

THE COURIER

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Wednesday, August 12, 1914

A WAR MAP.

Realizing the fact that during the war an up-to-date map is one of the necessities in order to intelligently follow the trend of events, the Courier at an early period of hostilities wired Rand, McNally & Co. of Chicago for copies of a "war map" which they have just issued.

It will be the best and latest production of the kind on the market, for the firm is recognized as producing the best maps in the world.

The first consignment is expected in a day or so. Further particulars will be given later.

THE SITUATION.

The German advance along a front of about 60 miles means that very heavy fighting may be expected between them and the French forces in a few hours. Russia, which is always more or less lethargic before getting into action, has now commenced to take action. The rank and file, once they get going, are splendid and obstinate fighters. They demonstrated their qualities in the Crimea, when for nearly two years they stood off the combined forces of Great Britain, France and Turkey. The siege of Sebastopol alone took eleven months before there was capitulation.

One feature in connection with the trifling naval events thus far recorded is the excellent gunnery of the British. It only took four shots to sink the German cruiser which was laying mines, and details of the destruction show that two shots did the business. The first hit the periscope, which showed just above the water. It was shattered, and the boat, which thus became blinded, had to come to the surface, and was promptly sunk by another splendidly-placed shot. The rest of the flotilla then fled.

Canadian patriotism is still aflame from one end of the Dominion to the other, and without question will remain so. Here, as in all the overseas dominions everything has been spontaneous. There has been no drafting by the Mother Land, or anything else of that nature, but a whole-hearted rally by the children of John Bull to his side. Never before was such an Empire spectacle presented to the world.

And while many go to the front, those of us at home have a plain duty. It is to see that those depending on the brave defenders are looked after in proper style during the absence of the bread-winners. Not one of them should leave with any misapprehension in that regard. Only yesterday the Mayor was able to reassure one man summoned to report at once for service in the respect named, and later he will call a meeting so that the whole matter can be taken up on a comprehensive plan.

A UNITED FRONT.

The following is taken from a late London exchange. "When the orders for the second reading of the Irish Amending Bill were reached, the Speaker announced that the Prime Minister desired to make a statement; but, although the Standing Orders of the House did not provide for discussion, he thought that owing to the exceptional occasion, no doubt, the House, anxious to hear what he had to say, would waive the rules of procedure.

The Prime Minister, reading from a carefully prepared typewritten statement, said:—"I do not propose to make the motion that stands in my name. I bring to the notice of the House that we meet here to-day in a crisis of gravity almost unparalleled in the experience of every one of us. The issues of peace and war are hanging in the balance, and with the risk of catastrophe of which it is impossible to measure either the dimensions or the effect.

"In these circumstances, it is of vital importance, in the interests of the whole world, that this country, which has no interest of its own directly at stake, should present a united front, and act with the authority of an undivided nation. If we were to proceed to the second reading of the Amending Bill we should inevitably, unless the debate was conducted in an artificial tone, be involved in acute controversy with regard to do-

mestic differences whose importance to ourselves no one in any quarter of the House is disposed at this stage to deny.

"I need not say more than that such use of our time at such a moment might be injurious, and lastingly injurious, in its effect on the international situation. I have had the advantage of a consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, who, I know, shares the views which I have explained.

"We shall, therefore, propose to put off for the present the consideration of the second reading of the Amending Bill, without prejudice for the future, in the hope that by postponing discussion the patriotism of all parties should contribute to the utmost of our power, if not to avert, at least to circumscribe, the conflict that threatens the world."

Mr. Bonar Law said: "As the Prime Minister has informed the House, it was with our concurrence that he has made the suggestion we have heard."

"At a moment like the present even those of us who do not share the secrets of the Cabinet feel that the state-ments of the Prime Minister is true, that peace or war may be trembling in the balance, and I think it is of the utmost importance that it may be made plain to everybody that whatever our domestic differences may be, they do not prevent us presenting a united front in the councils of the world.

"I would like to add, in order that it may be plain to the outside world, that I speak not only so far as I am entitled to speak for the Unionist party, but for Ulster, with the concurrence of the right honorable gentleman the member for Trinity College (Sir Edward Carson)."

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

GLORY AND GOODNESS.

