

"OUR ANSWER TO GERMANY"

An Editorial from the New York Times

In our Declaration of Independence we said that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" required us to declare the causes which impelled us to dissolve the political bands that united us with the mother country. To prove the justice of our cause the Declaration said "let facts be submitted to a candid world." Germany through her men of "light and leading" has appealed for the sympathy and the moral support of the people of the United States. We have given our answer. In response to their wish for they asked our opinion, it does not respond to their hope, since we are unable to give them our sympathy, or accord to them our moral support.

The answer has been given through the immemorial voices of public opinion. We have told the Germans that in our judgment Austria was unreasonably harsh and provocative in her demands upon Serbia that we have a profound conviction that their great Emperor was guilty of a wrong against civilization in supporting the Austrian demands and the Austrian course of action; that he was wrong again in withholding assent from the peaceful proposals of Sir Edward Grey, in which France, Italy and Russia joined; that it was a monstrous

wrong to send the German troops across the Belgian border; and that inasmuch as Great Britain, France and Russia have taken part in a defence of political ideals which have our approval against autocratic and militarist theories and designs which we hold in abhorrence, and the sympathy and moral support we deny to Germany and to Austria we freely give to the allies. This is the answer we make to Germany. It expresses the beliefs and the feelings of the whole American people, save only some of those whose judgment is subject to the natural influences of the ties of kindred.

Since the Germans have asked for our opinion we must suppose that they value it. It is a reasoned opinion, altogether without prejudice, because for the German people we have the highest esteem and respect. Is it too much to hope that the judgment of this great people may have some weight in Germany? The full effect of what we say and feel cannot be expected—it is too late. The clash of arms, of course, drowns the voice of friendly counsel. But may we not hope that, some at least, of the grand minds of Germany, the minds of men who are not wholly subdued to the terrible ideals of militarism, may be persuaded to re-examine the German course of action and to inquire afresh into the justice of the cause for which she is at war? That the progress of a war in which so many millions are engaged will be influenced by American public opinion is quite too much to hope for. But as the warring forces approach the end of the bloody arbitrament, and when the varying fortunes of war have brought the probable decision clearly into view we may reasonably hope that the opinions we hold and have given will exert an influence that will hasten the advent of peace, peace without harsh conditions, peace that will be just and lasting.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE AND THE KAISER

It was Doubtless Something to Add to His Astonishment

The most remarkable evidence that Australia and South Africa rallied to the popularity of British rule and of the integrity of the British Empire, has come from India, says the St. John Times and Star. If the Kaiser was astonished when Ireland became united as one man, and when Canada, Australia, and South Africa rallied to the defence of the Empire, he will be infinitely more amazed and disturbed by the news from India. There must also be news in England herself a number of persons who in times of peace have given expression to fears of trouble in India, but who now find that in India, as well as in nearly every other portion of the world, it is recognized that this cause of Britain is the cause of civilization, and its triumph the triumph of constitutional government and human liberty.

TO MOVE GOVERNMENT. LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Ghent correspondent of the Daily Express has sent the following despatch: "Persons arriving from Brussels say that the Germans are preparing to move the administrative headquarters of the military government of Belgium to Namur. This is taken to mean that the Germans are getting ready for their next stand near their own frontier."

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MOTOR AMBULANCES TO CARRY WOUNDED

Earl Kitchener Throws Out the Suggestion that May Be Adopted

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The fact that hospitals are not the only agency for the aiding of wounded soldiers is the reminder given by Lord Kitchener, who points out the urgent need for properly constructed and equipped motor ambulances for the quick transport of the wounded from the firing line. The American Women's Relief Fund, originally started for the relief of the Belgian people, has been directed to the provision of such ambulances. As these vehicles would bear the imprint of the donor, the suggestion has been made by a leading Canadian woman, over here that a portion of the Canadian Women's Fund now being sent to the War Office might profitably be utilized in this form.

The Canadian Military Hospital is being furnished at Thorncliffe with all possible haste with the hope that it will be ready for opening by the end of the week. The War Office has estimated that it will be able to send some wounded for treatment immediately the doors open. Before this an official inspection by the War Office must be made and approval of the arrangements given.

