

THE COURIER

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Saturday, September 12, 1914

THE SITUATION

The news from the theatre of hostilities continues to be satisfactory, although once more it must be stated that nothing of a conclusive nature has yet transpired, except that the enemy has been balked in the attempted invasion of Paris. The Kaiser's troops in this regard, have been beaten, but not in the sense of disaster. They are falling back now, just as the allies did more than once during the earlier portion of hostilities, for strategic reasons. Their lines of communication, are threatened, and that term means in plain English a safe route from the base for supplies, ammunition and so on. The main point of the whole business is that the British and French lines, despite furious assaults, have held magnificently, and that they are now on the offensive.

A large new German army is now advancing against Russian troops in Prussia, and it seems to be evident that a portion of the German fleet is in the Baltic with the intention of attacking Russian coast cities.

THE SILVER BULLET.

Mr. Hon. David Lloyd-George, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke for a great many people when he gave the opinion that the British silver bullet would do much to end the present war, and perhaps would decide the contest. History supports that view, as well as experience.

This war is costing a huge sum of money. Estimates as to the cost are frequently made, but it is practically impossible to tell just how much money is being paid out by the rival nations. As time goes on, and they will spend less at home and more abroad. The real test will come.

Street crowds cheer, the men in the offices and homes thrill and talk of what is going to be done, but somewhere back of all this there are men writing cheques to put up for it. When these men come to the end of their bank account, the tumult and the shouting will die a natural death. Modern war entails a huge expense, and that is why most experts do not look for a very long continuance of the present struggle.

Again, nations are to a great extent independent to-day in the economic sphere. Every moral and material force of non-combatant nations will be exerted to end the present war, at first, perhaps, passively, but, finally, actively and energetically. John Bull's huge wealth is his greatest asset in any international fight. He has given proof of his courage and his spirit, but his wealth is also amazing. Of all the nations engaged in war to-day he is most in his element. He braces himself against a world-structure. With his mighty commerce he spans the seas and taps the richest territories of earth. Every quarter of the globe contributes vigor to his arms.

When Britain swept the German commerce from the seas, she circumscribed the area of Germany's activity. Added to that, she went into a fight in which Germany was compelled to expend every able-bodied man. Much as the Kaiser may lament at this moment his failure to appreciate the sound facts on which Bismarck based his diplomacy in peace and war, he will lament his failure still more bitterly as time goes on. He has provoked to enmity the greatest and richest structure man has ever devised. He has taken Bismarck's idea and made it glitter like a dream. His will be a cruel awakening, and those who live to see his discomfiture will have reason to feel glad that his fall is a victory for justice and human liberty.

A COMMON SENSE LETTER

Admiral Mahan of the United States navy, is a recognized world authority on naval and military subjects. That is why the Courier reprints the following letter from the New York Times.

"In an editorial of Aug. 29, 'The American Example,' you urge that 'the unguarded frontier between the United States and Canada suggests the real reason why the United States has for a century maintained peace with Great Britain.' As developed, the argument runs that preparation for war leads to war.

The statement is one that is running trippingly from hundreds of pens at the present moment. Let us examine it in the light of history. In the last century the most protracted war, the one consequently the most expensive in blood and treasure was the war of secession between the North and South of our own country. In what way did 'guarded frontiers'

or other preparation for war contribute to the outbreak? What trained soldiers what fortifications on either side, that in any way affected the determination to fight? The remote cause of the war was slavery; the immediate occasion popular emotion; fervid nationalism, patriotism, truly or falsely so-called, aroused on either side. In 1812 the United States declared war against Great Britain. To what extent did preparations affect this decision? Our unpreparedness was notorious, so that our own performance, except a few naval successes, was ludicrous, even grotesque, as an exhibition of military inadequacy. I know that was.

In 1846 we went to the war with Mexico. Where the determining cause was in any sense preparation for war. During the past winter I had the pleasure of reading twice George L. Rive's exhaustive and instructive work, 'Relations of the United States with Mexico.' If any one will read the same and find therein that sustained military armaments, beyond those originating with the immediate menace of war, had anything to do with bringing on that conflict, he will be more acute than I can flatter myself with being.

