

GERMAN SPY WAS SHOT IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who was found guilty by a court martial of espionage, Nov. 2, has been shot as a spy. Lody, when arrested, claimed to be an American, but later confessed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

Met Death in Tower. Lody met his death in the Tower of London after having been found guilty by a court martial on charges of having communicated with the enemy. The statement concerning the execution is brief, saying, "Sentence was duly confirmed."

It is understood that Lody died quietly, refusing to the last to reveal the name of the superior officer from whom he received his instructions to spy on the British navy.

This was the first execution in the Tower of London for a century and a half. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks, not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history were put to death.

Lody was about 28 years of age.

Carl Hans Lody, the first man to be shot as a spy in generations in Britain, once was employed as a guide by a touring agency in New York, and also worked for the Union Pacific Railway in Omaha. He was arrested late in September in London, charged with espionage, and at his trial testified that he was a former lieutenant in the German navy, but that he had been transferred to the reserves.

In his capacity as a reserve officer, Lody said he was ordered to proceed to Britain to keep track of the movements of the British fleet, but was warned not to do any spying. He was told to travel as an American citizen, and in consequence of that he received an American passport. He claimed membership in several New York societies. Last year Lody served on board Emperor William's racing yacht Meteor.

The prosecutor in summing up, said Lody had admitted being an alien enemy posing as a civilian—at times an American—meanwhile communicating important information to Germany. He described the international law against spies should be imposed.

Counsel for the defence admitted that Lody was a German lieutenant, and said he had taken the risks because he thought it was his highest duty to do so. He asked for a sentence less than that of death, but said if the full penalty were exacted Lody would face it like a man.

against a sidewalk.

BADLY WOUNDED. LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Express states that Captain Pleshkoff, the famous Russian horseman, who won the King Edward cup at the International horse show at London, has been badly wounded in battle near Warsaw.

A RINE GIFT. LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Times today announces that Auguste Rodin, the eminent French sculptor, has presented to the English nation a collection of a score of fine sculptures representing every period of Rodin's genius, as a token of his admiration of the English heroes, who are fighting side by side with their French brethren.

COMB SAGE TEA IN LIFELESS, GRAY HAIR

If Mixed With Sulphur It Darkens so Naturally Nobody Can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

Guaranteed Pure Italian OLIVE OIL

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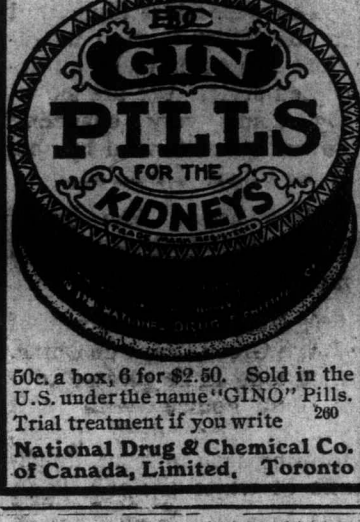
A Neighbor Told Him To Take Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you want to know what Gin Pills will do for you, just drop a line to Mr. D. A. York, at Bellrock, Ont. He will tell you what Gin Pills did for him, after he had suffered with kidney trouble for 15 years. Here is his letter:

"I suffered for about 15 years with my kidneys. I could get nothing to help me. The pain went all through my back and shoulders and down the side of my legs. When I would sit down for a while, I could not straighten up again and I would walk a rod or more, the pain was so great. Another day I was told to take GIN PILLS. I did so and six boxes cured me. It is about two and a half years since I quit taking them. My back is all right; no pain and no more trouble. I thank GIN PILLS for all—they are worth their weight in gold."

D. A. YORK, BELLROCK, ONT.



60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sold in the U.S. under the name "GINOL" Pills. Trial treatment if you write 200 National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

AGONY COLUMN OF LONDON TIMES

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Wars may come and battles may surge but that hardy perennial, the "Agony Column" of the London Times, remains undisturbed.

The whole column at present is liberally plastered with war spirit, and patriotism serves as an excuse for the most barefaced mendacity. One individual advertises:

Cycle Wanted, immediately, for war service. Advertiser cannot afford to wait. Will kindly-disposed patriot supply same?

An ex-army sergeant, with superabundant confidence in his ability to keep out of harm's way, asks:

Will some one lend ex-army sergeant £20 to enable him to rejoin? Otherwise cannot go. Repay £2 monthly on return.