ANOTHER PITCHER FOR BRAVES' STAFF

Tom Hughes Makes Good in First Game by Beating the Cubs

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—By defeating the Cubs by 3 to 2 yesterday, while the Braves were forcing the Giants to walk the plank, the Braves won the National League pennant for 1914. Should the locals lose their remaining nine games, and the New York team take the remaining eight, the Braves will still have the muslin by half a game. Tom Hughes, purchased by Boston from Rochester, pitched his first game here, and the Cubs found him for only five hits. Cheney held the locals to three hits, but he had difficulty in cutting the corners of the plate and this lost the game for him. He issued transportation to four men, successively during the fifth inning, and Maraville bunted towards first for a successful squeeze play. Two runs thus secured tied the score, the two triples by the visitors having been driven in a run. In the ninth Evers drew a pass, and the Braves pitched him when Whitted left for two bases, Schulte doing a hesitation when he went after the ball.

O'TOOLE'S SPECIALTY IS ISSUING FREE PASSES

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—New York's last chance of beating out Boston vanished yesterday afternoon when the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated when Gray's team after the Braves had won from the Cubs. Boston can now lose the remaining nine games and the Giants win their eight remaining without Schulte, the peevish pitcher. Pirates won by the score of 6 to 2, four bunched hits in the fifth inning won a New York error, making victory sure. Marty O'Toole started the game for the Giants, but was taken out after passing the first two men to face him. Wiltz was retired after the fifth. Schulte, who finished the game, allowed only one hit in four innings. Five of Pittsburgh's base hits were for extra bases, one being a home drive by Konechey in the left field stands.

BASEBALL

National League.				
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Boston	88	55	.611	
New York	86	56	.605	
St. Louis	76	69	.521	
Chicago	75	73	.507	
Philadelphia	72	75	.489	
Brooklyn	71	75	.486	
Pittsburgh	64	82	.438	
Cincinnati	58	88	.397	
—Tuesday Scores—				
Boston	3	Chicago	2	
Pittsburgh	6	New York	2	
—Wednesday Games—				
Boston at New York.				
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.				
American League.				
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Philadelphia	85	59	.589	
Boston	83	58	.588	
Washington	78	69	.527	
St. Louis	77	68	.529	
New York	67	80	.456	
Chicago	61	82	.429	
Cleveland	50	100	.333	
—Tuesday Scores—				
Cleveland	10	Chicago	4	
St. Louis	8	Detroit	1	
—Wednesday Games—				
New York at Boston.				
Philadelphia at Washington.				
Detroit at St. Louis.				
Chicago at Cleveland.				
Federal League.				
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Chicago	84	65	.564	
Indianapolis	79	68	.532	
Baltimore	79	65	.549	
Buffalo	76	68	.525	
Brooklyn	75	71	.514	
Kansas City	67	79	.459	
Pittsburgh	68	82	.449	
St. Louis	58	83	.411	
—Tuesday Scores—				
Buffalo	11	Kansas City	6	
Indianapolis	3	Pittsburgh	0	
Baltimore	8	St. Louis	1	
—Wednesday Games—				
Baltimore at Brooklyn.				
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.				
St. Louis at Chicago.				

The German armies delivered frequent and violent attacks upon the allies' lines in France, but without success.

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PARTICIPANT TELLS OF FIRST AIR FIGHT

Duel in the Clouds Between Rival Aviators Armed With Automatic Pistols But Without Bombs

The chief factor in the first actual "battle in the air," Sergeant Werner of the German aviation corps, told an English war correspondent yesterday. It is a remarkable tale of adventure eclipsing those of fiction writers. Attacked by a powerful British biplane and a 90-mile an hour Blériot, Werner only escaped through a most fortuitous combination of circumstances which led him to point his machine inside the German lines.

"The men who hold the reserved seats in the theatre of war, who see the battles as not even the Generals can see them, are the aviators," said Werner.

"I had received orders to locate the enemy's forces and to determine their exact battle lines and those of their support," he continued. "I was accompanied by Lieutenant Von Heiden, who was detailed as expert observer. I went up in my big monoplane and headed directly south from Mons following broad and plainly marked roads. We passed over the edge of a magnificent forest in which more than 40,000 inhabitants of the surrounding country had taken refuge. After flying for many hours and passing directly over the English headquarters and I was able to locate the positions of the commander-in-chief and his staff. We accurately mapped this position and then swept across the French position paying special attention to the locations of their artillery, much of which was masked in places of wood and behind buildings in the best of the forest."

Opponent Far up in the Sky. Lieutenant Von Heiden made rough sketches of everything while I was intently watching the country when suddenly the Lieutenant pressed my arm and pointed upward. A bomb was being dropped from 5,000 feet in the air. I looked in the direction in which he was pointing and there fully 1,000 feet higher than we were, and coming at a big speed directly towards us, was a big Bristol biplane. "It was evident from the start that he was far speedier than we were. I tried to climb upward realizing that when he got over me he would drop a bomb and we would be blown to pieces. But the effort was in vain. The Bristol held me for speed, I could not get on a level with him. Soon the Bristol was directly over our head. I was not afraid, but this was a moment of suspense that took years out of my life. I was sure the bomb was coming.

