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ES. NOV. 10

Indian Tour of England's Greatest Comedian WRENCE D'ORSAY in the TOWN OF PAWTUCKET Augustus Thomas' Great Comedy Great Cast and Beautiful Scenic Production Special War Prices, Sale Sat. -25, 50, 75, \$1.00.

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ntford Cold Storage Co. Phones 819. Limited.

GLORY OF ARMY UPHELD

Official Bureau Tells of British Troops in Action. Drove Back Germans With a Terrific Loss.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 6.—11.15 a.m.—The press bureau to-day issued the following account of events at the battle front as witnessed written by Col. E. D. Swinton of the intelligence department of the general staff. The recital is dated November 1, and says: "Friday, October 30. I have witnessed a renewal of the efforts against our lines which were with out success to the enemy. In the center the bombardment was very heavy. Indeed so many shells fell around our positions that telephone wires frequently were cut. The attack in the direction of Ypres generally was renewed. Southeast of that town it was pressed in great force and in places our line was again forced back a short distance. But on our left the on-coming Germans were stopped by our entanglements, under a close rifle fire and after efforts to advance, they gave way.

"On Saturday, October 3, a most determined attack was made upon our left and left center, our pressure being especially severe against the latter portion of our position. Part of our line was driven back temporarily by the shock of the attack. The attack was repulsed again before night. Against our center the enemy did not advance, while against our right they were not nearly so active as they were farther north. "So far with assistance of the French who have been co-operating most effectually, we have succeeded in maintaining our line and in retaining possession of Ypres, upon the capture of which, by the end of October, the Germans had set their heart. "As may have been gathered, the fighting of the past five days has been of a most desperate nature. It has been eminently a soldier's battle and without exaggeration or any undue self-congratulation, it can be said that our men have behaved splendidly in the face of heavy odds, and against the repeated onslaughts of great masses which were continually replaced by fresh men and backed up by the almost continuous fire of immense guns. They have, by their dogged resistance, well upheld the reputation of our army.

"Heavy as have been our losses we have taken a far heavier toll from the enemy and we have prevented him gaining the object upon which all his energies have been concentrated. And not only have our troops maintained their traditions, but our French allies have been fighting with all the dash for which they are famous. Judging from all accounts they have made at Dixmude and along the Yser a name for themselves which will never die. The Belgian army likewise has resisted the furious onslaughts of the enemy with the utmost gallantry. "The German troops also have won our respect for the way in which they have advanced. Whether it is due to patriotism, or the fear induced by iron discipline, the fact remains that they steadily press forward to what in many cases must obviously have been certain death. "That they are sometimes forced to go on is shown by the following answer to an interrogation put to a wounded German prisoner: "I was enlisted in October, of 1913. On mobilization, the weak and those backward in training per cent of the company were withdrawn from the active regiment to form the nucleus of a new regiment, which was completed by men from Baden and Wurtemberg, belonging to the second section of the landwehr. We received new gray uniforms. After ten weeks of hard training two nights from Thuringia up to Aix-La-Chapelle, where we remained in reserve. We were told that our nearest enemies were the English. "On the 17th and 18th of October we performed such fatiguing forced marches that many men fell out on the road. On October 19, we each received 38 rounds of ammunition, and had

THE FLIGHT OF THE BELGIAN ARMY BEFORE THE GERMAN ADVANCE ON OSTEND.



THE BELGIAN ARMY LEAVING OSTEND FOR FRANCE

DUNKIRK FEELS RELIEF, REPORTS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES TELL OF FIGHT

Right Wing of German Army Received Smashing Blow—Turcos Did Great Work—Is the Enemy Near a State of Demoralization?

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 6.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in the north of France, under date of Nov. 5, describes the relief felt in Dunkirk, Calais, and the neighboring towns and villages at the retreat of the Germans which he declares amounts to nothing less than a rout. He says: "The German right is smashed like a fall of the wine glass. Guns, stores, rifles and even the wounded were abandoned in the rush from this fatal battlefield. The chances of the Germans was well on the wane when the flooding of their positions came as a climax of the disaster. "There is now left no more than a remnant of the German force which met its fate at Yser. Thirty thousand Germans, say the Belgians, have been put out of the fight on this line. Not a single gun remains on this side of the river and buried dead, the drowned and the wounded with the memory of all the trains of wounded that left the firing line in recent days, lead one to think that there is no over-telling of the enemy's loss. There must be many thousands of prisoners." ARE ENTRENCHING. LONDON, Nov. 6, 4.50 a.m.—A despatch from Flushing, Holland to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Germans have issued a new proclamation prohibiting an approach on the waterways at Bruges. Trespassers are warned that they may be shot. "Heavy guns have been mounted on the sand dunes along the coast from the north of Ostend to the Dutch frontier. Trenches also have been dug in the neighborhood of Heyst. Further reinforcements have reached the German fighting line during the present week." GERMAN LOSS 50,000. LONDON, Nov. 8.—The correspondent of The Times in Paris

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Nov. 6.—The French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon says yesterday was passed without any perceptible modification on the front. The fighting between Dixmude and the Yser continued without any marked advance or retirement. The text of the communication follows: "There was no perceptible modification, during the day of yesterday, anywhere on the front. The fighting continued between Dixmude and the Yser with the same characteristics as previously and without any marked advance or retirement at any point. There was violent cannonading to the north of Arras and also directed upon Arras, without result for the enemy. "The German effort in Belgium and in the north of France continues. The Germans seem to have undertaken changes in the composition of their forces which are operating in this region, and are reinforcing their reserve corps with active troops with the idea of undertaking a new offensive movement, or at least to mitigate the bloody checks which have been inflicted upon them. "Between the Somme and the Oise, an abatement of the Meuse, there have been minor actions. We have consolidated our advance on the village of Andechy to the west of Roye. A column of German wagons has been destroyed by the fire of our artillery at long range in the region of Nampueuil to the northeast of the forest of Aigue. "Near Berry-au-Bac we have retaken the village of Saigneul which had been captured by the Germans. "There has been a furious fight in the Argonne where, as a result of fighting with the bayonet, our troops drove the Germans back. "In the Woerwa district fresh attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

NO OVERCONFIDENCE IS SHOWN, BUT ALLIES HOLD GOOD POSITION

German Retirement from Yser River May be Only a Tactical Move—Their Assaults Have Become Less Intense.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 6.—The latest reports from the western battle front, reaching London from Dutch sources, indicate that the Germans have retired from Yser but the fighting is said still to be proceeding in the triangular between Ypres Dixmude and Reuliers. The latest official communications give evidence that the German assaults are becoming less intense and there are some indications of the resumption of the offensive on the part of the allies, with the Belgians reported as occupying both banks of the Yser, and forcing the Germans in that neighborhood to retire on Bruges. In spite of these reports however, there is no disposition among the allies to be over-confident. Some hint of this feeling is found in the revived interest in London in the Russian military campaign. Many military critics are voicing the hope that the advance on the eastern German frontier will become such a menace that Berlin will be compelled to recall several seasoned corps from the western frontier to meet the new danger. It is not believed here that Turkey's entrance into the field of combat will greatly affect the Russian campaign against the Teutonic allies. Russia has three army corps in the Russian Caucasus, none of which has been drawn for service elsewhere in the war. Russia is reported successfully to have invaded Armenia with four army corps and the Turkish forces in that district are said to be, to-day much weaker than they have been for some weeks past. Russian troops are reported as already well across the Turkish border, and the fighting is proceeding along a battle front estimated from 100 to 150 miles long. Berlin reports little activity along the Russian border, and indications are not lacking that the German forces, having reached selected positions along the River Warthe are prepared to check the on-rush of the Russian armies. Vienna admits that the Russians have crossed the River Sava but the Austrian armies facing the Russian left wing evidently are still intact and in a position to maintain a stubborn defence. England's warfare against Turkey is still naval and is likely to remain until Turkey invades Egypt. Such a move, the allies hope, will prove the final straw to induce Italy to embark her fortunes with the entente powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, for the reason that such an invasion would be a direct menace to Italy's newly-won African possessions. France has now declared formal war on Turkey, and her advent may mean increased activity on the part of the allied fleet. War on non-combatants among the alien enemies in the countries of the various belligerents has reached such an acute stage that both sides have virtually asked the diplomatic intervention of the United States. The police in their activity in rounding up alien enemies, because the military authorities are unable to supply quarters for the internment but to demand that every German and Austrian in the country including those recently naturalized be interned. The German press is equally keen in demanding retaliation and both sides are making charges of ill-treatment of prisoners. It is in connection with this phase of the controversy that the United States has been requested to make investigations.

GIVEN GREAT SEND-OFF

Thousands Out To-day Saying Good-bye to Soldiers. Brantford's Contingent Left To-day. Words fail to describe the scenes which marked the departure of Brantford's second contingent from the city this morning. It almost seemed that the whole population had turned out to bid adieu to the boys who have rallied to the colors. The feature of the send-off was the vast number of the fair sex who were present. Looking healthy, fit and strong, spoken of as the finest-looking bunch of men that the city has gathered in the cause, the second contingent mustered at the Armories this morning. Not a man was missing, and the scenes at the giant hall were almost without parallel. There were family groups gathered, and they spoke in lowly tones to their dear ones who had felt the need of the country and responded. The women bore the ordeal of parting bravely. They had fortified themselves for the occasion, and they were perhaps of the two deeper, for they felt more the pain of leave-taking. The sacrifice is theirs, and they make it because they know it is necessary because their country needs them. Few tears were seen. The emotion was none the less intense. Captain Newman arrived, and soon he gave the command to "Fall in." Mustered, the men were admittedly a good-looking assortment. Some of them were garbed in khaki, such of them as were members of the Duifs, Dragons or Battery, but the others, civilians, had not then been given their uniforms. The Dufferin Band was in attendance, and a goodly number of the Rifle Club members were present. They lined up and, together with the volunteers, made up an inspiring company. The strains of that song of war, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," struck the air, and the boys had left the Armories. Along Colborne street they proceeded. Each side was lined with citizens, and periodically there was a burst of cheers. Often a shout rang across the street as a bystander saw an old friend among the boys enlisted. There was an answering cry, and often as not a hurried handshake, and the men passed on. The corner was turned, and Market street was traversed, being the correct route to the station. Windows, doors and steps were crowded. There was no room to spare. Many a hand waved its message of cheer, and many a parting glance was given to faces well remembered. But there was little time for ceremony, and the boys continued on, mingled with the throngs of friends and relatives. Ahead was the band. Between the patriotic songs, played with earnest ardor, was to be heard the mingled buzz of the conversation. Voices were raised, but above all there was the steady tramp, tramp, tramp of the soldier. It was the first mark of their military training.

AT THE STATION. The station was reached and the boys marched between lines of automobiles to the west end of the platform. Here the scenes of the previous contingent were repeated. The station open to all, was thronged with a seething multitude. There was no such thing as freedom of movement, the boys were assuring their women folk of their return. The last restraint was broken down and many tearful eyes were to be seen. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts, took the final good-bye in uncertainty. Who knew who would and who would not return. Many young girls were present; in fact they predominated and they added to the sentiment of the departure. Everyone was handsaking. Slowly the train steamed in, prompt to time and from the crowded platform the soldiers made their way to the carriages. Capt. Newman stood upon the platform surrounded by old regimental friends and many well known Brantfordites gave him their hand and wishes, as he looked almost solemnly around. He seemed impressed with the seriousness of the task he had undertaken. (Continued on Page Four.)

Social and Personal

The Courier is always pleased to use items of personal interest. Phone 276.

Miss Ann Harold has returned to the city after two weeks spent in Buffalo.

Miss Nora Tomlinson of Brant Ave has returned after a visit to friends in Bridgeburg, Ont.

The Mission Circle of Park Baptist Church held the annual Thanksgiving meeting on Thursday afternoon. About sixty ladies were present. After the business session, an interesting program consisting of a Scripture reading by Mrs. W. Wilcox, a solo by Mrs. Avery, and an address on Home Missions by Mrs. J. T. Priest of Jerseyville, the president of our women's work in the Oxford-Brant Association. The offering was \$35. The ladies lingered for an hour's social chat and discussion of various topics connected with our work.

Women's Institute

Cainsville Institute.

The members of the Cainsville Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. J. Shaver on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 3rd, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all present. The roll call was answered by quotations from favorite poets. The following programme was given: Instrumental solo, Miss Storey; paper "As winter approaches," Mrs. Alice Vanderlip; paper "Autumn," Mrs. Dougherty; solo, Miss Storey. Meeting closed by singing "God Save the King." After the program, the Talent Tea was much enjoyed and the ladies well pleased.

EARL WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—It is announced that the Earl of Dalhousie has been wounded in the fighting on the Continent. He is a lieutenant in the reserve of officers, and prior to the present war saw service in South Africa in 1901-2. At that time he was a subaltern. He is 37 years old.

MR. E. PHIPPS WAS ELECTED

Trades and Labor Council Chose Officers Last Evening.

The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council was held Wednesday evening with a fair attendance of delegates present.

There was not much business to come before the council, and communications were of a light order. One was received from the Barber's union in reference to an alleged grievance, and the matter was laid over until further particulars can be ascertained before taking action.

The election of officers took place and resulted as follows: President, Delegate E. Phipps; vice-president, Delegate J. Schot; corresponding secretary, Delegate H. Symonds; recording secretary, H. Walsh; treasurer, B. Brown. The election of trustees resulted as follows: Delegates Moore, Stewart and Mullin.

Previous to adjournment, President Moore installed the new officers in their respective chairs, after which he made a short address, thanking the delegates for the support given him while in the chair, and asking for a continuation of that support for the new officers that had been chosen.

AIRMAN LOST HIS LIFE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Lieut. Murray lost his life in an aeroplane accident at the Avon flying school this morning. It is believed that he miscalculated the distance while landing, after making a flight over Rushall Down. His machine crashed to the earth and he was killed.

OTTAWA'S POPULATION.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 5.—Ottawa's population is now 101,687 according to assessment department figures issued to-day. This is an increase of 1507, over last year's total. The directory estimate of population is 108,872, but the assessment figures are official.

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

Baby's own Tablets are the very best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds, promote healthful sleep—in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. The mother may feel absolutely safe in giving them to her children for they are guaranteed by a government analyst to be strictly free from all injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



Scene from "Annie Laurie," at the Grand Opera House, Thursday, November 22.

The Slightest Cause

puts a watch all wrong. A speck of dirt the size of a pin point will do it. Every watch once in a while is sure to show signs of dirt sickness. When yours does hand it into us. We will overhaul it for you and hand it back, ticking away as accurately as it ever did. The charge will be as small as we can make it.

NEWMAN & SONS

Man'g Jewelers
93 COLBORNE ST.

Our 12th Anniversary Sale

SATURDAY, NOV. 7th we celebrate our 12th Anniversary. We intend to make this one of the greatest sales of the year, and have been busy for the past month gathering together many lines of useful and seasonable merchandise suitable for the occasion. This along with made in Canada Sale will be of great importance to the buying public, when we will offer many lines at reduced prices for the next 10 days. Sale commences **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.** See our window displays.

Corduroy Velvets

16 pieces Corduroy Velvets, in Black and colors, 28 inches wide. Regular \$1.00 value. Sale price **59c**
\$1.25 Silk Finish Corduroy Dress Velvets, in Navy, Green, Taupe, cut cords. Sale price **98c**
27 inch Colored Corduroy Velvets, twelve shades to choose from. Sale price **39c**

Dress Goods at Special Prices

200 yards best quality Black Paillette, des Chine, 1 yard wide, best Lyons dye, pure silk, recommended for wear. Worth \$1.35. Sale price **\$1.00**
175 yards Black Duchess Satin, rich bright finish, free from dressing, full 36 inches wide, 5 yards make a dress, equal to any \$2.00 satin ever shown. Our sale price **\$1.25**
Colored Brocade Silks, 42 inches wide. Regular \$2.50 to \$3.00. Sale price, per yard **\$1.75**
300 yards Brocaded and Fancy Stripes and Spot Silks, 36 inches wide. Worth up to \$2.00. Sale price **\$1.00**

Furs Specially Priced For This Sale

Natural Wolf Set, made of full furred skins, neck-piece made in single-breasted style, finished with natural head and tail. Muffs pillow style, soft down bed, trimmed with claws and tails, silk shirred ends. Sale price **\$24.00**
Russian Marmot Neck Scarfs, made of choice skins, fastened with head and claws, satin lined. Sale price **\$4.50**
Russian Marmot Muff, extra fine quality fur. Sale price **\$8.50**
Fox Set, made of full furred skins, neckpiece is made in animal scarf style, 52 inches long, satin lined, crossover effect, showing head, tail and claws, large square muff with shirred satin ends. Sale price **\$27.00**
Black Coney Muff, medium size, soft down bed, good quality lining, finished with silk wrist cord. Sale price **\$3.50**

Specials From Staple Department

Kimona Cloths, 27 inches wide, in Pinks, Blues, Fawn and Cardinal, soft finish. Regular 22c and 25c. Sale price, yard **16c**
Serpentine Crepes, suitable for dressling sacques and kimonas, 27 inches wide, choice colors, good range of patterns. Sale price **19c**
15 pieces Fancy Colored Printed Cotton Foulards, satin finish, light and dark colors, suitable for house dresses. Worth 25c. Sale price **15c**
2 Yard Wide Sheeting 25c Yd. 150 yards Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, fine even thread, sold regularly at 33c. Sale price **25c**
35c Sheeting 27c Bleached Sheeting, 70 in. wide, free from dressing, extra heavy round thread. Regular 35c. Sale price **27c**
Fine Quality Nainsook 36 in. wide Nainsook, fine quality, free from dressing. Regular 15c. Sale price **10c**
Huck Towels 25c Pair 10 dozen Linea Towels, 18x38 size, extra weight. Worth 35c. Sale price, pair **25c**
10 dozen Hemstitched Pure Linen Towels, 18 x 28 size. Regular 50c. Sale price **37c**

Blankets at Bargain Prices

Flannelette Blankets, 12/4 sizes, in Grey and White, best Canadian make. Regular \$1.49. Sale price **\$1.25**
\$3.50 Wool Blankets. Sale price **\$2.25**
\$3.75 Wool Blankets. Sale price **\$2.49**
\$4.00 Wool Blankets. Sale price **\$2.98**
\$5.00 Blankets, 66 x 86. Sale price **\$3.75**
10 pairs Wool Blankets. Worth \$6.50. Largest size. Sale price **\$4.49**

Ladies' Vests and Drawers 59c

20 dozen Ladies' Vests, good weight, two-thirds wool, in white and natural, all sizes. Regular 75c. Sale price **59c**
Also Drawers to match.

