

# KEY TO THE ADVANCE ON LILLE, CAMBRAI AND DOUAI

—CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH SOLDIERS—

## Upwards of 100,000 Germans Have Fallen or Been Captured in Trenches Between Arras and Bethune.

On the Heights of Notre Dame de Lorette, near Arras, France, July 10 (via Paris, July 11)—After battling 10 days for the hill country between Bethune and Arras, the French forces are in possession of all the eminences looking out upon the Plain of Flanders. Lille, Douai and Cambrai are visible from here.

The attack of last night was made under parachute rocket lights, the French burning bluish-white and the German greenish-white, covering the scene of the desperate conflict with a ghastly glow.

**BEGAN MARCH 9.**

The most desperate fighting has been along the short ten mile front from Arras to Aix-Neulette, which began March 9 with the taking of a few hundred yards of trenches on the watershed of Notre Dame de Lorette, where there are the ruins of an old Merovingian military road. Every day since then some section of the German trenches has been taken, lost or retaken.

Each side has been employing formidable artillery, both of small and heavy calibre, the French guns being somewhat the more numerous and served with unlimited quantities of high explosive shells.

**100,000 GERMAN LOST**

A correspondent of the Associated Press to-day went through five or six miles of the trenches formerly held by the Germans and reconstructed by the French, who now have abandoned them to move forward. Upwards of 100,000 Germans have fallen or been captured in these trenches, according to the French official account since the second week of March. The French losses, the correspondent was confidentially informed, while serious, have been much smaller than those of the Germans. There are thickets of little crosses made of twigs tied together, marking the graves between the trenches. Some of these graves have been torn up by the shell fire.

Almost every square yard of this region is marked by miniature craters caused by exploding shells. Spots where shells penetrated the earth without exploding are indicated by signs bearing the words, "Live shell."

**TAKE LINE WITH GRENADES**

One line of the German works was just below the summit of a steep slope, which, from the nature of the ground, could not be shelled without danger to the French position a little higher up. The Germans were sheltered in dugouts under the hillside, and their French assailants, sliding or jumping down into the trenches, were shot or bayoneted from caves. The line finally was taken by tossing grenades by the basketful into the trenches until so many of the defenders in the concave shelters were killed or wounded that they were too weak to resist an assault. Every curve or angle in the miles of labyrinthine cuttings has its story of tragedy and heroism.

In the party which went over this ground into the firing trenches within calling distance of the German lines with the Associated Press correspondent were Owen Johnson, (Continued on Page 4)

# AERIAL TORPEDO IS COMPLETED

Latest German Scientific War Instrument About to be Used.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, July 12.—A cable to the Herald from London says:

The German military authorities have succeeded in developing an aerial torpedo which can be directed by Hertzian waves from a distant Zeppelin. The new weapon possesses all the destructive properties of the undersea torpedo and in general appearance resembles the weapon which is fired from submarines. Until now the Zeppelins have had no means of discharging bombs other than to drop them from high in the air over the object which it is sought to destroy. The result has been that many bombs have gone wide of their mark, deflected from the fall by currents of air or miscalculation. Refractory errors due to light and atmospheric conditions have contributed to the wild dropping of the German bombs, until it seemed that so long as the Zeppelin remained high in the air which of necessity they must do in order to avoid destruction from anti air craft guns, no accurate work could be assured.

**TERROR NULLIFIED**

To offset the erratic work indicated, the Germans have had recourse to lowering men below the Zeppelin by wire ropes in order to bring the operators nearer the object sought to destroy. At the best this recourse has proven merely a makeshift, and it has been no secret that the terror early inspired by the Zeppelins has been to a great extent nullified.

**A SUCCESS**

Now comes the startling information that the experimental stations of the Germans have demonstrated the absolute success of guiding torpedoes through the air by Hertzian waves after the same manner in which undersea torpedoes have been directed by electric batteries on land.

The new German aerial torpedo is shorter than the standard 18-foot torpedo, the length of the new German weapon being stated at seven feet. It is believed that this size is for the present limited merely to the practical question of affording to a Zeppelin a maximum number of weapons for firing rather than a very limited number of extra large size.

According to the information obtainable the new aerial weapon operates by buoyancy, gas and compressed air gas. The weapon is kept at any desired height by means of two underbody screws, actuated by a common shaft. The propelling power is afforded by two stern screws, and both the underbody and the stern screws are under control of the Hertzian waves sent out from the Zeppelin.