And two 'patriotic' young men want the 'free use of gymnasium in order to compare with our own as an excuse. Would borrow a Cottage.

Quite as naive is the lady, a refugee from Germany and temporarily without means, who "would be most grateful for the loan of a small country cottage, while the entire district is being destroyed. The person magnanimously offers to accept temporarily a position to enable another to enlist.

In contrast to the foregoing is the young widow who admits her comfortable means, and offers to give a home to a gentleman's child of about two years, preferably a motherless boy, the son of a naval or military officer, with a view to adoption. She makes no mention of any design of adopting the father, but she gives no guarantee to the contrary. Equally pleasant is the offer of the free use of a furnished country house during convalescence, with all expenses, to a needy wounded officer and family.

The crop of inventions is unusually large, the dirigible, the ship, the landing, these airships one must believe are even better than the Zeppelin; their plans have been approved by the Admiralty, and they need but capital to make them money-makers. There are also legion enterprises whose purpose would be to make army supplies or to capture German trade, and these enterprises promise anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent profit.

He Knows German

Someone whose finger evidently is not on the pulse of the British public advertises lessons in German, and another misguided individual offers himself as a foreign correspondent, giving as a qualification for the fact that he knows German.

And in the midst of the turmoil and terror of war when the crucial battle of the Marne was still enshrouded in the most awful doubt, Miss Alice Hall, of Hanover Square, proclaimed her faith in the stability and ultimate triumph of Great Britain by advertising lessons in the value, Boston, one-step, tango and Maxixe, with the announcement pending in small caps of "Court Presentation Lessons."

Prof. Lloyd of the University of Toronto declared in a lecture that the war would be settled by physical force rather than by economic conditions.

Have You Tried O'Keefe's "Gold Label" ALE

The O'K brewmaster says it is his masterpiece—a rich, old, creamy ale of matchless purity.

May be ordered at 47 Colborne St. Brantford.

HOW GUNS ARE FIRST TESTED FOR WARFARE

All Rifles and Guns Go Through Hands of Experts Only.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—There is no weapon in use by our forces to-day which has to stand so terrible a strain as the quick firing guns.

These guns, which weigh about eighteen and a half pounds. It has a range of over four miles, and the shell, on leaving the muzzle, travels more than three hundred yards in the first second.

In all great gun factories there is a special department where this testing is carried out. First of all the barrel, from the muzzle, is accurately gauged with the most delicate instruments.

Inside the Barrel

Next, a gutta-percha impression is taken of the inside of the barrel. This is kept for reference, and the barrel is then filled with full particulars and description of the gun to which it belongs.

If all appears correct the gun is sent to the proving ground.

Here the testing is more severe, the charges used being considerably heavier than those employed in actual warfare. It speaks well for modern workmanship that very few cannon show any signs of damage from this treatment.

Guns that have withstood the test are then returned to the works, where the gauging process is gone through all over again. Inside and out, the whole barrel is carefully measured to see if there is any enlargement due to the heavy charge.

If the expert pronounces that the gun is satisfactory, off it goes to the grinding shop, where the bore is lapped out with lead blocks in order to give a perfect polish and finish.

The final process is the proofing, which consists in treating the whole of the outside of the weapon four or five times over with a certain acid. This enables the weapon to resist weather in a remarkable fashion.

Our field artillery is the finest in the world, not even excepting the German. It is also fairly modern. It was only ten years ago that we regarded our batteries. We built eleven hundred new guns which cost rather over £600 apiece. At the Okehampton range on Dartmoor one of these guns established a record by firing twenty-nine rounds in a minute.

From Solid Steel

As in a cannon, so in a rifle, the bore is the all-important part. While cannon are built up, the barrel of a rifle is made by boring out a solid rod of steel. The rods are fixed in a lathe, and bored out by drills which enter at opposite ends and almost meet in the centre.

The first testing of the bored-out barrel is most rigorous. The breech end is sealed and made airtight. Then at the muzzle end is inserted a gauge which exactly corresponds to the correct bore.

If the diameter be absolutely true the air compressed in the barrel will support the weight of the gauge. If there is anything wrong the gauge drops.

After passing this test satisfactorily the barrel goes to a man termed a 'viewer,' who places it on a stand so arranged that light from a mirror is reflected down the barrel. The viewer notes whether any of the rings of light reflected on the polished inner surface are irregular.

