

FIERCE ENCOUNTER IS HAND TO HAND AFFAIR ALONG LINE

Results Indecisive Although Tremendous Pressure is Being Exerted to Bring Battle to a Finish--Armies Almost in State of Exhaustion.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 28.—The past 48 hours have witnessed many scenes of extraordinary activity wherever antagonists faced each other, but none of these has apparently led to anything decisive. The official communications of yesterday stated that the attack on the German right had made a distinct advance, and this version is supported by official Berlin advices which state that the allies have made extensive advances against the German extreme right. The Belgians retreated against the threat of the Germans to bring up their great siege guns before Antwerp, by making many desperate sorties. Along the great western battle line itself, the struggle still continues to be general, with the most determined attacks being made on each flank. Both sides have evidently realized the mass nature of the center are futile in the present state of the armies. Another manifestation of the week-end has been the renewed aerial activity by Germany, Zeppelins and aeroplanes have been out in force, apparently for scouting work, but indulging in bomb dropping wherever feasible. From the east comes reports of actions from almost every section of the Russian frontier. Emperor William is reported to be in East Prussia, and the German offensive, probably under his eyes, has recommenced against Gen. Rennenkampf. The Austrian forces are still retiring on Cracow, and besides having taken some of the forts around Przemyśl, the Russian cavalry is said to be pouring through the defiles of the Carpathians onto the plains of Hungary. Although the success of this latter movement is officially denied from Budapest, which announces that the repeated attempts of the Russian cavalry to enter the country have been repulsed, hurried efforts are being made along the Austrian frontier to strengthen the garrisons of the fortresses. One hundred thousand troops taken at the beginning of the war from Trent, have been replaced by Hungarians, and all eighteen forts of the first line of defence are being repaired, while the second defences, commanding the passes, have been reinforced by additional redoubts. Electric currents are a marked feature of the defensive arrangements. Wires have been laid all over the strategic points on the frontier and these connect with a powerful power station at Riva. Twelve heavy mortars which were sent to help the Germans, have been recalled, and have been hastily installed in the frontier fortresses, making them a formidable obstacle.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR STRUGGLE TO CONTINUE MUCH LONGER--STRAIN PROVING TERRIFIC

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 28.—The correspondent of the Telegraph, behind the French front, sends the following communication: "The great effort on the part of the allies to drive back the right wing of the German army continues with unabated vigor. Both sides seem determined to fight the issue to a definite conclusion in the northeast of France and to ignore for the time being Alsace-Lorraine. "In the allies' center both sides are too strongly entrenched to follow any great offensive movement on the part of either toward the left wing. If the German right can be turned the fortified positions on either parts of the big line, and withdraw their immense forces either through Belgium or Luxembourg. "The armies cannot keep up the struggle much longer, and unless one side obtains a decided advantage we shall see a stalemate result along the front. Then victory can be won only by the side which is able to bring up absolutely fresh forces which have not felt the strain of two months of continuous fighting. "The strain of this modern fighting is something never known before. The troops are under fire some times for days. If they escape the rifles and machine guns they are within reach of the deadly shrapnel, and if they are too far off for shrapnel they come under the range of the howitzers and sieg guns. One may be under fire anywhere within seven miles of the enemy. "Officers from the front declare that the Germans are more formidable adversaries when on the defensive than when advancing on an attack. They dig themselves in extremely well and they figure mathematically every range, making their rifle fire deadly, while their field artillery finds the target with precision. "It is worth noting that officers from the front universally lament the absence of a credited press correspondent on the front. They say the official bulletins only feebly convey an impression of the tremendous nature of the war operations."

WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier] Violent attacks are being delivered by the Germans against the lines of the allies between the Ardennes and the Argonne, says the official French statement issued at Paris this afternoon. "Thus far, according to the statement, the attacks have been repulsed. The official announcement is brief, the French War Office contenting itself with the above remark that there is nothing new otherwise in the general situation. "Germany is prepared to finance a long war. This assertion is made in a despatch from Berlin which passed through the hands of the British censor at London. "The war is costing Germany, it is stated, \$5,000,000 a day. The war loan has proven a success, and with the various resources from which the government can derive the war revenue, it will be possible for Germany, it is stated, to continue the struggle for a year with the money now in sight. "A despatch from Rome says that 300,000 troops have been assembled at Pola, the great naval port of Austria, and that the operations have been against an attack from the sea. "The hour for the battle which will determine whether the Russians will make their proposed invasion of Germany with Berlin as the final objective appears to be drawing near. "Official and unofficial advices indicate a struggle in Russian Poland, rivaling in desperation and possibly in the numbers engaged, the battles of the Marne and Aisne. The main body of the Russian army is moving toward the Poles frontier. On its right another army is supposed to be attempting to protect the larger body by stemming the German southward march. "At the same time the Russian army in Galicia is pushing its success against the Austrians and moving westward with the expectation of meeting the combined Austrian and German forces concentrating at Cracow, on the Galician frontier and a battle if successful will complete their campaign in Galicia. "Again to-day the report that the Russians have crossed the Carpathian range and entered Hungary capturing Uznek, is repeated. Uznek lies in a line extending from Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, southwest of Budapest. There is nothing to indicate that the Russian diversion into Hungary is a very important factor in their general strategy. "In the Far East the Japanese attack at Kiaochow, the German leased possession in China, moves slowly. A battle between land forces has been fought on the outskirts of Tsing-Tau, the seat of government of Kiaochow. Tokio claims a victory in the engagement which does not appear to have been on a very large scale. German reports say that their forces fell back to their first line of defences around Tsing-Tau. "Occasional fighting continues in Belgium. Amsterdam reports a sharp encounter between German and Belgian forces four miles east of Antwerp, and other clashes 16 miles east of Ghent, now they resulted is not known. "There has been a distinct falling off of war news emanating from the capitals of the belligerents. The censorship at London has been made much more severe, evidently in the interests of British strategy and this action has been reflected at Paris, resulting in brief official reports. From the start, the censorship at Berlin has been rigid. At the present moment the absence of detailed reports from the battle lines may be accepted as assurance that momentous events are transpiring.