Children's Dresses \$2.98

Children's Dresses in Cashmere, Serge and Panama, Navy, Brown, Cardinal, sizes 3 to 14 years, all neat styles, nicely trimmed, etc. Reg. \$4.00 to \$5.00. Sale price **\$2.98**

Tailored Waists \$1.00

Ladies' Tailored Waists in several styles, a few broken lines. Worth up to \$3.00. To clear at sale **\$1.00**

Sweater Coats

Children's Sweater Coats, all sizes, Cardinal, Navy, Tan, others in combination colors. Reg. \$2.00 and \$2.25. Sale price **\$1.49**

Black Sateen Underskirts \$1.19

10 dozen only Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts, extra quality sateen. Regular \$1.50. Sale price **\$1.19**

Specials From Carpet Department

Tapestry Rugs, in Fawn, Green, Reds, Oriental and Floral designs, sizes 2 1/4 x 3, 2 1/4 x 3, 3 x 3, up to 4 x 5, elegant range of patterns and all at special sale price from **\$25.00, \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, \$12.00 to \$5.00**
Brussels Rugs, best English and Canadian makes. These come in all sizes, from 2 1/4 x 3 to 3 1/4 x 4 1/2 yards, and prices at **\$45.00, \$40.00, \$35.00 to \$12.00**
Mats and Matting Cocoa Mats at, each **\$1.50**
25c, 35c, 75c, \$1.00 and **\$1.50**
Window Shades All styles of Window Shades in plain and combination colors, best rollers, etc., made to order.
Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums Best Canadian and English Oil Cloth and Linoleums, from 1 yard to 2 1/2 yards wide and 4 yards in Linoleum make. Prices range at, per square yard **30c, 35c, 50c, 60c and 75c**

LADIES READY-TO-WEAR

Winter Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts all Specially Priced for This Great Sale

23 only Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats, made in plain and rough cloths and mannish tweeds, seven-eighths length, part lined, raglan sleeves, in good range of colors, in all sizes. Sale price **\$9.00**
Ladies' Winter Coats, in heather mixtures, stripe chinchilla, fancy plaids, wool mohair, made with the raglan and butterfly sleeve, belted and flare back, self and plush trimmed collars, body and sleeves lined. Sale price **\$12.50**
Children's Winter Coats, made in plain and fancy curl cloth and chinchilla, at special sale prices. From **\$12.00 to \$3.00**

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

About 30 only Ladies' and a few Misses' Tailor-made Suits, in fancy tweed and worsted suitings. They come in Black and colors, coats silk lined, skirts **\$10.00** made tunic effect. Sale price **\$10.00**

Dresses at \$5.50

Ladies' and Misses' Dresses, made of fine French Serge, colors Navy and Black, tunic skirt, silk piping, with Roman stripe, velvet collars and cuffs. Sale price **\$5.50**

\$6.00 Skirts \$3.50

Ladies' Tailor-made Skirts, smart styles, in Black, Blue, Brown, Green and a few fancy mixtures, all sizes, etc. Worth up to \$6.00. Sale price **\$3.00**

Boys' School Hose

25 dozen Boys' School Hose, heavy ribbed, all sizes, Worth 40c. Sale price **25c**
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, all sizes. Sale price **25c**
Ladies' All Wool Cashmere Hose, Sale price **3 pair for \$1.00**
5 dozen Ladies' Parasols, steel rod, natural wood handles. Sale price **\$1.00**
Ladies' Chamoisette Gloves, all sizes, Black and colors. Sale price **25c**
Ladies' "Leatherette" Gloves, 2 dome fasteners, all sizes. Sale price **35c**
Suede Gloves, in Champagne, White, Grey, Tan, Brown, all sizes. At **50c**

OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE BIG REDUCTIONS IN MILLINERY

Don't fail to take advantage of these splendid values:
Hats, worth up to \$8.00 **\$3.98**
Hats, worth up to \$5.00 **\$2.98**
Hats, worth up to \$4.50 **\$1.98**
Misses' Hats, worth up to \$4.50 **\$2.50, \$1.98**
Velvet Shapes, worth up to \$3.00 **\$2.00, \$1.50**
Children's Hats, worth up to \$3.50 **\$1.98**
Children's Ready-to-wear **\$1.25**

THE ENTERPRISE

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EXPOSURE OF CANADIAN NORTH LAND REGULATIONS. THESE sole head of a family, or over 18 years old, may homestead a section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta must appear in person at the District Office of the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency on certain conditions.
Duties—Six months' residence on the land in each year. A homesteader may also claim his homestead on a 40 acre section, on certain conditions. At least 80 acres, on certain conditions, in certain districts a homesteaded section may pre-empt a quarter along-side his homestead. Price 50c.
Duties—Six months' residence on the land in each year. A homesteader may also claim his homestead on a 40 acre section, on certain conditions. At least 80 acres, on certain conditions, in certain districts a homesteaded section may pre-empt a quarter along-side his homestead. Price 50c.
A settler who has exhausted his right may take a purchase in certain districts. Price 50c. Duties—must reside six months of each year, cultivate 50 acres of a house worth \$300.
The area of cultivation is subject to the usual conditions of land. Live stock may be sublet under certain conditions.
W. W. COBY, C. Deputy of the Minister of the N.B.—Unauthorized publication of Government will not be paid.

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Of the various functions of a trust company, the making of investments is of first importance.

Our experience is at your disposal regarding the safe investment of your funds and the negotiation of mortgages and other securities.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto, Ontario
JAMES J. WARREN, E. B. STOCKDALE,
President. General Manager.

BRANTFORD BRANCH:
T. H. MILLER, Manager.
114 Dalhousie Street.

T. H. & B. Ky.

CHANGE IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE

Trains No. 4, eastbound, due 9:03 a.m.
No. 15, westbound, due 7:35 p.m.
DISCONTINUED beginning Monday, Oct. 19, 1914.

BEGINNING SUNDAY, OCT. 18
Train No. 2, eastbound, due 7:50, will leave at 7:57 daily; No. 12, eastbound, due 6:45 p.m., will leave at 7:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

SEE TIME CARD FOR OTHER SLIGHT CHANGES.

G. C. MARTIN, H. C. THOMAS,
G.P.A., Hamilton. Local Agent
Phone 110.

If You Have Money to Burn Don't Read This!

We are in a position to give the citizens of Brantford a quality of coal second to none at prices that prevailed during the summer months, just to advertise the original Black Diamond Scranton Coal, famous for its lasting qualities over the whole American continent. By buying Black Diamonds from us you have a double satisfaction, quality and quantity, thoroughly screened and free from dust.

We will gladly show you through our immense store-house, and you will see for yourself the high grade of coal, protected from all kinds of weather.

Our Motto:
"FAIR AND SQUARE"

National Coal Company
137 to 141 WEST ST.
Both Phones 219

OUR BIG Motor Truck

is for long distance moving and the rapid handling of Pianos, Furniture, etc.

We do all kinds of teaming and carting.

J. T. Burrows
CARTER and TEAMSTER
226 - 236 West Street
PHONE 365

CALLED TO MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 5.—Mr. Ovidio Frechette, local consul of Chili, Portugal and Spain has been called to Montreal and New York concerning consular affairs.

BERLIN REPORTS THAT GERMAN CRUISER HIT ONE OF ITS OWN MINES

Number of Crew Missing is 266—Commander and First Officer Were Picked Up—Mines Laid North of Ireland Explained by Admiralty.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

BERLIN, via Rome, Nov. 6.—Only the scantiest authentic details of the sinking of the German Cruiser Yorck are available here. The admiralty has received from Wilhelmshafen, little but the announcement of the time and place of the accident and the number of men saved.

A fuller report, it is expected, will probably be available soon. It is definitely announced, however, that the sinking was due to a German mine and not to hostile attack. The ship which was under way presumably swung outside of the channel through a mine field and touched one of the powerful mines, which made short work of the big cruiser.

The conduct of the crew, in the moment of disaster, is described as exemplary and there is much regret over the destruction of the cruiser—the heaviest individual loss as yet sustained by the German navy.

The admiralty authorizes a positive denial of the assumption that the mines off the northwestern coast of Ireland, were laid by commercial steamers under a neutral flag. The mines, it is stated, were laid in a manner fully conformable to the usages of war. The exploits of the German submarines and the reported British annexation of the German squadron at Yarmouth, it is pointed out, are the clearest indications that Germany does not need to resort to any illegal methods to conduct activities in British waters.

The British announcement warning neutral ships using the northern entrances to the North Sea is regarded here as merely a step in the campaign to control neutral shipping which might possibly benefit German industry, and not based on actual danger. The potentialities of mine laying in these regions, it is said, are practically null because of the depth of the water. It is also stated that the route recommended by the British via the channel on the contrary is infested with mines, while the southern half of the North Sea bristles with floating mines, torn loose from their anchorage.

266 MEN MISSING
BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Via London, 9 a.m.—A report reaching here from Wilhelmshaven shows that 266 men are missing from the crew of the German Cruiser Yorck, which was sunk recently off the North Sea coast of Germany as a result of accidental contact with a German mine.

Three hundred and eighty four members of the crew, including the commander and the first officer, were taken off by another vessel.

The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a despatch from its Constantinople correspondent, who transmits an interview with the Khedive of Egypt. The Khedive expressed himself as undisturbed by the reported British annexation of Egypt. The people of Egypt soon will recognize, the Khedive declared, that the situation created by the British cannot continue and the Britons will see that the annexation of the historic and holy territory of Egypt can only be of a temporary character.

GLORY OF ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

our first taste of fire. Although we were told that there were only sharpshooters in front of us, I saw French cavalry and no other force. From this day onward the fighting was interrupted. On October 20, my section received orders to go forward to attack and our officers warned that if we gave way fire would be opened up on us from behind. This threat was carried into effect when the losses we suffered compelled us to retire. Indeed, it was by a German bullet that I was wounded.

"Having fallen to the ground, I remained between the lines without food or care for two days at the end of which time I dragged myself to a ruined house. During all this time, German shells, which were short, were falling about my shelter, located a few hundred paces from the French lines. The French having advanced on October 24, I moved forward and called out to a passing patrol and surrendered.

"We have received no distribution of food since our arrival in France. The commandant of my company was a reserve lieutenant, 28 years old. The colonel, whose name I do not know, also belonged to the reserve, as did all the officers told us that if we fell into the hands of the foreign legion, and that we surely would be, we would be sent to the Moroccan. I saw only one man shot. He was a priest, who they said was a spy.

"The results of the inundation to the north of Dixmude have been observed by our aviators, who have seen numbers of the enemy collected in groups on the dykes, which intersect the flooded area, where, according to report, some German heavy artillery is bogged. Our aviators also have been able to harass advancing hostile columns by bomb dropping and machine gun fire.

"The tactical transfer of troops behind the German front line is now carried out to a great extent by motor omnibuses, of which long lines are visible from above.

"During the past few days large numbers of refugees have been streaming back along all the roads from Belgium are crowding the empty trains returning from the front upon which the French have most humanely, allowed them to travel. In these trains whole families may be seen jostled together in horse trucks, and having with them what few household goods they have been able to

carry away. But the less fortunate have to trudge the roads, making use of any shelter they can find.

"The inhabitants of the district within our zone of operations also line the roads from morning to night and listen to the sound of the guns, there being nothing else for them to do. As the dull road waxes and wanes, so does their confidence die away or return, and in such alternatives of fear and hope, each weary day is passed. All this traffic to and from civilians, takes the utmost vigilance in order to guard against espionage.

AN AMBITIOUS PLAN

A conference of real importance opened in Winnipeg, when representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of delegates from every farmers' organization in Canada, assembled to discuss the question of increasing the agricultural production of the west in particular and of Canada generally. Leading business men have joined hands with leading agriculturalists for the purpose of evolving a "plan of production."

After months of careful thought, these leaders have reached the conclusion that one of Canada's greatest business opportunities lies in an increased agricultural production. The purpose of its advocates is that production be on a vaster scale than anything heretofore attempted in this country.

The difficulties have been weighed and a plan formulated to overcome them. For instance, seed and breeding animals will be provided for needy farmers, to be repaid when they cash in a year hence.

The undertaking will, it is confidently expected, provide work for the unemployed of the cities east and west.

In addition to this, it will ensure a larger supply of foodstuffs for the allied armies and enable Canada to pay its indebtedness to Britain for borrowed capital.

The agricultural, transportation and banking and manufacturing interests of the country will give their hearty assistance to the plan and jointly ask the Dominion Government to finance it.

One of the best features is that were the war to end to-morrow, the plan ought still to be put into effect on its merits, since agricultural production has lagged, compared to other industries, and in view of the growth of Canada's population.

This project in essence is a proposal to apply to farming in every part of Canada the practical methods which have enabled manufacturers for instance to build up their businesses.

Guy Fawkes Day was celebrated very quietly in Great Britain to-day. Daisy Ward, six years old, of Toronto, died apparently from choking after feeding chickens.

S. G. READ & SON, Limited

Offer For Sale the Following Valuable Property

5743177—Grey St., brick 2 storey residence, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, front and back stairs, clothes closets, good cellar. Price \$2600.

5743—Murray St., brick cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, 3-piece bath, good cellar. Price \$2450.

SPECIAL—Very fine residence, centrally located, gentleman's home. Inquire in person at our office for particulars.

Houses for sale or to rent in all parts of the city. Also vacant lots, farms and garden properties. Now is the time to buy real estate.

S. G. READ & SON, Limited

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Brokers and Auctioneers
129 COLBORNE STREET

Pape's Diapepsin

For Indigestion or Bad Stomach

Relieves Sourness, Gas, Heartburn, Dyspepsia in Five Minutes.

Sour, gassy, upset stomach, indigestion, heartburn, dyspepsia; when the food you eat ferments into gases and stubborn lumps; your head aches and you feel sick and miserable, that's Diapepsin. It makes all stomach misery vanish in five minutes.

If your stomach is in a continuous revolt—if you can't get it regulated, please, for your sake, try Pape's Diapepsin. It's so needless to have a bad stomach—make your next meal a favorite food meal, then take a little Diapepsin. There will not be any distress without fear. It's because Pape's Diapepsin "really does" regulate weak, out-of-order stomachs that gives it its millions of sales annually.

Get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. It is the quickest, surest stomach relief and cure known. It acts almost like magic—it is a scientific, harmless and pleasant stomach preparation which truly belongs in every home.

KAISER'S LATEST OFFER

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Reuter's Telegram Company despatch from Amsterdam says: "A telegram from Berlin announces that the emperor in a cabinet order, has promised a reward of 750 marks (about \$188) for each machine gun captured."

Stores To Rent

Dalhousie Street Store for rent. Good location.

Colborne Street large store to rent. Enquire about these.

Brick cottages to rent from \$7.50 per month up.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN

FOR SALE—1 1/2 storey red brick residence, well situated, 6 rooms, 3 closets, pantry, electric lights, gas, city and soft water, sink, 3-piece bath, cellar full size of house, newly grained and papered. Price only \$1650.

F. J. Bullock & Co.
207 Colborne St. (upstairs)
Real Estate—Insurance—Money to Loan—Valuators.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

TORONTO - CHICAGO
TORONTO - MONTREAL

"The International Limited"
Canada's Train of Superb Service.

Leaves Toronto 4:40 p.m. daily, arrives via Detroit 9:50 p.m. and Chicago 8:00 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE

Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1:45 p.m. and Chicago 8:40 a.m. daily.

LAST TRAIN OUT OF TORONTO AT NIGHT

Leaves 11:45 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 3:00 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

FOR MONTREAL

Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8:30 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily.

Bath reservations, etc., at G.T.R. ticket offices.

T. H. J. NELSON
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Phone 80
E. WRIGHT
Depot Ticket Agent, Phone 948.

Roofing

Slate, Felt and Gravel, Asbestos and General Roofing of all kinds.

Repair Work and Re-Roofing attended to promptly

Brown-Jarvis Roofing Co.
(Formerly Brown Bros.)
Telephone 590
Office: 9 George St.

