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FIRST NEWS SECTION

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

LAST EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, SAT URDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914

ONE CENT

A three day Campaign to raise \$100,000 war relief fund will be conducted next week. The money is to be spent in Brant County to relieve suffering caused directly and indirectly by the war during the coming months. The soldiers are fighting our battles at the front--- they are doing their share: What is your duty in this crisis of the British Empire?

SIXTH DAY---BREAK MUST COME SOON TERRIFIC CONFLICT

Immense Strain Beginning to tell on Both Armies---Can the Allies Break Line of Communication of the Germans---The Situation.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Sept. 19.—10.28 a.m.—The battle of the Aisne, now in its sixth day, and beginning as a rear guard action, has developed into the supreme conflict of the French campaign.
The latest official news sets forth that there has been a lull in the titanic artillery duel. This is taken to indicate that to-day's struggle may be marked by a tremendous advance of infantry, such as made the battlefields of the Marne a scene of indescribable horror and desolation.
A French officer who has just returned from the battle front, is authority for the statement that the strain on both sides of the line in France, promises soon to get beyond human endurance. He likens the antagonists to two exhausted pugilists, and says that soon they will be unable to inflict further punishment on each other.
If this situation develops, the way is possible for the allies to prevent a weary and disheartening winter campaign, it is argued here will be a successful assault on the German communication.
Such an assault, it is admitted by the allies, will not be an easy matter. The Belgian army, in a hasty despatch of any great part of the German army now occupying Belgium to reinforce their communications in France, the Belgian forces are not strong enough seriously to interfere with communications, while the allies must break through some part of the line, or turn the German right before they can effectively threaten the communication of the invaders.
Petrograd reports that General Rennenkampf has definitely arrested the German advance.
The Austrians, in a persistent effort to save remnants of their army and re-establish it as a fighting force, have, according to reports received here from Vienna fortified their extended new defensive front from Drobobycz, southwest of Lemberg, to Gracow with the center on Przemysl. An attack on the Przemysl fortress is expected at once from the Rus-

sians under command of Generals Ruzsky and Brussloff. One report which reaches London from Galicia declares that the Austrian cavalry has been entirely wiped out. This may account for the fortification of the Austrian line instead of its continued retreat towards Gracow.
From many points in the dual monarchy comes disquieting reports. Pola, the naval base on the Adriatic, is said to be in revolt, while the people of Vienna, refusing longer to have their attention diverted towards the west are demanding news of the situation in Galicia, from which district hordes of refugee Poles and wounded Austrian soldiers are pouring into the capital daily. Violent scenes outside the ministry of war at Vienna are reported.
The most cruel aspect, from the British standpoint of the terrible battle raging in the western arena of the war now, is the dreadful apprehension with which the British public awaits the publication of the casualties of last week's fighting. Many of Great Britain's most famous regiments are reported to have been in the thick of the terrible assaults on the heights held by the Germans above the River Aisne. The German pugilists, and says that a shock in this regard, for the battlefields already swept over give evidence, according to reports received here, that the famous Prussian Guard corps has been virtually wiped out.
ARE TREATED WELL.
PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.—Letters sent to their respective countries are unanimous in testifying to the good treatment they are receiving from the Russians. They complain however, that they have not received any letters from their families since the beginning of the war.
SAIL FOR AMERICA.
LONDON, Sept. 19.—Six steamers, carrying 5,000 passengers, left Britain today for the United States and Canada. This makes the total of departures during the week 15,000. Among the passengers sailing today are Andrew Carnegie and Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson.

TREMENDOUS LOSSES, ALLIES 50,000 WHILE GERMANS LOSE 100,000

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
PARIS, Sept. 19, 3.20 a.m.—The official communications issued thus far have neglected the question of losses, which, in a fight such as the battle of the Marne, covering a front of 130 miles, are almost impossible to estimate even approximately.
Some unofficial reports have placed the allies losses at 50,000 and those of the Germans at 100,000 in the series of engagements comprised in the great clash of arms. How near these figures are to the truth no one will know until the official figures are compiled.
However, the impression derived from individual accounts of wounded soldiers and from prisoners, the only unofficial source of information at present would indicate that these estimates are conservative.
The losses certainly are the greatest on record and, perhaps the proportion for the Germans is greater than two to one in dead at least.
If the press bureau communications are silent on this subject the order of the day for the army gives eloquent hints of sacrifices made to gain advantage and shows how murderous is modern warfare and how regardless of personal safety are the officers and men. The latest order given out last night is full of details

