

THE COURIER

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Saturday, October 10, 1914

THE SITUATION.

Antwerp has fallen, and thus another chapter has been added to the damnable and unwarranted atrocities in Belgium perpetrated by the Kaiser and his war lords.

The news from the front in France is still largely inconclusive, but it would seem as though the Allies are making fair headway.

The statement that Portugal is likely to get into the fray will not occasion much surprise. In any event, she has an arrangement with Great Britain under which the latter can call upon her services if deemed desirable. If Italy with her million and a half of men would only also come in, the end of hostilities would be made all the quicker.

THE WESTERN HEART.

They had a lively time at a recent meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade. A member named T. A. Fee had opposed Canadian action in the war, and incidentally advocated annexation to the United States. A meeting of the Board was called last week, and the hall was opened by the presentation of a resolution to expel Mr. Fee. An attempt was made to protect him by an amendment which two members named Hepburn and Cottrell tried to offer, as follows:

"That this Board of Trade regrets that one of its members, Mr. T. A. Fee, has given expression to sentiments in the public press against the giving of assistance to the British Empire during the present war, and also in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States, and this Board believes that the giving of publicity to those views by Mr. Fee at the present time will result in harm being done to this city and country."

The meeting would not listen to the amendment. Then Mr. Fee tried to read a statement. His opening bars were heard amid interruptions. They proclaimed that Mr. Fee thought a man should not be condemned for saying he believed the country would be better off were it a part of the United States. He expressed the opinion that this was the belief of many Canadians. Amalgamation with the United States, he said, would bring an influx of citizens, capital, factories, etc., and this country could be developed as Washington and Oregon were. Many of the best citizens of this country had gone to the United States, the statement said.

At this point the noise in the room, which was constantly growing louder, amounted to almost a roar, and a voice in the rear of the room was heard above the din, "You insult us to ask British subjects to listen to a letter like that." The chairman tried in vain to restore quiet. Finally, adding to the uproar, somebody started "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," which was sung with great vigor. At the conclusion of the chorus the meeting shouted for "the question." The motion to expel Mr. Fee was put and carried unanimously save that Messrs. Fee, Hepburn and Cottrell kept their seats. Then the meeting sang "God Save the King" with only Mr. Fee seated, adjourned for two minutes, and reconvened to consider steps to promote the Patriotic Fund.

In this country most of us have been pretty mealy-mouthed about people among us who, like the late lamented Fee of the Vancouver Board of Trade, take advantage of British freedom of speech to insult British feelings. The war is doing something to clear up things. Three months ago Mr. Fee would have found a lot of apologists among us or anemics to befriend him like Messrs. Hepburn and Cottrell, who imagine themselves broad-minded. And perhaps in a time of peace treachery to British connection can to a considerable extent be treated with contempt. But when Britain is fighting for her and our freedom and welfare is no time for either fools or cranks unfriendly to her to either expect or receive toleration unless they keep their mouths shut. If a man is struggling for his life with a powerful assailant, those who have been enjoying the shelter and advantages of his household should have at least the decency not to prance around proclaiming that he shouldn't get any help from his own kin.

Vancouver feels that way, anyway; so much is clear. Apart from any thing else, a refreshing illustration is offered, if any were needed, that the spirit of Western Canada is the real British thing. Some timorous souls here and in England have been wait-

Thanksgiving Day

How curiously the call comes this year to give thanks for the blessings of the harvest! The awful battlefields of Europe, their carnage and destructiveness, with their entail of suffering and sorrow, rather call for prayer that the great Lord of Hosts would once again still these dreadful storm waves with His potent "Peace be still!"

The moans of pain, the wail of the widowed, the cry of mutilated and orphaned babies from across the sea, would impel us to drop all other prayers to concentrate all our strength into that petition of the ancient world, "Give peace, O Lord, give peace again!"

It gives sympathetic thought to our blessings, and especially of our harvest blessings. But it is necessary, lest we incur the black guilt of ingratitude, that we should be recalled to our duty to "Give thanks unto the God of all gods, for His mercy endureth forever."

Canada has plowed and sown, and also reaped the precious increase merciful Providence has blessed the country with. The yearly miracle of increasing the grain has been performed, our wants have been ministered to lovingly, fully, if not lavishly. While death, war's twin brother, has been thrusting in its sharp sickle and gathering the rich clusters of the earth at will elsewhere, in our land the peaceful husbandman reaped his fields around his quiet home, and garnered the grains and the other fruits of the earth in unbroken contentment.

Highly favored has Canada been! Blessing and bounty has been our lot. More valuable than usual is our crop, more eager than ever the market for it, and all unmolested by the miseries of actual warfare has been her territory.

We Canadians did so little to secure these blessings. We threw some seeds into the soil we opened, which had been packed with fertility for us, and then we shut the gate of our fields, and waited all helplessly for some One else to send rain, sun, wind, to make it grow and mature.

