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BRANTFORD, CANADA, FRI DAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914

GLORY OF ARMY UPHELD

Official Bureau Tells of British Troops in Action.

Drove Back Germans With a Terrific Loss.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 6.—11.15 a.m.—The press bureau to-day issued the following account of events at the battle front as witnessed written by Col. E. D. Swinton of the intelligence department of the general staff. The recital is dated November 1, and says:

"Friday, October 30. I have witnessed a renewal of the efforts against our lines which were with out success to the enemy. In the center the bombardment was heavy. Indeed so many shells fell around our positions that telephone wires frequently were cut. The attack in the direction of Ypres generally was renewed. Southeast of that town it was pressed in great force and in places our line was again forced back a short distance. But on our left the on-coming Germans were stopped by our entanglements, under a close rifle fire and after efforts to advance, they gave way.

"On Saturday, October 3, a most determined attack was made upon our left and left center, our pressure being especially severe against the latter portion of our position. Part of our line was driven back temporarily by the attack, but it was almost immediately regained. The attack was directed against our center, but it did not advance, while against our right they were not nearly so active as they were farther north.

"So far with assistance of the French who have been co-operating most effectively, we have succeeded in maintaining our line and in retaining possession of Ypres, upon the capture of which, by the end of October, the Germans had set their heart.

"As may have been gathered, the fighting of the past five days has been of a most desperate nature. It has been eminently a soldier's battle and without exaggeration or any undue self-congratulation, it can be said that our men have behaved splendidly in the face of heavy odds, and against the repeated onslaughts of great masses which were continually replaced by fresh men and backed up by the almost continuous fire of immense guns. They have, by their dogged resistance, well upheld the reputation of our army.

"Heavy as have been our losses we have taken a far heavier toll from the enemy and we have prevented him gaining the object upon which all the energies have been concentrated. And not only have our troops maintained their traditions, but our French allies have been fighting with all the dash for which they are famous. Judging from all accounts they have made at Dixmude and along the Yser a name for themselves which will never die. The Belgian army likewise has resisted the furious onslaughts of the enemy with the utmost gallantry.

"The German troops also have won our respect for the way in which they have advanced. Whether it is due to patriotism, or the fear induced by our discipline, the fact remains that they steadily press forward to what in many cases must obviously have been certain death.

"That they are sometimes forced to go on is shown by the following answer to an interrogation put to a wounded German prisoner:

"I was enlisted in October, of 1913. On mobilization, the weakly and those backward in training per cent of the company were withdrawn from the active regiment to form the nucleus of a new regiment, which was completed by men from Baden and Wurttemberg, belonging to the second section of the landwehr. We received new gray uniforms. After ten weeks of hard training for three days and nights from Thuringia up to Aix-La-Chapelle, where we remained in reserve. We were told that our nearest enemies were the English.

"On the 17th and 18th of October we performed such fatiguing marches that many men fell out on the road. On October 19, we each received 28 rounds of ammunition, and had

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THE FLIGHT OF THE BELGIAN ARMY BEFORE THE GERMAN ADVANCE ON OSTEND.



THE BELGIAN ARMY LEAVING OSTEND FOR FRANCE

DUNKIRK FEELS RELIEF, REPORTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES TELL OF FIGHT

Right Wing of German Army Received Smashing Blow—Turcos Did Great Work—Is the Enemy Near a State of Demoralization?

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 6.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in the north of France, under date of Nov. 5, describes the relief felt in Dunkirk, Calais, and the neighboring towns and villages at the retreat of the Germans which he declares amounts to nothing less than a rout. He says:

"The German right is smashed like a fall of the wine glass. Guns, stores, rifles and even the wounded were abandoned in the rush from this fatal battlefield. The chances of the Germans was well on the wane when the flooding of their positions came as a climax of the disaster.

"There is now left no more than a remnant of the German force which met its fate at Yser. Thirty thousand Germans, say the Belgians, have been put out of the fight on this line. Not a single gun remains on this side of the river and unburied dead, the drowned and the wounded with the memory of all the trains of wounded that left the firing line in recent days, lead one to think that there is no over-telling of the enemy's loss. There must be many thousands of prisoners."

ARE ENTRENCHED. LONDON, Nov. 6, 4.50 a.m.—A despatch from Flushing, Holland to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The Germans have issued a new proclamation prohibiting an approach on the waterways at Bruges. Trespassers are warned that they may be shot.