H. B. Beckett

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

158 DALHOUSIE ST.
First-class Equipment and Prompt Service—Both by Telephone and in Person

For Immediate Sale

\$2850—Buys 2 storey red brick house in East Ward, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, 2 clothes closets, bath, gas for cooking, electric lights, cellar under all, 2 compartments, with outside entrance, furnace and laundry tubs, verandah and attic. Lot 32 x 132.

S. P. Pitcher & Son
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers—Issuers of Marriage Licenses.
43 MARKET ST.
Phone: Of. 961, House 699, 513

"Everything in Real Estate"

P. A. SHULTIS & Co., 7 S. Market St.

-BARGAINS-

\$2250—Just completed, 1 1/2 storey red brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, 4 closets, 3-piece bath, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, full basement, ready for furnace, gas, electric lights, double deck verandah, good lot. Only \$700 cash, balance at 6%.

\$2800—Beautiful new 2 storey red pressed brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, 3 living rooms, full basement, all conveniences, finished in Georgia pine, verandah and sleeping porch. Only \$800 cash. East Ward.

\$3500—Choice William St. residence, nearly new and all conveniences. Ask to see this.

FOR RENT—Several good houses BOTH PHONES—Of. 326, Res. 1913
OPEN: Tues, Thurs, Sat. Evenings
Fire Insurance - Marriage Licenses

Special Bargains

All the Real Estate of the late Andrew McMeans, including dwellings, stores and vacant lots. Purchasers are not limited to locations, the properties being situated in all directions from the City Hall.

Come and get prices and do business.

JOHN FAIR
Surveyor and Civil Engineer
Solicitor for Patents.
20 MARKET ST. Phone 1458

FOR SALE

50 acres, 7/8 miles from city. Clay and sand loam, 30x50, hog and hen house, good water, 4 acres wheat, 11 acres seeded. Will sell stock and implements at bargain. Price \$2500.

104 acres, 6 miles from city. Clay and loam, bank barn 34x66, good stabling, cattle shed, hog and hen house, good implement shed, 25 acres wheat, 10 acres rye, 25 acres newly seeded, good orchard, frame house, Price \$6000. This is a good buy. Possession this fall.

50 acres, a model farm, 20 acres of maple bush. \$10,500.

L. Braund
136 Dalhousie Street
Phones: Office 1533, Residence 1909
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings

Choice Garden Property

9 acres black loam, 2 storey frame house, excellent barn, hen house and other outbuildings, large quantity of fruit, all kinds. Situated south of Brantford on Mount Pleasant road. Any person desirous of a choice garden property should avail themselves of this opportunity. Price \$4000.

W. ALMAS & SON
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers
35 and 37 George Street (upstairs)

CARTER & BUCKLEY

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Address: 150 1/2 Dalhousie St. Upstairs

Mann's

Call and see the best little Cook Stove in the world for \$16.50. Also good lines in Heaters for the coldest weather.

OPEN EVENINGS

Hard Colds—People whose blood is pure are not nearly so likely to take hard colds as are others. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, and this great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other medicine does. Take Hood's.

We Have Plenty of Coal
Have You?

THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Subscription price, by carrier, 30 cents a year by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY COURIER—Published on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, at the same rate, payable in advance to the United States, 50 cents extra for postage. Business Office: Queen City Chambers, 23 Church Street, Toronto, H. H. Smallwood, Representative.

Friday, November 6, 1914

THE SITUATION.

The fighting between the Allies and the troops of the Kaiser still continues with remarkable tenacity on both sides. The enormous preparedness of the German war machine has been thoroughly demonstrated. They were equipped to the last rivet and to the last bolt, whereas in the case of John Bull he is even now preparing to cope with a finished article. That under the circumstances there should have been so much of an effectual check is little short of miraculous. German troops have been piled upon troops, but the lines of the Allies still hold. And very soon now, when over a million men in training in the Old Land commence to be forwarded to the front, the tide of battle will take some definite turn. The announcement is made that German agents in Switzerland and Italy have been offering large prices for needed material. If so, the circumstance shows that in setting such a terrific pace in expectation of an early victory over France and Russia, the foe is already feeling the strain. It was only the added intervention of John Bull which served to stem the tide—hence the feeling against him. Russian progress still continues to be satisfactory.

Brantfordites this morning said good-bye to another lot of brave lads bound for the front. All honor to them. And, by the way, a little more cheering and some more doffing of hats when the national anthem is played would be quite in order.

SIERRA LEONE AND THE WAR.

A little newspaper, the Weekly News, from the British Protectorate of Sierra Leone, published at Freetown—the West African port where a settlement of emancipated slaves, freed from the Southern States of America, established themselves, contains a leading article written evidently by a West African negro, explaining to his native readers the origin of the European war. The whole tone of the article is refreshing and stimulating, as these few extracts indicate:

At present the talk everywhere in the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is that of the European war in which England, our own over-lord, under whose rule and governance we are proud to be, and are content to abide, has become involved. In the strict sense of the word we are not a nation, and the charge we have to keep seems for the present to be nothing more than our own body and soul. We are wards of another by whom we are protected, and who has to subsume and take that nothing may go wrong with us.

CANADA'S DUTY

The following are extracts from an article by Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Winnipeg: "There is no place for pessimism on the part of any Britisher in this war. The outcome is assured—we shall win, and win completely. The gaze of the German Kaiser and of his Prussian Junkertum, hurled in the teeth of Christian civilization, has been taken up and the fight will go on until democracy, liberty and law among the nations will triumph. But those cheery optimists who foresee a speedy end to this strife, and who picture joyous jaunt under den Liden for the Allies, can hardly be regarded as harmless lunatics, for harmless they are not. The sooner Canada realizes that this war is a stern serious business and that it will grow in desperation as the long weary months drag their terrible length through winter and perhaps through summer and through winter again the better it will be. Let us make no mistake. No sudden rage, no stroke of diplomacy, not Austria's treacherous ambition leading at the chance of war afforded by the

wicked act of a mad Serb student—not these things nor things like these have caused Germany to plunge into this war. Never did a nation more deliberately take a purpose and long-planned step. For forty years, Germany has cherished ambitions, has fed upon philosophies, has extended her commerce, has built up her industries, has established her fortresses, has perfected her siege guns, has built her navy, has constructed her aerial fleet, has hoarded her gold, has filled her young men with lust for the satanic glory of war with one purpose, and one purpose only—that she might war in a supreme effort at world power, incidental to which is the crushing of France to the position of Portugal among the European nations, the absorption of small countries like Belgium, Holland and Denmark, and the extermination of hated Britain.

Upon this issue Germany stakes her existence, that Europe may be Germanized and a World Empire established greater than the world has ever seen, with colonies on every sea, built upon highly scented brute force that knows no law but that of might, and derides the Christian virtues as contemptible and utterly unworthy of the superhuman.

But what does this mean? It means the Kaiser will hurl into the last deadly fight every German soldier, every German ship and gun and every German dollar, for while it is true that Germany will survive this war, the Kaiser and his caste of war worshippers will not. They will be wiped out of existence and they know it. Hence the desperate character of this conflict. There is no truce, nor can be. No peace is possible. Two sets of principles are locked in death grips—on the one side empire builder against the will of a free people, justice as an international arbiter as against the sword of the mighty, international honor as an eternal obligation rather than a mere temporary convenience. These things make peace impossible, and these things make the war worth while.

What, then, is Canada's immediate duty. It stands clear as the morning sun above the prairie rim. The Empire stands to-day for Liberty, Justice, Honor among nations as among men, and Canada stands with the Empire for these. It is no longer a question of a colony giving support to the motherland. We have gone far past that. It is a question of whether Canada shall stand with the free nations who believe in government by free choice, justice among nations, honor as an eternal obligation, and with her last man and her last dollar, fight for these things that determine a nation's character and its place in history. I repeat that it is no longer a question of aiding the motherland in a fight for national or Empire existence. Canada is herself a nation with a proud sense of nationhood. Canada's future is involved in this conflict, and with every instinct of her national soul and with every throbbing of her national life she hates and opposes the spirit, the ideals, the methods for which the German Kaiser with his Prussian Junkertum is now so desperately contending.

GAVE ADDRESS TO DELEGATES

President of the Hamilton Conference at Epworth League Convention. The annual convention of the Epworth League of the Hamilton conference was opened yesterday in the Wesley Church, when the Rev. W. S. Daniels, president of the Association occupied the chair. A feature of the convention is the fact that it celebrates the silver anniversary of the Epworth League. The afternoon session yesterday was principally occupied with the departmental conferences of the workers. These conferences were for the discussion of methods of work, and the giving out of new ideas. They were eminently successful. Rev. Dr. Stephenson, head of the Young People's Forward Movement of Missions of the Methodist church and one of the best known men in this line on the continent, was present and set an example in his address. They are an enthusiastic pair and are favorites at all conventions. Evening Session.

FIREMEN TO ORGANIZE

St. John, N.B., Nov. 6.—St. John firemen, 450 in number, will probably be organized into three bona fide defence companies. The city commissioners to-day took up a proposal to vote \$3,000 for purchase of rifles and ammunition. Decision was deferred for a week.

DUNKIRK FEELS

(Continued from Page 1) "The main fighting is now proceeding further south around Arras and on the frontier line, a few miles east of Neippe. Lille is burning and battered. The fires have been in and out of the city and our shells set the town alight at the western end. If we cannot hound the enemy out we must drive him towards Flanders with flame and smoke. "It is reported that Emperor William with his staff is directing the whirlwind from Tournai, Belgium, with Boulogne and Calais as the objective via Hazebrouck and St. Omer, where, if the Germans can break through there is a clear road to the coast. The battle here will not be decided for several days.

GUNS BROUGHT UP

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Central News states that forty heavy guns arrived at Aix La Chapelle yesterday from Esses destined for Arras. Twelve long empty trains are also proceeding to Namur and six armored automobiles, with mitrailleuses, have left Aix La Chapelle, according to the same advices.

HOLD THE RIVER

LONDON, Nov. 6, 9.30 a.m.—A despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Telegraf learns from Sluis, Holland, that the Germans have retired from the Yser and that the Belgians have occupied both banks of the river. The last village evacuated was Stuyvenskerke, the troops returning from there to Brugse."

"The battle is proceeding in the triangle of Dixmude Reulers and Ypres. Many of the inhabitants are leaving Brugse and are making their way towards Holland."

SEVERE PAINS AROUND THE HEART

Are Nearly Always Caused by Stomach Trouble.

Don't let a pain in the region of the heart frighten you into thinking you have heart disease—just as a pain in the back seldom indicates kidney trouble, so pain near the heart is scarcely ever present in organic heart disease. The pain is nearly always caused by indigestion, and a healthy appetite, the food does not digest, and the heart and stomach are connected by many nerves, and gas on the stomach causes pressure on the heart.

The alarming pains will disappear if you tone up the stomach, eat the right things and don't worry. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best stomach tonic. One or two Pills after each meal soon produces a healthy appetite, the food does not distress you, you are no longer troubled with gas, sour risings in the throat and those misleading pains around the heart. Strength and energy return, and the rich red blood carries renewed vitality to every part of the body. Mrs. Henry Connolly, Brookvale, P.E.I., says: "For a number of years I was a great sufferer from indigestion, despite all the best medicines I took, was gradually growing worse. I would sometimes feel as though I was smothering, and when the trouble came on I would suffer from violent palpitation and pain around the heart which greatly alarm-

ed me. I was under doctor's treatment for a long time, but with no benefit. A friend suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. In about a month I felt much better and by the time I had taken another four boxes I was in the best of health and able to eat all kinds of nourishing food. It is now several years since I was cured and I have never felt a symptom of indigestion since. I take every opportunity of recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to friends who are ailing. If your dealer does not keep these Pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SILVER AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The European war is bound to create an extra demand for silver. Messrs. Charles A. Stoneham and Co. of Toronto and New York have issued a pamphlet showing why this should be the case and incidentally giving astounding statistics of the different leading silver mine companies. This pamphlet which has thirty-six pages, is ordinary magazine size and will be sent free to all who apply for it. It is worth your while to secure this copy without charge. Write for one to Messrs. Charles A. Stoneham and Co., 38 Meinda St., Toronto.

The new Italian cabinet under Salandra has been completed. A serious engagement between General Villa and Carranza in northern Mexico is reported.

FARMER KILLED IN HUNTING.

Jay Bennett, Living Near Marlbank, Shot Through Heart. BELLEVILLE, Nov. 5.—Jay Bennett, a farmer living near Marlbank,

was accidentally killed near Allen's, in Madoc Township, while out hunting yesterday. Particulars are not available, but it is known he was shot through the heart, death being instantaneous.

Advertisement for Chas. A. Jarvis, Opt. D. featuring an image of glasses and the text "I Do it All—Prescribe, Design, Make, and Fit Glasses AND AT Reasonable Prices". The address is 52 Market Street, Brantford, Ontario. The ad also mentions "Look For This Sign" and "OPTOMETRISTS—M.F.C. OPTICIAN".

LOCAL NEWS

WRIST WATCH.

At the armouries this morning prior to the departure of the contingent, Geo. Joe Poynton, of Mohawk Lodge, Y. O. C. F., was presented on behalf of the brothers, by the Noble Grand, with a wrist-watch.

NO WORD RECEIVED.

No word up to this afternoon had been received by Colonel Ashton that he would be required to go to the front with the artillery. The Hamilton unit under Colonel Lodge, to which the Brantford battery is attached, has been ordered out, but it is not thought that this order includes the 32nd.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

A small fire occurred at the home of Mr. Clifford, 60 Alfred street, this morning. The attic took fire and was blazing when the fire brigade arrived. Cutting a hole in the roof, they poured in some chemicals and quickly extinguished the flames. Very little damage was done to the property.

TUTELA FOOTBALL

Tutela will play a picked team from the rest of the league on Saturday at Tutela Park, kick off 3.30 p.m. The following will represent Tutela: Goal, C. Gore; backs, T. Mason, R. Burns; half backs, N. McLeod, R. Vining, P. McLeod; forwards, S. Thibault, J. Hinckley, E. Hamilton, G. Bailey, F. Clark; referee, C. Smith.

BASKETBALLERS

The Y. M. C. A. basketballers are organizing a boosters club in connection with the senior basketball team, all fans are requested to attend at the Y. M. C. A. to-night at 8.15 p.m. This aggregation is to form part of the newly formed international basketball league, composed of Detroit, Cleveland, Rochester, Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford.

A PRESENTATION

Lieutenant Dickson, who left this morning with the active service volunteers, was given a token of esteem and respect by the School Board trustees at the beginning of the week. He was presented with a complete smoking and shaving outfit and given the best wishes of the trustees, and he suitably replied, thanking the trustees for their kindness.

FIFTY PER CENT NEEDED.

At a meeting of the directors held last Saturday, it was generally agreed that 50 per cent of the amount which had been subscribed would be needed before this season is over. Subscribers who are urged to make the payment due by April, now in order to obviate the necessity of the association borrowing the money to finance their requirements.

ALL FOR BELGIANS.

Four boxes of food stuffs, not small boxes, but large ones, and six bales of clothing were the net result of the work of the Home Affairs League for the relief of the stricken Belgians. These clothing included all sorts of apparel for men, women and children, while the food stuffs were not of the poorest quality and would stand transit. The shipments have been made this week and the ladies are thankful for the contributions received from many citizens.

PATHETIC SCENE.

A very pathetic and heart-rending scene transpired at the station this morning when the soldiers were leaving, when an old lady, with wrinkled face and whitened hair, tottering with the assistance of a cane, asked to be given a position so she could see her grandson leave for the front. The kind and stalwart hands raised the dear old lady on an express truck, where she with tear-dimmed eyes waid a last fond farewell to her loved one.

A JOLLY DANCE.

The officers and members of the Shriner's Club held their annual ball in the Masonic Temple last night, when a large number of young people tripped the light fantastic to the splendid music which was provided by Stevenson's Orchestra of Toronto. The affair was one of the jolliest dances of the season, the orchestra playing many popular airs. "Tipperary" seemed to be the favorite, and the musicians were forced to repeat the piece numerous times. Good credit is due to the committee, who did everything in their power to make the evening pleasant and enjoyable for their guests. The happy affair came to a close with three cheers for the King and the singing of the national anthem.

"MADE IN CANADA"

Every article in this special advertisement is "MADE IN CANADA." Prominence will be given to all Canadian made Goods, not only for the next few days but from now until it becomes unnecessary.

Read This List Over Carefully—Some Very Special Prices Have Been Made as an Inducement to You to Buy "Made in Canada" Articles

Advertisement for White Cotton fabric. "MADE IN CANADA" 10 pieces 36-inch extra fine White Nainsook Cotton, even thread and no dressing. Reg. value 12½¢. DURING "MADE IN CANADA" SALE, 10¢ a yard.

Advertisement for Ladies' and Misses' Coats. "MADE IN CANADA" 100 BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE COATS, IN CAPE EFFECTS, BELTED EFFECTS AND PLAIN COATS. Ladies, these Coats are all made in Canada, right in Toronto—there are no imported ones here at all. This week we were fortunate enough to secure from the largest manufacturer in Toronto an offer of 100 Coats at our own figure, and we made that figure low enough to enable us to offer you One Grand Bargain in a Coat. Come Saturday and get your pick, but COME EARLY. Special Sale Price \$8.95

Advertisement for All Made in Canada. Read The List! MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR. Men's Heavy Woolen Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. SPECIAL 50¢. An extra good bargain in a "Sanitary Wool Fleece" Shirt and Drawers, all sizes, good heavy weight. SPECIAL 50¢. Men's Heavy Woolen Underwear, extra good quality, all sizes. SPECIAL 75¢. MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY RIBBED WOOL UNDERWEAR. YOU WANT TO SEE THIS IF YOU WANT VALUE. ALL SIZES. DOUBLE BREASTED \$1.00. Men's Fine Wool Shirts and Drawers, all pure wool, unshrinkable, double chested vest, all sizes. SPECIAL \$1.00. MEN'S HEAVY GREY MILITARY SOX 29¢.