# NO SURRENDER OF AMERICAN RIGHTS IS PRACTICALLY CERTAIN

—IS VIEW TAKEN BY THE OFFICIALS—

## SOCIALIST PROPOSALS Would Seek For International Disarmament.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berlin, July 12.—The internal troubles of the Social-Democrats are causing increasing interest particularly as they likely to result in sensational developments when the Reichstag meets. Nobody ventures a prophecy as to whether the party will be permanent even after the war, or whether it marks the passing of a healthy phase, because it is provoking a nation-wide discussion of official forbidden topics. The two principal factors differ not in the ends desired, but as to the means of achieving the mutual goal which is a permanent peace, guaranteeing sure military, political and economic superiority for Germany at the earliest moment practicable. The differences of a few points are interestingly brought out in interviews with representatives of the warring factions, by Dr. Myer, the editor of the Vorwaerts, who with Liebknecht and Lednour, stands with the so-called minority in the Socialist party in the Reichstag, and Dr. Eduard David, a member of the Reichstag, who is playing a prominent part in the political decisions of the Reichstag and speaks for the Socialist majority there.

**NOT WEAKENING**

Dr. Myer, who with his associates, has been bitterly attacked as being unpatriotic and helping Germany's enemies, speaking for himself, emphasizes the point that the enemy need extract no comfort from the Socialist minority views. He says that the peace talk most emphatically did not indicate an internal weakening; on the contrary it was proof of the present strength of Germany's position. He said:

"The very fact that German armies are standing on the enemy's soil leads us to believe the time is to be ended. We most emphatically do not advocate the throwing down of arms to bring about peace. We do not desire to see Germany crushed or beaten, but we do believe that the time has come now and has been ripe for some months to end the war, since Germany has shown that she cannot possibly be beaten. We represent the Socialist minority in the Reichstag, but whether our views are those of only a minority throughout the nation we have no way of telling at the present time. We certainly have a strong following in the large cities. We are against any annexation and believe the government should come out with a declaration of non-intention to annex anything as an indispensable preliminary to permanent peace. This, we believe would put the masses not only in France, but in England as well, in a mood for peace negotiations. We believe that the first suggestion could come from Germany without humiliation, in view of her impregnable position. While we are irrevocably opposed to annexation on the continent, we are also opposed to colonial annexation on the islands."

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# GENERAL FRENCH PRAISES TENACITY AND COURAGE OF DOMINION TROOPS

## Says Gases are Quite Unworthy of a Nation Whose Mastery of Warfare is so Complete.

The left flank of the Canadian position was left dangerously exposed to serious attack (by the inability of the French division to carry out its orders) on the flank and there appeared to be a prospect of its being overwhelmed. In spite of the danger to which they were exposed the Canadians held their ground with a magnificent display of tenacity and courage. The bearing and conduct of these splendid troops averted a disaster which might have been attended by the most serious consequences."

London, July 12.—Field Marshal Sir John French, reviewing operations on the British front from April 5 to June 15, delivers an eloquent indictment of what he terms the unsoldierly conduct of the Germans in the employment of asphyxiating gases. He pays tribute to the Germans as one-time exponents of the highest thought in methods of warfare, and expresses his surprise and regret that they should have adopted such an expedient against adversaries so worthy of such a body of troops. The operations themselves have been previously covered in official eyewitness statements and in unofficial dispatches from the front.

**SCATHING INDICTMENT**

Following is a summary of the British commander's caustic review:

"It is with much regret that I have to report that during this period the fighting has been characterized on the enemy's side by a cynical and barbarous disregard of the well-known usages of civilized warfare and of the terms of the Hague Convention. All the scientific resources of Germany apparently have been brought into play to produce a gas of so virulent and poisonous a nature that any human being brought into contact with it is first paralyzed and then meets an agonizing and lingering death.

"The enemy invariably preceded his prepared and supported attacks by discharging a stupendous volume of fumes whenever the wind was favourable.

"As a soldier, I cannot help expressing the deepest regret and surprise that an army which hitherto has claimed to be the chief exponent of the chivalry of war should have stooped to employ such devices against brave and gallant foes.

"The gas was first used by the enemy on April 22."

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# IMPENDING TRAGEDY

## Young Turk Party Hoards Funds to Prepare For Exile

London, July 12.—A Rome despatch to The Daily News says:

"Interesting information as to the situation in Constantinople, supplied from a reliable source, is given in the Tribune. A sense of impending tragedy is felt by the inhabitants. Over eighty thousand wounded from the Dardanelles are now in Constantinople and the number is daily increasing. The troops sent to the front realize that they are destined to slaughter and they are reluctantly persuaded by their officers and the Ulemas, who purpose to visit the barracks to preach a holy war. These efforts, however, are unavailing to arouse the soldiers to enthusiasm. An infantry division which was recently sent to the Dardanelles from Smyrna, marched through Constantinople.

Hatred of the German officers has increased to such an extent that over 400 have been murdered. Many German officers realize that their lives are imperilled. Enver Pasha's life is openly threatened. Advocates of a separate peace are no longer molested and are not considered traitors. The Young Turks are now openly embezzling and hoarding funds for future exile."

