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S. Ferguson, inspector for rthern development of the On-overnment, was found dead on and N. O. tracks, eight miles f North Bay, having bled to om a mysterious' wound in

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914

Germany Has Only Certain Force to Meet Czar's Hosts and This Must be Moved From Place to Place Very Ouickly-

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov 17-Telegraphing from Petrograd, under date of Monday evening, the correspond-ent of The Daily Mail thus sums

front:

"The Germans at the present moment are experiencing the truth of the homely proverb, that you cannot eat your cake and still

"Last week they withdrew troops from the East Prussian front and hurried them to Thorn, which was threatened by the rapid Russian advance. This move has been for the moment successful in checking that advance.

"Marching along both banks of the Vistula, the Germans took re-fugee at Nieshava, only 20 miles distant from Thorn and waited there for reinforcements. Soon these began to arrive and moved up the valley of the Vistula with the double object of relieving pressure from the Russian forces, making toward Thorn and also threatening the flank of the Russian army, which had been making such rapid strides towards the fontier in the neighborhood of Soldan

LONDON, Nov. 17, 3.15 p.m.-

Premier Asquith stated in the

House of Commons to-day that the British Government had de-

cided to declare the whole of the North Sea to be in the military

All subjects of the enemy found

on neutral vessels, the Prime Minister also said, would be liable

to detention as prisoners of war.

Mr. Asquith also announced that oil and copper would be declared contraband of war.

Referring to mines, the Premier said the Germans had resorted to

indiscriminate mine laying in the North Sea outside territorial lim-

its and along trade routes, with-out regard for peaceful shipping and without warning. The pur-pose clearly was the furtherance

ish Generals, staff officers and sub-

OFFICIAL

FRENCH

By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Nov. 17.-There was

given out in Paris this afternoon

the following communication:

"From Nieuport to Dixmude, and in the region of Ypres, the cannonading has been resumed with greater violence than ever in the preceding days. On the canal to the south of Dixmude, our artillery checked the work

NOTICE

EMBATTLED ARMIES'

Premier Asquith

Makes Important

Declaration Today

commands to his generals and also addressed a personal appeal to his soldiers not to let Prussia be again invaded. He knows the effect which the flight of fugicies effect which the flight of rightwes from this region as far as Berlin, made in September, and is afraid that another panic coming on top of the Russian victory at the bat-tle of Warsaw, might have serious

conseuences.

"The only way of carrying out the imperial order was to shift troops from Lyck, where the nature of the country, all lakes and marshes, makes Russian progress very slow. This manoeuvre has certainly caused the Russians to give way on the Vistula Valley, but the effect in East Prussia has been opposite of that desired. The Russians there are pushing forward at every point and the inhabitants are fleeing before them.

"The Germans apparently have

"The Germans apparently have not yet realized the inexhaustible not yet realized the inexhaustible military resurces of the czar's immense empire. They themselves have only a certain number of men whom they are obliged to move quickly around like a stage army, in order to create the illusion that they are strong everywhere. When this number is finished Germany is finished."

but to endanger British: trade

These mines unquestionably had been laid by fishing vessels dis-

guised as neutral, the Premier said. These mines were not so

constructed as to become harm-less when loosened from their

moorings, neither were they kept under observation. No steps had been taken to warn peaceful ship-

ping of this danger. Consequently the terms of The Hague convention of 1907 have been vio-

After a number of neutral fishing and merchant vessels, together with many lives, had been destroyed by these German mines, Mr. Asquith said the government

had been forced to adopt counter-measures to cope with this Ger-man policy of mine laying, com-bined with submarine activities.

Burial at Ascot

the Germans were endeavoring to carry out to keep down the inun-dations. The enemy was compell-ed to evacuate a portion of his trenches, which had been filled by

the waters. Two attacks of German infantry, one to the south of Bixchoote and the other to the south of Ypres, resulted in failure. On our side we have made progress between Bixchoote and the canal.

"Between Armentieres and La Bassee, there has been an artil-lery duel conducted with great

spirit.

"On the Aisne, certain German detachments which endravored to cross the river in the vicinity of Vailly, were either driven back or destroyed.