Advertisement for White Flannelette fabric. "Made in Canada" Heavy White Flannelette, no dressing and a good washer. 13¢. Our regular 15¢ quality. DURING "MADE IN CANADA" SALE ONLY.... 13¢. Ladies' Winter Underwear "MADE IN CANADA" Ladies' fine quality white or natural Heavy Fleece Underwear, all sizes in stock. Special 25¢. Ladies' extra heavy ribbed Underwear, fleece lined, all sizes, good winter weight. Special 35¢. Ladies' White Combination Suit, good weight, all sizes in stock—A BARGAIN. Special 75¢. Ladies' Striped Flannelette Drawers, medium and large size, heavy weight. Special 25¢. Ladies' Slip Over embroidery trimmed Flannelette Night Gowns, elbow sleeve. Regular \$1.50. Special at 98¢. Ladies' white only Flannelette Night Gowns, tucked yoke, heavy quality, high or low neck. A good bargain, Regular \$1.25. Special at 89¢. Ladies' White, Pink and fancy stripe heavy quality Flannelette Gowns, embroidered yoke. Special at 75¢.

Advertisement for Blankets. Special Prices on Blankets, Not Only Made in Canada, But Made Right Here in Brantford. Saturday we will give you some rare values in these Blankets. Space won't permit us to tell you more about them, but we promise you a bargain, and that is enough, we know. Flannelette Sheets. A large 12 1/2 size White or Grey Flannelette Sheet, pink or blue borders. Regular \$2.00. SPECIAL PRICE \$1.49. TO-MORROW WE WANT YOU TO SEE THE SPECIAL VALUES WE ARE GIVING IN HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY. YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SAVE A DOLLAR OR TWO TO-MORROW IN THIS SECTION OF THE STORE. OUR \$3.50 AND \$5.00 HATS ARE UNEQUALLED. PARASOLS. Ladies' Gloria top taped edge Parasol, with natural wood and fancy handles. Reg. 98¢. A HEAVY WOOL BASKET TO-MORROW FOR \$2.85 A PAIR. Striped Flannelette. 30 Pieces Striped Flannelette "Made in Canada" To-morrow we are putting on the counter one of the grandest values in Striped Flannelette, in light and dark colors, we ever had. It's a winner, and 30 pieces won't last long, but it's all we have. THE PRICE IS 10¢.

Advertisement for Men's Heavy Grey Military Sox. 29¢. Men's Heavy Woolen Underwear, extra good quality, all sizes. SPECIAL 75¢. Men's Extra Heavy Ribbed Wool Underwear. You want to see this if you want value. All sizes. Double Breasted \$1.00. Men's Fine Wool Shirts and Drawers, all pure wool, unshrinkable, double chested vest, all sizes. SPECIAL \$1.00. Men's Heavy Grey Military Sox 29¢.

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LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

WRIST WATCH.

At the armories this morning prior to the departure of the contingent, Geo. Joe. Poynton, of Mohawk Lodge, I. O. O. F., was presented on behalf of the brothers, by the Noble Grand, with a wrist watch.

NO WORD RECEIVED.

No word up to this afternoon had been received by Colonel Ashton that he would be required to go to the front with the artillery. The Hamilton unit under Colonel Logie, to which the Brantford battery is attached, has been ordered out, but it is not thought that this order includes the 32nd.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

A small fire occurred at the home of Mr. Clifford, 60 Alfred street, this morning. The attic took fire and was blazing when the fire brigade arrived. Cutting a hole in the roof, they poured in some chemicals and quickly extinguished the flames. Very little damage was done to the property.

TUTELA FOOTBALL

Tutela will play a picked team from the rest of the league on Saturday at Tutela Park, kick off 3:30 p.m. The following will represent Tutela: Goal, C. Gorer; backs, T. Mason, F. Burns; half backs, N. McLeod, R. Young, P. McLeod; forwards, S. Tigwell, J. Hingley, E. Hamilton, G. Bailey, F. Clark; Referee, C. Smith.

BASKETBALLERS

The Y. M. C. A. basketballers are organizing a boosters club in connection with the senior basketball team. All fans are requested to attend at the Y. M. C. A. to-night at 8:15 p.m. This organization is to form a part of the new league, composed of Detroit, Cleveland, Rochester, Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford.

A PRESENTATION

Lieutenant Dickson, who left this morning with the active service volunteers, was given a token of esteem and respect by the School Board trustees at the beginning of the week. He was presented with a complete smoking and shaving outfit and given the best wishes of the trustees, and he suitably replied, thanking the trustees for their kindness.

FIFTY PER CENT NEEDED.

At a meeting of the directors held last Saturday, it was generally agreed that 50 per cent of the amount which had been subscribed would be needed before the season is over. Subscribers who possibly can be urged to make the payment due in April, now in order to obviate the necessity of the association borrowing the money to finance their requirements.

ALL FOR BELGIANS.

Four boxes of food stuffs, not small boxes, but large ones, and six boxes of clothing were the net result of the work of the Women's Patriotic League for the relief of the stricken Belgians. These clothing included all sorts of apparel for men, women and children, while the food stuffs were not of the perishable variety and will stand transit. The shipments have been made this week and the ladies are thankful for the contributions received from many citizens.

PATHETIC SCENE.

A very pathetic and heart-rending scene transpired at the station this morning when the soldiers were leaving, when an old lady, with wrinkled face and whitened hair, tottering with the assistance of a cane, asked to be given a position so she could see her grandson leave for the front. Kind and stalwart hands raised the dear old lady on an express truck, where she with tear-dimmed eyes waid a last fond farewell to her loved one.

A JOLLY DANCE.

The officers and members of the Shriner's Club held their annual ball in the Masonic Temple last night, when a large number of young people tripped the light fantastic to the splendid music which was provided by Stevenson's Orchestra of Toronto. The affair was one of the jolliest dances of the season, the orchestra playing many popular airs. "Tipperary" seemed to be the favorite, and the musicians were forced to repeat the piece numerous times. Great credit is due to the committee, who did everything in their power to make the evening pleasant and enjoyable for their guests. The happy affair came to a close with three cheers for the King and the singing of the national anthem.

IS INVESTIGATING.

Chief Detective Hodge is at present in the city, investigating the recent attempt to wreck a T. H. and B. train.

CALLED TO TORONTO.

Mr. Jay Mott, the young volunteer in the Army Medical corps, was suddenly called to Toronto this morning, at the command of his superior officer.

LEFT THIS MORNING.

The Y. M. C. A. to-day lost three of its dormitory men, who left with the second contingent. They are Geo. Langford, Percy O'Neill and Verne O'Neill, and they all belonged to the fourth floor.

CAVALRY SCHOOL OPENS.

The Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto, has notified the commanding officer of the Second Dragoons that they are open to receive N. C. O. and officers on November 16th.

CEMENT TO BE LAID.

With a view to laying down a cement sidewalk around the new Post Office the ground around the foundation has been levelled and the shed has been taken down. This will complete the handsome appearance of the edifice.

GOES TO CHATHAM.

Mr. F. C. Mills who acted as business manager of the Courier for some time, left to-day for Chatham, where he has assumed a responsible position in connection with the Business Office of the Chatham News. Many local friends will wish Mr. Mills hearty success.

WITH THE POLICE.

Andrew Milliken was given a suspended sentence to-day when he answered a charge of assaulting a young girl. On payment of the costs he was allowed to go. Percy Prime was charged at the instance of High Constable Kerr with theft in the county, but the magistrate held that the evidence did not warrant a conviction and he dismissed the case. Charles Lake was not in sight when his name was called and a warrant has been issued for his arrest upon a charge of being drunk and billed.

An Unpleasant Incident in a Local Factory

Three ardent young fellows employed at Messrs. Stedman's wholesale warehouse, desired this morning to see the parade and give a cheer to the departing soldiers. To this end they approached their foreman and asked permission to quit work for a few minutes. This permission was refused, so the young fellows took French leave and saw the procession.

They went back to work and were promptly dismissed. The case has aroused much interest and sympathy goes with the young fellows. There are several circumstances which are yet to be told. The young fellows were Britishers and they were patriotic. Their foreman is Adolphus Wetstein, said to be a German, who claims he is a Swiss. Possibly his refusal caused the men as much as anything to disobey orders. He claimed that pressure of work was the cause of his refusal, and he stood by his decision. Now the work on which these workmen are employed is an industry which has flourished on patriotism, inasmuch as these young fellows were employed in the manufacture of war time pennants. Thousands of them have been got out, and the stoppage would have lasted only a few minutes. The manufacturing house is only a block from the street of the parade, and not one of the young men would have resisted being "docked" for the time off. They wanted to see the parade and saw it, and are angered at the fact that an alien discharged them in such circumstances.

It should be stated that not one of the Stedman Brothers knew anything of the affair, and they regret the dismissal of the young men. Geo. Stedman, who has charge of the manufacturing, is at present out of the city, and the young men, it is thought, will be promptly reinstated.

The Australian-Canadian cable, cut at Fanning Island early in the war by the German cruiser Nurnberg, has been repaired.

REV. G. A. WOODSIDE

Was Speaker To-day at Purity Congress in Kansas City.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6.—Moving day was depicted as one of the modern society and one of the cardinal reasons for divorce and vice by John B. Hammond, of Des Moines, Iowa, in an address before the International Purity Congress here to-day. "The re-establishment of the American home is the only remedy for the social evil and only hope of democracy," he said. "The constant shifting of families from one section to another prohibits the long acquaintance among young people through which proper life partners can be selected. Young people are thrown into contact with strangers, become bold and practice deceptions. As a result marriage frequently is contracted on a guess. The deceptions are discovered and lead to the divorce courts and too often to immorality."

As a remedy, Mr. Hammond said he would exempt the homesteads from taxation; put the burden of taxation on incomes and constructive ownership of property and re-establish a maximum of rent in tenements based on assessed valuations and graded on sanitation and conveniences.

Rev. G. A. Woodside, of Brantford, Ontario, said that the formation and preservation of the home was the greatest task because it embraced all others. "Your legislators may stack your halls with new legislation, but they are impotent against the power of an impure home," he declared.

A LITERARY NIGHT

Mr. W. G. Raymond Addressed Bellevue Society on Life of Nelson.

The Bell View Literary and Musical Society received a great treat last evening when W. G. Raymond, Esq., lectured on the "Life of Nelson." The audience followed the lecturer very closely and showed an appreciable interest in the History of Nelson, as portrayed by the eloquence of Mr. Raymond, who at the conclusion, was the recipient of continued applause. A short musical program followed. Mr. T. Cullum rendered "The Death of Nelson" in appropriate manner, and responded to an encore with "Men of Havock." Miss McIntyre delighted the audience with a "Caro-forte" solo. A vote of thanks to those who had so ably contributed to the program, was moved by Mr. Ansell and seconded by Mr. Sweatman, and acclaimed in the usual manner. A short business meeting was held and the following officers elected: President, Miss Hargrave; vice-president, Mr. Fred Billo; 2nd. vice president, Mr. Norman Littich; 3rd. vice-president, Miss Carter; chairman, Dr. L. Cartwright; Secretary, Mr. Ansell; Captains of debate, Messrs. Atwell and Billo; vice captains of debate, Messrs. Johnson and Schmidlin; program and musical committee, Misses Carter, Littich, E. Littich and Mr. Sweatman.

The society meets every 1st. and 3rd. Thursday in the month and the public are cordially invited to attend. The programme for the next meeting will be furnished by the "Captains of Debate." Subject of debate will be announced later.

To Be Taken To Toronto

The Hungarians who were locked up last night as suspects, maintained even under the examination of Louis Stander, somewhat of the mystery which surrounded their arrival into the city. There is little doubt, however, that they were making for the border, and must have doubled their tracks at Hamilton. They state that they originally intended going to Windsor, and through a mistake they got headed for Toronto. In addition to the railroad vouchers, steamship tickets for a line of ocean steamers leaving New York were also in their possession. They are both reservists of the Hungarian army, and were endeavoring, it is evident, to return to the colors. They will be removed to Toronto and housed with safety until the conclusion of hostilities.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Lawrence D'Orsay. The bright comedy lies in "The Earl of Pautucker" which Lawrence D'Orsay will bring to the Grand on Tuesday, Nov. 10, are sufficiently well constructed to form a series of epigrams which served in a great measure to make the play a season's success in New York. "The Earl of Pautucker" offers varying opportunities for little abilities of good natures for little abilities of hood national round of mirth, and has proved to be a great "blues dispeller."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

CROMPTON'S "The House of Quality and Good Value" CROMPTON'S

Every Dollar Spent in Brantford is a Boost for Canada and the Empire To-Morrow Will Bring Some Unusual Anniversary Offerings

10 Axminster and Wilton Rugs, 9 x 12 Feet, \$21.45, \$27.56 and \$30 Values. These consist of rosebud patterns on a pretty green scroll ground, medallion patterns of red, blue and tan colorings, Oriental pattern on pretty ground work of ivory, green floral conventional pattern. In fact, you will find this range very comprehensive and well worth inspection. SPECIAL FOR ANY RUG. \$21.45

Lot No. 1 consists of about 15 Rugs ranging in size from 6 x 9 feet to 9 x 12 feet, and are worth in the regular way from \$22.50 to \$30. Qualities are Brussels, Velvets, Wiltons and Axminsters. SPECIAL \$18.75

Lot No. 3 consists of 18 Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet Rugs, in any of these sizes: 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft., 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., 9 x 9 ft., 9 x 10 ft. 6 in., and 9 x 12 ft. Actual value \$10 to \$15—Your choice on any rug in this pile for \$6.85

\$2, \$2.50 and \$3 White Tailored Waists

A little lot of forty very smart waists came our way at a bargain, and we are passing on to you this chance to save. Amongst embroidered, others with the lot are some linen hand tucked fronts, while some have all over embroidery fronts.

ANNIVERSARY PRICE \$1.00 —Right Main Aisle, Centre.

\$1.00 Kid Gloves SPECIAL 79c PAIR

Our Dollar quality, well made and good fitting. Colors are White, Tans, Greens and Beet Root. We cannot promise to supply every size, as some are now sold out. Special while they last, a pair 79c —Annex, Queen and Colborne.

E. B. CROMPTON & CO. E. B. CROMPTON & CO. E. B. CROMPTON & CO. E. B. CROMPTON & CO.

BRITISH LOST TWO

Japs, However, at Tsing-Tau Have Had 1,000 Casualties.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] TOKIO, Nov. 6.—Complete casualty lists, containing the names of the killed and wounded to date in the operations around Tsing-Tau, show that the British had two killed and eight wounded, their wounded including two majors, and that the Japanese had 200 killed and 878 wounded.

The official communication issued by the government to-day states that the bombardment of Tsing-Tau continues. It also states that aeroplanes are dropping bombs and circulars into the besieged port. The circulars warn the inhabitants not to participate in the military operations in any way.

RIFLE CLUB

The Civilian Rifle Club last night held a drill under Sergt-Major Oxtaby in the Collegiate Institute, and put up a highly gratifying showing. Drilling with arms and in squads they are a home guard of which any city might well be proud, and their keenness is a thing to see before it can be understood. It was decided that they would be drilled to-day for the first time in public as an escort to the active service company and they assembled at the city hall for this purpose. Last night there was upwards of 100 on parade.

Fine Victory For Russians

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PETROGRAD, Nov. 6, via London, 2:54 p.m.—The Russians have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslau and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners, according to a telegram received here to-day from Lemberg. Jaroslau is 17 miles northwest of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl.

Made in Brantford Exhibit Brantford Laundry, Limited

THROUGH the courtesy of the M. H. Robertson & Co., druggists, corner of Market and Dalhousie streets, we have on exhibition in one of their windows samples of the work done in our plant. We have about \$10,000 alone invested in the most up-to-date machinery; several photos of which are shown in the window. Don't Fail to View This Interesting Display!

"We Certainly Do Know How" PHONE 274 FOR A WHITE WAGON

Use "Courier" Want Ads.

More Bargains For THIS SATURDAY! Misses' Patent Blucher Cut Lace Boots, size 11 to 2, Reg. \$2.50. Saturday \$1.58 Women's Gun Metal Blucher Cut Lace Boots, size 2 1/2 to 7, Regular \$2.75. Saturday \$1.98 Youths' Box Kip Blucher Cut Lace Boots, size 11 to 13, Regular \$1.75. Saturday \$1.28 Boys' Box Kip Blucher Cut Lace Boot, size 1 to 5, Regular \$2.00. Saturday \$1.68 NEILL SHOE CO.

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Advertisement for clothing and shoes, including 'OPT. D.', 'DA', 'Made in Canada', 'MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING', 'HEAVY GREY', 'MEN'S COMBINATION SUITS', 'NEILL SHOE CO.'

Advertisement for Neill Shoe Co. featuring 'More Bargains For THIS SATURDAY!' with a list of shoe prices and sizes.