# LETTER FROM PTE. M. E. METCALFE, AN OLD COLLEGIATE SCHOLAR

## Tells of Frightful Mutilation of Prisoners by Huns--Spirit of Men Fine.

The following letter from England was written by Alva E. Metcalfe, an old Brantford Collegiate boy, who enlisted in Calgary. The Courier takes great pleasure in publishing this epistle as it is very interesting. He paints with lurid colours his impressions of the war and their reading will no doubt stir many to follow in his tracks and avenge such vile doings.

A. E. Metcalfe,  
"D" Co., 31st Bant, 6th Brig.,  
C.O.E.F., Skourcliffe, Eng.  
June 12, 1915.

Dear Sam—This is Saturday afternoon and we are free. However, it is only because we started work shortly after four this morning and did our day's routine before dinner. The boys are willing to work hard over here—they do it cheerfully, but they do like a bit of time to themselves at the week-end. We have some pretty rough customers amongst us and I'm afraid there are no small few to whom a week is rather a long period to go without having a spree. However, they're all jolly good fellows and at heart they are of sterling quality. All told they believe in a code of morality and live up to it in a way that would put altogether too many of our church people to shame. We are nearing the firing line now and almost every day the distant firing of guns can be heard, yet the lads are in the best of spirits, looking ahead with a feeling of cheerful self-sacrifice and perfect confidence in the final outcome of the war.

During the last few weeks our casualties have been particularly heavy, chiefly owing to our shortage of ammunition. Our troops have been depending too much upon the bayonet in the use of which they far excel the Germans. The latter now them down in swarms with their rapid-firing guns and enormous stores of ammunition, wherever a charge is made. Only two weeks ago the British made 143,000 cavalry at one point, intending to use them in a flank attack as soon as our infantry had pierced the German line for them. But the infantry couldn't pierce it. Rush after rush was made at the one point and five trenches in all were taken, but the Germans simply retreated into further trenches and all the while kept up a fire that no force on earth could stand up against for any length of time.

More and more people are beginning to see that Lord Kitchener made no fanatical statement when he said

## Two Ocean Going Ships are Warned

Not long ago arbitrators in the case of Ignatius Schooley for Brantford Ice Company, made a finding that the Lake Erie & Northern Railway should pay \$49,000 damages in connection with the effect of the railroad route upon two properties, one below Lorne bridge and the other across the canal by the Grand Trunk bridge.

The company appealed, and the case came up in Toronto to-day, with the result that the award was affirmed less \$800 taken off for sawdust.

The Ice Company thus obtain something over \$48,000.

**IS THE SULTAN DEAD?**

Paris, July 12.—La Liberté says that the Idea Nazionale of Rome has received the following note vised by the censor:

"News from Athens and Sofia advises us that the Sultan has been dead several days and that the Young Turks are hiding the news, fearing political complications."

**NOT ALLOWED ON PREMISES.**

The Water Commissioners, by order of Mayor Spence, have closed all streets leading to the Waterworks, and no one is allowed on the premises unless by order from the officials.

## DECLINED TO ANSWER.

London, July 12.—A sheaf of questions designed to secure a discussion of the well known controversy and the differences between David Lloyd-George, the Minister of Munitions, and Viscount Haldane, former Minister of war, was posted in the House of Commons this afternoon, but Premier Asquith firmly declined to satisfy the inquiring members of parliament. The prime minister pleaded that any such discussion in the present circumstances could serve no good purpose and that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

## WHIRRING AND TURNING

The story deleted of names, is as follows, and is vouched for by one family living opposite the engineering plant, who have resided there for over ten years now, and so are familiar with most of the noises incidental to its vicinity.

About 1.30 a.m. this morning, two ladies were awakened by a "noise in the air"—a sound of the purring and drumming of a motor engine.

They looked upwards, but could distinguish nothing, and then as the noise hovered over the industrial plant it ceased; a silence ensued, then the noise of an engine being turned over and the whirring of dynamo action followed as it speeded away.

They are not imaginative people and are not looking for aerial raids, in fact they have never given the matter any thought until the untoward and unexplainable happening.

**LADY INTERVIEWED**

One of the ladies, when interviewed by the Courier stated: "It was about half past one this morning when we were all awakened by a peculiar whirring noise, which sounded for all the world like the engine of an aeroplane. We immediately rushed out on to the verandah to see if we could locate where the noise came from. Once outside we could hear the whirr quite plainly, and it certainly sounded like nothing else but the engine of a flying machine. From the sound we judged the machine to be directly over the factory, but were unable to see anything, not even a light. The sound moved away but the

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One of the causes why Hon. W. T. White found the supply in the well very low.