RUSSIA IS BEING HEARD FROM IN EARLY THEATRE OF WAR

Tremendous Importance of Movements of Troops Cannot be Discounted--Several Mighty Armies Ready to Strike--Success Against Austrians.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily News quotes a Cossack officer who describes the Russian entry into Lemberg. "Our turn came," says the officer, "when the Austrians began to give way before our infantry. There we were let loose on the enemy's broken rear. We soon converted the retreat of some detachments into a rout. We heard men cry out in terror, 'The Cossacks! The Cossacks!' "The Hungarian cavalry tried to stop us, but we swept them aside like straw. They had red breeches and beautiful jackets like those of our Cossack comrades, and fine horses. They were good riders, but did not know how to use spears. "When we charge we throw into our blow not only our own weight, but the whole weight of our horses. The Austrians fled in a panic. "The same morning the Cossacks rode into the conquered town. Nobody fired on us. We were received as friends and brothers. Church bells rang and priests came out and blessed us. "A young Cossack officer, fresh from the cavalry school, saw a German armored train try to penetrate into Russian Poland. It rattled with machine guns. He divided his small force, sent one-half back behind the train and destroyed part of the track. He met the train with the other half. The Germans thought large forces of Russians were near and shunted the train backwards. It ran off the rails and was captured. "THE GERMAN ADVANCE. LONDON, Sept. 28.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of the Chronicle says: "It appeared last night as if the battle in the west of Russia, for which vast German preparations had been made, had at last begun. Now it has already ended, and the Germans are in retreat, shelling the works of Osowetza as they go. "They came across the border on the 22d at four points. The most southerly was close to Kalisz, where they occupied the district of Waria and suffered heavy losses at Skalitz (32 miles east south-east of Kalisz). "Another force advanced to Milawa (in Russian Poland), while another invaded the Government of Lomza, near Winczenta, and was definitely defeated. "A fourth force, by way of Salko, and made its way east toward the Memen where it was engaged on a front thirty miles long. "The German strength is not stated. Their losses were heavy, mainly from artillery fire, which broke the attempt to move upon Drushbenka. "DEstroyED, WHOLE GUARD LONDON, Sept. 28.—A despatch to The Telegraph from Petrograd, says that on Sunday a spirited account of the destruction of the Hungarian Guard, a cavalry division, in the battle of Grodek, appeared in the Russian Novabert. It follows: "A considerable force of Austrians fell upon the advance guard of General Broussiloff, which was composed of infantry, Cossacks, light artillery. The plan of the enemy was clear. "He hoped to shatter our advance guard and then break through our center. Our infantry and artillery had strongly entrenched themselves and in response several Cossack detachments. "At first the Austrian infantry moved over to the attack. It was met with a deadly fire of cannon and machine guns, and the enemy was beaten back. "The cavalry was sent out. The flower of the Austrian-Hungarian army, the Budapest Guard division, formed of Magyars, bright-jacketed Hungarians, galloped furiously down in close order. It appeared as if nothing could arrest their impetuous course, not even the awful shrapnel life of the artillery which brought death and destruction in their ranks, or even the rain of bullets from machine guns. "The Magyars did not hesitate for a moment, but continued to charge at our trenches. One more minute, and it seemed as if nothing would be left of our infantry. "All at once the thunder of hoofs and the clatter of steel were heard and the Magyars were met by a whirlwind of Cossacks. The Austrian and Russian infantry watched with beating hearts the scene of terrible carnage. "At the end of this time, of the fine Budapest Guard division, not one man was left, and the whole field was strewn with the enemy's corpses, covered heads, hands and legs and dead horses. "The commander of the division, General Froehrich, could not stand the disgrace of defeat and shot himself on the battlefield. It afterwards explained he had promised to bring to the Austrian emperor, on the latter's birthday, news of the complete destruction of the Russian army. "By throwing his division on the Russians, the Austrian general was fully convinced that next day he would be able to announce (Continued on Page Four.)

Centerpiece for an engagement in the kitchen

OUT

revived. When this is finished, off the stems and place them in water. (Mrs.) D. C.

Smoke-Blackened Ceilings Ceilings that have become blackened with smoke may be cleaned in the following manner: Make a paste of starch and water and apply with a pad of flannel. Allow this to dry on the ceiling, then brush off with a soft brush. H. W.

To Clean Tortoise Shell When my tortoise-shell comb, pins and other objects of the material become dull, I clean them with a little olive oil or vaseline. This restores their beauty and becomes less brittle. S. G. M.

When Peeling Onions REMOVE the unpleasant odor of onions from my hands after peeling them by dipping the following excellent recipe: Rub plain table salt over my hands, then wash in the usual manner. T. P. S.

To Soften Brown Sugar Brown sugar that has become lumpy from being kept any length of time may be softened in the following manner: Put the sugar in a boiling water and put the sugar pan, placing it over the teakettle steam. (Mrs.) E. S.

When Poaching Eggs WHEN poaching eggs, to keep the edges round and smooth, I find it very good to stir the water until it is boiling rapidly. (Mrs.) H. S.

To Clean Tinware HAVING discovered an excellent way to clean tinware, I pass it to others. The tin should be washed in hot soap water and wiped thoroughly dry, then scoured with a sand well-crumbled newspaper. (Mrs.) K. B.

To Have Floors Shiny KEEP polished floors shiny the following is excellent. Take a 1-sized piece of chamomile, rinse in water and wash in very hot water. Put it on a mopshead and wipe floors with it. (Mrs.) L. H.

