London Streets Yesterday Crowded Like on Election Nights, and Every Person Holds For Huns Feelings of Bitterness and Contempt.

Special Wire to the Courier.
New York, Oct. 15.—The London correspondent of The Tribune cables under yesterday's date:
The censorship strictures, which forbid publication of any details as to damage or location, necessarily prevent me from giving a comprehensive story of last night's Zeppelin raid over London but it is possible to relate some of a hundred and one incidents showing the futility of such form of ferocious attack on non-combatants.

RUSH TO RECRUIT

The official statement says: "The material damage was small." This is not right, but nevertheless it is enough to congest the streets as they had not been since the early days of the war, to bring out dozens of recruiting bands, to send hundreds of young men into the ranks and to make the city the busiest place in Europe. In Berlin they say the raids are for military purposes, and also to "terrorize" London. Perhaps the German general staff is satisfied with the extent of military damage done by this raid, which killed fourteen soldiers and terrorized people who are supposed to rush away in panic or hide in their homes.

"BITTERNESS AND CONTEMPT"

"To-day you must push your way through the streets, as on election night on Broadway. But for the absence of confetti, ticklers and cowbells, it might be the same crowd as you will have next month in front of the newspapers' bulletin boards on election night. If you could read its mind, you probably would find a feeling of bitterness and contempt. A few demolished buildings, broken windows and broken holes—that's the visible extent of damage to be found to-day. This raid came earlier than the others and, naturally, more people were about the city. If the Zeppelin pirates aim to kill, they have poor

luck, as shown by the official statement.

FREAKS OF THE BOMBS.

The freaks of the bombs are as odd as those of lightning. In one building every window was broken; in another alongside not a pane was smashed. In one block all extension signs except one were wrecked.

A bomb burst within fifty feet of where a member of The Tribune staff sat reading a paper. A piece of it came crashing through the window at his back, passed over his shoulder and buried itself in the wall. Glass and window sashes fell about him, but he was not scratched. The same bomb wrecked a taxicab.

ENGLISH DEVOID OF FEAR

An English crowd is the sanest and coolest in the world. No one could dispute this now. The Germans might just as well try to frighten mummies in a museum with Zeppelin attacks, for the English seem devoid of fear.

Charlie Chaplin was cutting up on a screen in one cinema when a bomb fell by. "The commissionaire, one of those uniformed ex-soldiers, full of red braid and authority, walked in and raising his hand, said: "Don't get excited." The audience walked out without the slightest sign of a panic and probably sorry to desert Chaplin for a Zeppelin.

Americans are unashamed to admit that the Zeppelins take the starch out of them for a moment and then they straight up into the air others show a disappointing light, signaling a number of the flying ground (1-2); for instance, stands for Johannistal, near Berlin; still others, again, are fitted with a rotating light. The above picture, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, shows one of these lighthouses with the keepers signalling to the crew of a passing airship.

As I write, sandwich men march by with boards reading: "Theatre open as usual to-night." Posters were put up over night to the effect: "Business as usual, join now." Buses are doing a land office business to-day, for a seat on top of one of them is an excellent place to see the sights.



LIGHTHOUSES FOR ZEPPELINS TO GUIDE THEM HOME
Toward the end of 1913 the German government promoted a series of trials of new lighthouses to be built for the guidance of aviators flying at night. Many electrical concerns competed, and apparently satisfactory results were obtained. These lighthouses have been erected all over Germany. Some of them project a strong beam of light straight up into the air others show a disappearing light, signaling a number of the flying ground (1-2); for instance, stands for Johannistal, near Berlin; still others, again, are fitted with a rotating light. The above picture, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, shows one of these lighthouses with the keepers signalling to the crew of a passing airship.

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS SERB ATTACKS FAILED

German Newspapers Welcome Effusively Bulgaria Into Teutonic Alliance, Not Only to Fight With it But to Conquer With It.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Oct. 15.—Official announcement was made here to-day that Serbia had declared war on Bulgaria.

The announcement states that war has been declared on account of Bulgarian attacks on Serbian armies on the Zaitichen and Radovitch fronts.

Oct. 14 via London, Oct. 15.—"Navigation of the Danube has been virtually closed by the Bulgarians," says a Bucharest despatch to The Corriere Della Sera. At Lompalanka, the Bulgarians seized seven barges and three tugs sent up the Danube by Russia with wheat for Serbia. Bulgaria has laid mines all along its bank of the Danube, thus closing the river in effect, as the Roumanian side is unworkable.