The Bristol had reduced her speed until she was keeping pace with us. She was also slowly coming down. Swinging lower and lower, the Bristol came. At last I knew how a bird feels when an eagle swoops down upon it. I thought every minute was to be our last. I was certain that what the British were trying to do was to get so close that their bombs could strike us. It was all that I could do to keep my monoplane on an even keel.

Opened Fire With Pistols. "Suddenly I saw a flash alongside of me. For a moment I thought that the expected bomb had struck. Then I realized that the Lieutenant was shooting with his automatic pistol. The Englishman held his propeller in front and so they could not shoot at that position. It was now certain they carried no bombs as they veered off some 300 feet to the side at the same time keeping 150 feet above us.

"At this time we were headed northward again toward the German lines. The plunging of the aeroplane made accurate shooting difficult, although one shot struck my plane. It was very evident that the Englishman were shooting to disable our motor and we were doing the same thing on our part. The noise of the discharge of the automatics was drowned in the whirr of our propeller. Our machine was in clear view. "There was a feeling of utter helplessness so far as we were concerned. Our machine was far slower than theirs. I kept figuring on when the next bomb would strike, as with their greater speed, they seemed certain finally to get us. While this thought was passing through my mind the Lieutenant again touched me and pointed thousands of feet higher.

Third Aeroplanes in Fight. "There coming at tremendous speed was a small Blériot monoplane. It looked for all the world like an eagle coming to join the attack. I felt certain now that the end was in sight. As nearly all of the French aviators carry bombs and the speed of the newcomer far greater than the Bristol. "But the Blériot also failed to have bombs, and was forced to depend on pistols. Swinging up and down, encircling us, and all the time firing at us, the Blériot kept on. Minutes seemed like hours to me. It was certain there could be only one end to the fight, although the Lieutenant kept firing in return, as calmly as at the rifle range.

Suddenly, however, German troops appeared below us. They began firing at the enemy, and the Blériot and the Bristol, finally exhausting their ammunition, sailed off to the south unchanged. The last word with our reports, which were especially valuable, because of the location of the French artillery. However, I would not want to go through such an experience again.

Georges Carpentier, the well known boxer, is serving with the French forces as a volunteer, and has been enrolled in one of the aviation sections.

Rockefeller's gift of \$800,000 will be the nucleus of a fund to pension dependent widows.

FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY

The red patches of the British Empire on the map of the world are all fairly well known to Canadians. The size and extent of the areas of the earth that form the "overseas empires" of France and Germany are given here. All of these spots may be involved before the conflict is over.

French Colonies and Dependencies. Morocco—Northern Africa, 220,000 square miles; population, 4,000,000. Algeria—On the northern coast of Africa; 343,500 square miles; European population, 750,000; native, 5,000,000.

French India (Pondicherry)—On the southeastern coast of India, 80 miles south of Madras; area, 196 square miles; population, 276,500. French Indo-China—East of Siam, 256,000 square miles; population, 17,000,000.

Equatorial Africa, or the French Congo—West coast of Africa, 699,000 square miles; native population, 1,200,000; white, 9,000.

Madagascar—Off the east coast of Africa; 223,500 square miles; French population, 10,000; native, 3,500,000.

French Somali Coast—Western coast of Red Sea, opposite Aden, 5,730 square miles; population, 208,000.

French West Africa—Comprising Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, and Mauritania, Senegal, and Nigeria; 1,500,000 square miles; European population, 9,000,000; Africans, 10,000,000.

Tunisia—On the northern coast of Africa; 35,000 square miles; population, 1,800,000.

French Guiana—West of Venezuela; 30,500 square miles; population, 50,000.

Guadeloupe—West Indies; 683 square miles; population, 212,000. St. Pierre and Miquelon—South of Newfoundland; 93 square miles; population, 4,632.

In the Pacific Ocean—New Caledonia and its dependencies; the Wallis Islands, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands and the New Hebrides. Other French establishments in Oceania, scattered over a wide area, are islands of Tahiti, the Society Islands, the Marquesas, the Tyndall Islands, the Leeward group, and other lesser islands. Total area, 4,744 square miles; total population, 81,100.

Kain-Chau (Tsing-Chau)—On the east coast of the Province of Shantung; 200 square miles; population, 180,000.

Togo—On the west coast of Africa; 38,700 square miles; white population, 368; native, 1,020,000.