Advertisement for Music and Drama featuring Lawrence D'Orsay's 'The Earl of Pantucker' and 'Children Cry For Fletcher's Castoria'.

Advertisement for Brantford Laundry, Limited, highlighting their 'Made in Brantford Exhibit' and 'We Certainly Do Know How' slogan.

NOVEMBER 6, 1914

MUSEMENTS

If You Can't Laugh Don't Come
S. NOV. 10

in Tour of England's
stest Comedian
RENCE D'ORSAY
in the
OF PAWTUCKET
us Thomas' Great
Comedy
reat Cast and Beautiful
enic Production
War Prices, Sale Sat-
50, 75, \$1.00.

Thursday 12
Nov.

WINE
URIE

THE STORY
OF A LASS
FROM
SCOTLAND
By
EDWARD
E. ROOSE

50, 75, \$1.00. Seat sale
Tuesday.

THEATRE

cial Feature Bill
REY & MONZAR
and
MERRY MAIDS
8—People—8
ANTA & BURKE
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y Aerial Comedian
Y BILL BAKER
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ADVENTURES OF
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Theatre

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**NIGHTS IN A BAR-
ROOM**
The Boys to See This
AN FOR A THAT
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EAR NO EVIL
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Matinee 5c
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DRIFT (2 Reel Eclair)
PHIE OF FILMS
MATED WEEKLY

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**SOME OF THE TRUSTEES
DO NOT LIKE THE IDEA
OF EDUCATION BOARD**

Representatives to be Elected in January, Will
Handle Collegiate Institute Matters—New
Board Will be Elective.

The Public School board held a regular meeting in the city council chamber last night, Chairman Cutcliffe presiding. The question of employing teachers of different denominations in the same school was brought before the board, and it was decided to make some inquiries upon the subject.

The disbanding of the board was mentioned by Mr. Bunnell, merely to remind the board, he said, of the coming of the Board of Education, which would, with the beginning of January next absorb both the public school board and the Collegiate school board. This board of education will consist of ten members, nine Protestant and one Roman Catholic. It is to be elected in the usual way, of the ballot by the people, upon the persons nominated to hold office. It means that not a single member of the present

board is sure of his position as a trustee, but it is more than probable that they will be re-elected by their present constituents. This brought up the matter of ward representation, and some views were expressed upon this subject.

In the election of a school board, Dr. Ballachey could not see that there was anything in the ward system of electing trustees. Surely there was no partiality in the matter of schools.

"Down in the bottom of your heart there is a feeling for your ward, and you know it," said Trustee Lyle.

This question would never have come up before the trustees, said Trustee Lane, if it had not been for the mismanagement and misconduct of the Collegiate board in the past. In the event of an overruling board it would be all the Collegiate school and the others would be neglected. It would be just the same in this as in other things. All drifting to centralization at the city hall and it was not in the best interests of the community at large. Ward representation was the only thing.

In his views he was supported by Trustees Clement and Lyle, both of whom seemed fearful of the consequence to their wards were a new

method of control inaugurated.

The question of the advisability of allowing children with badly affected mouths to continue at school was brought up by Dr. Ballachey, and it was decided to ask Dr. Landymore, the dental clinic, to report all bad cases to Inspector Kilmer, who would decide as to the question of their being allowed to continue.

Miss Elsie Senn's request for the directorship of a school was referred to the Schools Management Committee.

There are twenty applications for the positions of janitors, one of which is now open and a meeting of committee appointed to the matter will look into them on Tuesday next, at 7.30.

Secretary Bunnell announced that the Treasury Department's grant of \$1850 had been received for the year 1914. The Kindergarten grant was less this year, being \$1000 less than it was last year and it was mentioned that this grant was given pro ratio to attendance, and as Brantford's attendance had decreased while Ontario's had increased, the reason of the decrease was apparent.

Inspector Loukes report upon the manual training classes showed a very satisfactory state of affairs and it was filed by the board.

Dr. Bell was thanked for his interest in the school children, he having attended to the optical requirements of a large number of pupils. An appropriation of \$25 for glasses was made to him, to defray this necessary cost which, in view of the work done, was considered, very slight.

Mr. Holdsworth was appointed to be the principalship of King Edward school temporarily.

Trustee Armstrong desired to know exactly where the Board stood as far as the control of the Grand View school was concerned. He referred to Catholic teachers in Protestant school and as separate schools were existent he saw no reason for Catholics being allowed to continue teaching in a Protestant school. He moved a resolution for the purpose of seeing where the Board stood in the matter.

Trustee Clement sympathized with the sentiment expressed by Mr. Armstrong and he moved that the matter stand in abeyance until the new school in the East End was erected. They had no need to put their heads in a sling until it was necessary.

Dr. Ballachey asked if the school authorities had any right to employ Catholic teacher where separate schools existed. Mr. Kilmer answered that there was no law upon the matter. Mr. Armstrong then enquired that it was an unwritten law of the Province that Catholic teachers were not to be employed in Protestant schools. He added that all he desired was information upon the point. To this end the secretary of the Grand View Board will be written and a resolution was passed to that effect.

Mr. Kilmer desired the Board to express itself with regard to religious instruction in the schools. Whether they desired scripture readings at the discretion of the teachers or as given out by the Ross Government.

The Board went on record that it favored the "Ross Bible", as it was termed, it giving an outline of the whole bible in the course of a year's study.

Inspector's Report
The report of Inspector Kilmer on the attendance was as follows:
Central 691 641 92
Schools 691 641 92
Alexandra 579 545 94
Victoria 398 377 95
King Edward 604 558 92
Ryerson 289 290 92
Dufferin 414 390 94
Totals 2425 2783 94

Dental Clinic
The report of Dr. Bandymore, dental clinics for October was as follows:
Pupils examined 13
Defective temporary teeth 41
Defective permanent teeth 41
Have tooth brush 5
No brush 5
Marked malocclusion 1
Clinical work done: Number of pupils, 102; number requiring treatment, 96; number treated at clinic, 46; number treated by own dentist, 33; number awaiting approval of nurse, 14.

PARK BOARD MEETS
Business of Only Routine Nature Was Transacted Last Evening.

The Parks Board had a light business meeting last night in the mayor's office, city hall, when little of any importance was discussed.

It was moved by Mr. Glover, seconded by Mr. Grobb that the month's accounts amounting to \$28.00 be paid.

Other expenses, wages included, made a total of \$24.49, which were passed without discussion.

A communication from G. O. Brown, was referred to the grounds committee.

It was decided that the communications centered upon with the Minister of Education relating to the School for the Blind and proposed driveway be carried forward for consideration.

This completed the business of the evening. There were present Chairman E. L. Goad, F. Cockshutt, F. Glover, J. J. Hawkins, sec'y, and F. Grobb.

NO OPPOSITION.
OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—It is understood to be certain that the opposition will not nominate candidates against Blondin and Cagrain in Quebec county. Nominations take place Saturday.

**TWO HUNGARIANS
WERE TAKEN IN BY THE POLICE LAST
EVENING AND DETAINED FOR
INVESTIGATION.**

Two Hungarians arrived in Brantford last night from Welland with no personal effects by way of baggage and somewhat unseasonably attired in pants and sweater coats, also wearing soft hats. The local police got suspicious of their obvious simplicity and nature and lest they be set upon by unscrupulous persons they halted them to the jail where they rested all night. They were good natured, even jocose as the sergeant searched them and appeared little perturbed with the trend events had taken. The contents of their pockets were motley but scarcely could be described as dangerous. A prayer book, a box of Turkish cigarettes and some odds and ends, including an ancient comb of a hair-comb and about \$50 in cash, and they were minus that necessity of aliens a parole card. A paper relating to previous residence in Pennsylvania and a note to the station agent at Hamilton, together with transportation forms, which led in one way and that way the road to United States. They had come from Welland and appeared to understand little English, though their actions when under police surveillance were perhaps reminiscent of former police encounters and a military training. Smilingly they submitted and with charming acquiescence were ushered into their narrow abode. Nothing may be wrong, but on the other hand such careful vigilance on the part of the local police is highly commendable and thoroughness of this description is one of Chief Slemm's attributes.

REPORT IS DENIED

LONDON, Nov. 6.—According to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen, the German minister—the Count Von Brockdorff Rantzau has issued a statement categorically denying the rumors that the German Crown Prince and Prince Albert were either wounded or killed. He states that both are in the best possible health.

**KAISER'S NEW
MANIFESTO**

He Will Personally Command at
Lys—Disaster to Germans
Looked For.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Standard has the following despatch from Berlin, dated, November 1: The Kaiser has addressed a fresh manifesto of his troops, telling them that he is now on the way to take over personal direction of the operations on the Lys, and assuring them that very little more effort is now required to carry them through victoriously to Calais.

Public opinion is not so sure of this, for, despite the rigors of the censorship, the news is trickling through of enormous losses sustained. Fear is expressed whether the German forces are strong enough to stand many more weeks of such frightful slaughter. The Frankfurter Zeitung publicly admits that the allies are proving a tough nut, but says that the splendid spirit of the Ger-

mans will pull them through in the end.

The Standard adds that whenever the Kaiser has taken over personal command of the troops a German disaster has invariably followed.

HAD A DINNER

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 6.—A newspaper of Amstach, Bavaria, prints a letter from the post in the field, dated October 28, in which the writer mentions attending a dinner on the previous evening to celebrate the return of two aviators from the vicinity of London, who had dropped

Tired out men and run-down women certainly do "pick up" on
O'Keefe's
Special Extra Mild
STOUT
Never makes you bilious.
May be ordered at 47 Colborne St., Brantford.

HOOD'S
PILLS
Cure Constipation, 25c.
Purely vegetable. Best family cathartic.

On a Pedestal

Those things we value most highly, as symbolizing the best in Art, in Science or in Literature, are fittingly placed upon a pedestal, where we can look up to them.

Figuratively speaking, we also place upon the pedestal of our imagination, those high ideals, those lofty aspirations, by which, in our more thoughtful moments, we would wish to guide our conduct.

Among these guiding principles, why not place upon a pedestal of its own, an ideal that may be better described as "Canada First", rather than "Made in Canada."

The "Made in Canada" movement stands for far more than mere commercial patriotism. Pride of country, pride of national resources, pride of national accomplishment in the realms of literature, art and science, pride of virile citizenship, and pride of national destiny, are all embraced within the broad sweep of this deep seated and soul stirring movement.

Future generations will look back to 1914 as an epoch marking year in Canada's history if you, in common with all her citizens, will only resolve, from this day forward, to be guided by the motto

"CANADA FIRST"

The "Big 22"—The Home of Good Overcoats for Men and Boys

"Made in Canada" Sale of Men's Wearables

Men's Stylish Overcoats Priced at \$10
YOU cannot afford to overlook this wonderful opportunity. Men's Stylish Chinchilla, Nap and Tweed Overcoats, tailored with shawl collar, belted back, extra quality serge lining. The shades are navy, grey and brown and fancy tweed effects. Overcoats that are easily worth \$12, \$14 and \$15. **SALE PRICE ONLY**
SEE THESE ON DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS!

MEN'S STYLISH TWEED SUITS \$7.95

An Extraordinary Suit Bargain—A very stylishly tailored suit, a rich brown shade or stripe effect, 3-button sacque coat, medium length; vest is fairly high cut; trousers nicely finished with cuffs if desired. All sizes in these Suits, and we would advise early shopping. The price is only **\$7.95**

MADE IN CANADA SALE OF FURNISHINGS

- READ THIS GOODLY LIST**
- Men's Black Worsted Sox, Reg. 35c. Sale price, 25c
 - Men's Wool lined Mocha Gloves, \$1.25 value, for, \$1.00
 - Men's Wool Sweater Coats, all shades, \$1.95
 - Men's Fleece Underwear (Penman's), only, 50c
 - Men's Cashmere Sox, "Our Leader," Only, 25c
 - Men's Police Braces, Regular 25c value, for, 19c
 - Men's Combination Underwear only, \$2.00
 - Boys' Heavy Black Ribbed Stockings at, 25c

WILES & QUINLAN

THE "BIG 22" CLOTHING HOUSE
Brantford's Greatest Clothiers

"Made in Canada" Sale of Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Boys' Stylish Suits
Norfolk style, nicely tailored, with yoke, belt and pleat, full bloomer pants. The materials are in rich Brown and Grey Tweed effects. Made in Canada. **\$5.00**

Boys' Winter Overcoats
For big boys. A very dressty Tweed Overcoat, in Grey and Brown shades, has convertible or shawl collar, nicely lined. Made in Canada. **\$6.95**

Boys' Russian Suits and Overcoats at Greatly Reduced Prices

\$2.69, \$2.95, \$3.50, \$3.95, \$4.95

Boys' Odd Trousers
In Dark Tweed and Navy Blue Cheviot Materials, bloomer and straight knickers, sizes to fit boys up to 14 years of age. **49c**
FREE—A HOCKEY STICK FREE WITH BOYS' OVERCOATS.



WORLD PRESS ON THE WAR

Minority Boer Revolt.

New York World.—It has been the dream of German writers like Bernhard that if ever Germany and Great Britain went to war, South Africa would be the scene of a general rebellion against British rule. What has happened is a minority Boer revolt against the Boer Government of a loyal British colony.

Militarism a Blight Upon Genius

London Mail.—Away from the Fatherland and breathing the spirited air of real democracy, German settlers quickly come to look back upon the Prussian system of militarism as the blight that in many ways it undoubtedly is upon the genius of the German people.

Desperate Hatred.

London Express.—German hatred of this country has a monomania and if they ever have the chance the Germans will spread havoc and death in Great Britain with a thoroughness compared to which their proceedings in Belgium will appear a mere Sunday school picnic.

Extension of German Methods

Philadelphia Public Ledger.—This country is neutral in letter and spirit. A majority of its citizens undoubtedly have definite opinions as to the righteousness of the war for domination being waged by Germany, opinions that will not be moderated by injudicious talk about the possibility of an extension of German methods of warfare to this continent.

The German Awakening

London Mail.—There has been in the last day or two a marked change of tone in the German papers. They are gradually awakening to realities. They are preparing their readers to

hear the unaccustomed shock of facts. Everybody outside of Germany has foreseen from the start that this war can have but one ending. There are a few even in Germany who also foresee the result.

Not Indifferent.

London Express.—An empire, in its essentials so idealistic, cannot be maintained unless it is sound at its heart. It had perhaps seemed that Great Britain herself had grown stolid and decadent, that her people were blinded by prosperity, and that they had become indifferent to their own greatness. Happily the menace at our doors has awakened our manhood to stubborn determination and masculine endurance.

"Neutral" Congress

Providence (R.I.) Journal.—Meanwhile, Great Britain is justified in adopting every means for self-protection against this stealthy trade which some American shippers are not above engaging in. The profits are undoubtedly tempting. Our State Department has so far adhered to the correct, and only honest and sensible, attitude of declining to be drawn into a brawl when one of these "neutral" cargoes is held up on the high seas.

Women's Part in Empire.

London Express.—To-day we acknowledge the magnificent gift of £57,000 subscribed by the women of Canada for hospital purposes for our soldiers at the front. Women who play a large part, perhaps the leading part, in the empires of the future, and it is splendid to know that the enthusiasm of the women of the British Empire for a noble cause is not one whit less than the enthusiasm of the men.

Albert of Belgium Every Inch a King

New York American.—"My skin is of no more value to my country than is yours. My place is on the fighting line." Thus spoke Albert, King of the Belgians, a king for the moment without a country, according to the Germans, but a king who bids fair to write his name in glorious letters in the world's history. He spoke to the members of his personal staff who urged him to leave the front when he was under the German fire.

Now Cowed by Pinpricks

London Express.—Suppose that half a dozen Zeppelins and twenty Taubes were to arrive over London—and this supposition is almost fantastic—the worst that could happen would be the destruction of a hundred buildings and the killing and maiming of one or two hundred people. Is it to be supposed for a moment that an Imperial city and an Imperial nation are to be cowed by such pinpricks as these?

Compliment to British Arms.

Westminster Gazette.—We have daily evidence that the anger of the German populace is chiefly venting itself at this country. All sorts of foolish, idle, and sensational threats of the wrath being prepared for us can be daily culled from the German newspapers. We may treat with complete composure and even take them as a compliment. They show that the German people are aware that our Fleet, and our Army are great contributions to this struggle, and a shield to Europe as well as ourselves.

Drawn Battle Defeat for Germans

Boston Transcript.—Because the tug of war continues it does not follow, however, that the prestige of either side is affected by its continuance. So far as a balance can be struck it is against the Germans, for with them failure to get forward is equivalent to going backward. The German military machine is so stupendous has focussed the attention of the world to such an extent, that nothing short of clear, emphatic success will make good its claim to supremacy. A drawn battle is to the Germans the same thing, in moral effect, as a defeat.

Your Sick Child is Constipated! Look at Tongue

If Cross Feverish or Bilious Give "California" Syrup of Figs!

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that it's little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California" Syrup of Figs, and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food, and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative" because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a recent bottle of "California" Syrup of Figs! then see that it is made by the "California" Syrup Company.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ECHO PLACE

Association Met Last Evening and Discussed Many Matters.

A well attended meeting was held last night at the Mohawk Park school. Reports of committees were received.

Mr. A. M. Patterson of the road committee stated that they were about finished with the road, and he hoped that the people were satisfied with it, and they all worked to the best of their ability to make such improvement as they money they were allowed would let them. He also stated that the drainage would be taken care of in a short time.

