

GERMANY TALKS SO MUCH OF PEACE; NEW YORK TRIBUNE CONCLUDES SHE IS BEATEN

Compares German Successes to Those of the Confederacy in Civil War—Germany is Being Bled.

New York, Oct. 28.—Under the caption "Germany is beaten." The Tribune in its leading editorial this morning says: "If there were needed any evidence of the apparent condition of the European struggle, it could be found without difficulty in the statements of German public men, German newspapers and German people. After fifteen months of strife, after conquests, victories, triumphs, unequalled since the Napoleonic era, who is that is talking of peace? "Take the public statements of German statesmen, take the comments of the press, is there any mistaking the fact that in all, at some point the peace crops up. "Victorious peace," or some other be-adjectived peace, it is to be sure, but peace. "Travelers returning from Germany recently agree that the only real qualification to German confidence is found in the apprehension of a protracted war. Peace now means victory—but next year? "The Tribune compares the German successes to those of the confederate in the civil war with "which proper allowance for the difference in size the essential fact is the same" and continues: "Yet reading history, looking back now, nothing is clearer than that the South was always doomed unless it could get an early decision on the battlefield. Overnumbered, inferior in population, cut off from sea-borne commerce, the South was condemned to defeat unless on the battlefield it could win a victory that would destroy the armies before it. Precisely this the South could never do. It could win battles, campaigns, operations, as do the Germans, on inferior forces at the important point, while inferior in numbers as a whole. But its victories tell short of the essential requirement. Steadily the armies of its foe grew stronger, its own numbers weaker. The whole world contributed to the arming and munitioning of Northern armies as the whole earth now contributes to the Allies. "All this was not perceived at the outset or until almost the close of the war. Despondency, despair were common at times when, as we see it now, the North was actually winning. Compare Northern depression after the bloody and fruitless campaign from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor with British depression now and the thing is patent. Yet this campaign broke the back of the South by the sheer attrition of Lee's army. "With all the various differences in degree between Germany and the Confederacy the main fact is the same. Germany and her Austrian allies are outnumbered, the wealth and resources of England, France, Russia and Italy are incomparably greater. Sea power destroyed German commerce, sealed up German harbors, while for the Allies the sea brings all the resources of America and the colonies to the battle line. "The single significant fact in the military situation now is that Germany is bleeding to death. German soldiers on three fronts are killing British, French, Russian and Serbian troops—that to match this, there are all killing Germans. The terrible drain on Germany is utterly disproportionate to the drain on anyone of her opponents, although collectively their losses will exceed German. "It will take a year, two years to beat Germany; it took four to grind

the seed corn of the Confederacy. But the thing everyone who would understand the war must recognize is that the process is going on steadily, remorselessly and that as it goes on Germany continues to fail to get the decision. To go to the Balkans Germany has had to abandon her Russian drive. Apart from a local operation for Riga, all effort to crush the Russian military power has been abandoned and Russia has been left to recuperate as France and England were left after the Marne and the Yser. In the west Germany is hanging on, but no more. In the east, save about Riga, Russia is on the offensive. Yet Germany has hardly sent more than 250,000 troops to the Balkans. "Viewing the war from this angle, then, it is clear why German statesmen talk and think of peace. There is no corresponding talk in London, Paris or Petrograd. The apparent losses, the nations which have so far lost, are not discussing peace on any terms, but out of Germany, despite censor, official warning, patent effort, there emerges only an ever-growing talk of peace. "When the Germans have opened the road to Constantinople, destroyed Serbian resistance, temporarily asserted their supremacy in the Balkans, nothing is more certain than that from one end of this earth to the other every German, every German sympathizer, will talk peace. Every influence that can possibly be exerted will be called into play to procure a settlement. "But no American should mistake this. It compares admirably with those of 1864, but that is a peace conference of 1864, when the South was already beaten, but Southern influences in the north combined with the pacifist and the war-weary in an attempt to prevent the inevitable and avert the final scene at Appomattox which every soldier now knew was but a question of time. And if Germany fails in her peace efforts, then the end is assured. Her defeat in the war is as certain as was that of the Confederacy after Gettysburg, unless she can tire out her opponents, persuade them to forego victory because victory will be costly and delayed. "Germany is now approaching what will be her last great bid for victory, but it will not be made on the battlefield. It is over. It will be made in conference, in peace negotiations, in operations through neutral nations. If this fail we shall presently see the whole character of the conflict change to the Rhine to the Vistula. What Americans cannot now know is whether the spirit that ruled in Washington in 1864 dominates in London, Paris and Petrograd in 1915."