of the greatest heroism and at the same time indicates what the cost was of the recent successes and previous reverses.
Lieut. Naquet of the 258th infantry reservists, is among those mentioned for bravery. Although wounded, he continued the energetic direction of his company of which all officers in this section had been killed or wounded.
Adjutant Dete, of the 69th infantry, led his section on under the most violent fire until all his men were wounded. Then he grabbed a gun from one of his soldiers and while the section retired continued firing until he was killed by a fragment of shell.
For the great proportion of French officers killed or wounded two explanations are given—the zeal of the officers and the orders given to the German riflemen to pick them out.
Besides those already named, yesterday's order mentions General Mangin, who achieved fame in the Moroccan campaign; General Batille, who was killed on September 8, after showing the utmost bravery and sangfroid; Brigadier of Dragons Voituret, who when mortally wounded by a shell, cried for help: "Vive La France; I die for her; I am satisfied," and died trying to sing the Marseilles, and Lieut. Blanc of the 2nd of the Havas agency, mentioned for brilliant conduct in battle on August 29.

THE ENTRY OF THE FRENCH TROOPS INTO BELGIUM



This picture, which was drawn at the front by F. Mantania, special artist for the London Sphere and this paper, shows French soldiers removing a barricade to allow of the entry of French cavalry into a Belgian town.
During the delay experienced by the German troops in front of the Liege forts the French forces effected contact with their Belgian allies round Namur. The entry of the French into Belgium rendered necessary the removal of various barricades which had been erected by the Belgians to prevent the raids of parties of German Uhlans. Across the village streets obstacles had been improvised to impede and delay the advance of invading cavalry. The above drawing shows one such obstacle being removed by the French troops on their entry into a Belgian town. A heavy, bulky farm cart was placed across a bridge, blocking the road into the town. A number of brushwood and earthen barricades were also erected.

BRITISH BEAR BEST OF BATTLE

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
PARIS, Sept. 19.—Fragments of news from the front confirm the serious character of the combat on the Aisne. Some of those wounded on Thursday, who have arrived here declare that the fighting was even more violent than on the Marne and say the losses on both sides must be heavier. The British, as on the Marne, are bearing the brunt of the counter attacks and are conducting themselves brilliantly.
After a four days' constant hammering the German artillery slackened its fire last evening during a heavy downpour of rain which lasted all night. The trenches must have been nearly filled with water, diminishing greatly the advantage of the defense works prepared by the Germans and at the same time adding to the sufferings of the wounded.
Returning confidence is shown in the return to Paris of many who took refuge in Bordeaux and other provincial towns on the approach of the Germans. Some of the newspapers temporarily at Bordeaux are getting ready to publish in Paris again. The Daily Mail comes back to-day. The government, however, will probably remain until the war is practically ended.
Messrs. A. W. Wright, Niagara-on-the-Lake, and G. A. Kingston, Toronto, have been appointed to the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Commission.

After the British Army of General French Again Signalled Out by Germans for Destruction.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Sept. 19.—A despatch to the Times from Bordeaux dated Friday says:
"Throughout the whole front was engaged, the fight again the hottest on the left flank, where the turning movement is becoming defined. The enemy made a series of vigorous counter-attacks."
"General French's army has again been signalled out for the enemy's particular attention, but their three attempts to get home upon it have been in vain."
"While the fighting is hard on the eastern half of their front, the Germans are digging hard in the centre from Rheims to Argonne, and this probably will form the pivot of the battle."

Morale of Germans Is Broken Apparently As These Documents Show

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 19 (9.20 a.m.)—There has been given out officially here the following information concerning incidents of the fighting and personal experiences, which has been furnished by German prisoners or obtained from documents seized by French troops. It relates particularly to the fighting around Rheims between the 15th and 16th of September.
A German artillery officer wrote:
"Modern war is the greatest of follies. Companies of 250 men, in the 10th army corps, have been reduced to 70 men, and there are to-day companies of the guard commanded by volunteers of a year, all the officers having disappeared."
The following is taken from a letter written by a German captain of infantry:
"We were surprised by the French, and I lost my company searching for it in a village I was made a prisoner. Now my fate is in the hands of God."
Another German officer, who was captured at Rheims said:
"For tactical reasons the guard had to retreat. We had many killed and injured. The first battalion of the guard has not another officer. The French artillery defiled so well that we could not discover its sight. General Von Schack and the colonel of the second regiment of artillery of the guard are among the killed."
"With what grief we learned each evening of the death of our comrades," this officer continued to one of his captors. "It is necessary to have lived the battle and to find one's self in the evening without food and with only the hard earth for a bed, to appreciate the value of life."
(Continued on Page 5)