Mr. A. Williams, sidewalk committee, said that the Robinson Ave. people were quite satisfied since it had been raised to a level. The sidewalk in front of the school, which was built too close to the hedge, will also have to be removed. This matter is being attended to.

F. T. Morrow, light committee, stated that Mr. Seace said that Mr. A. E. Watts, Township Solicitor, and Mr. Ireland were working on the agreement regarding lights for the suburbs of Brantford, and they were hopeful of having it completed this Fall.

Mr. Geo. W. Hall stated that he waited on the Street Railway Commissioners in regards to having them consider extending their street railway system through Echo Place. He informed them that the amount of traffic that is now going over the hands of the Radial from people living in Echo Place and Cainsville, would, no doubt, in his mind, go to the Brantford Street Railway if it was extended through Echo Place, as he felt assured it would be a paying proposition for the Street Railway Company. The Street Railway Com-

missioners are considering the matter.

Mr. A. Fitness of the social committee reported he had a surprise in store to report at the next meeting regarding the social entertainments.

The officers present were Morley Myers, president; F. T. Morrow, vice-president; H. C. Thomas, secretary; Alex. Edmondson, treasurer. The next meeting will be held the first Thursday in December.

BURFORD

(From our own Correspondent)

Miss Muir of Toronto, is visiting parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Muir.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Poole have returned from their honeymoon and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. McCallum.

Mr. John Rutherford has purchased Mrs. Marshall's home on King St. E. Miss Hersee of Woodstock is the guest of Mrs. Dutcher.

Mr. Chas. French is moving to Mr. Neill's home on Maple Avenue, South.

Mr. H. Rutherford has rented Mr. W. I. Woodin's house on Alex. St.

Mrs. Snider has returned from a visit to Michigan.

Miss Scaborn is very ill.

Mrs. Foster Rutherford of Grand Forks, spent a day last week with Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Rutherford.

The funeral of the late William Les-

lie took place to the Congregational Cemetery last Friday from his home in Pleasant Ridge. Mr. Leslie was well known around here, having run the bakery a few years ago and having married a Burford young lady. He leaves a wife and young son to mourn his loss. The sympathy of the village is with Mrs. Leslie in her bereavement.

The many friends in the village regret to hear of the sudden death of Albert Foster at his home in Mt. Pleasant last week. Mr. Foster was a resident of the village for a number of years and was a man whose sterling character made him a power in any community.

Mr. Hitchmough has moved into the house he purchased recently from Mrs. C. N. Woodin on Alex. St.

SOME PENALTY THIS

THE HAGUE, Nov. 6.—There has been received here a copy of a German military decree, issued in Brussels on October 28, and ratified on November 1 by Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, military governor of the occupied part of Belgium, condemning two Belgian policemen to two and five years imprisonment respectively on the charge of maltreating a German soldier. The same decree fined the city of Brussels 5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000) because, it was alleged, citizens participated in this affair.

For Dandruff Falling Hair, or Itchy Scalp—25 Cent Danderine

Girls! Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Grow Luxuriant and Beautiful.

If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty, and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff; you cannot have nice, heavy hair if you have dandruff. If this destructive scurf robs the hair

of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp and the hair roots fatten, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast.

If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily, get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will see this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. If eventually—why not now.

Time and Trial Prove

the unequalled value of Beecham's Pills as the best corrective of ailments of the digestive organs so common—and the best preventive of lasting and serious sickness so often resulting from defective or irregular action of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Beecham's Pills

have a great record. For over half a century they have been used with entire satisfaction in thousands of homes. A few doses will prove to you that you can find prompt relief from the headaches, depression of spirits and general no-good feelings caused by indigestion or biliousness. Try them, and you will know what it is to have at your command such

An Invaluable Aid to Health

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



Oiled Floor Mops

Sanitary and easy to operate—Mops and oil in great variety.

We also carry a full line of

Hair Brooms, Banisters Radiator Brushes

—REMEMBER THE PLACE—

HOWIE & FEELY

Temple Building - Dalhousie Street

BUCK'S HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES

AND RADIANT HOME HEATERS

mean a whole lot when you consider the reduction of your coal bill by using them. Everyone guaranteed to give satisfaction. Made in Brantford by Brantford workmen.

—FOR SALE BY—

W.S. STERNE

120 Market Street
Bell Phone 1857 OPEN EVENINGS Mac. Phone 788

THE BANKRUPT SHOE SALE CONTINUES

ROBERTS & VAN-LANE SHOE CO. made an assignment. BORBRIDGE FOOT-FITTERS bought the stock and removed it to their store, 82 Dalhousie St., Temple Building, and are selling it there at tremendous bargains—ask your friends, they have been there, bought something of course, because they could not help it, everything is selling so astonishingly cheap.

→ EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! ←

Our \$18,000.00 Stock of Boots, Shoes Trunks, Bags and Travelling Equipment

will all be reduced in price to fill in where the Bankrupt Stock is broken, so you see we will have something for everybody at very attractive prices.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Men's Patent Button and Lace, different lasts, mostly Slater goods.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$2.98 | Boys' Patent Button and Lace, \$3.00 to \$4.00 goods.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$2.28 | Misses' and Children's Box Calf Patent and Kid, Button and Lace, good fitting last
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$1.48 |
| Men's Gun Metal Calf Button and Lace, nice new goods.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$2.98 | Boys' Box Calf, Gun Metal and Kid, regular \$2.00 toe \$3.00.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$1.48 | A great number of Misses' Shoes selling at 98c |
| Men's Vici Kid Button or Lace.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$1.98 | A few Women's Button or Lace, and different toes.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE 98c | Baby Shoes, all colors, all kinds. 10c, 20c, 30c.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE 30c |
| Men's Yellow Elk Work Shoes, regular \$2.00.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$1.20 | Ladies' Patent, Gun Metal, Button or Lace, different shapes, nice toes, regular \$3.00 to \$4.00.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$1.98 | WE HAVE IN THIS STOCK FULLY 200 PAIRS OF WHITE RAWHIDE FOOT-BALL BOOTS, ENGLISH MAKE, TO SELL FAST WE HAVE PLACED THEM AT..... \$2.00 |
| Men's first quality Rubber Boots, regular \$4.00 and \$5.00.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE \$3.38 | A large lot of Rubbers, storm and low cut, regular 75c to \$1.00.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE 53c | |
| Men's and Boys' Rubbers.
BANKRUPT SALE PRICE 73 TO 98c | | |
- TRUNKS FROM - - \$3.06 to \$9 SUIT CASES - - - 98c to \$4.28 CLUB BAGS - - - - 98c to \$10**

Borbridge Foot-Fitters

TEMPLE BUILDING 82 DALHOUSIE STREET

Sale Opening Saturday 8:30 a.m. Remember Last Saturday's Crowd—Come Early!

Personal Greeting CARDS —FOR CHRISTMAS

These cards must be you wish to have your Christmas Cards with year than formerly. We have five books you up one of our books

STEDMAN'S

EAST END BUSINESS

OCTOBER PICTURE SALE 25% Off All Pictures in Stock!

We Do Framing Right Developing and Printing for Amateur Photographers a specialty. Enlargements all sizes.

H. E. AYLIFFE
320 Colborne St. Phone 1561

Bert Howell

HIGH CLASS Ladies' Tailoring

Satisfaction Guaranteed At Reasonable Prices

413 Colborne St., Upstairs, Phone 1600

Have Your Suit Cleaned and Pressed

BY JEWELL
348 Colborne Street PHONE 300
Goods called for and delivered



"HEART COUPON" THIS PAPER

HOW TO GET... Clip out and present five consecutive dates, together Book on display at office of BRANTFORD Friday, Nov

5 COUPONS AND 98c Sec

The Genuine Cardinal, Seal Grain Corners, with 16 full-page pictures, and complete

Out-of-town readers will add volume of 500 pages. Chosen by complete the book. Every song

PUSH BROOMS

Show Preference and To Workmen—Your Build Up Brantford

The Wm. Paterson & Son Co. HIGHEST GRADE BISCUITS AND CANDY

Awnings and Tents Carpet Cleaners, Furniture Packers and Shippers
236 MARLBOROUGH STREET Bell Phone 690. Machine Phone
C. B. WRIGHT PROPRIETOR

Goold, Shapely & Muir Co. L. BRANTFORD
Gas and Gasoline Engines, Mill, Trunks, Pumps, Water, Concrete Mixers, Power Sprayers, etc. We manufacture the most complete and up-to-date line in our business.

to the Congregational... Friday from his home... Ridge, Mr. Leslie was... around here, having run... few years ago and hav... Burford young lady. He... and young son to mourn... sympathy of the village... Leslie in her bereave...

friends in the village re... of the sudden death of... er at his home in Mt... week. Mr. Foster was... the village for a number... was a man whose sterling... ade him a power in any...

PENALTY THIS
GUE, Nov. 6.—There has... here a copy of a Ger... decree, issued in Brus... ber 28, and ratified... by Field Marshal Von... military governor of the... of Belgium, condemning... policemen to two- and... imprisonment respectively... of mistreating a Ger... The same decree fined... Brussels 5,000,000 francs... because, it was alleged,... epated in this affair.

Hair, or Danderine

its strength and its very... not overcome. It produces... and itching of the scalp... roots fall out. Danderine... has been neglected and... dry, scraggy or too... cent bottle of Knowl... ine at any drug store or... apply a little as direct... minutes after you will... best investment you ever...

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possible, Englan... boxes, 25 cents.

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Limited
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Take a glass of Salt if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers.

The American men and women must guard constantly against Kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from over-work, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health. When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

NEWPORT
[From Our Own Correspondent]
Rev. A. Pyley occupied the pulpit on Sabbath evening and delivered a splendid sermon from the first five words found in the sixth chapter of St. Mark. After which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

Miss Grace A. Benedict spent the week end with the Misses Wheeler, River Road.
Mr. Wilfred Good, city, spent over Sunday with his parents.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Garrett and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Crandell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodley, city, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid on Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Grantham, city, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Phillips.
Miss E. Crandell spent Sunday under the parental roof.

LADIES! LOOK YOUNG, DARKEN GRAY HAIR
Use the Old-time Sage Tea and Sulphur and Nobody Will Know.

Gray hair, however handsome, denotes advancing age. We all know the advantages of a youthful appearance. Your hair is your charm. It makes the face. When it fades, turns gray, and looks dry, wis-y and scraggly, just a few applications of Sage Tea and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred fold.
Don't stay gray! Look young! Either prepare the tonic at home or get from any drug store a 50 cent bottle of "Wyer's Sage and Sulphur Compound." Thousands of folks recommend this ready-to-use preparation, because, it darkens the hair, beautifully and removes dandruff, besides it can possibly tell, as it darkens so naturally and evenly. You moisten a sponge or soft brush with one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, its natural color is restored, and it becomes thick, glossy and lustrous, and you appear years younger.

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Wool's Eucapnodine
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Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Stomachic, Flatulence of the Heart, Spasmodic Memory. Price 51 per box, 10c per 5c. One will cure you. Sold by druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New compound made in Great Britain.

SIR NIGEL

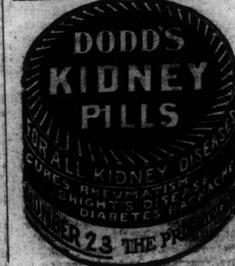
BY A. CONAN DOYLE

Copyright, 1905, 1906, by A. Conan Doyle.

I know nothing of it," said the Italian doggedly, looking his dry lips. A dark flush mounted to the King's forehead, and his eyes were set with his wrath. "No more of this, for God's dignity," he cried. "Had we this fellow at the Tower, a few turns of the rack would tear a confession from his craven soul. But why should we need his word for his own guilt? You have seen, my lords, you have heard! How say you, fair son? Is the man guilty?"
"Sire, he is guilty."
"And you, John? And you, Walter? And you, Hubert? And you, my Lord Bishop? You are all of one mind, then. He is guilty of the betrayal of his trust. And the punishment?"
"It can only be death," said the Prince, and cast a stern glance at the others who nodded their agreement.
"Aymer of Favia, you have heard your doom," said Edward, leaning his chin upon his hand and gazing at the Italian doggedly. "Step forward, you archer at the door, you with the black beard. Draw your sword! Nay, you white-faced rogue, I would not dishonor this room by your blood. It is your heels, not your head, that we want. Hack off these golden spurs of knighthood with your sword, archer! 'Twas I who gave them, and I will take them back. Ha! they fly across the hall, and with them every bond betwixt you and the worshipful order whose sign and badge they are! Now lead him out on the heels flat from the house, wher his carriage can best lie, and hew his scolding head from his body as a warning to all such traitors!"
The Italian, who had slipped from his chair to his knees, uttered a cry of despair, as an archer seized him by either shoulder. Wrenching out of their grip, he threw himself upon the floor and clutched at the King's feet.
"Spare me, my most dread lord, spare me, I beseech you! In the name of Christ's passion, I implore your grace and pardon! Think you, my lord, and deem that I, who have served under your banners and how many services I have rendered. Was it not I who found the ford upon the Seine two days before the great battle? Was it not I, also, who marshaled the attack at the taking of Calais? I have a wife and four children in Italy, great King, and it was the thought of them which led me to fall from my duty; for this money would have allowed me to leave the wars and to see them once again. Mercy, my liege, mercy, I implore!"
The English, with their faces set in a cruel one, the King sat with a face of doom; but the others looked askance and averted in their seats.
"Indeed, my fair liege," said Chandos, "I pray you that you will abate somewhat of your anger."
Edward shook his head curtly. "Be silent, John. It shall be as I have said."
"I pray you, my dear and honored liege, not to act with overmuch haste in the matter," said Manny. "Bind him and hold him until the morning, for other expedients may prevail."
"Nay, I have spoken. Lead him out!"
But the trembling man clung to the King's knees in such a fashion that the archer could not disengage his convulsive grip. "Listen to me a moment, I implore you! Give me but one minute to plead with you, and then do what you will with me."
The King leaned back in his chair. "Speak and have done," said he.
"You must spare me, my noble liege. For your own sake I say that you must spare me, for I can tell you the way of such a knightly adventure as will gladden your heart. Be- think you, sire, that this de Chagny and his comrades know nothing of land. His lance having gone astray, if I do but send them a message they will surely come to the postern gate. Then, if we have placed our bushment with skill we shall have such a capture and such a ransom as will fill your coffers. He and his comrades should be worth a good hundred thousand crowns."
Edward started the Italian away from him, his foot until he was sprayed among the rushes, but even as he lay there like a wounded snake his dark eyes never left the King's face.
"You double traitor! You would sell Calais to de Chagny, and then in turn you would sell de Chagny to me. How dare you suppose that I or any noble knight, let such a hawk- like soul as to think only of ransoms where honor is to be won? Could I or any true man be so crafty and so thral? You have sealed your own doom. Lead him out!"
"One instant, I pray you, my fair and sweet lord," cried the Prince. "Assuage your wrath yet a little while, for this man's rede deserves perhaps more thought than we have given it. He has turned your noble soul sick with his talk of ransoms; but look at it, I pray you, from the side of honor, and where could we find such hope of worshipfully winning worship? I pray you to let me put my sword in this adventure, for it is one, from which, if rightly handled, much advancement is to be gained."
Edward looked with sparkling eyes at the noble youth at his side. "Never was bound more keen on the track of a stricken hart than you on the hope of honor, fair son," said he. "How do you conceive the matter in your mind?"
"De Chagny and his men will be such as are worth going far to meet, for he will have the pick of France under his banner that night. If we did as this man says and awarded him with the same number of lances, then I cannot think that there is any spot in Christendom where one would rather be than in Calais that night."
"By the rood, fair son, you are right," cried the King, his face shining with the thought. "Now which of you, John Chandos or Walter Manny, will take the thing in charge?" He looked mischievously from one to the other like a master who dangles a bone betwixt two fierce ad hounds. All they had to say was

in their burning, longing eyes. "Nay, John, you must not take it amiss; but it is Walter's turn, and he shall have it."
"Shall we not all go under your banner, sire, or that of the Prince?"
"Nay, it is not fitting that the royal banners of England should be advanced in so small an adventure. And yet, if you have space in your ranks for two more warriors, both the Prince and I would ride with you that night."
The young man stooped and kissed his father's hand.
"Take this man in your charge, Walter, and do with him as you will. Guard well lest he betray us once again. Take him from my sight, for his breath poisons the room. And now, Nigel, if that worthy graybeard of thine would join swang his harp or sing to us—but what in God's name would you have?"
He had turned, to find his young host upon his knee and his flaxen head bent in entreaty.
"What is it, man? What do you crave?"
"Well, well, am I to have no peace to-night, with a stranger kneeling to me in front, and a true man on his knees behind? Out with it, Nigel. What would you have?"
"To come with you to Calais."
"By the rood, your request is fair enough, seeing that our plot is hatched beneath your very roof. How say you, Walter? Will you take him, armor and all?" asked King Edward.
"Say rather will you take me?" said Chandos. "We two are rivals in honor, Walter, and I can not see that you would not hold me back."
"Nay, John, I will be proud to have the best lance in Christendom beneath my banner."
"And I to follow so knightly a leader. But Nigel Loring is my Squire, and so to come with us also."
"Then that is settled," said the King, "and now there is no need for hurry, since there can be no more until the moon has changed. So I pray you to pass the fagon once again, and to drink with me to the good knights of France. May they be of great heart and high of enterprise when we all meet once more within the castle wall of Calais."
CHAPTER XI
The King had come and had gone. Tilford Manor-house stood once more dark and silent, but joy and contentment reigned within its walls. In one night every trouble had fallen away like some dark curtain which had shut out the sun. A princely sum of money had come from the King's treasure, given in recognition that there could be no refusal. With a bag of gold pieces at his saddle-bow Nigel rode once more into Guildford, and not a beggar on the way who had not come to bless his name.
There he had gone first to the goldsmith and had bought back up and silver and bracelet, measuring with the merchant over the evil chance that gold and gold-work had for certain reasons which only those in the trade could truly understand gone up in value during the last week, so that already fifty gold pieces had to be paid more than the price which Nigel had received. In vain the faithful Aylerward trotted and turned and muttered a prayer that the day would come when he might feather a shaft in the merchant's portly paunch. The money had to be paid.
Thence Nigel hurried to Wat the armorer's and bought that very suit for which he had yearned so short a time before. Then and there he tried it on in the booth, Wat and his boy walking round him, his apparel and wranch, string belts and twisting rivets.
"How is that, my fair sir?" cried the armorer as he drew the bannest over the head and fastened it to the corslet which extended to the shoulders. "I swear by Trollop Oam that it fits you as the shell fits the crab! A finer suit never came from Italy or Spain."
Nigel stood in front of a burish-ed shield which served as a mirror, and he turned this way and that, admiring himself like a little admiral. His hands and his feet were his wondrous joints with their dext production by the disks at knee and elbow and shoulder, the beautifully flexible gauntlets and the close-fitting grove-plates were all things of joy and of beauty in his eyes. He sprang about the shop to show his lightness, and then remained until he placed his hand on the pommel and vaulted into Pommers' saddle, while Wat and his boy applauded in the doorway.
Then springing off and running in to the shop again he clasped down upon his knees before the image of the Virgin upon the smitty wall. There from his heart he prayed that no shadow or stain should come upon his soul or his honor while these arms increased his body, and that he might be strengthened to use them for noble and godly ends. A strange turn this to a religion of peace, and yet for many a century the sword and the faith had upheld each other and in a darkened world the best ideal of the soldier had turned in light. "Benedictus dominus deus meus qui docet meos meos ad presellum et digitos meos ad bellum!" There spoke the soul of the knightly soldier.
(To be Continued.)