"Heavy guns have been mounted on the sand dunes along the coast from the north of Ostend to the Dutch frontier. Trenches also have been dug in the neighborhood of Heyst. Further reinforcements have reached the German fighting line during the present week."

GERMAN LOSS 50,000. LONDON, Nov. 8.—The correspondent of the Times in Paris

De Calais, sends the following under Thursday's date:

"I am credibly informed that the German losses in the supreme attack on the British between Ypres and Lille are well over 50,000.

"The fighting is still proceeding but its fury has spent itself. The Germans were repulsed but it is rather early yet to emphasize suggestions of German demoralization."

TURCOS' GREAT WORK. PARIS, Nov. 6.—In a despatch from Furnes, West Flanders, Belgium, a correspondent of The Petit Parisien, says:

"King Albert came here personally to congratulate a regiment of Turcos who re-took the village of Ramscapelle last week from the Germans. Ramscapelle was of vital importance. It opened the way to Furnes and its position by the Germans might be of disastrous consequences.

"Overwhelmed by numbers of Belgians holding it had been forced to fall back and it had to be recaptured at all costs. French infantry attacked the town from two sides and at first were successful, but the enemy recaptured it. Three times the Germans were driven out and three times fought their way back. Then night fell, leaving their masters of the situation.

"A colonel of the Turcos told his men that the village must be taken immediately; it would be late the next morning. The Turcos sprang to the attack with such fury that the Germans, seized by sudden panic, broke and fled. As the result of the loss of the village the enemy was forced to cross back over the Yser."

LILLE IS BURNING. LONDON, Nov. 6.—The correspondent of The Daily News in the North of France, under date of Thursday, telegraphs as follows:

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OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Nov. 6.—The French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon says yesterday was passed without any perceptible modification on the front. The fighting between Dixmude and the Yser continued without any marked advance or retirement. The text of the communication follows:

"There was no perceptible modification, during the day of yesterday, anywhere on the front. The fighting continued between Dixmude and the Yser with the same characteristics as previously and without any marked advance or retirement at any point. There was violent cannonading to the north of Arras and also directed upon Arras, without result for the enemy.

"The German effort in Belgium and in the north of France continues. The Germans seem to have undertaken changes in the composition of their forces which are operating in this region, and are reinforcing their reserve corps with active troops with the idea of undertaking a new offensive movement, or at least to mitigate the bloody checks which have been inflicted upon them.

"Between the Somme and the Oise, an between the Oise and the Meuse, there have been minor actions. We have consolidated our advance on the village of Andechy to the west of Roye. A column of German wagons has been destroyed by the fire of our artillery at long range in the region of Nampueul to the northeast of the forest of Aigue.

"Near Berry-au-Bac we have retaken the village of Sapignoul which had been captured by the Germans.

"There has been a furious fight in the Argonne where, as a result of fighting with the bayonet, our troops drove the Germans back.

"In the Woivre district fresh attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

Heavy Firing Off Dover Again Today

DOVER, Eng., Nov. 6, via London—Heavy firing was heard off Dover this morning. It could not be ascertained whether the artillery exchanges were on the Belgian coast or indicated a naval engagement in the North Sea.

NO OVERCONFIDENCE IS SHOWN, BUT ALLIES HOLD GOOD POSITION

German Retirement From Yser River May be Only a Tactical Move—Their Assaults Have Become Less Intense.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 6.—The latest reports from the western battle front, reaching London from Dutch sources, indicate that the Germans have retired from Yser but the fighting is said still to be proceeding in the triangular between Ypres Dixmude and Reuliers.

The latest official communications give evidence that the German assaults are becoming less intense and there are some indications of the resumption of the offensive on the part of the allies, with the Belgians reported as occupying both banks of the Yser, and forcing the Germans in that neighborhood to retire on Bruges. In spite of these reports however, there is no disposition among the allies to be overconfident. Some hint of this feeling is found in the revived interest in London in the Russian military campaign. Many military critics are voicing the hope that the advance on the eastern German frontier will become such a menace that Berlin will be compelled to recall several seasoned corps from the western frontier to meet the new danger.

It is not believed here that Turkey's entrance into the field of combat will greatly affect the Russian campaign against the Teutonic allies. Russia has three army corps in the Russian Caucasus, none of which has been drawn for service elsewhere in the war.