GERMANS IN THE EAST ARE ADVANCING INTO POLAND WITH FORCE

Information About Battle in France is Still Withheld at Berlin---French Aviator Pulls Off New and Surprising Trick.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
BERLIN, Sept. 19.—12.30 a. m. via London, 4.15 a.m.—The German eastern army continues its operations in the district about Suwalki, Russian Poland, according to a statement issued by the general staff to-night.
The army is now advancing on the fortress at Oschurov, 45 kilometres (about 30 miles) southwest of Lyck (Eastern Prussia) on the railroad between Lyck and Bieostok (a town on the borders of Lithuania and Poland). This fortress guards the River Boker which elsewhere cannot be crossed, owing to swamps, and forms a natural barrier before the advancing army.
The German headquarters announcement still give no definite information regarding the position of the battle line in France, containing themselves with speaking of it generally as located between the Oise and Meuse rivers but not mentioning what part of this large region the Germans occupy.
Lieut. Warner Von Bibeau, one of the best known German aviators, has been killed. He was mortally wounded while reconnoitering a hostile position on September 4, but clung to the steering gear until he and his observer had safely landed within the German lines. He then collapsed. As a result of the trip the observers were able to deliver a valuable report.
The well known sculptor, Friedrich Pfannschmidt, of the Fourth Foot Guards, was killed

in a battle near Chalons.
The twenty-eighth casualty list just published, shows 1,036 dead, 4,039 wounded, and 1,049 missing. The total losses as given by all the lists is now 7,483 dead, 28,584 wounded, and 9,900 missing. The list just published seems to include the casualties from the recent battle at Tannenberg, East Prussia.
A shower of steel arrows released by French aviators over a mile high in the air, is the most modern terror of war, according to accounts of Germans wounded, printed in the Munich medical weekly. The arrows, which are of pressed steel, from four to six inches long, and a quarter of an inch in diameter, have a heavy pointed head and a skeletonized shaft. The arrows seem to have caused more surprise than actual damage. Only one man was killed, by a head wound in the attack described, the others causing merely flesh wounds.
The regiment "48" which the wounded belong, resting in close battalion formation, paid little attention to two aviators circling a mile overhead, until the novel projectiles suddenly rained down scattering far and wide. Men were wounded in three companies. The battery in the rear, at first non-plussed, later realized the source of the missiles, and as many as possible crawled under the wagons and escaped another shower of them.
Prince George and Prince Frederick Christian of Saxony, have been awarded the iron cross.

HEROISM ABOUNDS IN THE TRENCHES WHERE BRITISH ARE BRAVELY FIGHTING

Story of a Private at the Battle of Chantilly This Week---Fierce Battles Have Been Waged Incessantly For Days.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times correspondent from a point behind the lines at Senlis and Chantilly, under date of September 16, wires:
"The Allies succeeded in crossing the line Sunday after a most desperate struggle. On the north bank the Germans were able to reform their lines and obtained large reinforcements.
"On Monday a second and greater battle opened all along the line. Details are scanty, but there is every indication that the struggle has been, possibly, more terrible and greater than the struggle on the banks of the Marne.
"General Von Kluck's defence demanded the Allies' utmost strength and determination. Smashing attacks have been made and sustained in a manner that will make this battle one of the most momentous of the whole campaign. I have heard narratives of how columns went down again and again to the blazing death in the valley, and how the men worked in this inferno."
"In the trenches likewise there are tales of heroism. A wounded private told me:
"We lay in the trench, my friend and I, and when the order to fire came we shot and shot till our rifles burned up. Still they swarmed on towards us, and then my friend received a bad wound. I turned to my work again, continuing to shoot slowly. Then I rose a little too high on my shoulder. Do you know what it is like to be wounded? A little sting, pierced my arm like a hot wire, too sharp almost to be sore, and my rifle fell from me. I looked at my friend then, and he was dead."

All Ireland Rejoicing

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 19.—For the first time on record followers of John E. Redmond and William O'Brien have joined in a popular demonstration. This occurred at Millstreet, County Cork, the cause of which rejoicing was the passage of the home rule bill. Headed by a "all for Ireland" band, a battalion of Irish volunteers paraded the streets. Speeches were delivered by local leaders, who exhorted the volunteers to join the Irish brigade and at once tender their services to the war office.
Col. H. C. Lowther, former Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, is reported in London as wounded. The German troops, with the exception of two army corps around Antwerp, have abandoned Belgium.