Harry Knoll was committed at Meaford for trial on a charge of shooting and killing Joseph Ferry at Griersonville on Halloween.



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THE GREAT KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KINDS OF KIDNEY AFFECTIONS
223 THE PRINCE

THE VICTROLA AND THE FAMILY—No. 4



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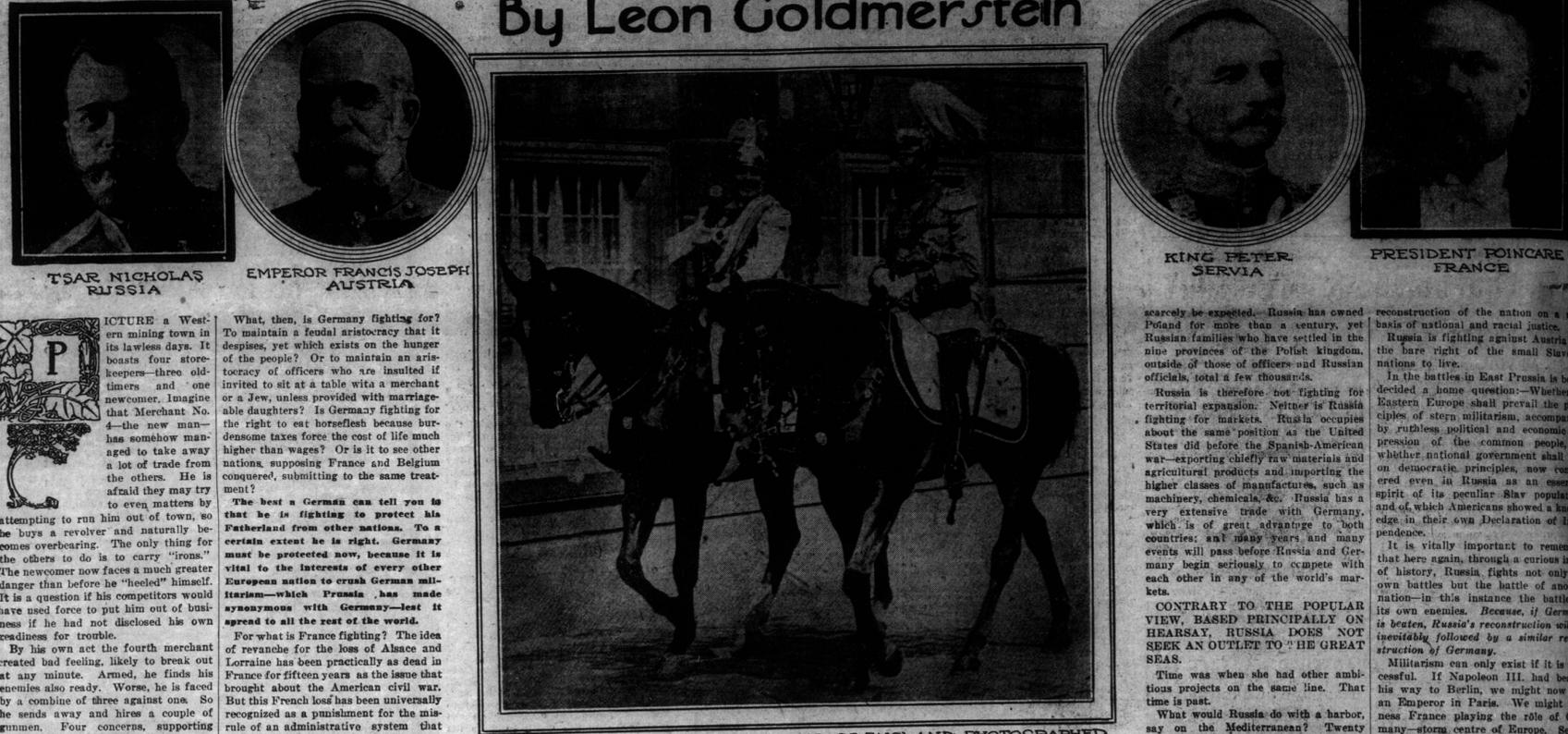
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LORD & TAYLOR Wholesale Distributors NEW YORK

For What Are The Nations Fighting?

By Leon Goldmerstein



KAISER OF GERMANY AND KING OF ENGLAND PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THEIR LAST RIDE TOGETHER

TSAR NICHOLAS RUSSIA

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AUSTRIA

KING PETER SERBIA

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ FRANCE

PICTURE a West-
ern mining town in
its lawless days. It
boasts four store-
keepers—three old-
timers and one
newcomer. Imagine
that Merchant No.
4—the new man—
has somehow man-
aged to take away
a lot of trade from
the others. He is
afraid they may
attempt to over-
haul him, and he is
attempting to run
him out of town, so
he buys a revolver
and naturally be-
comes overbearing.
The only thing for
the others to do is
to carry "irons."
The newcomer now
faces a much greater
danger than before
he "heeled" himself.
It is a question of
his competitors would
use force to put him
out of business if he
had not disclosed his
own readiness for
trouble.

By his own act the
fourth merchant
created bad feeling,
likely to break out
at any minute. Ar-
med, he finds his
enemies also ready.
Worse, he is faced
by a combine of three
against one. So he
sends away and hires
a couple of gunmen.
Four concerns, sup-
porting eight gunmen
besides their usual
selling force. At
best, they are no
honor to the com-
munity; they do not
increase its product-
ive powers. Gunmen
are the world over.
When they cannot
beat up innocent
citizens.

Now, under such
conditions, what
would the community
demand? First,
eliminating the gun-
men. Then, estab-
lishing a state of
trade that does not
have to be protected
by revolvers at the
cost of the welfare
of the entire com-
munity. And it would
not be surprising if,
deep down in their
hearts, those who
work for the man
who first introduced
the gunmen were
willing to work
without jumping for
cover every time a
box accidentally
crashed to the floor.
Nervousness in
business is a very
poor asset.

On a large scale
this is exactly the
present situation in
the European war.
The fight started
ostensibly because
Austria sent an
unacceptable note to
Serbia and Russia
refused to stand by
and see its Slavic
ally crushed. But
the profound reason
for war was the
vital necessity for
deciding if militarism
is to continue and
grow or whether
European nations
can arrive at an
arrangement of
reasonable expendi-
ture for national
defense.

The pace in European
armaments was
set by the Germans
in the middle
eighties, when that
nation showed its
intention to make
a second raid on
France. The attempt
was frustrated by
Russia, but it proved
that the peace of
Europe could be
maintained only by
opposing the Triple
Alliance with a force
equally strong. The
preparations that
began in 1885 have
proved in 1914 to be
useful to the Allies.

Europe has paid a
terrible price for
peace, and none has
paid more heavily
than Germany. This
price has not been
so much expressed
in dollars and cents
as in social condi-
tions which have
seared the very
soul of the German
empire, a nation
whose genius has
entitled it to a
better fate than that
by which it is ap-
parently confronted.
Germany is a poor
country. Except by
the most extraordi-
nary methods it
could not have cre-
ated in less than
two generations an
army powerful
enough to wage
war against the
whole of Europe.

Germany held an
honorable place in
the councils of
civilized nations,
a position of which
her sons may well
be proud.

No territorial
expansion was
needed to give
Germany rights
equal to other
nations.

National honor
did not demand
arming to the
teeth.

Her trade ex-
pansion was
hampered rather
than promoted
by the eternal
talk of German
aggression, Ger-
man system of
armed peace, "armed
peace" and
"winning armor."

Germany's best
foreign markets
outside of the United
States were in
Russia, England,
France and Belgium.
Trade in none of
them was promoted
by any conviction
that every German
was a potential
enemy of the
country in which
he was trying to
make a living.

Germany interests
were not enhanced
by any necessity
for maintaining
a permanent war
footing among only
90,000,000 people,
a standing army
equal to that of
Russia, a nation
of 160,000,000
population.

Germany has paid
for all this—
every nation must
pay where mili-
tarism is carried
to excess—by the
depressing birth rate.

What, then, is
Germany fighting
for? To maintain
a feudal aristoc-
racy that it de-
spises, yet which
exists on the
hunger of the
people? Or to
maintain an aris-
tocracy of officers
who are insulted
if invited to sit at
a table with a
merchant or a
Jew, unless pro-
vided with mar-
riageable daugh-
ters? Is Germany
fighting for the
right to eat horse-
flesh because bur-
densome taxes for
the cost of life
much higher than
wages? Or is it
to see other
nations, supposing
France and Bel-
gium conquered,
submitting to the
same treatment?

The best a German
can tell you is
that he is fighting
to protect his
Fatherland from
other nations. To
a certain extent
he is right. Ger-
many must be
protected now,
because it is
vital to the inter-
ests of every
European nation
to crush German
militarism—which
Prussia has
made synon-
ymous with Ger-
many—lest it
spread to all the
rest of the world.

For what is France
fighting? The idea
of revanche for
the loss of Alsace
and Lorraine has
been practically
dead in France
for fifteen years
as the issue that
brought about
the American
civil war. But
this French loss
has been univer-
sally recognized
as a punishment
for the mis-
rule of an admin-
istrative system
that had no
chance to come
back—the price
paid for getting
rid of the Napo-
leonic regime.

That price was
not too high!
France in twenty
years has built
up an empire in
Africa, the wealth
and extent of
which will surprise
any one who
visits the wide
stretches from
the Mediterranean
to Timbuctoo.

But France has
been solving
great problems
at home—eliminat-
ing the dangers
of influences of
many religions,
strengthening
the foundations
of a republican
system of govern-
ment that is
the basis of her
prosperity.

France has been
fighting—without
sacrificing the
people's real rights—
tendencies of
unbridled license
and anarchy
among certain
laboring classes
that became
familiar during
recent strikes.

And all through
this struggle to do
her part in the
world's work there
has passed like
a red thread
the fear of Ger-
many pouring its
mighty legions
along the border
and destroying
the very struc-
ture of French
national existence.

FRANCE HAD THE
RIGHT TO FEAR
GERMANY!

In 1885 Russian
intervention alone
saved France from
a second of the
horrors of 1871.

Twenty years
later France had
to dismiss Delcassé,
her best Minister
of Foreign Affairs,
because Berlin
threatened war
unless she did.

In the Agadir
incident the
agony was almost
at the brink of
war with her
troublesome
neighbor.

Because certain
powerful German
interests could
maintain in Ger-
many a permanent
menace to peace,
the French
peasant, who
hates the mili-
tary service,
which interrupts
his business when
he is beginning
to enjoy the
fruits of his
work, was forced
to stay an extra
year in the
army and pay
higher and still
higher taxes to
maintain the line
of fortresses
in constant
readiness along
the German
border.

The Frenchman
is essentially
economical. He
boasts the largest
per capita sav-
ings. And by
making a garden
of his wondrous
country he saves
up enough to
lend several
billions to Rus-
sia, while he is
picking up a
stray couple of
billion dollars
of American and
British securi-
ties. He wants
the certainty
that his sav-
ings will be
safe and that
his land will
not be attacked
without cause.
He has already
the most demo-
cratic system
of government
in Europe. He
is practically
done away with
feudalism, and
desires only
assured peace
to develop the
nation's wealth
to heights that
will astonish
the world.

THE FRENCHMAN,
MORE THAN
ANY ONE ELSE,
FIGHTS FOR
PEACE, AND FOR
PEACE ALONE.

Given that, he
will pass to
those other
great changes
which he cannot
attempt until
peace is assured.

And England? Does
England fight
Germany because
of fear of German
expansion, or
because Britain
aims to seize
German colonial
possessions?

GERMANY'S ENTIRE
COLONIAL HOLD-
INGS ARE NOT
WORTH TO
ENGLAND THE
COST OF ONE
MONTH OF THE
WAR. And at
the beginning
it was clear
that the war
would last more
than one month.
Besides, Eng-
land has seldom
expanded her
colonial posses-
sions at the
expense of the
leading European
nations. She
is not likely to
expand in that
way; at least,
not while so
many weak non-
European
nations, Persia,
China, Central
Africa, etc., may
still be am-
icably divided.
Britain's rule
of territorial
expansion has
always been
based on the

principle: *Help yourself, but do not interfere with our doing the same. It is not worth while changing this policy.*

This war was not
entered into by
Great Britain
solely to crush
German commer-
cial expansion.
The British colonies,
for the last ten
years, have been
among the best
markets for Ger-
man goods. In-
deed, the British
Isles have prob-
ably been the
best. Unless Great
Britain was
strong enough to
close her markets
to Germany by
imposing tariffs
and laws, this
could scarcely
be accomplished
by war. Colonies
willing to dis-
obey the mother
country by peace-
fully excluding
German goods
would not be
likely to rally
round her flag to
gain that end
by an expensive
war. England
never threatened
to send battle
ships to bomb-
ard New York
and Baltimore
because the
line after line
of British spe-
cialties have
passed into the
hands of Ameri-
cans.

The same toleration
might have been
expected by Ger-
many if that
nation, with
almost brutal
openness, had
not deliberately
engaged on a
plan to elimin-
ate British trade
by crushing
England in a
war.

Great Britain
has faced a
situation that
obliged her to
spend enormous
sums for main-
taining a supreme
navy to protect
herself against
the enemy across
the Channel. While
she has been
doing this
she has had to
maintain a large
army to protect
herself against
Germany.

Her agriculture
has been made
unprofitable by
importations
from the richer
countries of the
New World.

Her manufactures
have been forced
to compete with
the more modern
methods of
younger nations
that produce
their output at
lower cost.

She has had to
face the problem
of a labor popu-
lation that has
retreated in a
country where
profits are
shrinking almost
to the vanishing
point, to live
across the sea
in the midst
of booming
industry.

Her railways
cannot expect
no rapid in-
crease in traffic
because of local
conditions, yet
must raise
capex to avoid
strikes and
improve equip-
ment to satisfy
a public edu-
cated by the
accomplishments
of other coun-
tries that can
efford to invest
capital because
of these coun-
tries' greater
expansion.

With all this,
naval expenses
were not the
only burden
that militarism
laid on Eng-
land. The nation,
to meet her
emergency—to
fight "for all
we have and
are"—had to
raise more than
a billion dollars
in the first
week of war
by taxing the
rich man's
rich man. Any
tax on the rich
man's property
is always there,
with no lawyer
to advise how
to conceal safely
his income from
collectors; no
bankers to
arrange for
him to escape
the taxes by
the transfer
of funds to
foreign banks.

Here Lloyd
George's mighty
effort to shift
at least part
of the burden
to the shoulders
of the rich
was doomed
to partial
failure. The
army, and even
more the navy,
expenses became
so heavy that
the total tax-
ation could not
be borne by
the classes
that could
afford to pay
them.

England is
fighting to
reduce her
crushing mili-
tary expenses
to reasonable
limits, so that
the poor man
can be relieved
of paying taxes
beyond his
resources and
still live a
decent life.

England as a
nation grew
to its emi-
nence and
maintained its
liberties
through ten
centuries of
historical
development
because her
three funda-
mental forces
have remained
in a happy
balance.

