

OPINION OF EXPERT ON EVENTS

Von Kluck Really Saved German Army.

Crown Prince is Gradually Being Driven Back.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Herald's military critic to-day says:

"As the veil is gradually removed from the almost bewildering succession manoeuvres concomitant with the operations of the extreme right of the German army in France and Belgium, it becomes more and more apparent that General Von Kluck was not forced to retreat when almost in striking distance of Paris for the reason that his forces were in danger of being enveloped.

"While it is true that when the German commander's sudden movement in a southeasterly direction was observed by the reconnoitring aviators of the Franco-British forces, the commander-in-chief of the allies immediately cut a strong flanking force with the object of taking the enemy in his flank and rear and dislodging him from his line of retreat, the real reason for General Von Kluck's manoeuvre was not then apparent to the allies' general staff. The flanking movement, however, was in part successful.

"Just why did the splendidly mobile force of cavalry and light artillery of the Franco-British column fail to deliver a decisive and crushing blow upon the retreating German wing? In the first place the German commander had a good start, having commenced their movement away from their extreme westerly position before the flankers rode out to cut them off. More important than all in the light of events of the last few days the greatest of all reasons why the indomitable German commander should turn away from Paris when he believed the French capital was within his grasp, looms large.

"It was not any sudden manifestation of weakness in his own position that wheeled him to the left. It was weakness in the remainder of the German battle line, and it was General Von Kluck, with his general utility force, that was called upon to save the situation. It now appears that he not only accomplished this at tremendous cost to his own force, but was enabled after he had re-inforced the weak spots in the line and inspired a general feeling of confidence which the entire army dug into the trenches and threw up parapets, to assume a vigorous counter-offensive to outflank the line.

"Behind all of this is the fact that the French army, once it was able to get its bearings drove into the all-confident advancing German line and stopped it completely. Even as Von Kluck backed toward so would the French have hurled back the German center and left. They would have done this save for the timely arrival of the ubiquitous Von Kluck with the necessary reinforcements.

"It was a disastrous manoeuvre on the part of the Germans insofar as maintaining a complete defensive was concerned. The outstanding effect of the entire movement was to give to the allies the complete measurement of the German strength which hitherto had been an uncertain quantity. Ever since that time all attempts of the Germans to force any part of the Franco-British line to retreat has met with decisive repulse.

"Now from the eastern flank of the battle front comes information in fragments that the French are exercising determined pressure. This in spite of the fact that the German force which has been endeavoring to penetrate a barrier line of the French forts, is undoubtedly made up of some of the finest troops in the kaiser's immense army, for it is unbelievable that the crown prince would be placed in command of other than the flower of German militarism.

"It has been reasonably established that the army of General Von Kluck, although heavily reinforced by the troops released after the reduction of the Antwerp forts has been effectively held. From western Belgium along the entire battle line there have been reported a succession of successes

(Continued on Page Four.)

HOW THE MOTOR TRANSPORT FIGURES IN THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.



BRITISH MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAIN HALTED BY THE ROADSIDE.

A British soldier who is serving at the front as a Royal Field Artillery motorman writes:—"While the battle is on we have all our wits about us, and even if we score a victory we must follow this up by making the enemy run still further away. And, of course, the transports must follow hard after the troops, for they must be supplied with ammunition and will want food as soon as there is an opportunity to eat it. Before the order is given for the troops to advance, in fact often for hours—in one case it was thirty-six hours—before the battle begins, we have to stand by to set the motor going, and off we start, never knowing, but always praying, that we may get through successfully." The above picture, drawn by Philip Dadd, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, shows a motor transport train halted by the roadside, with an aeroplane rapidly approaching from the rear.

BRITISH COURAGE SHOWN

Every Man Was at His Post as Cruiser, Hawke Sank.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Chronicle has a despatch from Aberdeen giving the statement of a rescued stoker from the British cruiser Hawke, which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea on Thursday, with a loss of 350 lives. He says: "When the explosion occurred, I, along with others who were in the engine room, was sent flying into space and was stunned for a time. When I came to my senses I found myself in the midst of what must be described as an absolute inferno. One of the cylinders of the engine had been completely wrecked, and steam was being pumped out in dense, scalding clouds. The horror of the situation was increased when a tank of oil fuel caught fire and the flames advanced with frightful rapidity.

"Seeing that there was not a ghost of a chance of doing any good by remaining in what was left of the ship, I determined to make a dash for it. I scrambled up the iron ladder to the main deck. All this had happened in less than a minute. I found that such is British pluck and coolness and nerve, even in such a situation, that the commander and officers were on the bridge, and as calmly as if we were given and as calmly ordered. Buglers sounded call which summoned every man to remain at his post. During the first minute or two, many believed that all that was wrong was the boiler explosion, but the rapidity with which the water on the starboard side quickly disabused all minds of this belief. Realizing the actual situation the commander gave orders to close all watertight doors. Soon after that came orders to abandon ship and launch boats.

"One cutter was being launched from the port side, but the Hawke at that moment keeled over before the boat could be got clear. The boat lurched against the cruiser's side and stove in one or two of her planks. As the Hawke went down the small pinnace and raft, which had been prepared for such an emergency floated free, but such was the onrush of men who had been thrown into the water, that both were overcrowded. On the raft were about 70 men, knee-deep in the water and the pinnace also appeared to be overfilled. Those who managed to make their way into the cutter, which was also in grave danger of being overturned, caught a last glimpse of these two crafts in their precarious condition. The men picked up around the wreck of the boat would hold. All those on board her, who had put on life belts, took them off and threw them to their comrades struggling in the water. Oars and other movable woodwork were pitched overboard to help those clinging to the wreckage, many of whom were seen to sink."

BRITAIN SLOWER THAN RUSSIA BUT PRESENT ARMY IS ONLY ADVANCE GUARD FOR THE WAR

LONDON, Oct. 17, 7.40 a.m.—The Times' Military correspondent, replying to the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain was unable to raise more than 600,000 troops, says:

"We have at the present moment exactly double that number, namely 1,200,000 men and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it. This is only the beginning.

"It is our way to begin to raise our armies after war breaks out and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. With 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field and the hundreds of thousands forming in India, Canada, Australia, and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built.

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400,000,000 can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance guard into France. In the spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view.

"We are sorry for the allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war.

"Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our army. Their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay in territory as well as money.

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany and still be no worse off than when we began war against Napoleon."

LONDON SPECULATES AS TO AN AERO RAID BEING MADE ON THE CITY

LONDON, Oct. 17.—10.30 a.m.—German forces as was predicted have occupied Ostend, near the sea, where the German right wing and the allies' left are struggling in the latest phase of what was the battle of the Aisne. All reports reaching London say that German imagination has been fired by the taking of Ostend and the cry is not only "on to Calais," but "on to Boulogne."

What progress, if any, the Germans have made since they entered Ostend Thursday morning, is not known here, but their objective apparently is Dunkirk.

Opinion in England seems to differ as to what part the British fleet would play should the battle continue to skirt the coast-line and the reports that British dreadnoughts would back up the French, British and Belgian forces from the straits of Dover, seem to originate in German sources.

London papers generally depreciate the importance of the German occupation of the Belgian coast line, pointing out that the British mine field prevents the enemy bringing ships to operate from the none too spacious harbor of Ostend. The fact reports reaching London say that England gets geographically nearer to discussing and speculating on a Zeppelin raid, is bound to ask itself what will come next.

It is unquestionably true that if Germany is able to engineer submarine attacks from a base further away, Ostend, if held by the invaders, certainly would be of some strategic value. The allied left is holding its ground. At some points it is even moving forward, having occupied Laventie, driving the Germans back in the direction of Lille, but this has not been confirmed. The presence of Uhlans has been reported recently within forty miles of Calais, but a glance at the map in the region of the cavalry clashes of the last few days, which for a time extended as far west as Hazebrouck,

shows that notwithstanding the German claims of victories, the allies have made steady progress, Laventie being considerably east of the town mentioned. Little definite news came during the morning of fighting along the Vistula River, where the Russians claim to have repulsed a German attack. Whether the German advance on Warsaw has been permanently checked only the future can show. One version has it that the Germans are preparing to winter in Poland. According to a despatch from Petrograd dated Friday, but received here to-day, the Russians now have opened their attack along the entire line with special energy in the south, when General Brusiloff's cavalry is said to have captured several Austrian detachments together with trains carrying reinforcements and supplies.

In retreating from Warsaw, it is said that the Germans lost 42 guns intended for the siege of that city.

French language and refuse to obey orders given in English. An aeroplane flying over the camp to-day, almost caused a stampede among the horses. The troops showed much interest in the heavier-than-air machine. As the Canadians are only travelling at night and have a long march to camp at the end of their railroad journey, it is not expected that all the members of the contingent will reach here before Monday. The camp has not been completed as yet.

GERMAN STRATEGY FAILURE

Attempts Made in Every Quarter Have Not Succeeded.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Oct. 17.—8.50 a.m.—A steady downpour of rain last night has drenched the fields of battle. The discomforts of the troops have been added to by the rain, and the difficulties of operations increased.

With the resumption of fighting to-day interest centers at the point in the long line, where the most important developments are expected. This is on the left wing.

The brevity of recent official communications is being commented on in Paris to-day, and the fact that fighting has been going on as usual is making the people of the city ask if the present comparative silence is not the lull, preceding the storm.

The joining of the barrier between the coast and Ypres to that of the existing front has made it impossible, in the judgment of French military experts, to turn the allies. On the contrary it will now be necessary for the Germans to attack the allies on their front, and it has been thought here that such an attempt would be made between Ostend and Ghent. To challenge this argument, however, is the fact that significant developments are said to be taking place near Lille. The strength of the positions of the allies near Lille in the face of repeated and unsuccessful attacks by the enemy, has given them great encouragement.

Colonel Roussel, the military critic, in his review of the situation to-day, declares that it is now too late for the Germans to envelope the Franco-British line on their left. "I see in the change of front operated by the enemy," the colonel writes, "only an admission of increasing embarrassment. German strategy is at the present time a little disconcerting and I believe that the directors of this strategy are themselves completely disconcerted. They have tried to force both our wings, the engagements in the region of Roye and Lassigny have par-taken of the Homeric. They have not procured for the Germans any benefit, nor have the combats which have taken place on the other extremity of our front."

LIEN ACTION

A mechanic lien action took place in the Judges' chambers at the county court house yesterday when Howie & Peely sued Charles Vandusen and the Theatre for \$800, the amount of their account against the building. Evidence was taken upon both sides, and judgment was reserved. E. R. Read represented the defendants, while A. M. Harley appeared for the plaintiffs.

WORRIED OVER FATE OF LONDON

A Number of Americans Hold Meeting on Atlantic.

Decide to Send a Petition to President Wilson.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Unless the United States intervenes at once, London and Paris will be attacked and fired by a fleet of Zeppelins. The attack is not far off, and the only power that can stay the hands of the unscrupulous German is the United States.

This statement was made last night on board the White Star Liner Olympic, by F. Hopkinson-Smith, the author and painter, who returned from Glasgow after a trip of five months abroad. As soon as the Olympic docked, Mr. Smith mailed to President Wilson a set of resolutions protesting against the use of bombs dropped from aeroplanes and Zeppelins upon women and children. It was signed by two hundred prominent passengers on the Olympic, and with it Mr. Smith sent the following personal letter to the president:

"I have the honor to forward to you the enclosed memorandum which explains itself. We earnestly beg that some steps may be taken, to forestall, before it is too late, the setting free of the fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes which are now preparing for this deadly work. We feel that it is not a question of neutrality, but a question of humanity, and that any power refusing to stand with and humane counsel would forfeit the sympathy of the world. The meeting, which was held on board the Olympic last Thursday night, in aid of the Red Cross authorized the following resolutions:

"That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, accompanied by a personal letter begging him, in the interests of humanity, to protect, as far as within his power, against the continuance of this practice.

"First: Because it is contrary to the instincts of all self-respecting nations.

"Second: As being sure to alienate every particle of sympathy from those endorsing such outrages, and,

"Third: As only brutal and cruel in the last degree, but without any other military advantage than the terrorizing, maiming and killing of innocent non-combatants who are helpless against such attacks."

Mr. Smith said that few in this country realize what menace threatens London. He predicted that there would be many innocent women and children killed in their beds and in the streets if the United States did not step in and warn Germany.

London is helpless against this Zeppelin attack," he said, "and it is coming as sure as their work on the air fleet, and I hope sincerely that the United States will advise them to abandon it before it is too late. I am confident that Germany would heed a warning from this country and government.

