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WHEAT FROM CANADA.

LONDON, Oct. 31, 4:05 a.m.—A despatch from Melbourne to Reuters' Telegram Company says that the government of New Zealand has arranged to obtain a million bushels of wheat from Canada before a shortage occurs there. The government proposes to sell wheat slightly below its cost. Otherwise famine prices prevail in New Zealand.

Do You Buy Goods in Brantford Made by Canadian Manufacturers?

How time flies! Fourteen weeks since the war started. With it a feeling of depression spread broadcast; some at the beginning prophesied "hard times ahead." Still the fact remains that while certain lines of goods have been reluctantly raised in price, on account of shortage in raw materials, we are all holding our own, and striving to make conditions better by trading with our local merchants, and buying Canadian-made goods.

Brantford Merchants Need Your Support

By buying at home we are helping the bread-winners of Brantford to keep the wheels turning; a great responsibility rests on the shoulders of every adult Brantfordite at this time. Every dollar spent in Brantford indirectly goes to help a multitude of Brantford people. If we send our dollar out of town we lose this mighty effect, and others who are in no way responsible for the re-investment of our money with us, are benefited.

War at its best is a mighty hard proposition to deal with, but we, as good British subjects, unhesitatingly accept our responsibility, add bear our burden unflinchingly. In several different lines large manufacturing concerns have benefited and are working night and day shifts to turn out their goods. Those who are closely identified with these concerns are the gainers. In other lines it may be that business has slackened to some extent. This state of affairs cannot be governed in these times. Our own responsibility rests with keeping the wheels turning at home.

Patronize Your Local Merchant

Spend your money where it will do the most good to the majority, and don't forget you are one of the majority. Your money spent at home, with the other fellow's money spent at home, gives the local merchant a working capital to re-invest in labor. Your sons and daughters, husbands and neighbors are the gainers. We are all dependent on one another; and don't think that by buying out of town, for an imaginary gain, you are saving money. You cannot prove it, and it will not work out.

Why is it that when a circus comes to town it is taxed a high rate by the city authorities for show privileges? Because it takes so much money out of town. It is here to-day and gone to-morrow, but we remain. We have got to look to home industry for our daily bread—something that is a fixture, that produces in our midst. We all should become fixtures, producers, not mere transients, in that we exist from Brantford capital, and spend it for the benefit of others.

Brantford needs your money—you need Brantford money. It is give-and-take game all around. Talk this "Buy in Brantford" proposition over with your neighbor. Compare opinions: Find out from yourself just where you stand on this vital question. Courier adds tell you where to go.

Buy Goods Made by Canadian Manufacturers!

TRAGIC STORY OF A GERMAN DAY BY DAY

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
PARIS, Oct. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Here is the story of a German private who was found dead in a trench—not dead from wounds, but from starvation—and this story, in the form of a daily journal, kept apparently up to the last day, was found on him. It begins with advance of the Crown Prince's army upon the Marne after the battle of Charlot and the fall of Longwy. It covers the French and is before the gates of Paris. In Russia our troops have taken 150,000 prisoners. The joy would have been greater if we had had something to eat. Our division leaves for Marson St. Amant and Bossuel, where we are to bivouac before crossing the Marne to-morrow. We hope to get rations there.

We finally stopped long enough to take a bite. I didn't take long, because what they gave us was just enough to put a sharper edge on our appetites. Then we went toward the Marne, pushing back detachments of the French. They let us come to the very edge of the stream—our advance guard was even partly across the bridge—when their artillery opened the gate of hell at the same time. We could not advance and we had no orders to retreat. We could only stand and watch the carnage around the bridge, where our horses were terrible. We succeeded in saving the flag, and our commander, and then were ordered to retreat. It was not exactly a defeat, the officers say—only a retreat. The battle resumed a little later and lasted nearly all night. We went forward again, but were obliged to dig ourselves in to escape the terrible artillery fire. Our own guns seemed to be weak.

This morning (September 7) the French flying machines are circling above us incessantly, obliging us to keep to our trenches. Our artillery seems unable to dislodge the French guns and we fear an infantry attack from the left. It is an artillery day and our troops occupying the canal and bridge have suffered terribly. Out of 60 men 25 only remained when the combat was suspended without decisive results. We got out of the trenches toward 9 o'clock and were lucky enough to dig up some raw potatoes, which comfort us a little.

A great battle was announced for to-day (September 9). We have been in the trenches four days now, and the rest after long marches would be agreeable if there were no dead bodies of men and horses and if the flies didn't pester us terribly.