FRENCH OFFICIAL

Paris, Oct. 28.—The official communication given out by the French war office this afternoon is as follows: "There have been reported last night nothing more than some out-post engagements and reconnaissance of small importance which everywhere resulted in our favor."

FALL OF GORIZIA AND RIVA IMMINENT

In Political Circles in Rome It Is Believed That the Two Places Must Soon be Taken, Notwithstanding Heavy Austrian Reinforcements.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Rome, Oct. 28.—In political circles here the fall of Gorizia and Riva is considered imminent, notwithstanding the heavy reinforcements Austria is concentrating on the Italian front. OFFICIAL STATEMENT Rome, Oct. 28.—Italian advances on the height of Santa Lucia and opposite Tolmino and the capture of a field fort southeast of Globna are reported in the official statement issued to-night by the war office. The statement says: "From new positions, one on the right bank of the Adige, which commands communications at the bottom of the valley, our artillery on October 25th surprised and seriously damaged one of the enemy's military trains which was moving towards the Sant'uario station north of Rovereto. "On the upper Cordevole, October 26th, on the rugged slopes of Col di

Lana we stormed another fort filled with hostile troops. We found the enemy's trenches choked with bodies. We took eight prisoners. "In the Monte Nero zone, on the night of the 25th and 26th the enemy in great strength again tried to attack our positions above Vodil. We allowed them to come within a short distance, then mowed them down and dispersed them with our crossfires. "Our offensive accomplished fresh progress on the height of Santa Lucia and opposite Tolmino, where we made twenty-one prisoners. In the Plava zone, we conquered a field fort southeast of Globna. We took prisoner survivors of the garrison to the number of 102, four of them officers, and captured two machine guns. "On the Carso front heavy bombardment by the two artilleries continued throughout the day. Small advances were made there. We stormed several trenches, taking fifty-five prisoners, including one officer."

RECRUITING RALLY AT GLENMORRIS

In the Township of South Dumfries, the first patriotic meeting will be held on Monday night at 8 p. m. at Glenmorris. Addresses will be given by W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., and others. All who can help the cause in any way are especially requested to be present.

PREMIER VIVIANI OF FRANCE DISPLACED BY M. BRIAND; NEW CABINET IS ANNOUNCED

New Premier Will be Foreign Minister as Well as Premier—Gallieni, Governor of Paris, is Minister of War.

Paris, Oct. 28.—It is understood that Premier Viviani will retire from his present position in favor of Aristide Briand, former premier and M. Viviani will be minister of Justice in the re-organized cabinet. The cabinet in its new form will not be ready to appear before parliament this afternoon, according to the impression prevailing in political circles. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber, will move an adjournment until to-morrow, when the work of reconstruction will be complete. Information now available indicates that M. Briand will become foreign minister as well as premier with Jules Cambon, who was ambassador to Germany at the outbreak of the war, as his principal secretary. In addition to M. Viviani probable designations are: Minister of War—General J. S. Gallieni, military governor of Paris. Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral Lacaze. Minister of Agriculture—Etienné Clementel, former Minister of Agriculture and of Finance. Minister of Commerce—L. L. Clotz, former minister of the Interior and of Finance, or Joseph Thiery, under Secretary in the Ministry of War. Minister of Instruction—Emile Combes, former Premier. The other members of the present cabinet, according to this program will continue in their present positions. The Journal states that there will be six ministers of state without portfolio, of whom four will be senators and two deputies. It is also said the