The war with Spain, which resulted in the liberation of Cuba, is of recent memory. In what sense, with respect to those originating with the immediate menace of war, had anything to do with bringing on that conflict, he will be more acute than I can flatter myself with being. In what sense, with respect to those originating with the immediate menace of war, had anything to do with bringing on that conflict, he will be more acute than I can flatter myself with being.

Per contra, the State whose name is the synonym for systematic preparation for war, Germany has had sustained peace for forty-three years—nearly a half century—despite her huge armament. Though armed to the teeth, the European Continent during the same period until 1912 did not see war, except between Russia and Turkey in 1877. Those who remember that war and the antecedent occurrences which led to it, will have difficulty in assigning preparation for war as a principal cause. I, myself, have always believed that not the Russian people, in that instance, forced hostilities on behalf of their persecuted co-religionists; men, too, of their own blood.

I am not prepared to maintain that armaments never cause war; but, if space permitted, I should be prepared to argue that they do so only when some other existing cause, either interest or national feeling, comes in to play. The hackneyed phrase 'Vital interests or national honor,' really sums up the motives that lead nations to war. Armament is simply the instrument of which such motives avail themselves. If there be no armament, there is war all the same. A MAHAN.

VALCARTIER CAMP

The following is taken from the London (Ontario) Echo:— "It may be of some interest to the readers of the Echo to learn of a connecting link which exists between a Red Cross member of our city and the Valcartier camp near Quebec, which has so lately become familiar to us as the training camp for our Canadian volunteers. In the long ago of over fifty years, the little settlement, now a town, in the valley and partly straggling over the grand hills surrounding it, was known only to a few interested in its growth and progress. Two of these, Major Ranken, of the Royal Engineers and his friend, Mr. A. R. Roche, of the Canadian Civil Service spent much time and money in efforts for its development and in the building of a church which is probably standing to-day, not so very far from the camp while our Canadian soldiers are fitting themselves for service in the field. Major Ranken was almost the last officer killed in the battle at Sebastopol, he having stepped back to investigate the cause of a momentary delay in the firing of a train of gunpowder laid under his orders for the blowing up of the White Buildings—a service in which he would suffer that no other life but his own should run the risk. It is to the memory of this noble man that his friend, the almost brother placed the stained glass windows which are described in the item entrusted to us by Mrs. Boomer (at one time Mrs. A. R. Roche) who has never lost her interest in Valcartier though unable by circumstances, to give, of later years, any practical proof of it. The item printed in a Quebec paper half a century ago is as follows:—On Christmas Day, 1830, the Rev. Chas. Hamilton, of Quebec, the east window is a triplet of richly stained glass, representing the Ascension. It was erected by Mr. A. Roche, of Toronto, to the memory of the late Major Ranken, R.E., who was killed at the close of the Crimean War. This window and the two side windows, also of stained glass, the gift of Mr. Roche, and the lofty open roof formed of a series of framed rafters and collared beams, presents a very pleasing effect. The Rev. E. C. Parken is the incumbent, who obtained subscriptions in England for his church, in addition to liberal contributions from Mr. Roche and the late Major Ranken. Some five years ago the then newly appointed rector of Valcartier, having obtained Mrs. Boomer's address, wrote to ask her for information regarding the early history of the little church which she gave as best she could. In thanking her, the writer, the Rev. J. Lester Coles says:—'Last Monday we had a good gathering of the men of the congregation to clean up our churchyard, and I took the opportunity of reading to them the information you have so kindly given. They listened with great interest, for no one seemed to know anything of the opening of the church. It may interest you to

know that all is in excellent condition and last Sunday 150 people attended service. We are placing a new wire fence around the churchyard at a cost of \$500, a very large sum to raise locally. So I am hoping to find those to help us who are interested in our church at Valcartier.' Mrs. Boomer asks if we send copies of the Echo to London men at the camp, as if so perhaps one of them who knows her may be kind enough to find his way to the spot still so interesting to her and ascertain the name of the present incumbent; and whether there is any brass plate or tablet connecting the name of Major Ranken with the colored windows placed within the church to his memory over fifty years ago."