The great battle did not come off, but to-day (September 10) we could see half a mile off, the French artillery strongly entrenched. They say strong forces of the enemy are in front of us, but that we need fear nothing. A heavy battle is going on.

To-day, September 12, we were ordered into the first line of trenches, having before us a battalion of the 161st which has suffered great losses. Toward 11 o'clock the artillery opened a violent fire and the shells singly rained upon our lines. We were obliged to keep close to our trenches, unable to leave them for anything. We are all nearly exhausted.

To-day, September 13, the devilish French guns have swept off half of our company; their fire is so constant that the trenches are full of corpses. We are still confined to the trenches and it is two days since we were served meagre rations of rice and coffee made with rain water. The cold rain and the tempest blows have added to our sufferings. Many of the men are so cramped with rheumatism that we are obliged to lift them out of the trenches.

GRAY HAIR BECOMES DARK, THICK, GLOSSY

Try Grandmother's Old Favorite Recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome. Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old, famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick, glossy and you look years younger.

on our right wing. It seems that the French army is in a bad position; to get out it must retire on Paris or break through our lines.

At 2 o'clock to-day (September 11) we were ordered to leave the trenches. We thought it would be to attack the enemy, but it seems we are to go back. Two French army corps have pierced our lines. Away we went, without taking time to eat, through destroyed villages where there was nothing to pick up. We had nothing to eat until 10 o'clock, just a morsel and then marched until 2 o'clock in the morning.

To-day, September 12, we had a little bread with coffee. We are suffering terribly from privation and exhaustion. They tell us we are executing a turning movement, not a retreat. To us it looks like flight. Finally we arrived at Souain, where we hoped to eat, but instead of rations they gave us shovels with which to dig trenches in the pouring rain. While we were at it, French shrapnel drove us back with the trenches uncompleted. The entire force was obliged to retreat.

To-day (September 13) we have dug ourselves in again and remain stuck man against man, all day in trenches. We have eaten nothing all day; we suffer atrociously from hunger and thirst; the rain comes down torrents but we can't leave the trenches because of the shower of shrapnel from the enemy's guns. Finally this p.m. we had our first repast for several days, consisting of a little meat and bread and a morsel of bacon. It was like a drop of water on a hot iron.

The French have occupied the trenches we left at Souain, the trenches behind us in Somme (12) in ruins, occupied by our troops. To-day the French artillery gave us a little respite, but towards half past six they re-opened their fire in the night, at the rate of a shot every ten minutes, just sufficient to leave us no repose. It's a dog's life we are leading and we shall soon be sick.

To-day, September 14, we were ordered into the first line of trenches, having before us a battalion of the 161st which has suffered great losses. Toward 11 o'clock the artillery opened a violent fire and the shells singly rained upon our lines. We were obliged to keep close to our trenches, unable to leave them for anything. We are all nearly exhausted.

WARLIKE ACTS OF THE TURKS IN BLACK SEA

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1, via London, Nov. 2.—The newspapers report that the cruisers Goeben and Breslau and four Turkish torpedo boats bombarded the shore near Sebastopol yesterday morning, shelling the railroad and docks. The Russian shore batteries replied. The warships disappeared along the Crimean shore to the eastward after inflicting trivial damage.

Theodosia, on the Crimean coast, too, has been the seat of Selim also suffered a bombardment on Saturday, when a Turkish cruiser sailed close enough to throw thirty shells into the city. News has just been received from the foreign office that the Russian ambassador has left Constantinople, but the Turkish minister has not yet received his passport, and instructions from Constantinople.

The Constantinople correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company, in a despatch dated, Saturday says: "The American embassy takes charge of the British, French and Belgian national interests and the Italian embassy will take care of the Italian nationalities. It is expected that the cabinet will fall and be succeeded by a war ministry, representing the extreme elements of the committee of union and progress."

"It is reported that a body of two thousand armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory."

London, Nov. 1.—Confirmation of the appointment of Baron Fischer as admiral of the fleet, to succeed Lord Louis of Battenberg as first Sea Lord of the Admiralty was given in an official announcement from the Press Bureau here yesterday. That Lord Fischer would succeed had been intimated in the press, which was confirmed by the appointment of Lord Fisher to meet with national approval. It put in the position a man who more than any other is the creator of the British battle fleet of 1902, and who stands to the navy in something of the same relation as does Lord Kitchener to the army.

Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher is 72 years of age, the son of an officer of Highlanders. He entered the navy 16 years ago, and served in the Crimean War and several other campaigns. From 1886 to 1897 he occupied various positions in the Admiralty, after which he was commander-in-chief of the North American and West Indies station and of the Mediterranean station. He was appointed Second Sea Lord in 1902, commander of the First Sea Lord in 1903, and held the latter office until 1910, when he was succeeded by Sir Arthur K. Wilson, V.C., who has succeeded in the Admiralty. Lord Fisher has been an admiral of the fleet—a rank equivalent to field marshal in the army—since 1905.