LONG THE FLOWERS

must be sowed properly, and the concrete is still soft, and the planks should be imbedded in the soil to serve as "walkers" for the seed. The standard size of a hot-sash is 3 feet by 6 feet, so your frame will be 3 feet in width and 6 feet in length. The standard size for an amateur will require four sashes to cover it, being 2 feet in width and 12 feet long. There are two sashes to each frame. In a hotbed this size you will be able to raise an enormous amount of vegetables and flowers. Do not attempt to build the frames, for they can be purchased already made for less than it will cost to make them. Paint the sashes in order to serve them, and it is not necessary to supply hinges, for their own weight will keep them in position. When the frame is prepared, procure a quantity of fresh stable manure, mix with it half the quantity of leaves. If there is much straw in the manure this will not be necessary. Two cubic yards will be required for each sash, for it must be forked very solidly. Allow the manure to ferment for several days, and fermentation will take place, and the manure will be scattered in the hotbed frame. After it is well packed it is necessary to pay particular attention to the manure. The manure will continue to ferment, and when the thermometer registers 90 degrees Fahrenheit the soil can be replaced. This should be done from six to ten inches deep, and should contain a certain amount of sand so that it will not crust, and will evenly appear above the surface. The gardeners prefer to sow the seeds in shallow boxes, or flats, which are then placed in the hotbed. This is not necessary for the successful sowing of plants. If you ever give yourself the pleasure of watching the rapid growth of seeds in a hotbed, you will never be about one. There is nothing more interesting.

CUT THE WRISTS OF THE BRITISH WHEN WOUNDED

Terrible Tale of Savagery of Germans is Told Once More.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—How Germans cut the wrists of English wounded to prevent them from using their sword arms is told in a letter from George Frame, a local boxer, who served as driver in the army service corps in Belgium, under the command of the late Major W. Ferguson, editor of the Montreal Herald-Telegraph. Writing from London, Mr. Frame says: "I am just out of the hospital, having been severely wounded in my left leg at the battle of Mons. "We have the Germans at our mercy. They cannot shoot with a rifle, but they are terribly accurate with their artillery and shells. "Our 18th and 19th Lancers are some fighters. In one battle they killed every single German of one regiment, and one of the enemy was left alive. "The Germans are every brutal to our wounded. Hundreds of wounded British soldiers were wounded and lying on the ground. Some had their wrists terribly slashed so that they will not be able to fight any more. "I saw a nurse of the hospital attending a German soldier on the field at Mons where I was lying wounded. She attended to his injuries and was just walking away when he rolled over on his side, and taking deliberate aim, shot the nurse to death. That is the kind of an enemy the British are fighting. "I am glad to say that nearly every boxer in England has gone to the colors to fight for civilization."

BRITISH HAVE SPIRIT FOR FINISH

Germans Are Fighting With the Desperation of Losers.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A London cable to the Tribune says: "The Central News to-day received the following despatch from its Paris correspondent: "The British are fighting with the desperation of the allies and the enemy, far from being exhausted after more than a fortnight of continuous fighting, appear to be throwing increasing vigor into their operations. Exceptionally fierce engagements are now being fought, particularly on the allies' left. "It is impossible, owing to the rigorous press censorship, to divulge all the information whereon the opinions of your correspondent are based; nevertheless, the view that the Germans are fighting with the violence of desperation and the allies with the energy of those upon whose sight the dawn of success is beginning to break. "The movement of the German troops on the left of the center to support the menaced right wing reveals in itself the policy of desperation—an attempt to achieve victory at a staggering cost. This movement, however, appears to be completely failing. "Our men, despite the enemy's reinforcements, are still gaining ground, and if the essentials of good spirits and excellent organization count, they will continue thus to gain. "Only a first class organization could have made it possible for the Germans to reinforce their right wing; but this does not obscure the fact that they have deliberately courted serious danger, risking almost everything on the outcome. The most serious difficulty encountered by the enemy is that of provisioning, which is increased daily and may yet spell disaster. "The pronounced retirement here is calculated to produce a state of chaos in the lines of communication on which the Germans are relying for support. "The heavy autumn rains are now harassing the enemy on flanks and rear and will seriously hamper the mobility of the army, as well as serve to depress the spirits of the soldiers. "In a great concerted assault on the allies' lines in France, the German armies were repulsed."