We can't all rise to shining heights of glory, if we can make our lives all hunkydory, and worth the while, if we will but be good. The lust for wealth bespeaks the spirit's blindness; when I am dead I'd rather have folks say, "His heart possessed the milk of human kindness," than have them speak of scads I put away. A little fame, too often makes us hangy, makes us forget that we've but common mud, and we swell up, until becoming dotty, we take a fall, and make a sick'ning thud. When we've success in sordid worldly matters, we feel contempt for all the one who fail; we view with scorn poor man's rags and tatters, and heedless hear the hungry orphan's wail. We waste our lives in tawdry triumphs winning, for useless gawds we strive and toil and grind; and even now, as at the world's beginning the kind heart beats the proud and mighty mind. Let us be good, be kind, oh man and maiden, let us be true, and squarely play the game, and we'll stack high among the hosts of Auldenn, and that will beat your little Hall of Fame.

HOCH DER KAISER!

Rear-Admiral Coughlan, of the United States navy, who has just retired, will be chiefly remembered because he recited "Hoch Der Kaiser" at a dinner of the Union League Club a couple of years ago, and almost created international complications by doing so. The verses are as follows: Der Kaiser von das Fatherland Und Gott und I all things command; Ve two—ach! Don't you understand? Meinsel—und Gott! Vile some men sing der bower divine, Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhein." Und drink der health in Rhenish wine Of me—und Gott! Dere's France, she swaggers all around, She's ausgespielt—she's no agground; To much we think she don't amount, Meinsel—und Gott! She will no dare to fight again; But if she should, I'll show her blain De Ot Elsass and (in French) Lorraine Are mein—by Gott! Dere's Grandma dinks she's nicht schmall beer Mid Boers and such she interfere; She'll learn none owns dis hemisphere But me—und Gott! She drinks, good Frau, from ships she's got Und soldiers midt der scarlet coat, Ach! We could knock dem Pout! like dot, Meinsel—midt Gott! In dimes of peace, brebare for wars, I bear der helm and spear of Mars, Und care not for den thousand Czars, Meinsel—midt Gott! In fact I humor every whim, Mit aspect dark and visage grim; Gott pulls mit Me and I mit Him, Meinsel—und Gott!

PRINCE NOT THERE.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 9.30 a.m.—A despatch from Rotterdam says that the Maastrecht correspondent of the Rotterdam Courant has been positively assured by German officers at Vise that the Crown Prince's regiment crossed the River Meuse some days ago without the Prince. A petition may be filed to void the election in South Oxford for the Ontario Legislature.

The Massed Naval Force in the North Sea which Will Strike The Decisive Blow of the War

The British Admiralty has given out the following details of the first fleet which is at present in the North Sea and which is expected to encounter the German North Sea fleet at any moment:

Table listing naval vessels, their tonnage, speed, and armaments. Includes Iron Duke, Marlborough, Ajax, Colossus, Hercules, Neptune, Vanguard, Superb, King George V, Omion, Audacious, Centurion, Conqueror, Monarch, Thunderer.

Table listing naval vessels, their tonnage, speed, and armaments. Includes King Edw. VII, Hibernia, Africa, Britannia, Commonwealth, Dominion, Hindustan, Zealandia.

Table listing naval vessels, their tonnage, speed, and armaments. Includes Dreadnought, Agamemnon, Temeraire.

Table listing naval vessels, their tonnage, speed, and armaments. Includes Lion, Queen Mary, Princess Royal, New Zealand.

Table listing naval vessels, their tonnage, speed, and armaments. Includes Shannon, Achilles, Cochrane, Natal.

Table listing naval vessels, their tonnage, speed, and armaments. Includes Antrim, Argye, Devonshire.

Table listing naval vessels, their tonnage, speed, and armaments. Includes Southampton, Birmingham.

GRAPHIC STORY

(Continued from Page 1)

strictly prohibited, except when we were attacked. Then we had orders to shoot without hesitation in self defence.

"After a few hours the Belgians got over the first fright and fraternized with the invaders as far as possible with a difference of languages. They followed with astonishing rapidity the advance to Liege, the first part of the journey being done by train, but not far.

"Threatening Belgians soon began to tear up the permanent way, so we had to take the road again and march. The use of the railway to send beyond Verviers caused our sudden appearance before Liege.

"Then we went through days of horror. I took part in the earlier attacks on the Belgians defending Liege, and though I am not a coward, the sights I saw and the wholesale slaughter of our men filled me with dread. Again and again we advanced, always in close formation, lying and shooting at an elevation given us by officers, running forward and dropping again on our stomachs, continuing to fire and advancing once more, always nearer, nearer to the lines of our enemy.

"As we pressed forward, our ranks became thinner and thinner. Shells burst among us, killing and wounding, and such wounds were far worse than death itself while the rifle fire of the Belgians mowed down our men in dozens, scores, hundreds.

