

THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription price, by carrier, 25 a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER—Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at 21 per year, payable in advance. To the United States, 50 cents extra for postage.

Toronto Office: Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street, Toronto. H. E. Smallwood, Representative.

Saturday, October 17, 1914

THE SITUATION.

The news from the front still continues to be satisfactory. The Kaiser's troops have with notable daring hurled themselves at the lines of the Allies time after time, but although they have bent, not once have they been broken. It is well established that the German plan of campaign was to carry matters with a rush, but after weeks of fighting that design still remains unaccomplished.

A PORCIBLE TRIBUTE.

General Smutz, Minister of Defence in the Boer Government, was one of the foremost officers in fighting the British. Yet this is what he wrote to ex-General Byers when the latter resigned rather than help to subject the Germans in South West Africa: "Sir,—It was with regret that I received your letter of the 15th instant tendering your resignation as the Commandant General, Union Defence Forces, and as an officer of the Union."

The circumstances under which that resignation took place and the terms in which you endeavor to justify your action tend to leave a very painful impression. It is true that it was known to me that you entertained objections against the war operations in German South-West Africa, but I never received the impression that you would resign. On the contrary, all the information in the possession of the Government was communicated to you, all plans were discussed with you, and your advice was followed to a large extent.

The principal officers were appointed on your recommendation and with your concurrence, and the plan of operations which is now being followed is largely the one recommended by yourself at a conference of officers. My last instructions to you before I left for Cape Town to attend the special session of Parliament were that in my absence you should visit certain regiments on the German border, and it was well understood between us that immediately the war operations were somewhat further advanced, and co-operation among the various divisions would be practicable, you should yourself undertake the chief command in German South-West Africa. The attitude of the Government after this remained unchanged, and was approved by Parliament after full discussion. One would have expected that that approval would make the matter easier for you, but now I find that you anticipated that Parliament would disapprove of the policy of the Government, and that your disappointment in this became the reason for your unexpected action.

In order to make your motives clearer, the reasons for your resignation were explained in a long political argument, which was immediately communicated to the press, and came into the hands of the Government long after publication. I need not tell you that all these circumstances in connection with your resignation have made a most unpleasant impression on my colleagues and myself. But this unpleasant impression has even been aggravated by the allegations contained in your letter. Your bitter attack on Great Britain is not entirely baseless, but is the more unjustifiable coming as it does in the midst of a great war from the Commandant-General of one of the British dominions. Your reference to barbarous acts during the South African war cannot justify the criminal devastation of Belgium, and can only be calculated to sow hatred and even division among the people of South Africa.

You forget to mention that since the South African war the British people gave South Africa her entire freedom under a constitution which makes it possible for us to realize our national ideals along our own lines, and which, for instance, allows you to write with impunity a letter for which you would without a doubt be liable in the German Empire to the extreme penalty.

As regards your other statements, they have been answered and discussed in Parliament. From these discussions it will be apparent that neither the British Empire nor South Africa

was the aggressor in this struggle. War was in the first instance declared by Austria-Hungary, and thereafter by Germany, under circumstances in which the British Government employed its utmost powers to maintain the peace of Europe and to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium.

So far as we ourselves are concerned, our coast is threatened, our mail boats are arrested, and our borders are invaded by the enemy. This latter does not occur, as you say, in an involuntary manner, and with an apology which latter, at any rate, was never tendered to the government. Under these circumstances it is absurd to speak about the aggressive action on the part of the Union, seeing that altogether with the British Empire we have been drawn against our wish and will and entirely in self-defence into this war.

As regards your insinuation concerning the loan of £7,000,000 which the British government was kind enough to grant us, and for which the public of the Union, as evidenced recently in parliament, are most grateful, it was of such a despicable nature that there was no necessity to make any comment thereon. It only shows to what extent your mind has been obscured by political bias.

You speak about duty and honor, my conviction is that the people of South Africa will, in these dark days, when the Government as well as the people of South Africa are put to the supreme test, have a clearer conception of duty and honor than is to be deduced from your letter and action. For the Dutch-speaking section, in particular, I cannot conceive anything more fatal and humiliating than a policy of lip loyalty in fair weather and of a policy of neutrality and pro-German sentiment in days of storm and stress. It may be that our peculiar internal circumstances and our backward condition after the war will place a limit on what we can do, but nevertheless I am convinced that the people will support the government in carrying out the mandate of Parliament, and in this manner, which is the only legitimate one, fulfill their duty to South Africa and to the Empire, and maintain their dearly-won honor unblemished for the future.

Your resignation is hereby accepted. (Signed) J. C. SMUTS.

OPINION OF EXPERT.

(Continued from Page 1)

of more or less importance on the part of the allied arms. "Now there appears to be developing in the rolling, rugged country between the Meuse and Moselle valleys a vigorous offensive by the French troops. A few weeks ago the crown prince delivered attack after attack upon the French line and succeeded in driving a wedge into the allies front, the apex of that wedge crossing the Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. The French, however, forced the Germans back across the river, and now appear to be exerting a steady pressure, compelling a general retirement of the Germans to the northward."