"I am a disciple of neutrality, ideas on neutrality. It has to do with legitimate warfare, but the dropping of bombs on unfortified cities by stealth in the middle of the night, when no one can defend himself, is not warfare. It is brutal treachery, and in the name of humanity it should be stopped."

He said that Germans are openly boasting that they have no desire to take Paris. They say they will set it on fire, and that they will burn London, so that Berlin, the only city worth while in all the world, may be prosperous and grow.

"When I left London, the city was in darkness every night. By a mean that every light is out. A wealthy friend of mine told me that he had a certain light to look out for. He had assumed the responsibility of the putting out of that street light at the proper hour each night, and seeing that it was kept out. It is the same everywhere.

"London knows this Zeppelin raid is coming, but the city is calmly and stoically awaiting it. Germany has defied the civilized world. She has gone into a fight against civilization and challenged the right of anyone, but Germans to live and prosper."

Mr. Smith said that Germany was not fighting fair, and unless some power like the United States took cognizance of her tactics, she would continue to fight foul.



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Towelling, with red border, price 10c. OPEN- 8 1/2c

Striped and Plain "Pure Reg." price 12 1/2c. 10c

Homespun Towelling, with 15c. OPENING 11c

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Very Turkish Towelling, also OPENING 12 1/2c

"Linen," fully bleached Huck OPENING 25c

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54-inch Curl Cloth and 49c. Reg. \$2.25. \$1.69

White, Brown and White, 49c. Reg. \$3.00. OPEN- \$1.95

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plain, striped and tweed in a large range of 25c. OPENING SALE.

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Whipcords, Serges, Pop- 49c. Reg. \$1.50. \$1.19

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SUNDAY IN THE LOCAL CHURCHES

Guide to Places of Public Worship - Bright Helpful Services - Special Musical Numbers

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ST. JUDE'S CHURCH
Dalhousie and Peel Sts.
Rev. C. E. Jenkins, B.A., B.D., Rector.

METHODIST
WELLINGTON ST. CHURCH
55 Wellington St.
Young People's Day.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
150 Oxford St.
Rev. C. W. Saunders, Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH
Dublin St., cor. Grand.
Rev. H. Wright, Rector.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
West Mill St.
Rev. H. C. Light, B.A., Rector.

TRINITY CHURCH
Cuyaga and Huron Sts.
October 18-19th Sunday after Trinity.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH
Corner Elgin and Brock Sts.
Rev. C. V. Lester, B.A., Incumbent.

ECHO PLACE MISSION
Mohawk Villa, Hamilton Road.
Rev. C. V. Lester, Incumbent.

BAPTIST
FIRST BAPTIST
104 West St.
Rev. Llewellyn Brown, pastor.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Dalhousie St., opp. Alexandra Park.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Erie Ave. and Port.
Rev. C. J. Loney, Pastor.

DARK BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Darling and Darling Sts., opp. Victoria Park.

GRANITE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. St. George and Grand.
Rev. James Chapman, Pastor.

BERDALE BAPTIST CHURCH
West Mill St.
Rev. T. C. Richards, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Cor. George and Wellington Sts.
Pastor, Rev. M. Kelly.

LUTHERAN
LUTHERAN CHURCH
Cor. Wellington and Queen Sts.
Student Schreckenberg in charge.

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LUTHERAN
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Cor. Wellington and Queen Sts.
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PRESBYTERIAN
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
Cor. James and Brant Ave.
Rev. J. W. Gordon, Pastor.

ALEXANDRA CHURCH
Cor. Peel St.
Rev. D. T. McClintock, Pastor.

ST. BASIL'S CHURCH
Cor. Palace and Crown.
Dean Brady, Rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH
Corner Victoria and Colborne
Rev. P. J. Padden, Rector.

COLBORNE ST. METHODIST
Rev. T. E. Helling, Pastor.
Thanksgiving Sunday.

BRANT AVENUE CHURCH
Alfred E. Lavell, Pastor.
Richmond.

WESLEY METHODIST
Rev. D. E. Martin, B.A., pastor.
11 a.m. Subject, "The Believer's Most Precious Possession."

SYDENHAM STREET METHODIST CHURCH
The Pastor will preach at both services.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH
178 Market St.
Rev. H. G. Kent, Pastor.

OXFORD ST. CHURCH
Oxford Street, West Brant.
Rev. A. E. Marshall, B.A., Pastor.

ELM AVE. CHURCH
Echo Place.
Rev. J. M. Whitlaw, Pastor.

BALFOUR ST. CHURCH
Cor. Grand St.
Rev. J. M. Whitlaw, Pastor.

B. M. E. CHURCH
Murray Street.
Rev. J. M. Lawson, Pastor.

MARLBORO ST. METHODIST CHURCH
11 a.m. - "What to Ye More Than Others?"

NONDENOMINATIONAL
CHRISTADELPHIAN
C. O. F. Hall.

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

Henry Lock of Guelph is to-day a city visitor with friends.

John Kind is a visitor from Toledo, Ohio, in the city to-day.

L. C. Moody of Boston is spending a short vacation in the city.

Chris Conquon of Berlin is visiting family friends in the city to-day.

D. C. Thompson of Kingston is visiting with friends in the city.

George A. Winter has returned from a visit to Buffalo city.

Miss Ella Manuel is spending a short holiday in Toronto.

W. C. Jaques of Buffalo is spending a few days in the city.

H. G. Elborg of Chicago is at present a visitor in the city.

Jack Armstrong of Gorrie, is a week-end visitor in the city.

Mrs. W. Gibbs, 10 Strathcona Ave., will leave for Toronto to-morrow.

Mrs. J. B. Bowser of Waterloo left this morning for his home after a visit to the city.

Mrs. H. C. Allen left yesterday to spend several weeks with her son, Mr. Franklin Allen, Chicago.

Mrs. J. P. Browning has returned to the city after spending nearly two weeks at the bedside of her husband.

Daily Store News J. M. YOUNG & CO. Daily Store News THE WOMEN'S SUPPLY HOUSE

A STORE such as this must be the perfect servant of the public in many different lines - Housefurnishing Needs must be met with full stocks, also several lines of men's wear, but most of all it is superlatively equipped to supply the smallest requirement of every woman customer. HERE ARE A FEW OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The Fall Season's Most Effective Fabrics in Our Dress Goods and Silks
Black and Colored Duchess Satin, Satin Mousseline and Paillettes, in wide width, in deep fall Black and rich fall shadings. Special at \$1.25 and \$1.00

Women's Underwear
Every garment perfect and guaranteed to give satisfaction, and made by the best Canadian makers, as Penman, Turnbull, Stanfield, Ladies' and Misses' Vests, and Drawers in union and all wool, also, full range of combinations. Prices \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c to 25c

Coatings and Cloakings
Include many new and novelty weaves in zibeline, new curl coating, napp and chin-chilla effects, new velours and solid manish tweed mixtures. Prices \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 to \$1.50

50 in. Diagonal Suitings
5 pieces Wide Wale Suiting, in deep cut twills in a good heavy weight, full range of shades, also Navy and Black. Special \$1.00

Ostrich and Marabout Neck Pieces
Ostrich and Marabout Neck-pieces, in Black, White, Natural, 5 string wide, also combination colors of Black and White, Brown and White. Nice pillow muffs to match. Prices \$10, \$8.00, \$7.00, \$5.00

J. M. YOUNG & CO. Blanket and Comforter Sale Still Continues for the Next 15 Days

Men's and Boys Sweater Coats
They come in Grey, Wine, Fawns, full range of sizes, good heavy weight. Prices \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c, 20c, 15c, 10c, 7c, 5c, 4c, 3c, 2c, 1c

Stylish Millinery
Hundreds of untrimmed shapes, in all the latest styles for fall or winter wear, suitable for ladies, misses and children. One table of Trimmed Millinery. All at Special Prices

Hand Bags
5 dozen Ladies' Leather Hand Bags, strap loop handles, small change purse, also mirror. Special at \$79c

Blanket and Comforter Sale Still Continues for the Next 15 Days

Stylish Millinery
Hundreds of untrimmed shapes, in all the latest styles for fall or winter wear, suitable for ladies, misses and children. One table of Trimmed Millinery. All at Special Prices

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Stylish Millinery
Hundreds of untrimmed shapes, in all the latest styles for fall or winter wear, suitable for ladies, misses and children. One table of Trimmed Millinery. All at Special Prices

THE DUM-DUM BULLET

The official British name for the dum-dum bullet is "Mark IV." It is like an ordinary service bullet, except that the leaden core is left uncovered at the apex, and the sharp point, when the bullet strikes a body, the soft nose spreads, and the missile tears a great gaping wound, and splinters the bones, almost invariably with fatal results.

RULED BY HATED RACES
Many of Europe's Peoples Long For Freedom From Oppressors

If the present war puts an end to military conquest in Europe it will do a great deal for the happiness of that continent. Europe abounds in sore spots where people are bound superior force to an allegiance that is distasteful to them. These people aggregate in numbers between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000. A few citations will serve to show the general condition and how it came about.

Poland, which has a population of 17,250,000 people who are overwhelmingly Polish in blood, instincts, and natural allegiance. They became the prize of war in 1871.

Schleswig-Holstein is naturally a Danish province. It became the prize of war in 1866 and thus 1,400,000 more people are held under the rule of Germany.

In Galicia and Lodomeria, which fell to Austria in the partitions of the kingdom of Poland, are 7,300,000 people, of whom 83 per cent. are Poles, 43 per cent. are Ruthenians of Slavic blood and the small remnant are mostly Germans.

Germany's acquisition of Polish people by conquest and partition, number about 3,000,000.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, forcibly annexed by Austria, have 1,650,000 people almost entirely of Servian blood.

The majority race in the Austrian empire is the Slavic people, but they are subject to stern repression in the use of their language. All their literature is under the ban, it being held promotive of pan-Slavism.

Bring Us Those Mendable Articles!

Bring us those mendable articles. We are still promising good work and giving it. Still getting things done "on time."

We suppose you often want a quick job done. Sometimes you say, "Where shall I take these glasses to be fixed? I don't want to go without them a minute longer than I have to."

Here your answer - Bring them to us.

NEWMAN & SONS Man's Jewellers 93 COLBORNE ST.

HOW REGIMENTS OF BRITISH ARMY GOT CURIOUS NICKNAMES

Many of Them Were Obtained in the Period of the Peninsular War.

Such nicknames as the "Death or Glory Boys," the "Black Watch," the "Tigers," so called because the Leicester men were asleep, as Pontius Pilate's bodyguard.

The "Snappers" are the East Yorkshire Regiment, and this title is one of great honor, although it sounds trivial enough.

The "Cherry Pickers" are probably not so proud of their sobriquet because, although it is no disgrace to them, it is no particular honor. It is surprising how many regimental nicknames belong to the period of the Peninsular War, and this is one of them.

It applies to the 11th Hussars, who have been known by this name exactly a century by reason of the fact - or fiction - that a number of men of that regiment were captured by the enemy in an orchard actually engaged in refreshing their parched mouths with cherries.

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THE PEOPLE OF BRANTFORD ARE NOT ALL USING PASTEURIZED MILK

A number of people hesitate to make a change, but every day adds new customers to our list, showing that the discriminating persons who know most of the dangers of raw milk, and of the proven benefits of pasteurizing, are grasping the opportunity to use our Milk and Cream.

Our Creamery Butter, Honey, Cheese and Eggs Are Always the Best.

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The Importance of Making Your Will Immediately

This is a time of uncertainty every walk of life. Your will should be made. Make it at once and appoint us executor. Then you can rest assured that your last wishes will be carried out the letter with a care and for eight otherwise impossible.

The Trusts and Guaranty Company, Limited

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

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THE COURIER

Published by The Brantford Courier Limited, every afternoon, at Dalhousie Street, Brantford, Canada. Subscription price, by carrier, 25 cents a year; by mail to British possessions and the United States, \$2 per annum.

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Telephone Office: Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street, Toronto. H. E. Smallwood, Representative.

Saturday, October 17, 1914

THE SITUATION.

The news from the front still continues to be satisfactory. The Kaiser's troops have with notable daring hurled themselves at the lines of the Allies time after time, but although they have bent, not once have they been broken. It is well established that the German plan of campaign was to carry matters with a rush, but after weeks of fighting that design still remains unaccomplished.

A PORCIBLE TRIBUTE.