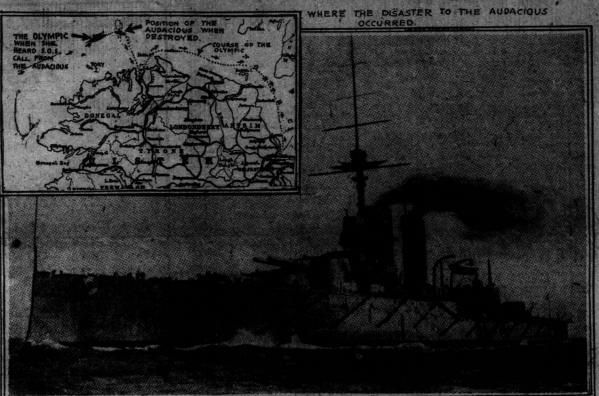
HOMAGE TO "BOBS"

NORTH OF FRANCE, Nov. 71 .- | mence. In simplest grandeur the

Last night, within the battle area, an road to the coast will be taken, and

alterns, whose duties are not vitally pressing elsewhere, watch the coffin clad with the Union Jack and listen to the peayers, which, punctuated by the music of the guns, marks this most glorious and impressive of lyings-in-state. At daybreak to-morrow our guns will fire a farewell salite, and the last journey will com-

THE BIGGEST DISASTER TO GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY. THERE THE DISASTER TO THE AUDACIOUS



Above is a picture of the British dreadnought Audacious, one of the most powerful and finest in Britain's great navy, which was sunk twenty-five miles off the Irish coast by a German submarine or German mine. This disaster, the possible exception of one or two men, the entire 800 officers and men of the Audacious were saved by the White-Star line steamship Olympic. Over all, the Audacious was 596 feet long, with a beam of 89 feet. Her displ ment was 23,000 tons. She was supposed to make about 22.5 knots.

British Bureau Gives Out Official Account of How Our Troops Fought

LONDON, ov. 17.-Colonel E. D. Swinton, the official observer at the British headquarters. gives to-day a further chapter in his narrative of operations at the front, bringing up his account to November 13. His latest report describes the fierce attack of the Prussian Guards on the British lines in the neighborhood of

Ypres.
Col. Swinton's report, issued through the ouncial press bureau,

"The diminution in the force of the German rush to the west has not lasted long. The section of the front to the north of our forces, was the first to meet the recrudescense of violence in shape of an attack in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Bix-

"Our turn came next. After eight days of comparative relaxation, we were under constant pressure from Tuesday, Novemper 3rd to Tuesday the 10th. The next day saw a repetition of this great attempt of the Germans to break through our lines to the

French coast.

"What was realized might happen, did happen. In spite of the immense losses suffered by the enemy during the five day attack against Ypres, which lasted from October 29, to the second of this month of cessation of their more violent efforts on the latter day did not signalize the abandonviolent efforts on the latter day did not signalize the abandonment of the whole project, but merely the temporarily relinquishment of the main offensive until fresh troops had been massed to carry on what was proving to be a costly and difficult operation. Meanwhile the intervals was employed in endeavoring to wear out the allies by repeated local attacks of varying force and to shatter them by a prolonged and concentrated bombardment. By the 11th therefore, it seems they Last night, within the battle area, an army pays homage to the great dead. Where the guns booms faintly in the stormy weather lies the body of Lord Roberts, the idol of the British army, The Prince of Wales arrived yesterday from London to pay homage in the name of the King. It is said that the prince will stay at the front as a member of General French's staff. Prince Arthur of Conaught also spends many hours at the bier. British Generals, staff officers and subthe 11th therefore, it seems they considered they had attained both

considered they had attained both objects, for on that day they commenced the desperate battle for the possession of Ypres and its neighborhood.

"Though the structle has not yet come to an end, this much can be said: The Germans have gained some ground, but they have not captured Ypres.

"In repulsing the enemy so far we have suffered heavy casualties, but battles of this fierce and prolonged nature cannot be but costly to both sides. We have the

prolonged nature cannot be but costly to both sides. We have the costly to both sides. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have foiled the enemy in what appears to be at present his main object in the western theatre of operations, and have inflicted immensely greater losses on him than those suffered ourselves.

"To carry on the narrative for the three days of the 10th 11th

the three days of the 10th, 11th and 12th of November:
"Tuesday, the 10th, was uneventful for us. At some distance beyond our left flank, the enemy bevend our left flank, the enemy advanced in force against the French and were repulsed. Directly on our left along the greater part of the front, shelling was less severe and no infantry attacks took place.