under secretariats will not be filled except in the case of the Minister of War, in which department Albert Thomas is to be continued in office in charge of the output of munitions. It was said later that the announcement regarding the composition of the new cabinet might be made to-day. It is understood that General Secretary of Foreign Office, M. Cambon will be responsible for the direction of foreign affairs. Conferences relative to the ministerial situation were continued during the morning with the idea of re-shaping the cabinet as to command united support of the country and of parliament. Indications were that the general features of the readjustment had been virtually decided upon. Although official sanction had not yet been given. The belief was expressed by persons in close touch with the situation that Premier Viviani's long service through the period since the outbreak of the war had taxed his strength severely and that he desired to rest as well as to bring forward some strong figure that would unite all elements as his successor. The name of B. Briand has been mentioned recently in this connection and while M. Viviani's retirement has not yet been decided on officially there is believed to be a strong probability that M. Briand will succeed him if he withdraws. As to this there seemed to-day to be little doubt. It is expected that M. Ribot, minister of Finance, and M. Millerand, Minister of War, will be associated with the new cabinet.

NURSE WHOSE EXECUTION HAS CAUSED WORLDWIDE STIR



This picture of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed as a spy by the Germans in Belgium, was taken several years ago, when Miss Cavell was visiting Chicago as nurse to a wealthy English family. The execution, which has caused a worldwide stir, is considered the bloodiest act of the whole war.

ANOTHER EFFORT IS NOW BEING MADE TO HAVE A BRANT COUNTY REGIMENT

Recruiting Executive Recommended Yesterday That Effort be Made to Get Permission to Raise One, and Today Mr. W. F. Cockshutt Was Waited Upon and Promised Every Assistance.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Brant Recruiting League took place in the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon when matters generally were discussed. PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS. This committee reported as follows: Gentlemen.—Your Committee on Publicity and Public Meetings beg to report that the first meeting of the Recruiting Campaign, opened up by Sir George E. Foster and the Hon. G. Graham, was in every particular a great success. We would recommend a resolution of thanks from the Brant Recruiting League be forwarded them for their very able and excellent speeches. We wish to call attention to the fact that there was no expense whatever in connection with the visit of these two gentlemen. We would recommend: 1. That arrangements be made throughout the county for recruiting meetings and that speakers from Hamilton and other places be invited to take part in addition to our local men. 2. That meetings be held Sunday evenings after the regular church services on some convenient place. 3. That arrangements be made with the local theatres for five or ten minute recruiting talk two or three evenings during the week. The Committee to supply the speakers. We would strongly recommend that

every effort be made with Ottawa to have permission to raise a Brant Battalion. In our opinion a regiment, officers and men, could be easily recruited in the county. If this request was granted we would have some objective to work for. Brant has done nobly in the past and it would be with feelings of intense pride that Brant's citizens would take up the movement. Adopted. MANUFACTURERS' COMMITTEE REPORT. At a meeting of the Manufacturers' committee of the Brantford Recruiting League, to which the manufacturers of the city were invited, the following were present: Wm. Bailey, of Singsby Mfg. Co., Ltd.; E. R. Hutchinson, of American Radiator Co., Ltd.; J. Ruddy, of Canada Starch Co., Ltd.; W. H. Whitaker, of Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.; Edward L. Goold, of Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd. After considerable discussion, the following resolution was passed, same to be submitted to the executive of the Brantford Recruiting League before being acted upon: Moved by Joseph Ruddy, seconded by E. R. Hutchinson: That the Manufacturers' Committee of the Brantford Recruiting League, recommend that a card be prepared showing total earnings of men who enlist for overseas service,

and that each factory be supplied with these cards; that all eligible men enquiring for work be handed one of these cards, and that the superintendent or other official at each factory be requested to secure name and address of each eligible applicant for work and hand same to the chairman. Also that each manufacturer be asked to supply the committee with a list of eligible men who could be spared from their work in the different factories, with their home addresses, so that the committee could call and discuss recruiting with these men. Carried. In the event that the committee's recommendation re. cards be adopted, it was thought by the committee that possibly from 2000 to 3000 of these cards could be used to advantage, in the event of all the manufacturers and other employees of labor agreeing to use them. Adopted. MR. COCKSHUTT WAITED ON. In connection with the report adopted at the Recruiting meeting, recommending that a strong effort be made to raise a Brant Battalion, the following deputations at noon waited upon Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P.: Mayor Spence, H. H. Powell, President of the Board of Trade, E. L. Goold, W. N. Andrews, C. Cook, W. G. Raymond, (Continued on Page 4)