General Smutz, Minister of Defence in the Boer Government, was one of the foremost officers in fighting the British. Yet this is what he wrote to ex-General Byers when the latter resigned rather than help to subject the Germans in South West Africa: "Sir,—It was with regret that I received your letter of the 15th instant tendering your resignation as the Commandant General, Union Defence Forces, and as an officer of the Union."

The circumstances under which that resignation took place and the terms in which you endeavor to justify your action tend to leave a very painful impression. It is true that it was known to me that you entertained objections against the war operations in German South-West Africa, but I never received the impression that you would resign. On the contrary, all the information in the possession of the Government was communicated to you, all plans were discussed with you, and your advice was followed to a large extent.

The principal officers were appointed on your recommendation and with your concurrence, and the plan of operations which is now being followed is largely the one recommended by yourself at a conference of officers. My last instructions to you before I left for Cape Town to attend the special session of Parliament were that in my absence you should visit certain regiments on the German border, and it was well understood between us that immediately the war operations were somewhat further advanced, and co-operation among the various divisions would be practicable, you should yourself undertake the chief command in German South-West Africa. The attitude of the Government after this remained unchanged, and was approved by Parliament after full discussion. One would have expected that that approval would make the matter easier for you, but now I find that you anticipated that Parliament would disapprove of the policy of the Government, and that your disappointment in this became the reason for your unexpected action.

In order to make your motives clearer, the reasons for your resignation were explained in a long political argument, which was immediately communicated to the press, and came into the hands of the Government long after publication. I need not tell you that all these circumstances in connection with your resignation have made a most unpleasant impression on my colleagues and myself. But this unpleasant impression has even been aggravated by the allegations contained in your letter. Your bitter attack on Great Britain is not entirely baseless, but is the more unjustifiable coming as it does in the midst of a great war from the Commandant-General of one of the British dominions. Your reference to barbarous acts during the South African war cannot justify the criminal devastation of Belgium, and can only be calculated to sow hatred and even division among the people of South Africa.

You forget to mention that since the South African war the British people gave South Africa her entire freedom under a constitution which makes it possible for us to realize our national ideals along our own lines, and which, for instance, allows you to write with impunity a letter for which you would without a doubt be liable in the German Empire to the extreme penalty.

As regards your other statements, they have been answered and discussed in Parliament. From these discussions it will be apparent that neither the British Empire nor South Africa

was the aggressor in this struggle. War was in the first instance declared by Austria-Hungary, and thereafter by Germany, under circumstances in which the British Government employed its utmost powers to maintain the neutrality of Belgium.

So far as we ourselves are concerned, our coast is threatened, our mail boats are arrested, and our borders are invaded by the enemy. This latter does not occur, as you say, in an involuntary manner, and with an apology which latter, at any rate, was never tendered to the government. Under these circumstances it is absurd to speak about the aggressive action on the part of the Union, seeing that altogether with the British Empire we have been drawn against our wish and will and entirely in self-defence into this war.

As regards your insinuation concerning the loan of £7,000,000 which the British government was kind enough to grant us, and for which the public of the Union, as evidenced recently in parliament, are most grateful, it was of such a despicable nature that there was no necessity to make any comment thereon. It only shows to what extent your mind has been obscured by political bias.

You speak about duty and honor, my conviction is that the people of South Africa will, in these dark days, when the Government as well as the people of South Africa are put to the supreme test, have a clearer conception of duty and honor than is to be deduced from your letter and action. For the Dutch-speaking section, in particular, I cannot conceive anything more fatal and humiliating than a policy of lip loyalty in fair weather and of a policy of neutrality and pro-German sentiment in days of storm and stress. It may be that our peculiar internal circumstances and our backward condition after the war will place a limit on what we can do, but nevertheless I am convinced that the people will support the government in carrying out the mandate of Parliament, and in this manner, which is the only legitimate one, fulfill their duty to South Africa and to the Empire, and maintain their dearly-won honor unblemished for the future.

Your resignation is hereby accepted. (Signed) J. C. SMUTS.

OPINION OF EXPERT.

(Continued from Page 1)

of more or less importance on the part of the allied arms. "Now there appears to be developing in the rolling, rugged country between the Meuse and Moselle valleys a vigorous offensive by the French troops. A few weeks ago the crown prince delivered attack after attack upon the French line and succeeded in driving a wedge into the allies front, the apex of that wedge crossing the Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. The French, however, forced the Germans back across the river, and now appear to be exerting a steady pressure, compelling a general retirement of the Germans to the northward."

"South of the road from Metz to Verdun, the French troops have moved forward and the invaders at this point are being driven gradually back into German territory. Even here the Germans to bring up their siege trains with the object of assailing the fortress of Verdun now, they are not in a position to begin an effective bombardment. Undoubtedly the heaviest siege howitzers that Germany possesses have been tried against the fortress with apparently negligible effect."

"At the commencement of hostilities in the western theatre of operations the French advanced into Lorraine, but were compelled to abandon their objective. That the invasion was premature became obvious later, but with the possibility of further flanking movements cut off on the extreme left of the line on the north, a sudden aggressive drive by the French against the German left is now not only possible but extremely likely."

"No War on the Other Side." Pittsburgh Dispatch:—There is pathos and philosophy in the story that comes from France of a French soldier who lay wounded on the battlefield and passed his canteen of water to a wounded German officer who lay near him. The German after a sip of water kissed the hand of his friendly enemy and said, "There will be no war on the other side." True; and why should there be war on this side, except for the barbarity of man.

HOWS THIS We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarah Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE Toledo, O. Hall's Catarah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. Several moose have made their appearance in the vicinity of Renfrew.

NO TIME FOR GAMES

Lord Roberts' Stirling Address to City of London Recruits

Something to stir the pulses of the City worker, to make him straighten his shoulders, and realize the peril in which our Empire stands, happened in London when "thirteen" hundred young men, who in less than forty-eight hours had responded to the call of the Lord Mayor for recruits to make up a new battalion of the City of London Regiment (the Royal Fusiliers), marched through the main streets to be sworn in at the Tower of London. Headed by the band of the Scots Guards, they made a splendid show, though still in mufti, and the procession swelled to thousands on route. It was a great recruiting effort.

First of all, they paraded in the grounds of the Temple, presenting a magnificent spectacle of British manhood. There they were addressed by Earl Roberts, hero of many a battlefield.

After inspecting the men and speaking to several who wore "the South" uniform, Lord Roberts said: "I am proud to be the first to welcome you as brother soldiers, and to congratulate you on the splendid example you are setting to your fellow countrymen coming forward to take your places in the ranks as private soldiers, not seeking, as the vast majority of men in your station of life are seeking to be given commissions as officers, and you are representing thousands of soldiers, and of these only a minimum number can be officers. Moreover, it is absolutely essential that officers should be sufficiently trained to be entrusted to command and lead soldiers in war."

"You are the pick of the nation, highly educated business men of various professions, and you are representing what all able-bodied men in the kingdom should do, no matter what their rank or what their station in life may be. "I respect and honor you more than I can say. My feeling towards you is one of intense admiration. How very different is your action to that of the men who can still go on with their cricket and football as if the very existence of the country was not at stake."

"This is not the time to play games, wholesome as they are in days of piping peace. We are engaged in a life-and-death struggle, and you are showing your determination to do your duty as soldiers, and, by all means in your power, to bring this war—a war forced upon us by an ambitious and unscrupulous nation—to a successful result. God bless and watch over you all."

WAS TOURISTS' FRIEND

Baedeker, One of the War's Victims, Was Guide, Book Man.

Tourists all the world over read with sympathetic interest the report that Herr Karl Baedeker, the publisher of the famous guide books, had been killed in action. This member of the Baedeker family was one of the grandsons of old Karl Baedeker, who was born at Barmen in 1821, where his father had carried on a business of printer and bookseller, and who himself started in business in 1827 at Coblenz, where he died just over fifty years ago. His grave in that town is often visited by tourists.

It was old Karl Baedeker who first hit upon the idea of publishing a series of guide books for the different countries. The first guide book published by Baedeker was a small book on the Rhine, of which in 1839 he produced a third edition entirely rewritten by himself. Since then guide books for Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the United States, etc., have been published in the principal languages of Europe, until today the word "Baedeker" has become almost a synonym for guide book.

FRIENDS OR FOES

M. Georges Scott, a well known artist, is a Frenchman. In spite of his name, he charged with an important mission by the French Ministry of War, which is intended to make the French troops at the front aware of what are their enemies and who their friends.

M. Scott is an expert in military uniforms. He was commissioned to prepare a series of colored designs showing the uniforms of all the troops against whom, and with whom, the French soldiers have to fight. German and Austrian Uhlans, Belgian infantry and cavalry are all shown with the exact colorings of uniforms in war. The colored sheets are distributed to the French soldiers. One side of the sheet is headed "Friends," the other "Enemies."

The object is to prevent the French soldiers from firing on their own friends. In the War of 1870 there were a number of melancholy occasions on which friendly regiments engaged each other owing to a lack of familiarity with each other's uniforms, and more recently in the Balkan War there were a number of cases in which allies fought each other.

A One-man Garrison

A story worthy of "The Three Musketeers" is told by Paul Erico, correspondent of the Paris "Journal."

In a skirmish a French dragoon had his horse killed and was left behind. Some hours later a French patrol coming over the ground to reconnoitre found him on foot at the entrance to a village. "What are you doing here?" he was asked. "Oh, I am occupying the village," was the answer. "I was waiting for you to come. The Germans are in the wood, but they dare not enter the village while I am here, because they know I am alone."

Hartley is On Trial for Murder

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 16.—The preliminary trial of Frank Hartley, who on the night of October 7th shot dead a fellow soldier of the 19th regiment, Theodore Burgoyne, began this morning.

Sergeant Clarence Burgoyne, brother of the victim, said he heard a shot behind the lock house on the canal locks, another guard, and said: "If you're an Englishman save."

Private Leonard Washer, was present at the shooting. He said Hartley complained to him that Sergeant Burgoyne had a pick on him. Paddy Hartley to headquarters after his arrest and Corporal David Ballantyne, another member of the squad, both said Hartley said: "I didn't know the

gun was loaded." Ballantyne added that Hartley turned to Private Washer and said: "If you're an Englishman save."

"I'll shoot you," said Hartley, and raising his rifle he shot the boy dead. Private Albert J. Martyn said he heard Hartley say: "I'll shoot you."

Teddy Burgoyne came to attention and said "shoot away."

Hartley took him at his word and fired. Martyn showed that there is an indicator on the rifle to show whether it is loaded or not. It was strictly against the rules to have rifles loaded except in cases of emergency.

To Brantford Citizens

During the week October 19th-24th Canadians from Coast to Coast will be confronted with window displays of nationally-advertised Canadian products—one of the greatest efforts ever made to promote Canadian Prosperity. Canadians in every walk of life will be benefited. Once started, the movement will gain momentum and create a continent-wide wave of enthusiasm of irresistible force carrying Canadian Prosperity on the crest. Let every Brantford Citizen grasp the opportunity—boost for Canada.

Go one step farther. Cast aside the indifferent spirit of heretofore. Where you have work, give it to Canadian workmen. Every dollar spent in wages for Canadian workmen is a dollar for Canadian Prosperity. The dollars paid to foreigners, help a foreign country.

The Brantford Laundry is employing a full force of Canadian workers, each skilled in a certain line, who turn out finished laundry work unequalled by foreign hand laundries. Again, laundry work in the home to-day is unprofitable; in fact, might properly be termed poor economy.

As employers of Canadian workers, and in the interest of Canadian Prosperity, we claim your support. Buy "Made in Canada" goods—employ Canadian workmen—patronize those who employ Canadians—use the Brantford Laundry. The "White Wagons" of the Brantford Laundry Service are at the service of Brantford citizens. Phone 274, a "White Wagon" will call at your home.

Brantford Laundry, Ltd. GARRY PICKLES, Manager

THE biggest HIT in WAR NEWS HAS BEEN MADE BY The Literary Digest THE LITERARY DIGEST receives every important newspaper and illustrated journal published in Europe. Its specially trained editors read and translate and re-print for American and Canadian readers the great war-facts and opinions with maps and illustrations as printed in these foreign newspapers and journals. To this feature is added the convincing opinions on great war events as presented by leading American newspapers. Order from your news-dealer (10 cents a week) and get a "digest" of the war news and war opinion as printed throughout the world. THE LITERARY DIGEST is read every week by a million business and professional men. If for any reason your news-dealer does not carry THE LITERARY DIGEST or if you are living distant from a city or town send to the publication office (354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK) the sum of \$3.85 and your subscription will be entered for one year (52 numbers). The publishers make this guaranty: If at the end of two months you should wish to cancel your subscription a notice to this effect will bring you by return mail the full amount paid (\$3.85) The idea of each number of this great international weekly is to gather up and edit the news of the world for one week—war, science, discovery, politics, art, literature,—everything worth printing and everything printed worth reprinting ALL NEWS-DEALERS: 10 Cents The Literary Digest FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914

LOCAL

A LONG LEASE The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has given notice in The Gazette that application is made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for approval of a lease of the Lake Erie & Northern Railway Company for 999 years, from December 1 next.