Kamerun—West coast of Africa; 191,000 square miles; white population, 1,875; native, 2,600,000.

German Southwest Africa—West coast of Africa; 322,450 square miles; white population, 14,850; native, 786,000.

German East Africa—334,000 square miles; white population, 5,336; native, 7,650,000.

In the Pacific Ocean—Germany has its colonies, or dependencies, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck group, the Caroline, the Pelew, the Marianna, the Solomon and the Marshall Islands, and among the Samoan group, the islands of Savaii and Upolu. Her total Pacific possessions have an area of 96,000 square miles; a white population of 1,984, and 634,000 natives.

A GERMAN VIEW

Declares the Czar Wants all of Europe

In an article on the war the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" makes a bitter attack on Russia. "The Czar would not raise a finger to help France," it says, "but France must go to war, or thinks she must, because Russia wishes to extend her dominion over South-eastern Europe, and for that reason must first of all destroy Austria-Hungary. Her object is clear. It was set forth in the testament of Peter the Great and the Pan-Slavists have preached it for generations—Constantinople! Constantinople must be captured over Berlin and Rome. "Woe to the independent Balkan states, but above all woe to Roumania, if Russia should ever emerge victorious over the Hapsburg monarchy!" "Woe, too, to the former great powers of Europe, which would become humiliatedly dependent on the empire of the Czar."

Prisoners of War.

York Castle, which is being used as a place of detention for prisoners of war, is one of the finest of Britain's old buildings. It is well situated for its purpose, being between the rivers Foss and Ouse. Its walls enclose no fewer than four acres, with space to contain 40,000 persons. The castle dates back certainly from Roman times; possibly from the days of the ancient Britons. Clifford's Tower, the chief of the existing buildings, was reduced almost to a shell by fire in 1643, but was surrounded by a strong projecting wall, erected in 1836. This tower was the scene of a massacre of Jews in the reign of Richard I, the number put to death being chronicled as 500. The Yorkshire Assizes are held in the outbuilding which dates back to 1774, and the prison, which is not yet a century old, is also within the castle space.

Qualifications of Nurses. Applicants for positions as Red Cross nurses with the British army must be asked other things: "What war experiences?" "What foreign language do you speak?" "Can you ride?" "Are you willing to be inoculated against enteric?"

A chain of banks in the Southern States has absolutely shut down on loans.

VON MOLTKE WAS OFF IN FORECAST

Did Not Think British Infantry Would Display Prowess

The great Moltke made this statement and put it in writing: "I do not think the British infantry will be able to maintain their traditional supremacy over Continental troops now that all armies are armed with long range rifles. There will no longer be the opportunity for them to display their well known prowess in hand to hand fighting."

Commenting on this the London Telegraph says: Every good German trusted Moltke's words, and yet, as far as we can judge from the meagre reports of battles, the great Moltke was for once wrong in his calculations. His statement seems to have been based on a false premise of what caused the British infantryman's superiority 100 years ago. It was not the actual bayonet charges, but the decisive effect of his superior rifle fire which made them so successful. The British soldiers were far better shots than the French, and could deliver three volleys to the French soldier's two.

Our army to-day is merely carrying on those traditions. Our men are far better shots than the Germans. Every single wounded soldier mentions the rottenness of the German shooting and our men have a far bigger target to aim at, as the Germans come on in close formation heedless of loss of life.

MORATORIUM A JAR TO CANADIAN CREDIT

London Papers Think Demands from West Should Not Be Heeded.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Commenting upon the news of the aggressive demand being made in the Western Canadian provinces for a moratorium in respect of mortgages the London Globe says: "Financial circles here regard the proposal here with grave distrust, unless it comes from the older Eastern provinces." The Globe continues: "Loan companies and also life insurance companies have very large funds invested in Canadian mortgages, and Canadian loan companies have issued debentures in Great Britain aggregating \$80,000,000. British investors claim that a moratorium is unnecessary since collections have continued fairly normal, and they are willing from self-interest alone to deal leniently with borrowers of good standing who find themselves in temporary difficulties." The financial editors of other London papers consider that if a moratorium is declared that it will be a nasty jar to Canadian credit.

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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 has disappeared; after another application or two it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

ONE ATROCITY

GUELPH, Ont., Sept. 29.—James Pettit, of York Road, Guelph, received a letter to-day from a relative in Stratford Terrace, Leeds, England. One paragraph of the letter states: "We have in our house to care for a little Belgian girl aged 8, who had both her hands chopped off by German soldiers. Her brother, a little younger, was treated the same, so that he would never be able to handle a rifle."

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