DRAKE'S DEED

DRAKE he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away (Caption, art the sleepin' there below), Slung atween the round shot, listen' for the drum. An' dreamin' 'art the time o' Plymouth Ho. Yarnder James the Island, yarnder lie the w' sailor lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe. An' the shore was flashin' an' the night tide dashin'. He seen et arl so plainly as he saw et

Drake, he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas (Caption, art the sleepin' there below), Bavin' 'ho' his death fell, he went w' heart at ease. An' dreamin' 'art the time o' Plymouth Ho. 'Takin' 'art from to England, hang et by the shore. Strike et when your powder's runnin' low. If the Dons slight Devon, I'll quit the port. An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great o' Heaven (Caption, art the sleepin' there below), Slung atween the round shot, listen' for the drum. An' dreamin' 'art the time o' Plymouth Ho. Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sand. Call him when ye sail to meet the foe; Where the trade's plyin', an' the old flag's. They shall find him were an' wak'n', as they found him long ago. —Henry Newbolt. (In "Poems New and Old.")

Press Comment

A War Made By Fear (From the Springfield Republican) Thus it is easy to show what the main cause of the present explosion, putting aside the various racial and commercial rivalries which bred ill feeling, has been fear. Germany feared French revenge and sought to cow France by menaces. France feared a second invasion and sought support in the only possible quarter, Russia. Germany feared a hostile coalition and formed the triple alliance. England feared a German invasion and ensured against it by an entente with France. To this was added an entente with Russia, and Germany was alarmed by the menace of "foes all round." And with each fresh panic came a new demand for bigger standing armies, for greater fleets of bigger battleships. The outcome is a crushing exposure of the fallacy of seeking to keep the peace by big armaments; the advocates of that theory to allow for fear. Let us grant that Germany's fear of Slavic aggression was real; it can hardly have been more real than the fear which drove France into the "unnatural" alliance with Russia, and German diplomacy has perhaps not fully realized the extent to which the entente has been held together simply by fear of Germany's matchless army and rapidly growing fleet.

GREAT CAPTURE

(Continued from Page 1) eriment of the German Bismarck archipelago and the Solomon Islands. The Bismarck Archipelago, with an area of 18,000 square miles and a population of 200,000, is off the north coast of Australia and the southeast of the Philippine Islands. The group was assigned to the German sphere of influence by an agreement with Great Britain in 1885. German New Guinea is included in the jurisdiction. FRENCH RESISTANCE. PARIS, Sept. 12, 3.03 p.m.—It was officially announced here this afternoon that the German forces to the east of Paris are generally retreating and that they are offering only a feeble resistance to the French and British troops. A BRAVE GIRL. PARIS, Sept. 12.—Among the wounded brought to Noisy-Le-Sec, a town in the department of the Seine and near the Oureq canal, was a young lass in a soldier's uniform. She had followed a company of Zouaves and had fought alongside of them in the trenches. Her identity was not discovered until she was wounded. Before sending her to the rear, the commanding officer complimented her on her bravery.

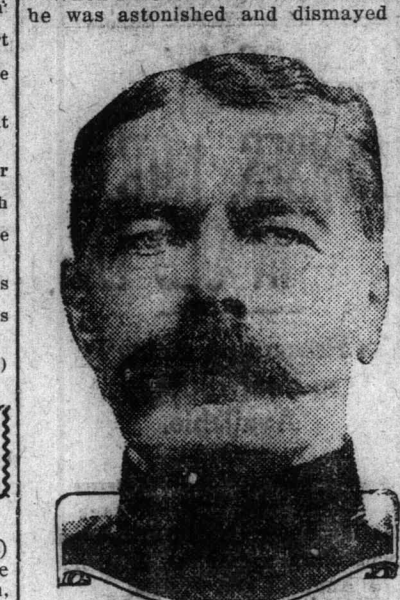
KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM

Some Sidelights on the Character of a Famous Warrior

Everything that Kitchener is he has made himself. A bachelor at 64, public opinion has called him a woman-hater. As Sirard of Egypt—really ruler of Egypt, for he has always ignored the Khedive—he would have only bachelors about him. In the thirteen years' war he waged in the Sudan, where he made his own military fame, he chose unmarried men for leadership wherever he could. "I don't want men around me who are always thinking of their wives and children," he said.