The upper
classes, helped
by the people,

presented the
Crown from
dangerously
encroaching
on the nation's
liberties. But
the upper
classes were
not strong
enough to
put the people
under the
yoke of an
economic
dependence,
worse than
living under
an absolute
hereditary
monarchy. The
British people—
those lower
classes which
form the
backbone of
every nation—
had sufficient
share in the
government
and in the
good things
of life to
make them
stand for a
peaceful
evolution of
the existing
order rather
than look
for deliverance
to the overthrow
of the entire
economic and
political
structure. Thus
the British
trade unionism,
by its conserva-
tism, has
always dis-
gusted the
hotheads of
the Continental
labor move-
ment. And, so
socialism for
a long time
could not
get a hold
north of the
Channel.

But as the
financial bur-
dens of the
common people
became more
than they
could bear,
there came
a state of
degraded
equilibrium;
the poor
became poorer,
and the rich
richer, all at
the cost of
those too poor
to sell their
labor and
their product
at a fair price.
This economic
law works
everywhere.

The few modern
English mil-
lionaires among
a population
driven to
adopt the
same destruc-
tive doctrine
altered only
a few years
ago are due
to the same
causes that
allowed men
like Li-Hung-
Chang to amass
a fortune
of Morganlike
proportions in
a land where
children are
thrown into
rivers because
there are no
means of
raising them.
And when one
man grows
richer day
by day, while
hundreds
grow poorer,
that one man
acquires a
political and
moral ascendancy.
The rights of
the community
begin to
depend on
his good will.
The class
distinction
between
baron and
villain, the
freely recog-
nized heredi-
tary rights
of a group
of men, and,
as a whole,
the country
will be proud
of that group.
But of late
these distinc-
tions have
more and
more assumed
the nature
of a feudal
distinction
between
baron and
villain. The
twentieth
century is
a bad time
for attempting
a reversion
of feudal
conditions.

BUT ENGLAND
IS FIGHTING
ABOVE ALL FOR
A READJUST-
MENT OF POLI-
TICAL CONDI-
TIONS IN
EUROPE THAT
WILL PERMIT
ENGLAND TO
PUT ASIDE THE
PERIBURDEN
OF MILITARISM,
WHICH EVEN
IN SO RICH A
NATION IS
STEADILY
EVOKING ALL
THE MON-
STERS OF A
FEUDAL
SYSTEM OF
SOCIAL STRUC-
TURE. AT A
TIME WHEN
NO PEOPLE
WILL SUBMIT
TO A REVER-
SION TO
FEUDALISM.

Abolish the
excesses of
militarism
and the British
workman
hopes to see
the method
of taxation
change so
that he
will not have
to bear the
heaviest bur-
den. He
hopes to see
the cost of
living come
into closer
accord with
the nation's
untold mil-
lions, since
the nation's
total tax-
ation will
not be spent
on battle
ships and
fortresses.
He hopes to
see an en-
larged market
for his prod-
ucts, and that
means higher
wages for all
European
nations.
He will be-
come better
purchaser
of British
products, and
he will be
better able
to buy cloth-
ing, rather
than see his
money go
for ammu-
nition. And
machinery
will hold
preference
over rifles.

Always it is
the same old
story of
turning the
swords into
ploughshares.
But for the
Britisher it
has a special
and terrible
significance.
He, himself,
and all who
once bought
the product of his
industry, have
been forced—in
twenty years
to spend so
much on
words that
nothing re-
mains for
ploughshares.
ALL OVER
EUROPE,
LITERALLY
AND FIGURAT-
IVELY, LAND
LIES FALLOW
THAT FORTRESSES
MAY RISE—
and that
Krupp may
sell his
guns.

The Englishman's
home is but a
small island.
But his inter-
ests, industrial,
political and
commercial,
are scattered
over the world.
And he, more
than any one,
wishes to see
the world
leave a life
which prevents
so many from
engaging in
useful
production.
Unless this
is done,
the Englishman,
with his world's
trade, his
ships that
sail the seven
seas, his invest-
ments in every
corner of the
wide earth,
will perish.
So, he is
stubbornly
fighting for
lasting peace.

The scenes
are the repetition
of the
Napoleonic
wars. Then,
now, Great
Britain did
not wish to
acquire any
territory from
France, or to
crush its
national
existence. It
did not insist
on the
payment of
tribute. But,
with Napo-
leon in France,
peace was
impossible.
The British
Lion fought
a stubborn
battle for
the peace
of Europe.
And there can
be no doubt
that life in
Europe has
been better
for that
fight, or that
Waterloo did
more for
the liberty
of Germany
than did the
Sedan.

Later, when
Russia became
a danger in
the East,
Britain fought
it out in
the Crimea.

Now it is
Germany which
has become
the storm
center of
Europe. British
regiments
are aligned
with the
French.
England
always pays
its historical
bills, and
is willing
again to
purchase
peace with
war.

But what is
Russia fighting
for? The
reason is
probably
understood
least of
all in the
United States.
America is
only slightly
familiar with
Russian
conditions,
and the
Russian emi-
grant belongs
largely to
a class not
able to ex-
press its
views lucidly
in English.

Neither the
Russian govern-
ment nor its
people are
anxious to
expand west-
ward, either
toward Ger-
many or
Austria! Ex-
cepting the
few millions
of Galician
Ruthenians,
the people
who will
pass under
Russian
domination
by reason
of Russia
acquiring
any new
provinces
will be
Poles or
Jews—ex-
actly the
three
nationalities
least likely
to amalgam-
ate with
the pure
Russian
stock. This
applies es-
pecially to
Poles and
Jews.

While Polish
autonomy
may be
considered
certainly
the Russian
people are
not interest-
ed in hav-
ing Polish
provinces
too large.
At least,
not until
the Poles
prove good
neighbors.
Yet, at the
best, even
if Poland
becomes
a buffer
State, Rus-
sia does not
consider an
increase
of the
Polish ele-
ment in her
border
provinces
worth fight-
ing for. As
to the
Jews, their
presence in
any new
province is
to be
decidedly
regretted,
because
right now,
when there
is an appar-
ent possi-
bility of
Russia set-
tling the
Jewish ques-
tion humanely
and liberally,
an influx
of some-
thing like
a million
and a half
of new
Jews is
likely to
complicate
matters,
especially
if the
foreign
Jews have
a tendency
to regard
themselves
as conquered
Germans
or Austrians.

Thus, the
Russians
will find
that their
provinces
thickly
populated
by two
alien
races and
another
race of
common
blood,
but of alien
tongue
and reli-
gion. That
any con-
siderable
number of
Russians
will settle
in the
new provinces
can

scarcely be
expected. Rus-
sia has owned
Poland for
more than a
century, yet
Russian fami-
lies who have
settled in
the nine
provinces of
the Polish
kingdom,
outside of
those of
officers and
Russian
officials, total a
few thousand.

Russia is
therefore
not fighting
for territorial
expansion. Neither
is Russia
fighting for
markets. Russia
occupies
about the same
position as
the United
States did
before the
Spanish-
American
war—exporting
chiefly raw
materials and
agricultural
products, and
importing the
higher classes
of manufactures,
such as
machinery,
chemicals, etc.
Russia has
a very exten-
sive trade
with Ger-
many, which
is of great
advantage to
both countries;
and many
years and
many events
will pass
before Russia
and Ger-
many begin
seriously to
compete
with each
other in
any of the
world's
markets.

CONTRARY TO
THE POPULAR
VIEW, BASED
PRINCIPALLY
ON HEARSAY,
RUSSIA DOES
NOT SEEK AN
OUTLET TO THE
GREAT SEAS.

Time was
when she
had other
ambitious
projects on
the same
line. That
time is past.

What would
Russia do
with a harbor
on the Medi-
terranean? Two
years ago,
when the
world's
fleets were
small, cheap
and easy to
build, and
when Euro-
pean politics
centered
around the
Eastern
Mediterranean
and the
smaller seas,
Russia, with
Constanti-
nople in her
hands, might
have dictated
to Turkey,
Austria and
Italy and
have treated
England as
an equal.

Today, besides
holding
Constanti-
nople, Russia
would have
to spend
something
like \$500,000,000
on a navy,
with the
pleasant
alternative
of either
not want-
ing a navy
at all—or
England is
retaining this
navy under
the protection
of shore
forts, as
Germany is
doing to-day.

The invention
of the dread-
nought and
the heavily
armed fast
cruiser has
created a
situation
where no-
thing short
of the best
and largest
navy is of
any use.
Russia cannot
possess a
naval equal
to that of
Great Britain
or Germany.
Thus, a mili-
tary harbor
is of no
use.

A harbor
is useful
commercially
only in
as far as
it decreases
the cost of
delivering
goods to a
market. It
is cheaper to
ship grain
to France
through Odessa,
which is a
Russian harbor,
than to
deliver it
by rail to
Constanti-
nople and
there load
it on steam-
ships.

So that
persons who
ascribe to
Russia
ardent
desires for
a warm-water
harbor
are about
twenty years
behind
their
time!

What then
is Russia
fighting for?
To understand
it, keep in
mind the
peculiar
position of
Russia. In that,
while Ger-
many is the
chief enemy
of France
and England,
the enemy
of Russia is
Austria.
Germany is
only Russia's
adversary.

Even in
fighting
Austria, Russia
fights not
for her
own sake.
She is
fighting for
the cause
of the
little
Slavic
nations
of the
Balkans,
whose
existence
for years
has been
threatened
by the
Austrian
"Drang nach
Osten" pres-
sure eastward.
These little
nations,
whose
economic
and political
progress
has been
deliberately
impeded
by Vienna's
intrigues,
are the
solicitude
of Russia.

In 1877-1878,
Russia fought
the "last
of the crusades,"
as bloody
as and per-
haps
bloodier than
when
Christendom
fought
in the Holy
Land to
liberate
the Christian
"Slaves" from
the Turkish
yoke.

During the
last quarter
of a century
the Balkan
States
have suffered
more
indirectly
from Austrian
intrigues
than they
ever did
from
Turkish
military
attacks, and
Austria's
recent
deliberate
attempt
to crush
Serbia
proved
at least
as long as
Austria,
supported
by the
German
War
Machine,
maintains
its armies
in that
area can
be no
leading
peace in
the Balkans.
Russia
must see
its sister
nations
crushed
under
the weight
of the
Teutonic
juggernaut
of the
present
militarist
system,
and
unprovoked
attacks
as unprovoked
as unexpected.

One of the
purposes
of the war
for Russia
therefore
is to in-
crease the
weight of
Serbia and
Bulgaria,
and on the
other to
reduce the
weight of
Austria,
so that
her relative
dimensions
will serve
as a guar-
antee of
peace in
the Balkans.

To bring
about a
reconciliation
between
the Russian
government
and its
people,
a profound
event
was needed
an event
that would
make
exceptional
sacrifices
justifiable.
The European
war, which
as the
Russian
people
firmly
believe,
was not
brought
about by
its own
gov-
ernment,
gave such
an opportunity
to extend
the olive
branch to
the Poles,
to abolish
the most
intense
restrictions
of Jewish
rights,
to conciliate
the Finns,
to open
prison
doors to
many
revolution-
aries, to
close the
wine
shops
over the
empire
and to start
generally a

reconstruction
of the nation
on a new
basis of
national
and racial
justice.

Russia is
fighting
against Austria
for the bare
right of the
small
Slavic
nations to
live.

In the
battles in
East Prussia
Russia is
decided to
prevail the
principles
of stern
utilitarianism,
accompanied
by ruthless
political
and economic
oppression
of the com-
mon people,
at whether
national
government
shall rest
on demo-
cratic prin-
ciples, now
considered
even in
Russia as
an essential
spirit of
its peculiar
Slavic
population,
and of which
Americans
showed a
knowl-
edge in
their own
Declaration
of Inde-
pendence.

It is vitally
important
to remember
that here,
again,
through a
curious
irony of
history,
Russia
fights not
only its
own battles
but the
battles of
another
nation—in
this instance
the battle
of its own
enemies.
Because, if
Germany
is beaten,
Russia's
reconstruction
will be
followed
by a similar
reconstruction
of Germany.

Militarism
can only
exist if it
is un-
successful.
If Napoleon
III. had
beaten
his way
to Berlin,
we might
never see
an Emper-
or in Paris.
We might
witness
France
playing the
role of
Germany—
form center
of Europe.
Sola
made France
a republic
and the
world's
banker.

It is not
likely that
the German
aristoc-
racy will
survive
the capture
of Koeln-
sburg and
Posen, the
payment of
a contribu-
tion to Bel-
gium and
to France,
and the
opening of
a real
Parliament
at Petro-
grad. Nations
want results
and mili-
tarianism
has not
endured
itself
enough
to stay
after a
failure—
even in
Germany.

Austria
had not
been men-
tioned, be-
cause as
a nation
the Austrians
do not
know what
they are
fighting
for, and
we do not
wish to
pretend
to know
either.

Led like
cattle to
a useless
slaughter
by an
agreement
between
the Pan-
Germanist
Party at
Vienna and
the Kaiser
at Ber-
lin, they
have every-
thing to
lose and
very little
to gain.
Their
bodies
fill the
deep
valleys
of Western
Poland,
Galicia
and
Bukovina,
even
hundreds
of miles
of the
Prussian
militarism.

Military
aristocracy
in Germany
and Austria
brought
about
this war,
and its
issue will
decide
whether the
rule of
the Sabre
Lieutenant
is to con-
tinue, or
whether it
is to be
replaced
by democ-
racy.

The question
of taxation
is also
to be
settled.
There can
be no
peace that
does not
bring a
limitation
of expense
on arm-
aments.
The
weight of
the war
burden,
must be
followed
by a
readjustment
of taxation
to shift
at least
part of the
burden
on the
wealthier
classes,
especially
owners
of large
estates.

The fall
of mili-
tarism,
more than
anything
else, will
help
bring
down
the
structure
of the
Austro-
German
empire,
will
gain
socially.
Limiting
armaments
will
return
vast
wealth
into
channels
of
profitable
industry.
For
several
years
vast
labor
will be
required
to repair
the damage
done by
war. All
these
changes
may not
immediately
follow
the
signing
of peace.
This
with
the
financing
of the war
when they
do come
labor will
meet
capital
on equal
ground,
man to
man,
not under
the
bayonet
of an
army.

Labor
in Europe
confidently
hopes
that the
result
will
ultimately
bring
a readjust-
ment of
relations
between
capital
and labor,
to the
benefit
of labor
and the
small
investor.
This is
why
the masses
of Italy
are so
anxious
to step
in and
help the
Allies,
even
though
fully
realizing
the great
sacrifices
that
such
a step
would
entail.

To sum up
what the
nations
are
fighting
for—

GERMANY IS
FIGHTING FOR AN
EXPANSION
OF ITS COUNTRY
FAR BEYOND
ITS PRESENT
FRONTIERS.
HER SUCCESS
WOULD MEAN
MAINTAINING
THE PRESENT
MILITARIST
SYSTEM,
WITH ALL ITS
UGLY
INFLUENCES
ON THE LIFE
OF THE
PEOPLE.
AND MOST
LIKELY A
STILL GREATER
DEEPENING
OF THE GULF
BETWEEN THE
GOVERNING
MILITARY
ARISTOCRACY
AND THE
COMMON
PEOPLE.

THE ALLIES ARE
CHIEFLY
FIGHTING FOR
THE CRUSHING
OF THE
SYSTEM OF
MILITARISM,
AS THE
GOVERNING
CONCEPTION
OF THE LIFE
OF THE
GREAT STATES
OF EUROPE.

PEACE
WILL NOT
BRING
EITHER
THE PER-
MANENT
END OF
WARFARE
IN EUROPE
OR
THE
MILLENNIUM
IN FRANCE
AND
GERMANY.

BUT
PEACE
WILL
MAKE
LIFE
IN EUROPE
LIVABLE,
WHICH
IT IS
NOT TO-
DAY.

THAT ALONE IS
WORTH
FIGHTING
FOR.

Germany
has made
a last effort
to crush
our troops
who were
crushing
the enemy
attacked
on an
extended
front,
taking
the offensive
down
successive
lines, but
everywhere
they
suffered
enormous
losses
and were
repulsed.

On November
5 the
columns
commenced
to retreat
from the
San, in
the direction
of
Dukla
Pass,
across
the Carpa-
thians,
and south
of Przemysl,
so
generally
all along
the line,
the
purpose
which was
to block
the
offense
of the
Austro-
German
army
against
Warsaw
and
Ivangorod.

At the
beginning
of October
our troops
were
engaged
along
a front
extending
for
330 miles,
passing
through
Warsaw,
Ivangorod,
Przemysl
and
Czernow.
Towards
the
end
of
the
month
of
October
we
were
driven
over the
bank of
the
Vistula
in the
region
of
Warsaw,
that is
to say,
on
the
right
wing
of our
general
strategic
front.

Our next
object
was to
strike
from
the
north
those
portions
of the
enemy's
army
which
were
generally
along
the
Vistula
and
San.
In the
fighting,
which
was
conducted
from
the 23rd
to the 27th
of October,
we succeeded
in driving
the
Austro-
German
army
in the
Ivangorod
region.
In
order
to
bring
this
army
back
to its
base
of
operations
we were
forced
to
take
advantage
of the
narrowness
of the
front
of the
Austro-
German
army
and
to
bring
the
Austro-
German
army
back
to its
base
of
operations
in the
Ivangorod
region.
In
order
to
bring
this
army
back
to its