We did nothing to ensure to our loved ones the comforts of peace!

And still all has been given to us, peace and plenty, plenty and peace—what earthly blessings can rank higher? We praise our stalwart agriculturists for their grand co-operating part, we bless our Empire's strength for preserving peace to us, but above and through it all has shone the splendid might and loving providence of the God of all goodness, who has worked out all to our benefit.

Could Canada do less than bless and praise "Him Who only doeth great wonders, for His mercy endureth forever."

ing for years that all sorts of catastrophes for British connection and Canadian national life were accumulating in our far west. Alien European immigrants were flooding in, or Americans were getting the upper hand, or the grain-growers were frantic for the United States market, and so on. The war has dispelled the fogs. To Valcartier the biggest volunteer contingent in Canada in proportion to population came from Edmonton. The next best came from Winnipeg. Vancouver and Victoria turned out splendid bodies of men. The whole west has responded similarly. The western press has been even more strenuous for the British cause and for the utmost Canadian aid to it than the rest of us, though few have been lukewarm. The west is all right. The west is a long, long way from the little British Isles, but its heart—like our own in the east—is still there.

THE Y.M.C.A.

"Time, 'Auld Lang Syne.'
Shall this, our town, reluctant stand
And have outsiders say,
'She cares not for this movement' grand,
Our Y. M. C. A.?"

CHORUS:
Our Y. M. C. A., my friends,
Our Y. M. C. A.,
We'll forward come and it sustain
Our Y. M. C. A.

It stands for, wholesomeness and truth,
Clean living day by day,
For inspiration for the youth—
Our Y. M. C. A.

It always has an open door
For fleet inclined to stray,
A haven for the tired and sore,
Our Y. M. C. A.

It stands against the gilded den,
The house of drink so gay,
It strives to build up manly men,
Our Y. M. C. A.

Its windows glow for those who roam,
The stranger's lonely way,
The young man's heritage and home,
Our Y. M. C. A.

So let each man with cheerful heart,
His willing tribute pay,
Join and thus do his little part,
For the Y. M. C. A.

WOUNDED VISCOUNT
AMONG CASUALTIES

Three Officers Announced Dead in the Latest Official List.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Viscount Acheson, a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, is among those named in the list of wounded made public last night. The list of killed and wounded includes—Second Lieut. E. R. H. K. MacDonald, Highland Light Infantry; Capt. G. C. Briggs, Scots Fusiliers; Capt. R. W. Peppys, Worcestershire Regiment.

No less than 1,144 officers of the British army have been killed, wounded or counted among the missing in the fighting to date. This is shown by the lists of casualties among officers already made public and tabulated according to regiments or other commands, bringing the compilation up to September 28. The tabulation shows the losses, divided as follows:

Killed	236
Wounded	386
Missing	322
Total	944

LONDON FIGURES

(Continued from Page 1)

Of course a thing of the past. The German right wing under Gen. Von Kluck apparently is still intact and the official communication given out in Paris last recorded no change in the situation merely emphasizing that there was sharp fighting in the region of Roye, nearly 100 miles south of the northern extremity of the fighting line, where opposing bodies of cavalry were clashing almost within sight of the North Sea.

Commenting on the situation in Belgium before it was known officially that Antwerp actually had fallen, English newspapers asked this morning with optimism what the consequences were going to do with Antwerp now they had it, particularly in view of the fact that it is conceded that no fort could stand against artillery such as is used in modern warfare. The opinion was generally expressed that should the allies later attack Antwerp, there would be a repetition of what already has been done, that is to say, the German garrison could not hold out against them.

Despatches attempting to analyze the German plan of campaign with Antwerp in their hands, declare that the German purpose is to sweep over northern France with the object of taking possession of the channel ports and thus bring the warfare nearer England. It is said here that German newspapers are predicting the use of this northern Belgian position as a base for operations against England.

Of one thing there is no doubt Antwerp suffered terribly from the bombardment, and the losses among the civilian population of over 300,000 persons, but with other thousands who had sought refuge there on account of the German invasion. All stories coincide in relating the terrible suffering and mental torture of these unfortunate, struggling to leave the danger zone. Many are said to have been marooned by the destruction of a pontoon bridge over the River Scheldt. While the vast bulk of the refugees are now burdening Holland, thousands later

will come to England, where other thousands already are being cared for.

Just how much damage has been done, Antwerp, particularly to the edifices of historic interest, it will take some time to determine. Some of the refugees say that the Cathedral of Notre Dame has been badly damaged, while others say this is not so.

All reports agree that the Germans entered the city by way of the suburb of Berchem. With Antwerp taken the Germans will now be able to detach the considerable force used during the siege of the city and transfer these men to their right wing, near the French-Belgian frontier, which has been so sorely pressed. It is estimated here that there are no fewer than 400,000 Germans in Belgium to-day.