PAYMENT ASKED The Canada Ingot Iron Co. Limited, in asking payment of account from the Township, mentions the fact that several of the men completed the job charged for, gone to the front, and the firm, in order to do its duty by the wives and dependents of these men, desires payment of all accounts. They point that thus the debtor is fulfilling a patriotic duty.

A SONG SERVICE A song service for young men will be held in the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday evening after the regular church services. T. E. Best will relate the narrative of Broncho Pete. This has to do with one of the west cowboys who volunteered for active service with the first Canadian contingent during the South African war. Broncho Pete was a splendid type of the class of men who represented Canada during the Boer war.

OFFICIAL TRIP Fifty railway officials drawn from all parts of the Grand Trunk S.S. system passed through the city yesterday completing the first part of a tour of the system from Portland, Chicago. This inspection trip marks an important departure in Canadian railway circles in that the party, travelling in a special train of coaches, including a special "inspection car" designed for the purpose of this trip.

POULTRY JUDGES The Brantford and Brant County Poultry and Pet Stock Association held their regular meeting on Thursday evening at their rooms in Mr. Peirce's, Colborne street, with President Middlemiss in the chair. There was a good attendance, and much interest manifested in a lively discussion over the appointment of judges for the approaching show. As a result Mr. Graham of Guelph Agricultural College; Mr. John Clark, the city; Mr. Wm. Ferguson, late manager of Guelph Poultry Farm; and Mr. J. Minshall were appointed. The decision is determined that this show will be second to none outside of Ontario. All those interested in poultry should not fail to attend the meeting on November 12th.

SANITARIUM IMPROVEMENT The county does not deem it advisable to go on with the work map out by City Engineer Jones with regard to the front improvement of the Brant Sanitarium. They agreed to his costs upon the scheme previously decided upon, but the on plan submitted, they thought, under present circumstances, too costly. This second plan has not yet been submitted to the City Council. The county, however, have agreed with city with regard to the driveway leading to the Sanitarium, and also to repair of the road leading from Mount Pleasant road to the Home Refuge, and also to concrete drainage gutters being laid. Upon these points the city engineer has been informed by the County Clerk, Mr. A. E. W.

The Best of Everything New Prunes New Raisins New Peels Spanish Onions Capecod Cranberries New Section Honey A. L. VANSTONE Direct Importer

Bargain Saturday Women's patent make, broken in size and \$4.00. Saturday Small boys' tan 8 to 10, Regular \$1.75 Saturday Youths' box kip, Boots, size 11 to 13. R Boys' box kip, Boots, size 1 to 5. Reg NEILL

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

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The Best of Everything
New Prunes
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A. L. VANSTONE
Direct Importer

Bargains for this Saturday
Women's patent and kid lace boots, Empress make, broken in sizes, Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00. Saturday \$1.98
Small boys' tan lace boots, extra good, size 8 to 10. Regular \$1.75. Saturday \$1.23
Youths' box kip, blucher cut, Lace Boots, size 11 to 13. Reg. \$1.50. Saturday \$1.28
Boys' box kip, blucher cut, Lace Boots, size 1 to 5. Regular \$2. Saturday \$1.68
NEILL SHOE CO.

IS QUITE WELL

A military post card has been received by Chief Slemm from John L. Cobden, who is at the front. "I am quite well is the only sentence not erased on the card."

APPELLANTS NOTE

A notice was this morning posted up in the city clerk's office that the list of appeals against assessment for 1915 will be heard at the Court of Revision, sitting in the city hall on Wednesday, November fourth at ten o'clock in the morning.

GETS COMMISSION

Cadet Harry Genet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has received word that he is one of the fortunate cadets who has been granted a commission in the British army. He expects to leave with twenty other cadets very shortly for England. Harry is a son of Major Genet of the Dufferin Rifles.

ABOUT VALCARTIER

Mr. T. F. Best, who was at Valcartier, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. and who is soon leaving for the front, will speak to-morrow evening at the First Baptist Church on "With our soldier boys at Valcartier." There will be special patriotic music.

LIGHT COURT

Business at the police court was light this morning. Four boys were dismissed upon a charge of stealing chestnuts, and Freeman McNally elected to be tried by a jury when he was charged with assault by Robert Shellington.

ARE ORGANIZED

An enthusiastic meeting of basketball players was held in the Y.M.C.A. last evening. Mr. G. H. Roper presided and gave a brief account of a suggested schedule of games for this coming season. After the routine business was attended to, the election of officers resulted as follows: George McKay, manager of senior team. The following basketball committee was elected: W. Lister, chairman; H. Evans, vice-chairman; Hans Fleming, secretary-treasurer; Frank Heams was elected captain of the senior team and C. Slemm captain of the second team pro team. Practice nights were arranged for bright prospects are ahead for the team this year.

Greens Were Best Workers

The following are the results of the Y.M.C.A. membership campaign: Green.

Table with 2 columns: Name, No. Members Obtained. Includes T. L. Wood (64), J. F. Schultz (64), C. Carter (55), E. Grobb (51), E. A. Danby (49), H. Sills (44), W. H. Hamilton (33), D. F. Thompson (33), Total (448), Number of points (23,175).

Red. Captain. No. Members Obtained. Mayor J. H. Spence (64), H. E. Rose (57), H. Waddington (52), R. Wedlake (45), J. Douglas (42), G. Hawken (41), K. Wood (41), F. Sage (34), E. Campbell (33), Total (409), Number of points which decided winner in contest, 23,360.

Obituary

The Late Mrs. McDonald, widow of the late Wm. McDonald, of Onondaga Township, passed peacefully away at her residence, Thursday morning, in her sixty-eighth year. The deceased was highly respected, a kind and loving mother, leaving to mourn her loss six daughters and two sons, Mrs. Amos Ion and Mrs. Noble Taggart, Brantford, Wm. H. of Winnipeg, Mrs. John McCauley, Mrs. Wm. Brett, Mrs. Albert Matthews, Alex. and Anna at home.

BRANT TEACHERS CLOSE CONVENTION

Patriotic Ideals Should Be Held Up in All the Schools.

There was a largely attended session at the Brant Teachers' convention yesterday afternoon when the delegates carried through a fair amount of important business.

The ideal of patriotism was dealt with, and a resolution was passed calling for the teaching of best ideals of national patriotism to school children.

W. E. Smiley, with regard to this motion, made a plea for the Germans, saying love for them should also be taught, as the Kaiser's mandate was responsible for the Kaiser's mandates. He was taken at his word by Inspector E. C. Kilmer and Principal Smith, both of whom pointed the mistake of such a policy at the present time. Mr. J. S. Rowe also took Mr. Smiley to task for his sentiment.

The election of officers resulted in C. E. Smith of Waterloo being appointed president and Miss L. Burns of Paris as secretary-treasurer.

A discussion upon examination weaknesses followed, and arithmetic was considered the subject upon which the scholars failed singularly. They lacked knowledge of percentage, while their grammar was a great weakness, their ground work being poor.

A motion calling for written history examinations for the entrance was defeated, only the mover voting for it.

A motion calling for greater freedom for Entrance Boards in passing candidates was carried.

BELLVIEW TENNIS CLUB BANQUET

An Enjoyable Event Took Place in the School Last Night.

The closing meeting and banquet of the Bellview Tennis Club was held in the Bellview school last night. After all had partaken of the well-laden tables, Miss Carruthers, who presided, was welcomed, after which Mr. Moyer, Mr. Sweetman, Miss A. Cox, Mrs. Vaughn and Mr. Ansell spoke on matters concerning the club. Then the chair was taken by Mr. Billings, who followed by reading the following program was rendered by members of the club:

Instrumental duet, by Misses Ward and Carter; violin solo, by Mr. Sweetman; reading, Miss Waterhouse; vocal solo, Miss McComb; mandolin solo, Mr. Ansell.

At the conclusion of the program the prizes were distributed to the successful winners of the tournament by Dr. Linscott, and a literary and musical club was organized for the winter months, the first meeting to take place on Oct. 27th, in Bellview school, to which we extend a hearty invitation to all young people of this community.

BENEFIT MATCH

Tutela and Holmedale Teams Are Playing Football To-day.

Tutela and Holmedale teams line up to-day for the purpose of giving a benefit match to Dick Hart of the Tigers. Hart was laid up at the beginning of the season and has been generally unfortunate. The kick-off at Tutela park has been fixed for three o'clock. The teams furnish a good, fast and clean game and should form an attraction which will draw a large number of local spectators.

The teams to play are as follows: Holmedale—Speckley, Fuller, Midgeley, P. Sevier, Stewart, Eason, W. Sevier, Giles, Solman, Coborn, Kirk, Reserves, Cullen, Harmer. Referee Gortley.

Tutela—Goal, C. Gore; backs, T. Mason, F. Burns; halves, E. Hamilton, E. Roberts, C. McLeod; forwards S. Tigwell, J. Hingley, H. Callett, G. Bailey, E. Fisher, Reserves, Clark, Bowden and another.

REMOVAL

B. F. Gaynor has moved his barber business from Colborne street to 89 Dalhousie street, next to the American Hotel.

SPLENDID PICTURES

The Colonial has this week on its program of movies one of the most stirring photo plays of the year, entitled "Napoleon." Bonaparte, the Emperor of France, is dramatized with a vividness that recalls the scenes of his meteoric life from camp fire to Waterloo and St. Helena. It is of social moment just now, as the battle fields of 100 years ago are the scenes of another emperor's blood lust and in turn thrilled and shocked at the realism the film creates. This picture is in itself a feature worthy of a visit and is supported by an equally strong combination of plays both grave and gay.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA
Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA
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CROMPTON'S "The House of Quality and Good Value" CROMPTON'S

\$35 Handsome Costumes Lined With Satin, Guaranteed for Two Years For \$25

For one week only we will accept orders for tailor made Costumes lined with our "Wearwell" guaranteed satin for \$25.00. This same costume would cost \$35.00 elsewhere.

You may have a choice of a score of very smart styles.

Your choice of fabrics is also very extensive comprising our whole stock of costume fabrics up to \$1.50 per yard.

Place your order now at Dress Goods Department Main Floor, or with Saleslady in Charge, Second Floor.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Practical Little Serge Dresses
Very Smart Dresses for women and misses, made fine quality serge, raglan sleeve, long Russian overskirt, button trimmed, collar and cuffs trimmed with broadcloth. Colors are Copenhagen, Navy, Black, Brown and Green. Our Special Price... \$4.50

VISIT THE TEA ROOM
Dinner served 12 to 2; Afternoon Tea 4 to 6
Second Floor.

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

Of Interest to Women Who Seek the Franchise

Suffrage circles throughout the British Empire are much agitated over the new Naturalization Bill which has already passed its second reading in the British House of Commons. This bill is fathered by Mr. Harcourt, the anti-Suffrage Colonial Secretary, and amongst other provisions it is designed to deprive of the rights of citizenship those women who, in order to obtain the protection which the British law affords to its subjects, all women who marry foreigners, and also all women whose husbands may at any time after marriage have been declared to be aliens under any law.

Mr. Harcourt urges for this bill that it will make for uniformity, but from the viewpoint of women it is a uniformity of the convenience of lawyers and husbands. When Mr. Harcourt was asked if the position and wishes of women had been considered in framing this measure, his reply was "I can't say that they have."

Such protection it is proposed to withhold by Act of Parliament, from every woman within our world-wide Empire, who influenced by a personal passion or affection is led to contract the bond of marriage with a foreigner, or with a man, who after marriage, chooses for personal or commercial reasons, to abrogate his nationality. Even as a widow, she rests under the ban of exclusion. Could any great wrong, perpetrated deliberately on a national and imperial scale, afford a more glaring illustration of the stigma and the slight which is placed upon an entire sex as one of the results of its exclusion from citizenship? Could anything stir more deeply the passionate resentment of the women who have suffered and sacrificed as much, if not more, than men, in laying the foundations, in the building up and in the protection of the Empire? No act, however dishonorable, no crime however revolting, no circumstance, no condition can ever debar a British man from citizenship. If it were ever to be suggested that a man would be deprived of his nationality by reason of mis-marriage with a foreigner, he would laugh at the absurdity of the proposition. Only by his own will and deed, can he renounce that status; and even then by his own will and deed, can he revert to it.