"South of the road from Metz to Verdun, the French troops have moved forward and the invaders at this point are being driven gradually back into German territory. Even here the Germans to bring up their siege trains with the object of assailing the fortress of Verdun now, they are not in a position to begin an effective bombardment. Undoubtedly the heaviest siege howitzers that Germany possesses have been tried against the fortress with apparently negligible effect."

"At the commencement of hostilities in the western theatre of operations the French advanced into Lorraine, but were compelled to abandon their objective. That the invasion was premature became obvious later, but with the possibility of further flanking movements cut off on the extreme left of the line on the north, a sudden aggressive drive by the French against the German left is now not only possible but extremely likely."

"No War on the Other Side." Pittsburgh Dispatch:—There is pathos and philosophy in the story that comes from France of a French soldier who lay wounded on the battlefield and passed his canteen of water to a wounded German officer who lay near him. The German after a sip of water kissed the hand of his friendly enemy and said, "There will be no war on the other side." True; and why should there be war on this side, except for the barbarity of man.

HOWS THIS We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarah Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE Toledo, O. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Several moose have made their appearance in the vicinity of Renfrew.

NO TIME FOR GAMES

Lord Roberts' Stirling Address to City of London Recruits

Something to stir the pulses of the City worker, to make him straighten his shoulders, and realize the peril in which our Empire stands, happened in London when "thirteen" hundred young men, who in less than forty-eight hours had responded to the call of the Lord Mayor for recruits to make up a new battalion of the City of London Regiment (the Royal Fusiliers), marched through the main streets to be sworn in at the Tower of London. Headed by the band of the Scots Guards, they made a splendid show, though still in mufti, and the procession swelled to thousands on route. It was a great recruiting effort.

First of all, they paraded in the grounds of the Temple, presenting a magnificent spectacle of British manhood. There they were addressed by Earl Roberts, hero of many a battlefield.

After inspecting the men and speaking to several who wore "the South" uniform, Lord Roberts said: "I am proud to be the first to welcome you as brother soldiers, and to congratulate you on the splendid example you are setting to your fellow countrymen coming forward to take your places in the ranks as private soldiers, not seeking, as the vast majority of men in your station of life are seeking to be given commissions as officers, and you are representing thousands of soldiers, and of these only a minimum number can be officers. Moreover, it is absolutely essential that officers should be sufficiently trained and equipped to warrant their being entrusted to command and lead soldiers in war."

"You are the pick of the nation, highly educated business men of various professions, and you are representing what all able-bodied men in the kingdom should do, no matter what their rank or what their station in life may be. "I respect and honor you more than I can say. My feeling towards you is one of intense admiration. How very different is your action to that of the men who can still go on with their cricket and football as if the very existence of the country was not at stake."

"This is not the time to play games, wholesome as they are in days of piping peace. We are engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and you are showing your determination to do your duty as soldiers, and, by all means in your power, to bring this war—a war forced upon us by an ambitious and unscrupulous nation—to a successful result. God bless and watch over you all."

WAS TOURIST'S FRIEND

Baedeker, One of the War's Victims, Was Guide Book Man.

Tourists all the world over read with sympathetic interest the reports that Herr Karl Baedeker, the publisher of the famous guide books, had been killed in action. This member of the Baedeker family was one of the grandsons of old Karl Baedeker, who was born at Barmen in 1821, where his father had carried on a business of printer and bookseller, and who himself started in business in 1827 at Coblenz, where he died just over fifty years ago. His grave in that town is often visited by tourists.

It was old Karl Baedeker who first hit upon the idea of publishing a series of guide books for the different countries. The first guide book published by Baedeker was a small book on the Rhine, of which in 1839 he produced a third edition entirely rewritten by himself. Since then guide books for Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the United States, etc., have been published in the principal languages of Europe, until today the word "Baedeker" has become almost a synonym for guide book.

FRIENDS OR FOES

M. Georges Scott, a well known artist, is a Frenchman. In spite of his name, he charged with an important mission by the French Ministry of War, which is intended to make the French troops at the front aware of what are their enemies and who their friends.

M. Scott is an expert in military uniforms. He was commissioned to prepare a series of colored designs showing the uniforms of all the troops against whom, and with whom, the French soldiers have to fight. German and Austrian Uhlans, Belgian infantry and cavalry are all shown with the exact colorings of uniforms in war. The colored sheets are distributed to the French soldiers. One side of the sheet is headed "Friends," the other "Enemies."

The object is to prevent the French soldiers from firing on their own friends. In the War of 1870 there were a number of melancholy occasions on which friendly regiments engaged each other owing to a lack of familiarity with each other's uniforms, and more recently in the Balkan War there were a number of cases in which allies fought each other.

A One-man Garrison

A story worthy of "The Three Musketeers" is told by Paul Erico, correspondent of the Paris "Journal."

In a skirmish a French dragoon had his horse killed and was left behind. Some hours later a French patrol coming over the ground to reconnoitre found him on foot at the entrance to a village. "What are you doing here?" he was asked. "Oh, I am occupying the village," was the answer. "I was waiting for you to come. The Germans are in the wood, but they dare not enter the village while I am here, because they know I am alone."