Passing the Viewer

If they are, he marks the barrel accordingly, and sends it along to another man who makes the required alteration. His tools are so delicate that he can work to within the thousandth part of an inch.

Watch one of these men at work, and what strikes you most forcibly is not so much that he is able to do a discipline, however, which will in the long run make them better soldiers, better civilians and better men.

Like Jessie Pope:

Oh, I want to cheer and I want to cry

... Whose cheerer's Boys go marching by

COMMANDER, R.N. (Ret.)

In Luck's Way

Lord Stanley, the 10 year old heir of Lord Derby, has been the hero of an exploit which resulted in the capture of three German officers and 106 men.

He was attached to General French's staff, and one day was put in charge of the led horses.

He was in luck's way for the and his little force came into a German contingent, 100 strong. Upon them he gave the order to charge, whereupon the three German officers and 106 men surrendered.

The news of the incident came through in Gen. French's despatch last Friday morning, but the name was not mentioned. From an officer who has just returned from the front we learned that the person was Lord Stanley.

One Continued Fight

Bombardier T. Saunders of the R. H.A. in a letter to his father, who resides at Park road, Ilford, says:

We are under fire night and day. No doubt we are getting the best of it, but we are shelled out and are shelling continuously. Chaps who were in South Africa say that this is nothing but a child's play compared with that. It is one continued fight. We have lost quite a lot of horses, but have been fortunate with men.

We captured 3,000 Germans this week. They are like bees. They roll up in thousands and their dead lie about in hundreds. As we advance our columns bury their dead and our men are sent to the front wounded. They are dirty devils. They look every-thing, burn all villages they pass and kill innocent peasants like dogs.

SIDEGLIGHTS ON DRAPIA OF WAR

An Awful Gallop.

Sergeant T. Sims, 4th. Dragoon Guards, who was sergeant-instructor at St. Oswald's College, Ellesmere, Salop, until the war broke out, in a letter from the front says:

I am still alive, but how I got through has been little short of miraculous. We have been in a great many engagements, and a couple of particularly heavy ones. In our second one our cavalry brigade suffered severely. We charged in front of the German heavy guns, and thousands of their infantry kept up a terrific fire on us the whole time.

Talk about hell! It can be nothing in comparison. The bullets and bursting shells were like rain, and men fell in dozens on all sides. My squadron went into action 180 strong. After our gallop across that awful valley we numbered seventy horses and six men. Great credit was done to the troops by Major-General Sir Charles Ferguson, who thanked me personally. We were told that the charge was practically a sacrifice to find out the strength and dispositions of the enemy; but at what a cost! Everyone who went through could thank God for surviving such an ordeal. Our infantry here also suffered badly. We are now with the French cavalry on a sweeping movement, and hope to crush the Germans.

A Gallant Mother

Mrs. X, of Ascot, the mother of a distinguished officer, Major X., has just made a thrilling journey to find her son.

Major X. was at a home station when he received orders to proceed with a hundred men to another home station. In an hour the company had to start, and they found they were bound for Southampton and later that they were to ship for France. Major X. had no opportunity of packing his luggage and could not communicate with his family until he reached Havre. From the base he was telegraphed for clothes, especially a waterproof coat.

Having had her letters returned from the war office with the written intimation that the major's address was unknown, Mrs. X. left for London at half-past seven in the morning. She visited the war office but gained no information. She bought the clothes her son wanted, called on a sister, and by half-past eleven was in the train for Southampton. The sister, who tried to dissuade her, went with her to Waterloo station and then to Southampton. On the ship's gangway she wrote a telegram telling her friends that they were both going to France.

At the base the women saw the commanding officer, and then heard by telephone from the camp that Major X. had left a few minutes before for the front. Mrs. X. hurried to the railway station as a last hope and saw her son walking with other officers across the line to the platform. Mother and son had a few precious moments together before one returned to the boat and the other went to the front.

Smiles for Recruits

To the Editor

Sir—I have but lately returned to town, and meeting a body of Lord Kitchener's recruits, I gladly raised my hand and remained at the salute; as they passed. Some smiled, some looked a bit astonished, but I think all were pleased.

It is a small thing but it means a lot to these fine fellows who have given up everything to serve their country to see that we appreciate all they are doing for us. I feel sure a word or two from you would do much to make "the man in the street" touch or take off his hat to them, and an encouraging wave from a woman's handkerchief would go a long way. Let us try to realize that it is no light business these men are in for but a good hard grueling from first to last—a discipline, however, which will in the long run make them better soldiers, better civilians and better men.