Live women of to-day utterly and indignantly refuse to be handed over to the lawyers as so much inert matter, to be dealt with as property is dealt with, for the purpose of simulating and unifying a legal code. The law of coverture is dead; still our legislators cling to it and refuse to recognize the existence of the living personality, active in feeling, thought and will, who has come to take the place of the slave wife of the past. When will our legislators and men in general realize that a woman is as fully human as a man, in all conditions of personal and public life; as keen in her affections and enthusiasms; as conscious of pride in her country; as sensitive to its honor; as true to its ideals; as eager for its welfare; as willing to work and sacrifice to maintain its integrity; and last, but not least, when will they realize that she ought to possess the same political and national rights as man. We understand that Mr. Harcourt has promised some concessions on minor points, but refuses to amend the main principle—that the nationality of the wife should be, with or without her consent, that of her husband. While the women of Britain are doing all they can to prevent this Naturalization Bill from being placed on

Smart Winter Coats at Lowered Prices

Women's and Misses' Winter Coats, smart raglan style, made of heavy all wool coating, in Black and Grey, Blue and Grey, two-tone Grey, also Blue mixture, all sizes. Good value \$7.50. Special... \$5.48

Women's and Misses' Coats, in the new Redington style, made of fine quality nigger head curl cloth, colors Copenhagen, Russian Green, Brown, Navy, Black, Military Red. Values from \$17.50 to \$20. Special... \$14.50 TO \$18.50

We are Showing a very large range of Children's and juniors' Coats in the newest styles. Prices... \$5 UP

Stylish Corsets at Medium Prices

C/C a la Grace Models, medium or low bust, long skirt, with hose supporters attached, rustproof, 75c, \$1.25 and... \$2.25

Crown and C/C a la Grace Models, medium or low bust, double steels, very flexible, coutile or batiste, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and... \$2.50

Elastic Girdle Top, long skirt, four or six support-ers \$2

Fine Quality Mercerised Brocade, low bust, \$3.25

Sole Agents for Nemo Self Reducing Corsets, medium or low bust, extra long skirt with elastic gore sections, every pair guaranteed satisfactory. \$6

De Bevoise Brassieres

Embroidery Trimmed Yokes, button back or hook front models. 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.50 and... \$2.25

Cluny and Torchon Lace Yoke Brassier, 75c, 85c, \$1.175 \$3 and... \$3

Net Brassiere, with shield attached, 75c, \$1.50

—Annex, Queen and Colborne.

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

PARIS YOUNG MEN

Sacred Heart Church Club Is Organized Again for the Season.

The Young Men's Club of the Sacred Heart Church, Paris, held their inaugural meeting for the ensuing year, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14th, in their assembly hall. There were a large number of members present and plans laid for greater success of the club, both educationally and socially. It was also decided to renew interest in sports in which the club had already taken an active part. The annual election of officers then took place, the following members being elected: Hon. Pres., Rev. Father Cassidy; Pres., Mr. John McKinnon; Vice-Pres., Mr. J. T. O'Neal; Secretary, Mr. Frank O'Neal; Treasurer, Mr. John Moore; Debating Committee, Messrs. J. Blake and W. Moriarity.

An interesting debate, "Resolved—That England was justified in entering the present war," was then arranged for the next meeting to be held on Oct. 28th.

SUTHERLAND'S

Now is the Time to Buy Your WALL PAPER

We have laid aside a large number of lots, from 8 rolls to 20 rolls each. These lots comprise papers suitable for bedrooms, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, halls and parlors, at all prices. We will clear these at less than cost. Bring the sizes of your rooms.

All widths, in white, cream, gold and oak Room Mouldings. All widths and colors in Burlap.

J. L. SUTHERLAND

DEATH OF REV. C. S. PEDLEY AT WOODSTOCK

He Occupied Pastorates of Several Ontario Churches, Also in England.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 17.—The death took place yesterday, after about a year's illness of Rev. Chas. S. Pedley, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in this city, and lately secretary and agent for the Oxford Children's Aid Society. Deceased was 64 years of age, his birthplace being Colborne, Ont. He was one of four brothers who entered the Congregational Church ministry, the other three being: Hilton, a missionary to Japan; Rev. Hugh, pastor of Emanuel church, Montreal; Rev. James W., pastor of Western Church, Toronto.

Deceased was the eldest of the four. He held pastorates in New Durham, Fergus, Speedwell, and Woodstock, in Ontario, before a twelve-year pastorate of a Congregational church in a suburb of London, and at Jarro-on-the-Tyne in the north of England. After returning to Canada he was settled in Barrie and Ayerscliffe, Quebec. He came to Woodstock 9 years ago, and for the past three years had been agent of the Children's Aid Society. He was a past president of the Woodstock Canadian Club and of the Ministerial Association of this city. His wife and four children survive.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES

CLASSIFIED ADS
Female Help, Male Help, Help Wanted, Agents Wanted, Work Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodging, Lost and Found, For Sale, Real Estate, To Let, Business Chances, Personal, etc.

MALE HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED FARM HAND
wants employment on farm. Apply 29 Queen St. m56

DO YOU NEED ADDITIONAL
capital to commence or enlarge a business? If so, we will organize a limited company and procure the capital as required. Write or call A. G. Robertson & Co., 155 King street east, Toronto.

MEN WANTED IN EVERY
town and village in Canada to show samples in their spare time; position will pay \$15 weekly; sample case free. Experience unnecessary. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ontario. m33

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—TWO MAIDS. Apply Matron, Ontario School for the Blind. f33f

WANTED—LADIES TO DO
plain sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. "National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. f33

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

WANTED TO BUY—OLD OR
second-hand bicycles. Apply Box 32, Courier. mw33

WANTED—HATS REMODELED
and trimmed. 81 Terrace Hill St. mw55

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN
wishes a furnished room (without board) in private house. Address Box 31, Courier office. mw29

WANTED—BOARD WITH PRIVATE
family. State terms and location. Box 30. mw21

WANTED—BOARDER, GENTLEMAN
or lady; conveniences; private. Apply Box 29, Courier. mw23

WANTED—SECOND-HAND
dray in good condition. Reply, giving full particulars as to size and also price asked. Box 27, Courier. mw21

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF
high-class shoe repairing at Sheppard's, 73 Colborne St. G. Sutton, manager, late of Temple Shoe Store. 1-196mar2615

BUSINESS CARDS

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO
buy bicycles from \$10 up; best in the city. F. H. Gott, 100 Dalhousie St. c

HUNT TRANSFER CO.—TAXI
Garage and Baggage services; open night and day. Phone 515. c

GIVE US A TRIAL FOR GENERAL
carriage and baggage transfer. J. A. Mathewson, 29 Queen St. Auto. phone 657, Bell phone 2113. c-apr-16

WATCH WORK OUR WATCH-
word. Bronco Jeweller, Cartwright, 118 Market St. c

CONCRETES AND EXCAVATING
of all kinds—sidewalks, curbs, etc. E. Sage, 183 Elgin St. Bell 2095. c

A. J. OSBORNE—SUCCESSOR
of the late Joseph Tilley, is carrying a full and up-to-date range of Wall Papers. 168 Market St. c

WANTED—ALL KINDS SECOND-
hand furniture bought and sold; highest cash price. Woods' Furniture Store, 49 George St. Both phones: Bell 1003, Auto. 740. c

WANTED—EXCAVATING AND
concrete work; sidewalks and curbs; also putting in old and new plastering; also repairing of all kinds. A. E. Austin, 344 St. Paul's Ave. Bell phone 2124. c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWO-ROOMED
house and lot, very cheap, \$300, easy terms. Also house to let at \$10.00, all conveniences. 66 Chestnut Ave. phone 786; Automatic. r33

FOR SALE—14 STOREY RED
pressed brick, 6 rooms, complete bath, laundry, furnace, 3-compartment cellar, electric lights, gas. 117 Victoria St. te

FOR SALE—FORD RUNABOUT,
good condition, \$360.00. Apply Box 26, Courier. a21

FOR SALE—GIRL'S WHEEL, IN
good shape, for sale cheap. Apply 154 Dalhousie St., Friday or Friday evening. a19

FOR SALE—BULBS DIRECT
from Holland—Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, etc. Dawson, 51 Mohawk St. a10

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY
M. E. SQUIRE, M.O. HONOR graduate of Neff College, and of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia. Pupils taken in Elocution, Oratory, Literature, Psychology, and Dramatic Art. Special attention paid to defective speech. Persons wishing to graduate from Neff College may take the first year's work with Miss Squire. Studio 12 Peel St. 4-mar-24-15

DR. RUSSELL, Dentist—Latest
American methods of painless dentistry. 201 Colborne St., opp. George St., over Roberts & Van Lan's Shoe Store. Phone 306. c

DR. HART has gone back to his
old stand over the Bank of Hamilton; entrance on Colborne St. 4-mar-24-15

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—IN WASHROOM OF THE
Y. W. came sardonyx ring. Finder kindly leave at 144 Chatham. Reward. f31

LOST—ON T. H. & B. TRAIN ON
Thursday, seal bag containing a large sum of money and valuable jewelry. Finder supposed to have left train at Jerseyville. Suitable reward. Lorena Burke, 164 Erie Ave., city.

TO LET

TO LET—NOS. 58 AND 60 WEST
St. Apply 78 Brant Ave. f33

TO LET—COTTAGE, 11 TER-
race Hill St. Apply 104 Market St. f33

FLAT TO RENT—MODERN
conveniences. J. J. Kelly, 48 Colborne St. f29f

TO LET—7-ROOMED COTTAGE,
\$9 per month. 115 Spring St. f29

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED
rooms. Apply 52 Victoria St. f17

TO LET—61 DARLING STREET,
Apply 100 Wellington. f45

TO LET—4 WASHINGTON ST.;
also 36 Abigail Ave. Apply 9 Buffalo St. f71

TO RENT—HOUSE, LARGE
garden, 199 Murray St. Possession Nov. 1st. Apply 48 Sheridan St. f39

TO LET—NICE HOUSE, EAST
Ward, 4 bedrooms, has been rented for \$14; will rent for eleven. Apply 151 Colborne St. f33

TO LET—HOUSE, AT ONCE, 16
Victoria St. Apply T. J. Fair & Co., Ltd. f23

TO RENT—HOUSE AND FIVE
acres of ground. Apply 54 Albion St. f31

TO LET—THREE FURNISHED
or unfurnished rooms. Apply 52 Victoria St. f31

TO RENT—39 GREY ST., HOUSE
newly decorated, possession at once. Apply 48 Sheridan St. f23

TO LET—ROOM, WITH BOARD
if desired; all conveniences; in vicinity of Brant Ave. Box 28, Courier. f23

TO LET—TWO STOREY BRICK,
well built, 7 large rooms, bath. 156 Darling. f21

TO LET—FLAT, FIVE ROOMED,
gas, electric light, \$12, separate entrance, 162 1/2 Market. Apply 24 Sheridan. f2

TO LET—SMALL TWO STOREY
house, 132 Peel St., all conveniences. Apply 195 Nelson St. f15

TO LET—GOOD HOUSE IN
Cainville; possession Nov. 11th. David Stuart, Cainville Post Office. f17

TO LET—FURNISHED BED-
room and sitting room, every convenience, central, suitable for two business women. Apply Box 24. f13

TO LET—2 STOREY FRAME
house, \$7.00 per month. Phone 156. 2003. f56

TO LET—TWO STOREY BRICK,
well built, 7 large rooms, bath. 156 Darling. f56

TO LET—RED BRICK COT-
tage, East Ward, gas, \$9.00. Apply 30 Market St. f6f

TO RENT—BY 1ST OF OCTO-
ber, brick dwelling house, No. 34 Palace St., containing all modern improvements, \$25.00 per month. Apply 36 Palace St., or undersigned. A. E. Wats, Court House. f14f

FOR SALE—\$300 INDIAN MO-
tor cycle at a sacrifice. People's Business Exchange, 44 George St. c

FOR SALE—7-ROOMED HOUSE
with all conveniences; would take lot as part payment; cheap if sold at once. Apply 153 Brock St. r31f

FOR SALE—FINE RANGE, \$16.00,
also enamel bed. 331 Rawdon St. a29

FOR SALE—APPLES, HAND-
picked, Greenings and Russets, delivered, 80c per barrel. Phone Bell 321. a39

FOR SALE—GROCERY BUSI-
ness for sale in good locality. Apply Box 19, Courier. f21

FOR SALE—WHITE LEHORN
pullets, 50c each. Wm. Dick, The Locks. a21

FOR SALE—APPLES ON TREES,
Fall 50c, Winter 75c, per barrel. W. C. Brooks, 764 ring 2. a21

FOR SALE—FORD RUNABOUT,
good condition, \$360.00. Apply Box 26, Courier. a21

FOR SALE—GIRL'S WHEEL, IN
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DIED

McDONALD—In Onondaga Town-
ship on Thursday, Oct. 15th, 1914, Janet McDonald, aged 75 years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, Onondaga Township, on Monday, Oct. 19th, at 2 p.m., to the Hope Cemetery, Brantford. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

COMING EVENTS

COMING—The General Superintend-
ent of the Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Chown, First Methodist Church, Wellington St., Sunday, Oct. 18, 11 and 7.