Black haired, with dark gray eyes that suggest lowering war clouds, six feet tall, and still straight as an Egyptian obelisk, he does not look like a man 64 years of age. When the British forces under General Buller had suffered three heart-sickening reverses in the Boer War "K. of K." was summoned to retrieve the military fortunes of his country. With Earl Roberts he took charge of the situation, and from that hour dated the British victories which resulted in the downfall of the Dutch republics.

Stern and relentless in war, Kitchener is generous to a defeated foe. When the Boers were forced to surrender he offered them terms of a magnanimity most overpowering than his victories had been. When Kitchener was in South Africa he was astonished and dismayed by



EARL KITCHENER

the arrival at the British camp of a young English girl who had volunteered as a trained nurse in order to be near her hero. She found Kitchener in the hospital with camp fever and joyfully prepared to nurse him. But the sick man turned his cold gray eye upon her and remarked sternly: "Please go away; I am far too ill to be nursed." Next day she returned. This time the hero's face was to the wall. But a sign, written in large black letters, hung above his averted shoulders. "Too ill to be nursed." It was his thirteen years' campaign in the African Sudan, which won Kitchener his elevation to the peerage, and his supreme place in the affections of the British public and the British soldiers. The enemy he conquered was no easy foe. Tommy Atkins' respect for the Sudanese fighter was expressed in Kipling's poem, "Fuzzy Wuzzy": "You're a poor benighted heathen, but a first-class fighter man!" Grimly, resolutely, Kitchener pursued the Khalifa and his fanatic hordes, laying a railroad through the desert as he advanced until at last he met and defeated him in the great battle of Omdurman, killing 17,000 in one day. He finished his job by blowing up the sacred tomb of the mahdi, scattering the prophet's bones over the desert sands. In England he was criticized for this action, which Kitchener explained by saying: "My instructions were to destroy the enemy. I destroyed also the resting place of the false prophet, for the war in the Sudan was a war of religious fanaticism, and so long as that tomb remained it would have been a rallying point for rebellion." Though Kitchener's god is the god of battles, he seeks tranquility of gardens. Flowers are his delight. When in Egypt he bought an island in the Nile and made of it an oasis of bloom. Even in war he has been known to dismount from his horse to pick a way's de blossom.

CRUISERS ARE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The British cruiser Suffolk was steaming back and forth in front of the entrance to New York harbor to-day, according to observers at Atlantic Highlands. The cruiser appeared off the coast yesterday afternoon, and since that time has signalled several steamers bound in and out. Another British cruiser, believed to be the Glory, was sighted from Fire Island this forenoon. She was heading shoreward.

WIPED OUT 3,000 BY FINE CAVALRY MOVE

More British Troops Would Have Captured Big Part of Enemy.

(By Special Wire to the Courier) LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Express learns from the front that in the attack on the Germans Wednesday afternoon, the British pushed the Prussian Guard in the severest possible manner. An entire Jaeger regiment of sharpshooters, numbering nearly 3,000, was completely wiped out.

"There is not the slightest doubt," says the correspondent, "that but for the superb handling of the German right by General Von Kluck, a great part of Emperor William's army would have been captured. The allied cavalry did wonders and three or four additional divisions of cavalry would have contributed toward a complete rout of the Germans."

GERMAN FLEET BUSY

LONDON, Sept. 12.—4.47 a.m.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Times says it is reported from Sandviken, Sweden, a town 29 miles northeast of Stockholm, that a German fleet, consisting of 29 vessels, has been sighted between Gotska Sandon Island in the Baltic, and Koppargarne, nine miles north. The Swedish newspapers report that a tremendous cannonading has been heard on a line between Gotska Sandon Island and Nymo.

PLAN WAS FOUND

PETROGRAD, Russia, Sept. 12.—via London 12.28 p.m.—A detailed plan of the proposed march of Austro-German armies through Russia to

DO YOU SUFFER FROM BACKACHE?

When your kidneys are weak and torpid they do not properly perform their functions; your back aches and you do not feel like doing much of anything. You are likely to be despondent and to borrow trouble, just as if you hadn't enough already. Don't be a victim any longer. The old reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, gives strength and tone to the kidneys and builds up the whole system. Get it today.