"To the southeast of Ypres the anomy heart up a very heavy hom-

enemy kept up a very heavy bom-bardment against our lines as well as well as that of the French. On our left center the situation re-mained unchanged, both sides con-tending themselves with furious

Germans retained their hold on the small amount of ground which they had gained from us, but in doing so incurred a heavy loss from our artillery and machine

"Incidentally, one of the houses held by the enemy was so knocked about by our fire that its defenders bolted. On their way to the rear they were met by reinforcements under an officer, who halted them, evidently in an endeavor to persuade them to return. While the parley was going on, one of our machine guns was quickly moved to a position of vantage, whence it opened a most effective fire on the group. On our right fire on the group. On our right one of the enemy's saps which was being pushed towards our line was attacked by us. All the

men in it were captured.
"Wednesday, the 11th, was ancher day of desperate fighting.
As the day broke the Germans opened fire on our trenches to the opened fire on our trenches to the north and south of the road from Menin to Yyres. This was probably the most furious artillery fire which they have yet employed against us. A few hours later they followed this by an infantry assault in force. This attack was carried out by the first and fourth brigades of the guard corps, which as we now know from prisoners, have been sent for to soners, have been sent for to make a supreme effort to capture Ypres since that task had proved too heavy for the infantry of the line.

"As the attackers surged for-"As the attackers surged for-ward they were met by our fron-tal fire and since they were mov-ing diagonally across part of our front, they were almost attacked on the flank by artillery, rifles and machine guns. Though their casualties before they reached our line must have been enormous, such was their resolution and the momentum of the mass, that in spite of the splendid resistence of our troops they succeeded in breaking through our line in three places near the road. They pene-trated some distance in the woods trated some distance in the woods beyond our trenches, but were counter-attacked again, enfiladed by machine guns and driven back to their line of trenches, a certain portion of which they succeded in holding in spite of our efforts to expel them. What their total losses must have been during this advance may be guaged to some extent from the fact that the number of dead left in the woods behind our line alone amounted behind our line alone amounted

behind our line alone amounted to 700.

"A simultaneous effort to the south, a part of the same operation although not carried out by the ward corps, failed entirely, for when the attacking infantry massed in the woods close to our line, our guns/opened on them with such effect that they did not push the assault home. As generally happens in operations in wooded country, the fighting to a great extent was carried on at close quarters. It was most desperate and confused. Scattered bodies of the enemy who had penetrated into the woods in the rear of our position, could neither go backward or forward and were nearly all killed or captured.

"The portion of the line to the southeast of Ypres held by us was heavily shelled, but did not undergo any very serious infantry attack. That occupied by the

French, however, was both bombarded and fiercely assaulted. On the rest of our front, save for the usual bombardment, all was comparatively quiet. On the right one of our trenches was mined, and then abandoned. As soon as it was occupied by the enemy the charges were fred and several Germans were clown to pieces.

"Thur:day, I ovember 12th, was marked a partial luli in the fighting all along our line. To the north a German force, which had crossed the Yser and entrenched on the left bank, was annihilated by a night attack with the bayonet executed by the French.

"Slightly to the south the enemy was forced back for three quarters of a mile. Immediately on our left the French were a short distance, our extreme left having to conform to this movement. Our allies soon recovered the ground they had lost, however, and this enabled us to advance

To the southeast of Ypres the enemy's snipers were very active.
On our center and right the
enemy's bombardment was maintained, but nothing worthy of
special note occurred.

special note occurred,

"The fact that on this day the advance against our line in front of Ypres was not pushed home after such an effort as that of Wednesday tends to show that, for the moment, the attacking troops had had enough,

"Although the failure of this great attack by the guard corps to accomplish their object cannot be described as a decisive event, it possibly marks the culmination, if not the close of the second

not the close of the second stage in the attempt to capture Ypres, and it is not without significance. It has also a dramatic interest of its own. Having once definitely failed to achieve this object by means of the sheer weight of numbers and having done their best to wear us down. Germans brought in fresh picked troops to carry Ypres salient by an assault from the north, the south and the east, That the Guard corps should have been selected to act against have been selected to act against the eastern edge of the salient, may be taken as proof of the necessity felt by the Germans to gain this point in the line, their dogged perseverance in pursuance of their objective claims whole-hearted admiration. The failure of one great attack, heralded as it was by an impassioned appeal to the troops made in the presence of the Emperor himself, but carried out by partially trained men, has been only the signal for another desperate effort in which the place of honor was assigned to the corps d'elite of the German army.