SPECIAL—Christadelphian Lecture,
Sunday, 7 p.m. subject, "What must I do to Inherit Eternal Life" by Mr. Waite of Toronto. See church notices column.

W. H. A. RUMMAGE SALE, Bazaar,
Home-Made Cooking and Tea Room, Sunday, 7 p.m. subject, "What must I do to Inherit Eternal Life" by Mr. Waite of Toronto. See church notices column.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
Brantford Horticultural Society will be held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Tuesday evening, November 3rd. General business and the election of officers will be conducted from 7.30 to 8, after which Mr. John Thresher will give an address on house plants, and will answer any question by those present. Do not fail to come whether you are a member or not, as this will be a pleasant and profitable evening. Ladies are especially invited.

THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM
is one of the finest in existence. It was composed in 1797 by that great national composer, Haydn, who is chiefly known to concert-goers by his magnificent oratorio, "The Creation," in which occurs the splendid and fervid chorus "The Heavens are Telling." The anthem was based upon an old national song, but Haydn made it a thing of beauty. It is the only National Anthem composed by a musician of the foremost rank.

But the song which is sung in
cities by civilians is not always, or indeed generally, the one sung by the soldiers who have to bear the brunt of battle and step and march. The most popular song in Vienna is "Prinz Eugen der edle Ritter," which tells how the "noble cavalier," Prince Eugen of Savoy, who was the ally of the great Marlborough, the ancestor of Mr. Winston Churchill, laid siege to and captured Belgrade from the Turks in 1717.

Our own National Anthem is a
Georgian product and originally opened with the words "God bless Great George our King." It has been honored by Beethoven with seven variations for the piano, and it is introduced at the end of his Symphony on the whole, perhaps, the tune to which we sing "God Save the King," has probably the largest circulation of any tune in the world.

Then there is "Rule Britannia," per-
haps the finest national song possessed by any nation, and which was composed by Dr. Arne, the English musician, who wrote several operas. "Rule, Britannia" was included in the masque of "Alfred," a musical farce produced in 1740.

The exodus of Austrian and Ger-
man reservists from London resulted in a greater demand for such classes of workers as foreign correspondence clerks, male typists, teachers of music and languages, musicians and waiters. One West end restaurant has lost the whole of its orchestra.

An American in London, received a
heavy sentence for carrying letters between Germany and Britain.

Rev. Charles S. Ridley, agent of the
Children's Aid Society in Woodstock and formerly pastor of churches in several places in Ontario, died after about a year's illness, at the age of sixty-four.

Chiropractic removes the CAUSE
of your disease, Headaches, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Indigestion, etc.

Best scientific instruments for EX-
AMINATION OF EYES. Proper glasses fitted. Consult me at 136 COLBORNE STREET Upstairs

Ernest R. Read—Barrister, So-
licitor, Notary Public, etc. Money to loan on improved real estate at current rates and on easy terms. Office, 127 1/2 Colborne St. Phone 487

Auto Livery. MAIN LINE LIVERY, 42 Dalhousie
St., 3 doors west of Fire Hall, opposite Bell Telephone. Auto for hire at shortest notice, also all kinds of hacks, cabs, and rigs of any description; safe drivers, safe horses. Both phones 305. Open day and night. c

Monuments. THE JOHN HILL GRANITE &
Marble Co.—Importers of all foreign granites and marble; lettering a specialty; building work, etc. Alex. Markle, representative, 59 Colborne St., Brantford. Phone 1553 or 1554.

NATIONAL WAR SONGS

Marital Hymns Which Soldiers Sing
on Battlefield

In Germany no patriotic song has
sung with such fervor as the famous battle hymn of the Germans, "Die Wacht am Rhein" ("The Watch on the Rhine"). It was written in 1840, but remained practically unknown until the outbreak of the war with France, when it was sung by every soldier, and every man, woman, and child throughout the German Empire. "The Watch on the Rhine" was to Germany at that time what "The Marseillaise" was to France—a soul-stirring composition, which made men eager to take up arms and fight for the cause which they thought was right.

Probably the most stately National
Anthem is the Russian. Its very title, "God, the All Terrible," seems to strike an heroic strain. Sung in great masses of peasants, it has a simple fervor, its effect is grand in the extreme. Played upon the great organ in the cathedral at Moscow it sounds like a prayer. Not only in the words was very poetical, but the tune is forceful and haunting.

Of course the greatest of all war
songs pure and simple is unquestionably "The Marseillaise." What memories it brings to its ferrially patriotic words! It was the song of the French Revolution, and did more to bring down the dynasty of the Bourbons than half-a-dozen army corps.

It is still universally applied to
war, because the men—and women—of Marcellus, the port of the Mediterranean, marched all the way to Paris in the year 52 B.C. It is now the National Anthem of Republican France.

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Marble Co.—Importers of all foreign granites and marble; lettering a specialty; building work, etc. Alex. Markle, representative, 59 Colborne St., Brantford. Phone 1553 or 1554.

I. B. S. A

17 GEORGE ST.
Sunday, 11 a.m.—Subject, "The Time is at Hand, the Manner of Christ's Second Advent." 7 p.m.—"What is the Soul?" All Welcome—No Collection.

BETHEL HALL
SUNDAY 7 p.m.
Mr. R. F. Holtermann will (D.V.) speak. Subject—"The Parable of the Sower." You are welcome.

NOTICE!
The Court of Revision for the Municipality of the City of Brantford will hold its first sitting for hearing appeals against the assessment of 1915 at the Council Chamber in the City Hall on Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. H. F. LEONARD, City Clerk. Clerk's Office, City of Brantford, October 17th, 1914.

NOTICE!
B. F. GAYNOR has moved his Barber Shop Business from Colborne St. to Premises Next to American Hotel Dalhousie St.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
FOR SALE—A most desirable building lot in the East Ward, corner Park Ave. and Arthur St. Also two houses on same property for sale—one brick and the other frame, to be removed at once. Apply H. SIMPSON 108 Park Ave.

Giving Up Farming
Unreserved Auction Sale Of Farm Stock and Implements W. Almas has received instructions from Mr. Xavire Decaire, to sell by public auction at his farm, situated on north 1-2 lot 6, in the 5th con, Township of Tuscarora, 1 1/2 miles west of Peter Atkin's Corner and 4 miles south of Onondaga, better known as the Hunt's farm, all the following: Monday, October 26 commencing at 1 o'clock sharp the following: Horses—One bay mare 6 years old, 1 sorrel horse 7 years old; one bay horse 4 years old; one white horse 2 years old, due 15th May; two 6 years old, due 15th May. Implements—One gang plow, 2 sets harrows, one nearly new; 3 set diamond tooth harrows, 1 spring tooth cultivator, Deering, new; 1 steel roller, 1 disc, 1 McCormack binder, 7 horse cut, 1 McCormack mower, 1 horse rake, 12ft.; 1 garden cultivator, two lumber wagons, one nearly new; wagon box, 2 hay racks, 1 democrat nearly new; 1 buggy, new; 1 cutter, in use three winters; 1 pair of bob-sleighs, nearly new; 1 wheelbarrow. Harness—One set heavy harness, 1 set plow harness, 2 sets harness. Household Furniture—Four stoves, four beds, complete; 2 sideboards, 2 bedroom suites, table, 18 chairs, parlour suite, lounge, carpets, etc. Many other articles usually found on a farm. Terms—All sums of \$10.00 and under cash; over that amount 10 months credit will be given on furnishing approved security or 6 per cent off for cash. Xavire Decaire, W. Almas, Proprietor, Auctioneer A. H. Strickland, Clerk.

Unreserved Auction Sale
Of Farm Stock and Implements S. P. Pitcher & Son, auctioneers, have received instructions from Mr. John A. Eddy to sell by auction at his farm at the foot of Grant street, better known as the Schertzberg farm on October 22nd 1 o'clock sharp: 1 Jersey cow due December 1st, 1 heifer due Nov. 1st, 9 guineas, 10 ducks, 25 white leghorn pullets, 37 white leghorn hens, 4 buff orpington hens, 6 game bantams, 1 Peerless 200 egg incubator (copper pipes), 1 Peerless 100 chick brooder (copper pipes), 1 plow, 1 mower, Massey-Harris, 1 iron rake, 1 wagon, 1 top buggy, 1 rubber tire buggy, 1 carriage rubber tire with top newly new, one light sleigh, 1 cutter, 1 stalk cutter, 1 cultivator, 1 set harrows, 2 sprayers, 1 lawn mower, 1 grindstone, 1 work bench, stove, 1 sewing machine, 1 set scales, 1 root plunger, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 bicycles, 3 shovels, 3 forks, 1 set single harness, 1 collar, 1 robe, 2 blankets, about 70 shocks corn, quantity mangolds, about ten tons of hay, quantity of cabbage, apples, and potatoes. Terms—All sums of \$10 and under cash; over that amount 10 months credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, or 6 per cent off for cash on all sums entitled to credit. John A. Eddy, S. P. Pitcher & Son, Proprietor, Auctioneers.

Sold the Farm—Unreserved
AUCTION SALE Of Farm Stock and Implements Welby Almas has received instructions from Mr. Ross McLeod to sell by public auction at the premises known as the Jellies Farm, on the 3rd con, Township of Onondaga, 2 miles southeast of Cainville, on Thursday, October 22, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, the following: Horses—One team, general purpose, 4 and 6 years old, weight 2600 lbs., good in all harness; 1 heavy horse 5 years old, weight 1650 lbs., an extra good horse; 1 bay team, heavy, carriage or general purpose, weight 2300 lbs., 4 and 8 years old; 3 brood mares, all with foal; 3 spring calves, 3 yearling colts, first class. Cattle—Nine first class dairy cows, all supposed to be with calf; two to freshen about time of sale; 7 good spring calves, 1 veal calf, 12 yearling steers, 26 yearling heifers. Pigs—Two brood sows, 1 pure bred, 18 pigs, about 8 weeks old; 15 shoats about 90 or 100 lbs. each; 8 fat hogs, unless previously sold. Implements—Sixty hens, 4 ducks. Two lumber wagons, 1 pair trucks, 2 wagon boxes, 1 democrat with pole and shafts complete, 1 top buggy, 1 manure spreader, Massey-Harris; 1 truck, 3-horse with tongue; 1 disc, new, Cockshutt; 1 hay tedder, new, never used; 1 mower, 6-ft. cut; 1 Massey-Harris binder in good repair; 1 sulky horse rake, 10 ft.; 1 steel roller, 1 corn planter, 2-horse, nearly new; 1 corn binder in good repair, two 3-horse cultivators, one 2-horse cultivator, 1 grain chopper, 1 chaff cut, 1 gasoline engine, 6-horse power with shafting and pulleys, complete, as good as new; 1 stock rack, nearly new, 1 hay rack, new; 1 gravel box, 1 large cutting box, 1 fanning mill, 2 sets diamond tooth harrows, 3 walking plows, 1 milk cooler, 1 riding plow, 1 lined box for cooling cream, about 2000 good brick, 1 hay fork, with 150 ft. of rope, new, car, etc.; 1 grindstone, 1 water trough, 1 forge and bellows, 1 road scraper, 1 caldron kettle, quantity of rails, 1 disc drill, 13; 2 wheelbarrows, 2 quantity of forks, chains, shovels, hoes and other articles too numerous to mention. The stock is No. 1 and in the best of condition, and the implements are practically all new. Grain—About 400 bus. barley, about 150 bus. mixed grain. Harness—Three sets of double harness, 1 with bridle; 1 set of light driving harness; 1 heavy set of single harness, new; 1 single set of buggy harness. Sale rain or shine. This is no sham sale, everything that is offered must be sold without any reserve as the farm is sold. Lunch at noon. Terms—All sums of \$10.00 and under cash; over this amount 10 months credit will be given on furnishing approved security, or 6 per cent off for cash except grain and poultry which will be sold for cash. Ross McLeod, Welby Almas, Proprietor, Auctioneer.