Hartley is On Trial for Murder

[By Special Wire to the Courier] ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 16.—The preliminary trial of Frank Hartley, who on the night of October 7th shot dead a fellow soldier of the 19th regiment, Theodore Burgoyne, began this morning.

Sergeant Clarence Burgoyne, brother of the victim, said he heard a shot behind the lock house on the canal locks, another guard, and said: "If you're an Englishman save."

Private Leonard Washer, was present at the shooting. He said Hartley complained to him that Sergeant Burgoyne had a pick on him. Paddy Hartley to headquarters after his arrest and Corporal David Ballantyne, another member of the squad, both said Hartley said: "I didn't know the

gun was loaded." Ballantyne added that Hartley turned to Private Washer and said: "If you're an Englishman save."

"I'll shoot you," said Hartley, and raising his rifle he shot the boy dead. Private Albert J. Martyn said he heard Hartley say: "I'll shoot you."

Teddy Burgoyne came to attention and said "shoot away."

Hartley took him at his word and fired. Martyn showed that there is an indicator on the rifle to show whether it is loaded or not. It was strictly against the rules to have rifles loaded except in cases of emergency.

To Brantford Citizens

During the week October 19th-24th Canadians from Coast to Coast will be confronted with window displays of nationally-advertised Canadian products—one of the greatest efforts ever made to promote Canadian Prosperity. Canadians in every walk of life will be benefited. Once started, the movement will gain momentum and create a continent-wide wave of enthusiasm of irresistible force carrying Canadian Prosperity on the crest. Let every Brantford Citizen grasp the opportunity—boost for Canada.

Go one step farther. Cast aside the indifferent spirit of heretofore. Where you have work, give it to Canadian workmen. Every dollar spent in wages for Canadian workmen is a dollar for Canadian Prosperity. The dollars paid to foreigners, help a foreign country.

The Brantford Laundry is employing a full force of Canadian workers, each skilled in a certain line, who turn out finished laundry work unequalled by foreign hand laundries. Again, laundry work in the home to-day is unprofitable; in fact, might properly be termed poor economy.

As employers of Canadian workers, and in the interest of Canadian Prosperity, we claim your support. Buy "Made in Canada" goods—employ Canadian workmen—patronize those who employ Canadians—use the Brantford Laundry. The "White Wagons" of the Brantford Laundry Service are at the service of Brantford citizens. Phone 274, a "White Wagon" will call at your home.

Brantford Laundry, Ltd. GARRY PICKLES, Manager

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914

LOCAL

A LONG LEASE The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has given notice in The Gazette that application is made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for approval of a lease of the Lake Erie & Northern Railway Company for 999 years, from December 1 next.

PAYMENT ASKED The Canada Ingot Iron Co. Limited, in asking payment of account from the Township, mentions the fact that several of the men completed the job charged for, gone to the front, and the firm, in order to do its duty by the wives and dependents of these men, desires payment of all accounts. They point that thus the debtor is fulfilling a patriotic duty.

A SONG SERVICE A song service for young men will be held in the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday evening after the regular church services. T. E. Best will relate the narrative of Broncho Pete. This has to do with one of the west cowboys who volunteered for active service with the first Canadian contingent during the South African war. Broncho Pete was a splendid type of the class of men who represented Canada during the Boer war.

OFFICIAL TRIP Fifty railway officials drawn from all parts of the Grand Trunk S.S. system passed through the city yesterday completing the first part of a tour of the system from Portland, Chicago. This inspection trip marks an important departure in Canadian railway circles in that the party, travelling in a special train of coaches, including a special "inspection car" designed for the purpose of this trip.

POULTRY JUDGES The Brantford and Brant County Poultry and Pet Stock Association held their regular meeting on Thursday evening at their rooms in Mr. Peirce's, Colborne street, with President Middlemiss in the chair. There was a good attendance, and much interest manifested in a lively discussion over the appointment of judges for the approaching show. As a result Mr. Graham of Guelph Agricultural College; Mr. John Clark, the city; Mr. Wm. Ferguson, late manager of Guelph Poultry Farm; and Mr. J. Minshall were appointed. The decision is determined that this show will be second to none outside of Ontario. All those interested in poultry should not fail to attend the meeting on November 12th.

SANITARIUM IMPROVEMENT The county does not deem it advisable to go on with the work map out by City Engineer Jones with regard to the front improvement of the Brant Sanitarium. They agreed to his costs upon the scheme previously decided upon, but the on plan submitted, they thought, under present circumstances, too costly. This second plan has not yet been submitted to the City Council. The county, however, have agreed with city with regard to the driveway leading to the Sanitarium, and also to repair of the road leading from Mount Pleasant road to the Home Refuge, and also to concrete drainage gutters being laid. Upon these points the city engineer has been informed by the County Clerk, Mr. A. E. W.

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Bargain Saturday Women's patent boots, broken in size and \$4.00. Saturday Small boys' tan 8 to 10, Regular \$1.75 Saturday Youths' box kip, Boots, size 11 to 13. R Boys' box kip, Boots, size 1 to 5. Reg NEILL