CRUISER ARGYLL WRECKED

London, Oct. 28.—The British Cruiser Argyll has run aground and may be a total wreck. All hands were rescued. This was made known by the Admiralty to-day in the following announcement: "H.M.S. Argyll, Captain James Lanercr, R.N., grounded this morning off the east coast of Scotland. Owing to bad weather prevailing, it is feared she may become a total wreck. All her officers and the crew have been saved." The Argyll, 1850 displacement was laid down in 1892. Her normal complement is 655. She is 450 feet long. Her largest guns are 7.5 inches, of which she carries four. She has six 6-inch, two 3-inch and twenty-two 3-pound guns and two torpedo tubes. Prisoners at Seattle must not be passed by visitors: hope has been transferred that way too frequently. Mrs. Charles Huseman of Allbrightville, Pa., was killed in a runaway on the way to a hospital to visit one of her ten children.

Russians Attack Bulgarian Coast

Rome, Oct. 28.—Via London.—A Bucharest despatch to the Stefani News Agency filed yesterday, says that the Russians have begun an attack on the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria. "A Russian fleet arrived at 4 o'clock this morning off the Bulgarian coast," the correspondent wires, "and immediately began a bombardment of Varna. Shelling was still proceeding at 11 o'clock. Considerable damage has been done to the town."

Red Cross in Quebec

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Quebec province, at the request of Lieutenant-Governor P. E. Leblanc, is collecting money for the Red Cross fund to-day. In this city fifteen hundred English and French-speaking ladies are tagging. In addition to street collections, the whole city and district has been divided up, and each home, store and office will be visited. Before the campaign began this morning \$2,000 had been sent to Mayor Martin for the fund. The mayor and all the aldermen have held meetings on behalf of the fund, besides making donations.

Cruisers for Holland

London, Oct. 28.—A despatch to the Express from Copenhagen says that the Kripps have obtained a contract to build two cruisers for the Dutch Government. The vessels will be built at Amsterdam and Rotterdam under immediate control of German engineers.

CITY TO REGISTER NAMES OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

At Meeting of Special Committee to Look After These Men, It Was Decided to Ask Them to Register in the City Clerk's Office in Book Provided For Purpose.

All soldiers who return to Brantford from the front are asked to register their names and full particulars of their occupation at the City Clerk's office in the city hall. This applies to soldiers who have already returned as well as those who will come home in the future, and to soldiers who want work provided for them and soldiers who do not. This was the most important step taken at the meeting of the special committee to look after returned soldiers which assembled yesterday afternoon. There were in attendance, Ald. Dowling (chairman) Ryerson and Calbeck of the special committee, the Mayor, Messrs. Powell, Reg. Scarie and Logan Waterous of the manufacturer's committee of the Board of Trade. The committee decided to take every step necessary to see that the city did

not neglect returned soldiers looking for work. The registry scheme seemed feasible and as Col. Leonard generously offered to keep the register open in his office, in addition to his other work, as his "little bit," it was decided to get the men registered immediately. The registration will state among other things the class of work the men find themselves best suitable to do. Mr. Logan Waterous, chairman of the Manufacturer's Committee of the Board of Trade, was asked to call a meeting of the manufacturers in order to get their co-operation in the matter. The committee feels that there is no doubt but that the manufacturers who employed men before enlistment will be desirous of re-employing the same men upon their return. The special committee will meet at regular periods henceforth to discuss conditions as they develop.