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In The World Of Labor

A Budget of News For Those Interested in Labor

By G. A. M.

Gleaned From the Exchanges and Other Sources

TRADE OF THE DOMINION GROWS

Was Two and a Half Million Dollars Greater During August, the First Month of the War, Than It Was in the Corresponding Period of 1913.

Official government reports show that during August, the first month of the great European war, the trade of the Dominion of Canada increased by two and a half millions of dollars over that of the corresponding month in the previous year.

It is shown that imports from Europe suffered a big decrease, but this was more than made up by a still heavier increase in the export trade. Canada having sent a vastly greater quantity of goods to her customers than previously. This showing should be considered as a most satisfactory one, more especially as the increased exportation and the decreased importation means that the balance of trade is in favor of the Dominion, and the other nations are buying more from Canada than Canada buys from them.

This will certainly tend to strengthen the financial status of the country. Probably no other country in the world can point to a similar record at this time. With the United States, Great Britain, and France, Canada's three greatest customers, trade routes are open for her commerce, and with Germany and Austria, whose ports are closed to the world, she has done relatively little trade in comparison, although said trade has been rapidly increasing. As it will be remembered, there was a trade war between Germany and Canada over the later giving a preferential rate to British goods imported into the Dominion from Germany. This, of course, placed a considerable barrier to successful parties between the two countries until recently, when Germany asked for a rapprochement, and a new trade agreement was reached and the tariff withdrawn. Since that time until the outbreak of the war, trade between the two countries has been on the up-grade, but the effects of the tariff war had acted as a deterrent. But for that the suspension of trade

A plebiscite was recently taken in Moncton, N.B., upon a proposition of the railway authorities to eliminate the level crossings within the city by a system of subways and elevated bridges and was carried. The work will cost about half a million dollars and will provide an opening for a number of the unemployed.

According to the September issue of the Labor Gazette, things should look up some in the Halifax, N.S., Longshoremen, as three hundred of them have gone to the front with the Canadian volunteer army. Work has been slack and many Longshoremen have been unemployed, but the gap made in their ranks will provide an opportunity for some of the stay-at-homes to be re-employed.

The Ivers Modern Bedstead Company of Cornwall, Ont., received a rush order for 1,000 beds from the Militia Department a few days ago, to be delivered at Quebec at a given time, and all hands were at work to fill the order as scheduled. By working the entire staff on overtime the beds were made and will be sent to Europe for use in the held hospitals. The beds are constructed entirely of iron and are very substantial.

According to the Canadian Trade Commissioners in England, there is an increasing demand for Canadian natural and manufactured products as the result of stoppage of trade with countries affected by the war. Among other articles for which there will be a big call are mentioned enamel ware, brushes, brooms, tool handles, nails, wire fencing, pails, small tools, hardware sundries, boots and shoes, leather and leather manufactures, metals, blankets, woolen goods and many other lines.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has now made a forward move in the matter of municipal ownership, having taken over the expired franchise of the Tagomona Water and Light Company, which heretofore has controlled the only supply of water and electrical energy in the city. Henceforth the municipality will operate them along the lines of the hydro-electric system. There will be quite an appreciable reduction in the rates to consumers.

The Winnipeg Typos are out footed after the International Convention in 1914. The local union has already begun its campaign, and is confident that by the time the I. T. U. meets in Los Angeles, Cal., next year, it will be fully recognized by all the Canadian contingents who are now in Europe to get busy on the firing line.

Owing to the war in Europe, the lumbering industries in Hull, Que., and the surrounding districts will likely be curtailed and a number of hands let out. The demand in foreign countries has fallen off.

Industrial Canada

Last year the Province of Alberta produced fifteen million dollars' worth of eggs, milk and poultry.

It is expected that a million and a quarter barrels of apples will be shipped from the port of Halifax for Great Britain this season.

Ninety-five members of the United Mine Workers of America from the Fernie mining district are with the Canadian contingent who are now in Europe to get busy on the firing line.

The lumbering industries in Hull, Que., and the surrounding districts will likely be curtailed and a number of hands let out. The demand in foreign countries has fallen off.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A safe, reliable, vegetable medicine. Sold in three do-
zens at \$3.00. No. 2, 50¢ per doz.
No. 3, 75¢ per doz. Sold by all
druggists or direct from
THE COOK MEDICINE CO.,
TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Wilkes)

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

New Premises: 44 and 46 Dalhousie Street

CANADIAN AGENTS

Robt. Brown, Ltd., Four Crown Scotch.
Pelee Island Wine Co., Ltd., Pelee Island Wine.
H. Thomson & Co., Irish Whiskey.
Webb & Harris, Jamaica Rum.
Cady & Co., Cocoa Wine.

BRANTFORD AGENTS

Carlting Brewing Co., Ale, Stout and Lager.
H. Walker & Sons' celebrated Canadian Whiskeys.
Radnor Water Co., Radnor Water.
W. A. Ross & Bro., Sloe Gin.
Haig & Haig, Five Star Scotch.

PROPRIETORS

J. S. Hamilton & Co., Brandy.
"St. Augustine," Communion Wine.
"Crusade," Port Wine.
L'Empereur Champagne.
Chateau Pelee Hocks and Clarets.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

O'Keefe's PILSENER LAGER

Mozart, one of the greatest composers that the musical world has ever known, literally starved to death when only thirty-five years old.

And this incomparable genius was lost for want of proper food.

Brain power, as well as physical energy, depends much on the way the body is nourished.

The man who works with his head as well as with his hands finds renewed health and vigor in

O'KEEFE'S "PILSENER" LAGER

Rich in food value, refreshing and mildly stimulating, it is an ideal food tonic and strength-builder.

O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. LIMITED TORONTO

May be ordered at 47 Colborne St., Brantford

Compensation Act Will Create Better Working Conditions

It will be remembered by readers of the Courier that at the time the agitation was on in favor of the passage of a Workmen's Compensation Act for the Province of Ontario along the lines as advocated by Sir William Meredith's draft measure, one of the arguments advanced by the labor representatives was that if such an act was placed upon the statute books the employers would recognize the necessity of taking systematic action to look after the safety of their workmen, and that the cost of compensation assessments levied upon such industries.

It was pointed out that in Germany the enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Act had resulted in a most material reduction in the number of accidents occurring in the factories and workshops, that country being far more economical in the long run to protect their employees from death and injury than to pay towards their compensation after the accident had occurred.

Now three months before the new Ontario act is to become operative, the force of the arguments advanced by the labor men is being fully and amply vindicated as witness the following from "Industrial Canada," the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

"Simultaneously with the going into operation of the new Workmen's Compensation Act a campaign of accident prevention will be open under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Meetings of employers in the various insurance groups under the act will probably be held within the next few weeks with

laying off of employees and the reduction of hours and wage rates by certain business concerns. While there may have been occasions in the past to be more than suspicious of the actions of big railway corporations who are always so anxious to raise passenger and freight rates and work their little bonuses and other money making deals, we feel disposed in this instance to put in a good word for the railway men.

It is always well to give credit where it is due, and in this case the Canadian Pacific is setting an example to the other manufacturing and transportation companies might follow with the best results.

SILENT VICTORY OF BRITISH FLEET KEEPS SEAS OPEN

Every Day the Activity on Land Bears Witness to Strong Naval Power.

The work which is being done by our navy may be learned from two sources. The admiralty from time to time issues an official statement telling of some important feat, but a continuous record of the navy's activity is given in every line which chronicles the arrival at a British port of any passenger ship or merchant vessel. Those who would appreciate to the full the battle which the navy is silently winning every day should visit the London docks.

While there is a scarcity of food in Berlin, and while German shipping is gradually being driven off the seas, the business in the docks of London is exceeding all recorded figures. It is particularly notable that the cargoes which have recently been unloaded, and others which are on their way include vast quantities of grain. The feeling in the coast trade is one of optimism. Export is naturally forbidden from Russia, but there is confidence, based on expert knowledge, that the supplies of Canada and Australia will fulfill our requirements. In August the imports of corn into England were practically equal in quantity to those of the corresponding month of last year.

In foodstuffs there is what might be called a second line of defence behind corn in the shape of certain cereals which we do not at present use to the full. Hence it is of interest to note that the last monthly returns show an increased import over last year of 160,000 cwt. of rice, and 20,000 cwt. of cheese.

In certain industries the war, as we know, has been responsible for an enormous increase in activity, and it is good to know that in these trades there is still no difficulty in obtaining from other countries the raw material of the trade. At Northampton and elsewhere the makers of heavy boots are working at the utmost pressure. Saddlers and others who use leather in large quantities are equally busy. According to one who has expert and intimate knowledge of the leather industry, the increased demand in America for hide is being met without difficulty, and shipments for this month may constitute a record.

The leather industry is also overcoming a difficulty which the war created. The extracts used for tanning are chiefly derived from France, Austria and Turkey, and a deficiency in the supply was threatened. Other sources are, however, being more fully used.

The fact that industries which are suddenly faced with an increased demand for raw material are finding no difficulty in getting their supplies from across the ocean is significant of Britain's naval ascendancy. We can meet, not only our normal needs, but new demands on overseas trade, because our sea routes have not disturbed with us the mastery of the ocean highways.

District Attorney Smith says, on the evidence, he expects to convict Mrs. Carman, accused of killing Mrs. Bailey.

Headquarters 34th Regiment R. of C.
Regimental Orders by Capt. J. A. G. Howard, in absence of Lieut. Col. F. A. Howard, on Service

Brantford, 17th October, 1914.

No. 142.—Captain of the week, week ending 24th October, Captain H. J. G. McLean; next for duty, Captain W. F. Newman.

No. 143.—The O. C. is pleased to make the following promotions: To be Acting Sergeant, G. Coy., No. 6408, Corp. J. Benson; to be Acting Corporal, G. Coy., No. 5602, Pte. S. Davis.

No. 144.—The O. C. is pleased to hand the following good service badges, which have been earned: No. 5602, Pte. S. Davis, 3 years; No. 6262, Pte. J. Frost, 3 years; No. 6332, Sergt. H. Taylor, 9 years.

No. 145.—The O. C. is pleased to hand the following Company Cross Guns for 1914: No. 5885, Col. Sergt. A. Speechy, C. Coy.; No. 6119, Acting Corp. R. Gooch, H. Coy.

P. P. BALLACHEY, Captain, Adjutant.

N.B.—The attention of all ranks is directed to Order No. 141: The Regiment will parade on Sunday, 18th October, at 3.15 o'clock p.m., and proceed to St. Jude's Church for Divine Service.

Dress—Drill order with helmets.

Scout Notes

Canadian Boy Scout Association, Brantford District.

6th Brant Troop orders: Members of this troop received a pleasant surprise on Wednesday last when Mr. R. G. Lamb presented the troop with a Union Jack. Not less appreciated than the flag itself was an illuminated address describing the nature of the gift and giving the history and description of the Empire's flag. The officers and boys highly appreciate the gift.

On Sunday, October 11th, the troop attended the evening service at St. Lukes, where a new troop is in the course of formation. The rector gave a splendid address to the boys on "Duty." Twenty-four out of a strength of twenty-six paraded. Judging by the raw material at this service, St. Lukes should have a crack troop soon.

Thanksgiving Day, under the charge of Troop Leader R. Ritchie, and in conjunction with the Boy Knights, the members of the troop had a good time at something new to them, a sham battle. The Scouts were perhaps "out of it," as regarded fighting, for the Knights were armed with Ross rifles and swords, while the Scouts had nothing but "wit and intelligence." Both parties, however, claim a good victory.

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day's holiday, which was the main thing.

The 6th were present with other Scouts of the city at the Patriotic Concert on Thursday night, and although not notified until late on Wednesday night, 25 paraded.

Fellow scouts of the city extend a glad hand to the new troop forming at St. Lukes, and wish them every success.

Why not a troop at West Brantford

and Terrace Hill. There are lots of boys there.

There must be a good few old scouts in the city now. Why not an old scouts club or association?

A runaway horse charged an auto near Hartsdale, N. Y., and as a result one woman is dying while four others are seriously hurt.