BULGARIAN TROOPS IN RESERVE.

Roumanian papers state there are only 150,000 Bulgarian troops on the Serbian frontier. The remainder are held in reserve, partly to guard the Roumanian frontier and partly in preparation for some diversion by the allies. Bulgar troops are actively entrenching and fortifying themselves along the Dobrudja border and at Rouschuk.

SUBMARINES AT VARNA

It has been learned that there are now five German submarines at Varna.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Sofia, Oct. 15.—(By wireless to London.)—The Bulgarian general staff issued to-day its first official statement relating to military operations. The communication which charges the Serbs with being the aggressors, follows:

FIGHTING CONTINUES

Tuesday night the Serbians attempted a surprise attack at several points near Trem, Basilovgrad, and Kustendil with the object of taking possession of Bulgarian strategic points commanding the road to Sofia. The attempt was frustrated by Bulgarian troops posted near the threatened points. Later our troops succeeded in driving back the Serbians. The fighting continues.

WELCOMES NEW ALLY.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Bulgaria is welcomed by the Lokal Anzeiger as a new ally of Germany the paper asserts the Bulgarians would have remained at peace if it had been possible, but that war was forced upon them as it was upon Germany.

"Reports that Bulgaria had attacked Serbia first came as a surprise," says The Anzeiger; "but now we know Serbia crossed the Bulgarian border without a previous declaration of war. Bulgaria thus was fully justified in her attack. Our new ally not only will fight with us, but conquer with us."

London, Oct. 15.—A despatch to the Times from Athens says the Serbians still hold the heights around Belgrade at a distance of 1 1/4 miles from the city. Serbian refugees are beginning to arrive at Saloniki, and the despatch adds railway communications have been cut near the Bulgarian frontier.

ATTACKING IN GREAT FORCE

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Germans are attacking in great force near Passarowitz, which commands the Morava valley, according to a Nish despatch to the Matin. The Serbs are resisting stoutly, and it is asserted that the invaders have not advanced more than four miles south of the river at any point on the Danube front. The Bulgarians have been held in the Timok valley, where a new action is in progress along the entire front.

Mayors of villages along the Macedonian frontier have been made officers in the Serbian army, and have been instructed to organize bands of irregulars who will be armed with Mauser rifles.

If Nish is seriously menaced by the Austro-German-Bulgarian invasion, it has been decided to transfer the government to Milirovitz, close to the Montenegrin frontier. Milirovitz is the terminus of a branch railroad which connects with the main line from Nish to Saloniki at Uskup.

SERB DRIVE MADE READY IN BERLIN

Differs Essentially From Austrian Plan of Campaign Last Year.

INVADERS' LOSSES ALREADY HEAVY

Coming of the Allied Troops to Serbian Front May Prove Turning Point of War.

Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Oct. 15.—"The present plan of attack on Serbia," says a Nish despatch to The Daily Telegraph, "was prepared by the German staff and differs essentially from the Austrian plan of last year, which provided for the taking of Serbia from the west."

DIFFERS FROM OLD PLAN.

In accordance with the new plan the Austro-Germans have started to occupy the head of the railway line from Belgrade to Nish and the valley of the Morava, mostly by frontal attacks, sending men by tens of thousands in order to save time and penetrate quickly and deeply into Serbia. As the success of this enterprise depended on Bulgarian reports of the Austro-German generals began their campaign only after Bulgaria had mobilized, thus obliging Serbia to deflect her troops as a protection against sudden Bulgarian attack.

ENTHUSIASM AT NISH.

The most dangerous feature of the Bulgarian situation, however, is the presence of Turkish troops under German command on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier. News of the landing of Austro-British troops at Saloniki has caused the greatest enthusiasm at Nish, which is decorated with allied flags and is preparing a hearty welcome for the foreign troops.

Serbian reports of the fighting emphasize the emphasis on its sanguinary character and the heavy German losses. One commander reports the taking of the Save before Dedjaya literally covered with dead bodies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SERBIA.

M. Vintrovitch, under secretary of foreign affairs, said in an interview that the coming of the allied troops to the Serbian front may prove the turning point of the war. England and France, he asserted, realized the paramount importance of Serbian territory for both belligerent parties. Slightly through Serbia is Russia connected with the Balkans. If the Serbs can Germany reach Turkey to make an unbroken front from Bagdad to Oostend.

DESTROYER SUNK BY THE BRITISH

Report That British Submarine Sent German Destroyer to Bottom.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Copenhagen, Oct. 15.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank a German destroyer this morning at the southern entrance to the Sound, a narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the North Sea.