"Have you ever been under fire, ever pushed forward against the invisible enemy, with comrades dropping either dead or mutilated all around you? Ever seen the effect of human beings? Ever seen heaps of dead and heaps of wounded all mixed together? Ever heard the cries of fallen soldiers who were obliged to leave in their sufferings in order to continue the battle? If not you cannot imagine what we went through at Liege some of our attacks were by day and others by night.

"Our officers reckless in their bravery, led us, urged us, encouraged us, to throw our lives away. I think there was much unnecessary bloodshed. We marched straight at the enemies lines, and towards the mouths of hostile artillery as if on manoeuvre in field with sham opponents. It was magnificent, but not war, as was should be conducted in this age of more destructive weapons. If there were moments when we broke and ran it was because a fur-

ther advance into the jaws of death was a sheer impossibility. After the first assaults with their disastrous endings, the spirit of the attackers was broken. Deep depression followed the buoyant charge with which we marched into the enemy's country. The lack of enthusiasm spread through the ranks and retarded success, yet with relentless discipline we were required to hurl ourselves repeatedly at lines which seemed unbreakable.

"Then when only a fraction of our regiment survived, we moved to a different part of the battlefield while fresh troops were brought up to go through the same course of action. It was common talk among our men that hundreds of wounded were left for hours without any kind of adequate attention, for the simple reason it was impossible to reach them without almost certain death.

"Their sufferings were heartrending beyond the powers of description and there were sights and sounds that even amid the din of battle shook our nerves and struck terror to our hearts. The bravest of men may well be full of fear on a modern battlefield.

The young German who told me this tale of war was well educated and refined, a conscript from a middle class family. His companions had similar things to relate. All agreed the courage of the German rank and file was superhuman and they were needlessly exposed to a hostile fire when different tactics would have diminished the sacrifice of life. The wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed in the fighting before Liege, also was described by the German fugitives, who have crossed the frontier in Holland. During two or three successive nights after the fearful carnage around the forts of Liege the Germans collected their dead and piled them in heaps of twenty or thirty each.

Officers explained to the men that it was necessary to burn the bodies in order to prevent them becoming a menace to the living and that there was nothing disrespectful to those who had died for their country in this disposing of their remains. A short funeral service was conducted over each heap and military salutes were given by firing parties. In cases where the dead were lying too close to the Belgian forts for this process the bodies were dragged under cover of darkness and pitched into the river Meuse, to float seaward.

Sanitary considerations were not the sole reason for removing the dead as rapidly as possible. German officers realized that the sight of so many victims demoralized the German troops as they advanced to fresh attacks.

BUT TWO SHOTS AND ONE GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS

Eyewitness of First Naval Engagement Describes the Fight

EDINBURGH, August 12.—The Scotsman yesterday printed the story of an eyewitness of the naval battle between the British cruisers and German submarines in which the submarine U-15 was lost.

The cruiser squadron on Sunday," the story runs, "suddenly became aware of the approach of the submarine flotilla. The enemy was submerged, only the periscopes showing above the surface of the water. British Cool. "The attitude of the British in the face of this attack was cool and the enemy utterly misled, when suddenly the cruiser Birmingham, steaming at full speed fired the first shot. This shot was carefully aimed not at the submerged body of the submarine but at the thin line of the periscope.

"The gunnery was superbly accurate and shattered the periscope. Thereupon the submarine, now a blinded thing rushed along under water in imminent danger of self destruction from collision with the cruisers above. The Second Shot. "The sightless submarine was then forced to come to the surface, whereupon the Birmingham's gunner fired the second shot of the fight. This shot struck at the base of the conning tower, ripping the whole of the upper structure clean and the U-15 sank like a stone.

"The remainder of the submarine flotilla fled."

EMPIRE IN THE HANDS OF NAVY

Period of "Watching and Waiting" Tremendous Strain on Officers and Men.

MONTREAL, August 12.—Windermere cables the star as follows: London, August 12.—The military correspondent of The Times, who is recognized as an authority, says that Lord Kitchener now has between 500,000 and 600,000 men under arms, counting the national reserves of any troops which may be sent abroad. He adds: "We should, therefore, view the situation with comparative equanimity not to be turned in any resolves by threat of an assault by the German navy. Our navy is ready to strike. These are ideal conditions for us. The recruits for the army are pouring in faster than they can be examined. The critical stage of the war is during the next few weeks."