HON. ROGERS

(Continued from Page 1)

of that truly national disgrace so often practiced by the majority of this non-representative Chamber in the direction of Laurierism to thwart the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives in parliament. Who will say that the action of the majority of that non-representative Chamber in 1913, following instructions of Laurierism in refusing without first submitting the same to the people, to allow the passage of measures designed to provide, in part, our share for the common defence of the Empire, was not a national disgrace? Who will say that the action of that same body in June last an even greater national disgrace when they refused to allow to the Western provinces of Canada that increased assistance to which they were entitled under the British North America act, and especially so when such refusal was made, at the price of bad faith, at the price of the breaking of sacred word and pledge for the sole purpose of continuing further abuses in the thwarting of the will of the Canadian people.

No wonder the Wall Street Journal, in common with the rest of the civilized world who have been sufficiently interested to study and understand our form of Government, should be watching for the day when Canada

will free herself from that power, that has indicted this national dishonor from which we have been made to suffer. There should be no doubt, there must be no doubt, that above all under the present unfortunate conditions, the will of the free people, as expressed by their elected representatives, must, shall and will control. We are facing terrible conditions. The best informed say we must expect these conditions to last for years. It is not the part of wisdom that, as true Canadians, we should prepare for the worst. How can this be better done than by making sure that the views of the Canadian people are to be free and unfettered in the great responsibility incident to our present position? We recognized our duty to the Empire and to Canada in 1913. We will faithfully perform it. Our responsibilities are great, not

alone to the Empire but especially great to our thirty thousand gallant sons who have gone to the front, and to the many thousands more that are to follow, all prepared for the solemn moment when they are to answer the call of Britain's bugle to do battle for the common defence of the Empire and for human liberty."

BLOWING UP BRIDGES.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 2.50 a.m.

A despatch to The Daily Mail from Ostend says that the Germans have blown up all the bridges between Ghent and Ingelmunster and have destroyed the railway station at Vive Steelot, Ingelmunster and Vive Steelot are on the railway line between Ghent and Courtrai.

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LOCAL NEWS

WANT BUILDING PERMIT.

The Stanley Heights Company have applied for a building permit to erect a \$1,000 cottage on Wellington street.

BORDEN CARPETBALLERS

A meeting to organize for the season will be held to-night by the Borden Club carpetball enthusiasts in the club rooms.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

A meeting in the interest of the Lord's Day Alliance is to be held in the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday, Oct. 13. Rev. D. W. Snider, sec. Ontario, L. D. A. will address the meeting.

LARGE EXODUS

There are a large number of citizens booking up return trips for the week-end, taking in the Thanksgiving holiday. Toronto is a favorite rendezvous.

ACTIVE SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

There are some thirty-five men now awaiting enlistment on the active service roll of the 25th Brant Dragoons. As soon as lists are opened they will be added to the war strength.

EXCELLENT GROUND

A number of the Duffs' officers yesterday visited the scene of the sham fight to be held on Monday in the Blue Lake region and they are satisfied that the grounds the admirably adapted for the purpose of military manoeuvres.

AT ALEXANDRA CHURCH

At the preparatory service held in Alexandra Presbyterian Church last evening ten persons were received into the membership. The pastor was assisted by the Rev. A. I. Snyder, who delivered a most interesting address appropriate for the approaching communion service.

SHAM FIGHT.

There will be an interesting sham fight on Monday in the vicinity of Blue Lake. The Blue Lake region is under Lieut-Col. Ashton and Sergt-Major Oxtoby will be the flag enemy, while the Duffers under Major Genet will be the attacking force. The outposts will leave at 8 o'clock on the Grand Valley. After the fight dinner will be served.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A man, whose name was not attainable, came near to death yesterday on the Waterworks property when a buller whizzed past his head leaving his cheek in the process. He looked round but he could see no one and suspects that some boys who had taken out a gun, were responsible for the occurrence. The need of shooters being properly licensed, is again demonstrated.

BAPTIST MISSION.

The semi-annual union meeting of the Baptist Ladies Mission Circle of the city was held in the Immanuel Baptist Church at 3.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon when a very helpful and inspiring missionary meeting was enjoyed by a large number. The church was occupied by Miss R. Fowler of Immanuel Church. Mrs. C. Page, also of Immanuel opened the meeting with a bible reading entitled "The Bethany Home" which was deeply devotional and inspirational. Other excellent papers were given by Mrs. Buck, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Leister. The following ladies contributed the music of the afternoon: Mrs. Sage, Miss Blocham, Mrs. Hall, Miss Davis, Miss Penn. The church was artistically decorated with flowers. After the programme, refreshments were served.

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