Firm on the extreme Eastern border of European Russia, and about 200 miles east of Petrograd, has been found on the body of a commander of Austrian cavalry who was killed at Grodek in Galicia. In this fight three Cossack regiments completely overwhelmed nine Hungarian regiments of cavalry. Two of these Hungarian organizations were virtually wiped out, only thirty men surviving.

Keep Your Money in Canada

Never before has Canada as a nation needed the calm support of every Canadian more than at present. Everyone should voice the British slogan "Business as Usual" and keep the wheel of business moving.

And while Canada's best are on the way to the aid of the Motherland, Canadians at home should patronize the industries supporting the wage-earners who are keeping Canadian homes together.

The Brantford Laundry is prepared to share the burden. Skilled employees are being employed full time, at full wages. We hope to employ more.

Brantford Laundry Service

should be used by every loyal citizen. The money you spend in this way goes back to the employees in wages and to the manufacturers for materials—the money remains in Canada. Foreigners always send their earnings to their home country. Canada should be for the Canadians!

The Brantford Laundry can and will do your laundry work right. We merit your support. If heretofore you have been indifferent as regards where your laundry is sent, now is the time to choose a laundry employing Canadians.

Phone 274—A White Wagon Will Call "We Certainly Do Know How" BRANTFORD LAUNDRY, Limited



Picture the Above--IN YOUR HOME You folks who have suffered the discomforts of a poorly heated home. WITH "A Cowan Hot Water System" we guarantee to heat every nook and corner of your home to any desired degree. Besides it's clean, healthy, heat, economical to produce. Consider your loved ones at home—make them comfortable this winter. We can install a system in two weeks.

T. A. COWAN, 81 Colborne St. PLUMBING HEATING LIGHTING

Advertisement for shoe polishes. Text: "For all shoes Easy to use SHOE POLISHES IN OUR NEW PATENT 'EASY-OPENING-BOX' BUFFALO, N.Y. THE DALLEY CO. LTD. HAMILTON, ONT." Includes image of a shoe and a box of polish.

SOCIAL SERVICE BRANTFORD LOOKED AT

Meeting Was Held Last operation of All Was Frank Cock

The Social Service League, which will take up charitable work in its broadest sense, was launched last night at a splendidly representative meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. The new organization, which is really the old Associated Charities under a new cognomen, was formally given its status and will work in conjunction with the whirlwind campaign to be conducted by the Patriotic Committee for the raising of some \$50,000.

Officers Elected. Mayor Spence was elected as Honorary President and Mr. Frank Cockshutt was proclaimed president as such took the chair. Mrs. A. M. Farland was chosen First Vice-President and Mr. T. H. Preston as second vice-president, while Harvey T. Waugh was appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

The constitution is the same as was published in the Spring and the who will be under the control of a Board of Management, which will be selected one delegate from each of the societies who are affiliated to the Social Service League. An organizing committee for visitation and investigation was appointed and was as follows: Mesdames, H. Preston, W. C. Livingston, D. G. Cummings Nelles. They will have power to add to their number should they deem it necessary. The fee membership is one dollar.

Rev. G. A. Woodside. In opening the meeting the Rev. G. A. Woodside said he was pleased to greet such a fine gathering as briefly he went into the details of the proposed organization. They believe in preventative charity and not curative charity; they would aim by amalgamation to prevent any overlapping and also prevent indiscriminate charity. They were to be charitable in the broadest sense of the word, a new name would enable many to partake of the benefits of the social work which would have previously refused because of the aspect of charity. They would seek to give men employment and thereby do away with the root of charity. A committee had been got together which was one of large interest and influence, and one who would help with sympathy as well as financially.

The character and constitution of the society would remain unchanged but the name would be changed to Social Service League. This was passed by those present unanimously.

Rev. A. E. Lavell. Rev. A. E. Lavell said that from previous experience, he was convinced that a good and appropriate committee had been selected. There were others that might be as good but improved upon. Paragraphs of the constitution might be taken out or altered, but he asked that the committee report stand as it was. Crisps might be made but he trusts that whatever criticism was offered was constructive. He desired to

SE Bar For This Youth's Dongola 11 to 13. Saturday. Small Boys' Dongola 8 to 10. Saturday. Misses' School 11 to 13. Saturday. Ask to see our Book 5. every pair guaranteed Saturday.

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