"It must be admitted that the Guard corps has retained that reputation for courage and contempt of death which it learned in 1870, when Emperor William I. after the battle of Gravelot, wrote:

wrote;

"My Guard has found its graye in front of St. Privat," and the swarms of men who came up bravely to the British rifles in the woods around Ypres , repeated the tactics of 44 years ago, when their dense columns toiling up the slopes of St Privat melted

(Continued on Page 3)

Petrograd reports that the first Russian reverse at the hands of the Turks by admitting that a superior force of heavier artillery compelled the Russian advance to halt on its march to the Dese-hoven range of mountains which to halt on its march to the Dese-boyun range of mountains which protects the city of Ezerum in Armenia. Koprukeuin, 30 miles east of Erzerum, which was won by hard fighting, had to be aban-doned by the Russians.

Vienna announces the continu-ed advance of Austrian troops in the Balkans, with the occupation of Valjevo after a stubborn bat-tle.

Paris declares officially that conditions are stationary along the western battle front, but special despatches set forth that there has been heavy fighting around Ypres and renewed attempts by the Germans to cross the Yser between Nieuport and Vares.

The actual situation in Carcow is becoming one of the many enigmas of the war. One report has the Russians actually invest-ing the town, which is declared to be in flames, while several reports have reached London that the Germans have left the defence of Cracow to the Austrians, who in their turn are expected to extremely turn are expected to extremely bombarded. The latest reports from Petrograd, however, declare that the German forces have rejoined the Austrian garri-

Cracow Is Now Burning

[By Special Wire to The Courier] LONDON, Nov. 17 .- A Venice despatch to the Morning

"The fall of Cracow is expect ed at any moment. The city is invested on the north and parts are ablaze. The inhabitants are in flight. The Russian forces

"For the Russians the fall of Cracow means the key to the industrial districts of Silesia, striking a vital economic blow at Germany."

TRYING TO ESCAPE.

TRYING TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 17, 6 a.m.—Despatches stating that the German auxiliary cruiser Berlin has appeared at Trondhjem, a seaport of Norway, probably indicate, according to the underwriters, that she is endeavoring to escape from the North Sea to act as a commerce raider.

3,000 GERMANS WERE WIPED OUT INSIDE OF ONE HOUR'S BATTLE

LONDON, Nov. 17.—All reports from the scene of fighting in Northern France indicate that the weather conditions for the past few days have been terrible. Heavy rain, falling continuously for 36 hours has turned all the roads into quagmires, while the trenches are flooded and the low-lands everywhere are largely cov-

lands everywhere are largely covered by water.

Everything possible is being done to make the troops comfortable, to prevent their being flooded cut of the trenches and to avoid cave-ins. The trenches are being shored and braced and the bottoms covered with brush and straw. Meanwhile the artillery battle continues. battle continues.

The following story of the wiping out of 3,000 Germans comes

from a wounded soldier from the Ypres front:

"The fighting at Ypres was terrible in violence. For forty hours we fought foot to foot with the enemy, employing every resource of infantry and artillery.

"On Sunday a regiment of 3,000 Germans attacked our position. At a distance of 300 yards our artillery opened a terrible fire and mowed them down. They recolled, but formed and returned. This time they reached the hundred yard mark and again recoiled and reformed.

reformed.

With only a third of their original strength they advanced again. Our officers ordered us to let them have it, we did and the German regiment ceased to exist.

"In less than an hour 3,000 men had been exterminated."

AUSTRIAN'S CASE WAS THROWN OUT OF COURT BY HIS HONOR JUDGE HARDY BECAUSE HE WAS AN ALIEN

Judge Hardy, plainly showed the legal status of a common enemy, when he threw the action

of an Austrian out of court.

It was the case of Mike Takick, a man who has been for some time employed at the Massey-Harris works, and who claimed to subscribe to their relief fund. He was destitute and sick and claimed the sum of \$48 from the company, as that sum was his due as such benefit from the company. He was represented in court by W. Charlton, and the lawyer put up an eloquent plea for the Austrian. He had contributed to the fund and was entitled to his benefits. He was starving, and this was his only means of sustenance. If the money was

withheld, he would starve.

His plea availed nothing. Objection was taken, said Solicitor James Harley, for the Massey-Harris Company, on the grounds that Takich was an alien who was unnaturalized and whose country was at war with Great Britain and the Dominion, and therefore, as an enemy he had no legal rights.

Judge Hardy answered the plea of Mr. Charlton by pointing out how many millions of starving and destitute people there were in Belgium, who were in that position because of the war, consequent upon the actions of Germans and Austrians. "No," Mr. Charlton, he said, "I can do nothing for you," and with that he dismissed the action.