Strain on the Navy. The Times editorial says in the North Sea our people look towards ships of which they must learn nothing. Any battle for the maintenance of naval supremacy will be a strain upon officers and men alike. During this period of watching and waiting the strain must be intense to know that they hold in their hands the fate of the empire. The nation understands and sympathizes with their dreaded responsibility and believe in them to the uttermost and is quietly convinced that when the great day dawns they will be victorious. The attack by the German submarines on Sunday, when one was sunk and none did any damage, may be a prelude to a larger challenge. The military policy dominates the German navy and the German navy and the main armistice of the foe will soon be ready to strike.

Prepare for Worst. "The public must wait events by sea and land coolly and calmly, ready, if necessary, to hear alarming incidents without excitement, remembering always this world-wide war cannot be rapidly settled, but that with the odds now arrayed against her, Germany cannot hope for ultimate triumph."

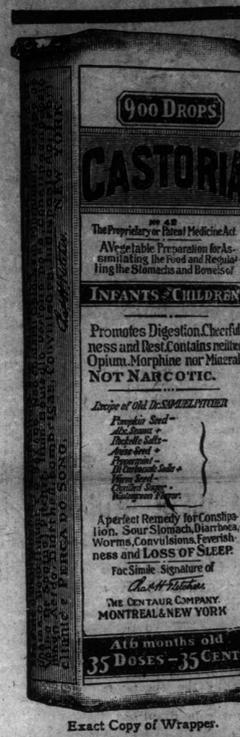
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A HEAVY LOSS. LONDON, Aug. 11.—10.30 a.m.—A news despatch from Brussels says that it is officially announced that the German loss in Belgium in the recent fighting was 2,000 dead, 20,000 wounded and 7900 prisoners.

A GREAT PRIZE. LONDON, Aug. 11, 4.50 a.m.—A despatch from Lisbon, published in the Times, says that the Hamburg American Line steamer Caportegal, reported captured by a British warship, was taken off Oporto, Portugal, Sunday night. The liner carried \$5,000,000 in specie and sailed from Buenos Ayres for Southampton on July 16.

SAME OLD COMPLAINT. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—It is announced from government sources that thirty six prominent Russians who spent the summer at health resorts in the south of Germany, including the Countess Vorontzow-Dachewitz of the vicerey of the Caucasus, her two daughters, M. Schebeko, a member of the council of the empire, and other titled personages suffered great hardships at the hands of German officials. According to this report some of these were temporarily imprisoned during their journey to the frontier, which, owing to frequent hindrances, occupied seven days. It is asserted that the aristocratic ladies were roughly handled by police and members of the military.

Courier's New Serial

THE STORY OF WAITSTILL BAXTER BY KATE DOUGLAS WIGGINS

There is nothing commonplace or tiresome in the characters which the authoress has made to exemplify the old-fashioned personages in the charming recital of "The Story of Waitstill Baxter."

Strength and interest of quiet lives in the New England of three-quarters of a century ago provide the framework—that is, the skeleton—of the story. The flesh and blood of human beings, living and loving in a world of their own that is a miniature picture of the greater world outside, are also there.

The story is a cross-section of life as seen and described by a woman who has been well called "America's greatest living woman novelist."

Amid the hills of New England are many men and women like Waitstill and Patience Baxter, and their father, Ivory Boynton, and his afflicted mother, and funny Cephas Cole, who woos hopefully, but with small chance of success. They find their way into books but seldom, for it takes a master hand to describe faithfully the doings of real people. That is the reason why "Waitstill Baxter" has won highest praise from critics who know a good story when they see one.

"WAITSTILL BAXTER" WILL COMMENCE IN THE COURIER

TO-MORROW

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CROWDS, HAY, BUT SWARME

It was a big, happy good-natured crowd that thronged the downtown streets last evening. Traffic at the market square was completely blocked several times. Confetti, ticklers of a mild form, were in evidence, but both were accepted as naturally by the crowd. The square on the market square did a splendid business all evening, and the booths on the streets were better frequented than on Monday night. A big crowd gathered at the street to bid good-bye to C. Smith, ex-man, who has volunteered for service on the H. M. S. Niobe. Mayor Spence and several of the city's most prominent citizens were present at the pot to bid the volunteer good while the Dufferin Rifles band played patriotic airs. The announcement that the thumpian parade was to take place

IRISH RESENT ACTION OF N. Y. COMPATRIOTS

Latter Expressed the Hope Germany Would Triumph Over Great Britain.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—Strong censure is taken by Dr. Walter Kennedy, president of the Montreal Patrick's Society, to a resolution passed by the First Regiment of Volunteers in New York last Sunday expressing the hope that the armistice would triumph over Germany.

Dr. Kennedy stated that the sentiment of Irishmen throughout Canada was entirely in sympathy with Great Britain in her present situation.

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