Like Jessie Pope:

Oh, I want to cheer and I want to cry

... Whose cheerer's Boys go marching by

COMMANDER, R.N. (Ret.)

On To Cracow Russian Advance Is Under Way

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PETROGRAD, via London, Nov. 11.—That a Russian advance on Cracow, Galicia, is imminent seems to be confirmed by a report that the commandant of the Austrians has issued an order expelling all non-combatants from the city.

This report is printed in the Ruskoe Slovo, which also announces that the German Generals, Von Macke and Von Leibert, were made prisoners in the fighting around Sieradz.

ALLIES HOLD OWN

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The correspondent of the Times in northern France, telegraphing under date of Tuesday, says: "As a result of the fighting on Sunday and Monday at Ypres, La Bassée and the neighborhood of Messines, the allies neither gained nor lost. The Germans similarly maintained their positions, but carried the campaign through to a victorious conclusion."

General French replied, thanking his Majesty for the message, which he said had been received with gratitude and pride by the army. He assured the King "of our unalterable determination to uphold the highest traditions of your Majesty's army and carry the campaign through to a victorious conclusion."

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO TROOPS

A Heartening Communication Received by Sir John French.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—King George has sent the following communication to Sir John French, Commander of the British expeditionary force on the continent:

"The splendid pluck, spirit and endurance shown by my troops in the desperate fighting which has continued so many days against vastly superior forces fills me with admiration. I am confident of the final result of your noble efforts under your able command."

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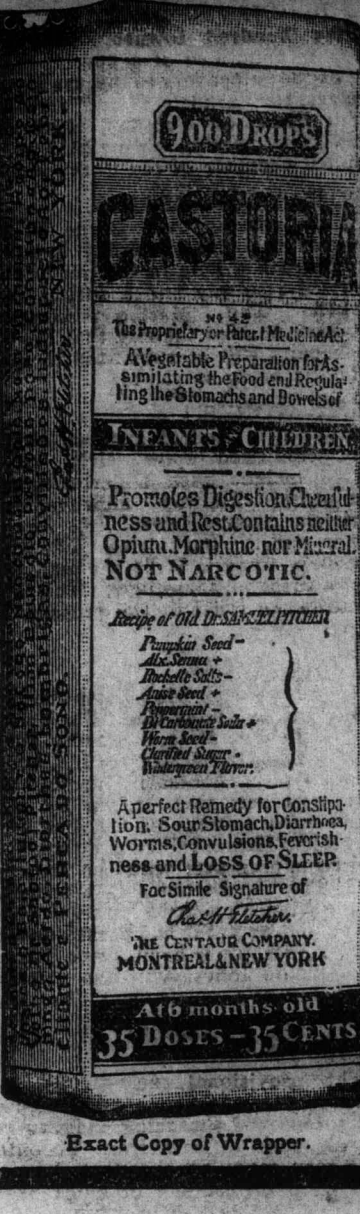
TOMMY MAKES GOOD PRISONER SAYS OBSERVER

The daily life of the British prisoners at work in the concentration camp at Dohertiz, the large drill ground of Prussian troops two miles from Berlin, is described in a recent issue of the Vossische Zeitung. He repairs the roads, works the fields, pulls up weeds in the stables laid out as gardens, and looks after the ground where necessary. It is prisoners work, but not slave's work that he does, and everything is done quietly and good-naturedly.

"One hears no bad or angry words, no summons to be more diligent, no notices, no unkind remarks. Often enough the German Landwehrmann supervising the party shows how things must be done by taking the tools into his own hands. Tommy is quite willing to learn, and even takes pains with his work. Most of the men come from the coast and love the soil."

"Each gang is in charge of its own non-commissioned officers and is superintended by a man of Prussian Landwehr. Only the non-commissioned officers, who, according to military prescriptions, cannot be required to stand about smoking cigarettes. Communication between English and the Germans is carried on by signs, for not one of the Englishmen at Dohertiz either speaks or understands a word of German."

The Vossische Zeitung states that the British prisoners did not get well with the French and Russian prisoners at Dohertiz, and that there was also a distinctly hostile attitude between the English and Scottish ones on the one hand and the Irish on the other. The Superintendent says, were obliged to separate the Irish regiments so that the Irish work alone.



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(MAIL COUPON)

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