SPECIAL TO FARMERS

This appeal, in which subscriptions in money and farm produce is being asked for, should meet, and will meet, with generous response. With something like four hundred men enlisted from this city and county, and hundreds of people unemployed as a direct result of the war, it would be strange indeed if it were otherwise in Brant County, so far famed, and justly famed, alike for her loyal and patriotic spirit and for her generosity in a worthy cause. The fund is being raised to supplement the Canadian soldiers' and reservists' pay in support of their wives, children or other dependents, where necessary, while they are fighting for the honor of our country and in our stead. The larger portion will be used in relieving distress and suffering caused by unemployment as a direct result of the present war. Shall the self-sacrifice be all on the side of the men who have gone to the front, who are separated from their loved ones and all the ties that make life dear, facing death itself? NO! Emphatically NO! Brantford citizens are standing responsible for \$80,000, and in the city the burden is falling extremely heavy. The Association makes its appeal to the residents of the rural communities to help lift the burden. The money and farm produce secured are to be administered by the Social Service League, with headquarters in Brantford, and with this central and thoroughly responsible committee acting with officials who are taking care of the soldiers' part of it, there can be the utmost confidence in the fair and just distribution of everything. Let us look at this opportunity as a privilege. Let us give in cash or farm produce or both in a degree that we feel fit. The call is unanimous. We believe the response will be liberal and hearty. What shall it be? THE BRANT PATRIOTIC AND WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

JAPS CLOSE TO ENEMY

They Are Within Seven Miles of Kiaochow Fortifications.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PEKIN, China, Sept. 28.—The Japanese legation announces that the Japanese troops, after fighting on Saturday and Sunday, occupied a position within seven miles of Tsing-Tau, the seat of government of Kiaochow, the German leased possession in China. A German despatch says that the Germans retired only from their outposts, falling back on the first line of trenches. A German despatch received here from Tai-Nan, capital of Shan-Tung province, which probably came from Tsing-Tau, in the Kiaochow territory by wireless telegraph, conforms closely to the report given out at the Japanese legation. The German despatch relates that the German outposts, after several encounters with the enemy, retired to the first line of defence beyond the villages of Tsang-Kew and Li-Tsun. It is apparent that the German lines follow the highlands and are avoiding the lowland bordering on Kiaochow bay. Colonel James A. MacDonnell of the 72nd Highlanders has been authorized to raise and equip a cavalry regiment of five to six hundred men in British Columbia.

PARIS STATED OFFICIALLY TODAY

That Activity of the Enemy is Very Violent But the Situation Remains Unchanged--Brief Announcement Made.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Sept. 28.—The following official communication was given out in Paris this afternoon: "There is nothing new to report in the general situation. Relative calm prevails along one position of the front. Nevertheless, at certain points, notably between the river Aisne and the Argonne district, the enemy has delivered further violent attacks, which, however, have been repulsed." PARIS, Sept. 28.—The prolongation of the tension on the two long lines of fire and death fronting each other on the Aisne may have become insupportable to the Germans, since reports indicate that they have changed their tactics and attacked with the bayonet. The opinion is expressed here that General Joffre's master hand is shown in this, as it is believed he has succeeded in pushing his lines inside the range of the dead heavy German guns and forced the enemy to hand-to-hand fighting. Since the attacks have been repulsed over the whole line, according to the official communications, the military experts here cannot see now what resources the German emperor's generals can call on to retrieve their fortunes. The Matin expresses the opinion that the new troops the allies found fronting them on the left, were not from the German left wing, but are part of the forces detached after Charleroi and sent to East Prussia, but now brought back in haste. The general opinion is that the battle has reached the most critical phase and that the issue cannot be delayed much longer. The losses of the last few days on both sides, are said to exceed all other engagements of the war. Stripes have reached here from Belgium that the Germans, unable to bury their dead on the field, have shipped them behind