The information received here indicates that all the members of the destroyer's crew were lost.

Additional details were given in a subsequent despatch. According to this version, a German cruiser and three destroyers were engaged with the British submarine. The German craft moved in circles to avoid the attack of the submarine, which was heavily bombed. This continued for some time until the submarine lodged on the destroyer, which sank with a terrific explosion. The other German warships said to have retreated. The submarine rose to the surface and remained on the scene for some time before it disappeared. A sharp lookout from the Danish coast is being kept, but no survivors have been found.

Pte. Logan is Killed in Action

Mrs. Logan, 165 Darling street, received a telegram to-day from military headquarters at Ottawa conveying the sad intelligence that her only son, Herbert John, had been killed in France on Sept. 28th. The last letter received from him announced that he was leaving for that country on Sept. 14th.

Pte. Logan, who was 22 years of age, had been working in Pittsburg, but returning home on a visit, decided to enlist, which he did with the 18th at London. He was a bright young man, whose life has gone out all too soon, although in a glorious cause.

To the sorely bereaved mother and sister (who is with J. M. Young and Co.) the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community will be extended.

Pennsylvania courts held a seaman-keeper responsible for the death of a patron killed while intoxicated.

LORD MILNER DEMANDS BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM DARDANELLES

Balkan Situation Gives an Opportunity For Giving Up an Enterprise Which is Hopeless, Says His Lordship.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
New York, Oct. 15.—A special cable to The Evening World from London says:

While one of the fiercest battles of the whole war is raging along the British front near Lens, while thousands are dying daily in terrific fights in Serbia, and while a renewal of the Anglo-French offensive in the Gallipoli peninsula is being reported here, Great Britain to-day is marveling at last night's debate in the House of Lords in which Lord Milner demanded the immediate withdrawal of British troops from the Dardanelles. Lord Lansdowne, member of the coalition ministry, refused to guarantee that this would be done.

In his sensational speech Lord Milner said:

"How about the enterprise at the Dardanelles? I should have thought that whatever evils had resulted from the disastrous developments at the Balkans there was at least this advantage; that it might have given us an opportunity, which may never recur, for withdrawing from an enterprise the successful completion of which is now hopeless."

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

"There may be, I will admit, reasons known only to his majesty's government why that course should not be pursued. I do not want to press for these reasons, but when I hear statements that it would be a terrible thing to abandon our Dardanelles venture because this would have so had an effect in Egypt, in India and upon our prestige in the east, I cannot help asking myself whether it will not have a worse effect if we persist in that enterprise and it ends in complete disaster."

Lord Milner then demanded that the troops be withdrawn from the Dardanelles and sent into some other theatre of war.

BALKANS LOOMING LARGE

London, Oct. 15.—Military opera-

tions in the Near East are once more holding chief place in the interest of the public, which, as indicated by the press comment, is not entirely satisfied with the plans made by the entente powers for meeting the offensive of their opponents. Even papers like the Manchester Guardian, which has been unwaveringly loyal in support of the foreign office, express dissatisfaction with the speech in the House of Commons on the Balkan situation yesterday of Foreign Secretary Grey.

Actual military operations in the Balkans show but little change since the capture of Belgrade, except for petty forays by Serbians and Bulgarians. Defending her action in declaring war, Bulgaria claims her neutrality was violated by Serbia. Official announcement that Serbia had declared war on her neighbor was made to-day.

STILL NEAR BELGRADE

The Serbians are clinging desperately to the heights above Belgrade, waiting for assistance from their allies. Such aid is expected soon as General Sarraill, commander of the expeditionary force, whose splendid defensive of the Verdun district contributed greatly to the victory of the allies on the Marne, has landed at Saloniki.

On the western front the British have gained considerable ground, some of which they subsequently lost under the German shell fire. Conflicting claims concerning the possession of Hill No. 70 were ended by the statement of the under secretary of war in the House of Commons that the British official report had been read incorrectly, in reality claiming only the capture of the mining works around this position.

RUSSIA PROGRESSING

Although admitting that the forces of General Ivanoff had again been

RUSSIA AND ITALY SURE TO INTERVENE

Greek Government, Too, is Co-operating With the Entente.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
LONDON, Oct. 15.—In a note to the British Government delivered today Greece announces her definite decision not to intervene in the war on behalf of Serbia at present.