Quarrelled With Beresford
Lord Fisher had a serious disagreement with Admiral Lord Beresford in 1907 in connection with the reorganization of the Channel from the navy was the upshot of a long controversy, in which many prominent persons figured at the time.

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AUTO FATALITY AT PT. STANLEY

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
PORT STANLEY, Ont., Nov. 2.—William Jennings, a farmer living on the fourth concession of Yarmouth township, was almost instantly killed at 10:45 last night, when he was struck by an automobile owned and driven by Percy Glover of Port Stanley, at the West Diagonal road crossing, just above the old English Church. Glover escaped unhurt, and a man named Larouge, who was in the car with him, sustained only minor injuries.

As nearly as can be learned, Jennings, who was going home, was on the wrong side of the road and failed to notice the appearance of the car until too late to avoid a collision. The auto struck the horse head-on, breaking two of its legs and necessitating its destruction. Jennings was thrown out, and his body, when recovered, was entangled in one of the buggy wheels. There was a large gash in the side of his throat and other lacerations.

A jury has been impanelled and an inquest is now in progress. A sad feature of the case is the fact that Jennings leaves a wife and twelve children.

Notes On the War
If Count Von Bernstorff will read carefully between the lines of the editorials in the New York papers, he will notice that they are politely endeavoring to call him a Mutt.

The German war office is not making many claims about the fighting in Poland, which is a pretty good sign that the Russians are handing out a few bumps where they will do the most good.

FOODSTUFFS ARRIVE FOR STRICKEN BELGIUM

One Thousand Tons From England Were Unloaded at Rotterdam.
ROTTERDAM, via London, Nov. 2.—The unloading of the steamer Coblenz which reached here from England, Saturday night with 1,000 tons of foodstuffs for the relief of people of Belgium, began immediately after her arrival and continued throughout Saturday night and Sunday at high pressure. The cargo was promptly transferred to river and canal vessels which last night started on their way to Belgium.

The Brussels correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant, writing regarding the need of food stuffs says: "Lines form in front of the baker shops before daybreak, and a large number are daily unable to obtain any of the hard brown bread, which is the only kind now baked. The flour supply is being husbanded to the utmost, in order that it may last until the American supplies arrive. The American consul says this will be within two or three days."

SOME ZEPPELIN
Newest Engine of War—It's All Off with England, Ireland and Scotland. Harrowing Details of Craft from Berlin to the New York Count.
Special to Count Von Bernstorff.
BERLIN, Nov. 2.—(via Stuyvesant Wire).—A super-Zeppelin, the first of a fleet of 74 airships being built by the King of the Air was launched at (censored) to-day in the presence of 9,000,000 Landwehr. Landwehr Museum, a super-Zeppelin, designed especially to destroy England, can carry 1,000,000 soldiers, 47 massive Krupp guns, 29 armored cars and a brewery. They sail through the air at the rate of five miles a second.

Count Zepplin says that he will steer the airship on his first voyage, and after landing the German soldiers in England will bring the British Museum, Buckingham Palace and the British War Office back with him to Berlin.

LILLE RE-OCCUPIED.
Reported in London To-day of Big Success by the Allies.
LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is again asserted in a despatch published here this morning that Lille has been re-occupied by the allied troops.

GERMAN PRESS BLAMES RUSSIA, PRAISES TURK

Prussian Was Also Insolent to the Down-Trodden, Says Berlin.
[By Special Wire to the Courier]
BERLIN, via London, Nov. 2.—"It must be emphasized that it was not Turkey, but Russia which started the war," says the Lokal Anzeiger, commenting on the Russian-Turkish situation. "Turkey's attack on Theodosia was a natural sequel to the outrageous Russian attack on Turkey's integrity. The breach of peace was Russia's fault."

The Tageliche Rundschau says the Turkey's action had been expected for a long time by the whole world after the Anglo-French effronteries against the Porte.

100 MORE BOER REBELS SURRENDER TO BOTH.
LONDON, Oct. 31.—The surrender of one hundred rebellious Boers with out fighting at Brantford and Understroom, South Africa, is reported in a statement from the Official Press Bureau.

A Reuter despatch from Cape Town states that Colonel Conrad Britz, who has been engaged in suppressing the original rebellion started by L.T. Co. Maritz in North-west Cape Province reports that the invasion of the Col has been finally broken.

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