Russia is reported successfully to have invaded Armenia with four army corps and the Turkish forces in that district are said to be to-day much weaker than they have been for some weeks past. Russian troops are reported as already well across the Turkish border, and the fighting is proceeding along a battle front estimated from 100 to 150 miles long.

Berlin reports little activity along the Russian border, and indications are not lacking that the German forces, having reached selected positions along the River Warthe are prepared to check the on-rush of the Russian armies.

Vienna admits that the Russians have crossed the River Sava but the Austrian armies facing the Russian left wing evidently are still intact and in a position to maintain a stubborn defence.

England's warfare against Turkey is still naval and is likely to remain until Turkey invades Egypt. Such a move, the allies hope, will prove the final straw to induce Italy to embark her fortunes with the entente powers.

France has now declared formal war on Turkey, and her advent may mean increased activity on the part of the allied fleet.

War on non-combatants among the alien enemies in the countries of the various belligerents has reached such an acute stage that both sides have virtually asked the diplomatic intervention of the United States. The police in their activity in rounding up alien enemies, because the military authorities are unable to supply quarters for the internment but to demand that every German and Austrian in the country including those recently naturalized be interned. The German press is equally keen in demanding retaliation and both sides are making charges of ill-treatment of prisoners. It is in connection with this phase of the controversy that the United States has been requested to make investigations.

The Association of Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, has offered to maintain and find homes for 22 Belgian orphans.

GIVEN GREAT SEND-OFF

Thousands Out To-day Saying Good-bye to Soldiers.

Brantford's Contingent Left To-day.

Words fail to describe the scenes which marked the departure of Brantford's second contingent from the city this morning. It almost seemed that the whole population had turned out to bid adieu to the boys who have rallied to the colors. The feature of the send-off was the vast number of the fair sex who were present. Looking healthy, fit and strong, spoken of as the finest-looking bunch of men that the city has gathered in the cause, the second contingent mustered at the Armories this morning. Not a man was missing, and the scenes were parallel. There were family groups gathered, and they spoke in lowly tones to their dear ones who had felt the need of the country and responded.

The women bore the ordeal of parting bravely. They had fortified themselves for the occasion, and they were perhaps of the two deeper, for they felt more the pain of leave-taking. The sacrifice is theirs, and they make it because they know it is necessary because their country needs them. Few tears were shed. The emotion was none the less intense.

Captain Newman arrived, and soon he gave the command to "Fall in." Mustered, the men were admittedly a good-looking assortment. Some of them were garbed in khaki, such of them as were members of the Duifs, Dragons or Battery, but the others, civilians, had not then been given their uniforms.

The Dufferin Band was in attendance, and a goodly number of the Rifle Club members were present. They lined up and, together with the volunteers, made up an inspiring company.

The strains of that song of war, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," struck the air, and the boys had left the Armories. Along Colborne street they proceeded. Each side was lined with citizens, and periodically there was a burst of cheers. Often a shout rang across the street as a bystander saw an old friend among the boys enlisted. There was an answering cry, and often as not a hurried handshake, and the men passed on. The corner was turned, and Market street was traversed, being the direct route to the station. Windows, doors and steps were crowded. There was no room to spare. Many a man waved its message of cheer, and many a parting glance was given to faces well remembered. But there was little time for ceremony, and the boys continued on.

Followed they were a little farther, and the boys were by hundreds of friends and relatives. Ahead was the band. Between the patriotic songs, played with earnest ardor, was to be heard the mingled buzz of the conversation. Voices were raised, but above all there was the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of the soldier. It was the first mark of their military training.

AT THE STATION. The station was reached and the boys marched between lines of automobiles to the west end of the platform. Here the scenes of the previous contingent were repeated. The station open to all, was thronged with a seething multitude. There was no such thing as freedom of movement. The boys were assuring their women folk of their return. The last restraint was broken down and many tearful eyes were to be seen. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts, took the final good-bye in uncertainty. Who knew who would and who would not return. Many young girls were present; in fact they predominated and they added to the sentiment of the departure. Everyone was weeping. Slowly the train steamed in, prompt to time and from the crowded platform the soldiers made their way to the carriages.

Capt. Newman stood upon the platform surrounded by old regimental friends and many well-known Brantfordites gave him their hand and wishes, as he looked almost solemnly around. He seemed impressed with the seriousness of the task he had undertaken.

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