In the communication, which is of great length, Premier Zaimis of Greece presents his interpretation of the Greco-Serbian treaty. He concludes with the statement that the present Greek Government is of the opinion that the treaty with Serbia does not call for intervention by Greece in the present circumstances.

Paris, Oct. 15.—While there is no doubt of Italian intervention in the Balkans, The Petit Journal's Milan correspondent says the question now under consideration is how contact can be avoided between the Italian and German contingents if Italy's share in the campaign comprises the use of land forces, as no declaration of war has been made on either side. It is reported that this diplomatic difficulty may be overcome by sending the Italians against either the Turks or the Bulgarians or both.

Milan, Oct. 15.—The Greek Government is co-operating with the quadruple entente by keeping its army mobilized, and by this action alone warding off a possible Bulgarian attack on the base of operations

DARK STREETS MAKE THEATRES CLOSE NIGHTS

Result of New Regulations in London May Mean Matinees.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Oct. 15.—Owing to the menace under which London lives at present, and the darkened condition of the streets, some theatre managers have been discussing the advisability of closing their houses at night or possibly having evening performances on only two nights a week. The Royal alty theatre, it is announced, will open in the afternoon instead of the evening next week, and H. B. Irving will present his new play at a matinee.

"Any change may involve further hardship and loss to a profession which already has suffered heavily, but possibly the consequences would be less onerous than many anticipate," says the Daily Telegraph. "The matter is one which rests in the main with the patrons of the theatres. If they decide not to attend at night, the temporary change in the arrangements will follow in due course."

RISKS TO PUBLIC INCREASED

"Another consideration in this connection—"

(Continued on Page 5)

Thanks For Courier Box

The Courier comfort box, sent on July 12, has arrived at the front and has been distributed among the Brantford men of the 4th Battalion.

That the various articles contained in it were appreciated by the men is shown in the following kindly acknowledgment from Major T. P. Jones:

France, 29th Sept., 1915.
News Editor Brantford Courier:
Dear Sir—The box of tobacco and other gifts which you kindly shipped on 12th July, arrived yesterday. These articles have been distributed amongst the Brantford men of the 4th Battalion.

It is indeed kind of you to remember the men in this manner, and they are writing to express their gratitude.

During the last week there has been more excitement than usual, on our front, and the men are perfectly content to have it that way.

Thanking you for your kindness, with kind regards from the officers, N.C.O.'s and men.

Sincerely yours,
T. P. JONES, Major.
O.C. "B" Company.

HUN AGENTS IN BULGARIA WON HER OVER

Skilfully Exploited Russian Retreat and Turned Sentiment Against Allies.

INTEREST COMES BEFORE SENTIMENT

No One Can Say Anything About Possibility of Revolt for a Month.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Paris, Oct. 15.—That the Russian retreat, skilfully exploited by German agents, was the immediate cause of turning against the allies the sentiment of the Bulgarian people who are intensely pro-Russia, was the assertion made by A. De Panafieu, French minister at Sofia, to the correspondent of The Journal at Piraeus. "The event coincided," he said, "with the visit of the Duke of Macklenburg, who once a ready tool in King Ferdinand, a blind believer in Germany's victory. The Champagne success came too late to restore the balance. The Bulgarian people understand nothing of diplomatic calculations. They saw only Macedonia to be conquered. Certainly if the Russian flag appeared at Varna or Burgas it might rouse memories in their inmost souls, but interest comes before sentiment."

MOBILIZATION WAS SAD

"Russia, the great motherland, will henceforth be far away to the Bulgarian peasant. Mobilization was a sad and dreary proceeding, without songs or cheers, vastly different from the heroic frenzy of October 1912. Hundreds of German officers are acting as instructors of the Bulgarian people, and they do not wear German uniforms, although a few Austrian uniforms are seen. Germans in Bulgarian uniforms organized the defenses of Dedjaghat and the Black Sea ports and batteries and anti-aircraft guns at Sofia."

A JOYLESS WAR

"It would be premature to express an opinion about the possibility of a revolution for at least a month. The Bulgarian people, are embarking upon a risky adventure without joy, but it is beyond question that if they find out they have been deceived they will seek out and punish the guilty. The rupture of diplomatic relations stung the Bulgarians. Even when we went to get our passports, no one in Sofia believed we were going. We were treated with the greatest cordiality and our journey to Dedjaghat was without incident."

Advertisement for 'TRE MAN' featuring a 'NOVELTY' and 'ACT the World'. Below it, 'Cafe' with 'STREET' and 'hours, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 12 p.m.'. Further down, 'Brown makers' and 'Automatic 560'.