The New York Central Railway is suing the Duke of Manchester for \$1,347, alleging the sum is due for charges on Pullman cars.

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

Sell Well In The United States As Well As Throughout Canada

These wonderful pills—doing their work so well and helping to cure so many people—form a bond of union with our good friends to the South. Here are three letters from various parts of the United States, showing the demand for Gin Pills, a truly Canadian product which has helped and is helping thousands of Canadians to get well.

Letters from Massachusetts, New York and Indiana.

545 East Street, Holyoke, Mass.
I received two boxes of your excellent Gin Pills and they relieved me so much that I am quite pleased with the results. I gave an order to my druggist for some more but they have not come and in the meantime, I received a box from a lady friend who is also using them. I am sending you three boxes which I would like you to send to once.
A. M. VAN FOSSE

100 Blocker Street, New York, N. Y.
Being troubled with my Kidneys and Stomach, I was recommended to try Gin Pills. I purchased a box at a nearby drug store and I can sincerely and truthfully say that they have been wonderfully effective, and all now feeling splendid, having nearly finished the box. I will continue to use you for as long as I can get at the seat of my trouble.
GEO. DIXON

Will you please send me a box of Gin Pills? I was recommended to try Gin Pills. I purchased a box at a nearby drug store and I can sincerely and truthfully say that they have been wonderfully effective, and all now feeling splendid, having nearly finished the box. I will continue to use you for as long as I can get at the seat of my trouble.
GEO. DIXON

If you have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble, Take Gin Pills

If your back aches or your hands and feet are swollen—if you suffer with Incontinence or Suppression of Urine—if there is a burning pain in the bladder—if the urine is hot and scalding, or contains mucus or brick dust deposits—or if you are subject to attacks of Rheumatism, Sciatica or Lumbago—Gin Pills will relieve you—help you—cure you. 50¢ a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sold in U.S.A. as "GINO" Pills.

Write us direct and we will send you a trial treatment free.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

Brantford, 17th October, 1914.

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No. 143.—The O. C. is pleased to make the following promotions: To be Acting Sergeant, G. Coy., No. 6408, Corp. J. Benson; to be Acting Corporal, G. Coy., No. 5602, Pte. S. Davis.

No. 144.—The O. C. is pleased to hand the following good service badges, which have been earned: No. 5602, Pte. S. Davis, 3 years; No. 6262, Pte. J. Frost, 3 years; No. 6332, Sergt. H. Taylor, 9 years.

No. 145.—The O. C. is pleased to hand the following Company Cross Guns for 1914: No. 5885, Col. Sergt. A. Speechy, C. Coy.; No. 6119, Acting Corp. R. Gooch, H. Coy.

P. P. BALLACHEY, Captain, Adjutant.

N.B.—The attention of all ranks is directed to Order No. 141: The Regiment will parade on Sunday, 18th October, at 3.15 o'clock p.m., and proceed to St. Jude's Church for Divine Service.

Dress—Drill order with helmets.

Scout Notes

Canadian Boy Scout Association, Brantford District.

6th Brant Troop orders: Members of this troop received a pleasant surprise on Wednesday last when Mr. R. G. Lamb presented the troop with a Union Jack. Not less appreciated than the flag itself was an illuminated address describing the nature of the gift and giving the history and description of the Empire's flag. The officers and boys highly appreciate the gift.

On Sunday, October 11th, the troop attended the evening service at St. Lukes, where a new troop is in the course of formation. The rector gave a splendid address to the boys on "Duty." Twenty-four out of a strength of twenty-six paraded. Judging by the raw material at this service, St. Lukes should have a crack troop soon.

Thanksgiving Day, under the charge of Troop Leader R. Ritchie, and in conjunction with the Boy Knights, the members of the troop had a good time at something new to them, a sham battle. The Scouts were perhaps "out of it," as regarded fighting, for the Knights were armed with Ross rifles and swords, while the Scouts had nothing but "wit and intelligence." Both parties, however, claim a good victory.

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N.B.—Brant Ice Cream bricks are carefully packed in improved sanitary cartons.

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Brant Ice Cream

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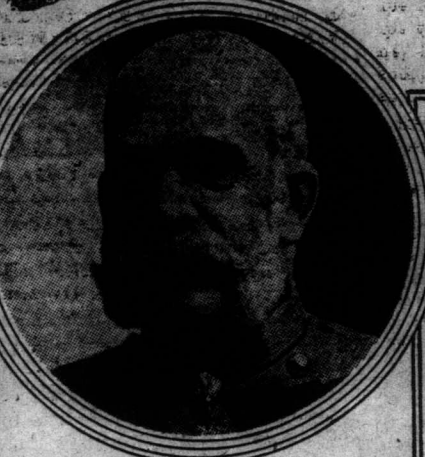
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For What Are The Nations Fighting?

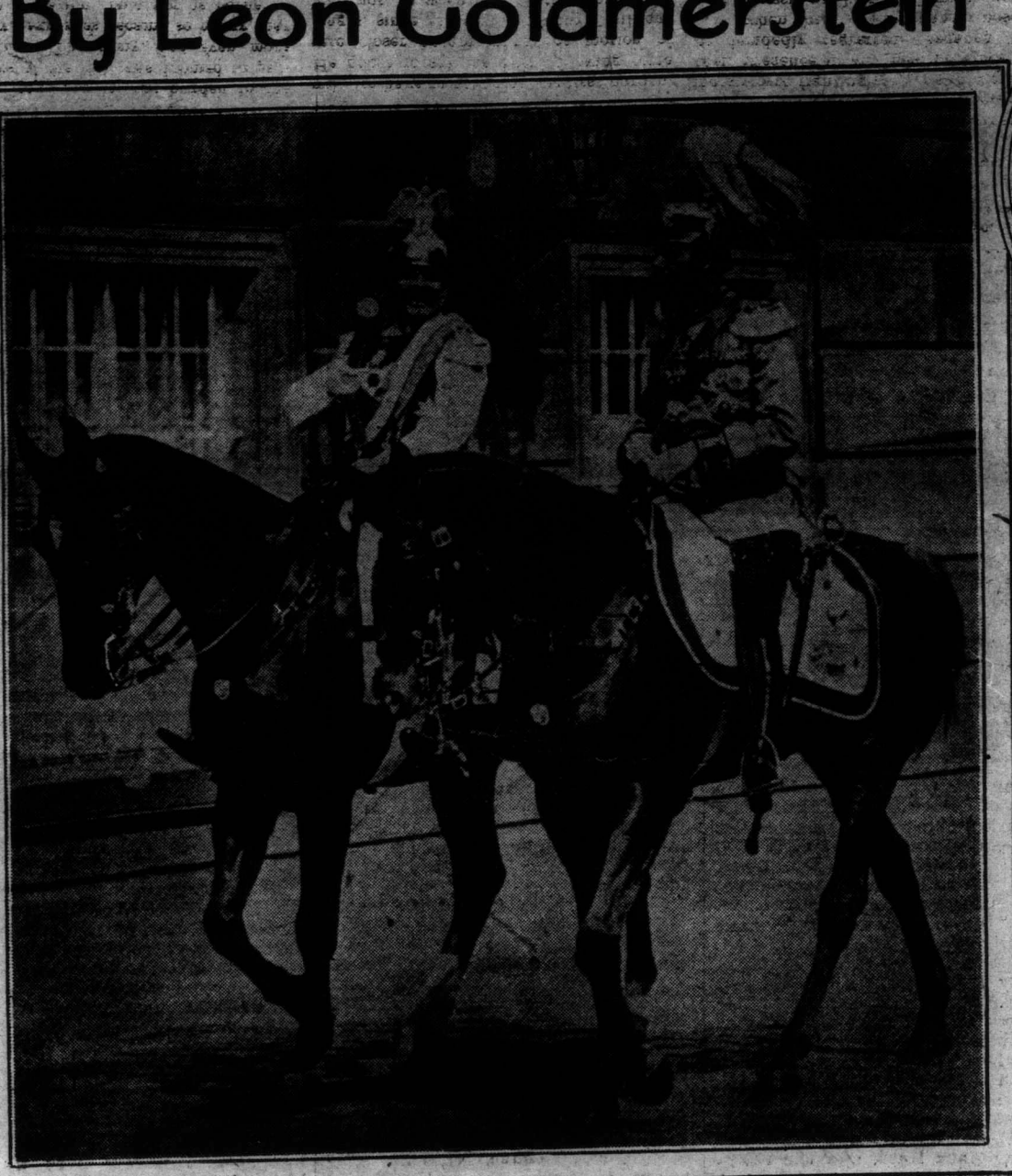
By Leon Goldmerstein



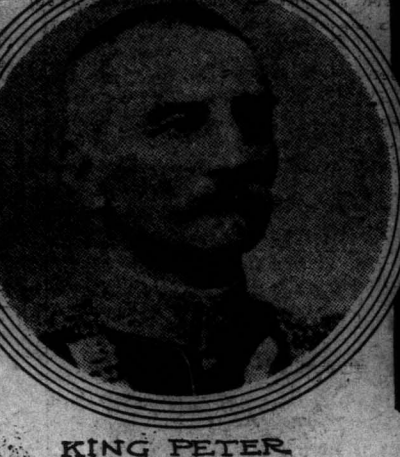
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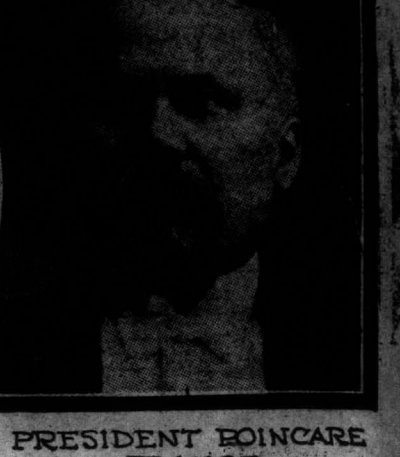
EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, AUSTRIA



KAISER OF GERMANY AND KING OF ENGLAND PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THEIR LAST RIDE TOGETHER. COPYRIGHT BY H. ROL, PARIS



KING PETER I, SERBIA



PRESIDENT BOINCARE, FRANCE

PICTURE a West-ern mining town in its lawless days. It boasts four storekeepers—three old-timers and one newcomer. Imagine that Merchant No. 4—the new man—has somehow managed to take away a lot of trade from the others. He is afraid they may try to even matters by attempting to run him out of town, so he buys a revolver and naturally he comes overbearing. The only thing for the others to do is to carry "iron." The newcomer now faces a much greater danger than before he "healed" himself. It is a question if his competitors would have used 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 a bad feeling, likely to break out at any minute. Armed, 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, supporting eight gunmen besides their usual selling force. At best, they are no honor to the community; they do not increase its productive powers. Gunmen are gunmen the world over. When they cannot fight each other they resort to beating up innocent citizens.

Now, under such conditions, what would the community demand? First, eliminating the gunmen. Then, establishing a state of trade that does not have to be protected by revolvers at the cost of the welfare of the entire community. 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 rallied to Serbia and the Slavonic 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 expenditure for national defence.

The pace in European armaments was set by the Germans in the middle eighties, when that nation showed it intended 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 as 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 conditions 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 apparently confronted. Germany is a poor country. Except by the most extraordinary methods it could not have created 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 few sons may well have been proud.

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

National honor did not demand armaments to the teeth.

Her trade expansion was hampered rather than promoted by the eternal talk of German aggression, German system of armed peace, "militarized" and "militarized" arms.

Germany's best foreign markets outside of the United States were in Russia, England, France and Belgium. Trade in some of them was promoted by any conviction that every trading German was a potential enemy of the country in which he was trying to make a living.

German interests were not enhanced by any necessity for maintaining, on a permanent war footing among only 60,000,000 people, an standing army equal to that of Russia, a nation of 150,000,000 population.

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

What, then, is Germany fighting for? To maintain a feudal aristocracy that it despises, yet which exists on the hunger of the people? Or to maintain an aristocracy of officers who are invited to sit at a table with a merchant or a Jew, unless provided with marriageable daughters? Is Germany fighting for the right to eat horse-flesh because burdensome taxes force the cost of life much higher than wages? Or is it to see other nations, supposing France and Belgium 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. Germany must be protected now, because it is vital to the interests of every other European nation to crush German militarism—which Prussia has made synonymous with Germany—lest it spread to all the rest of the world.

For what is France fighting? The idea of revenge for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine has been practically as dead in France for fifteen years as the issue that brought about the American civil war. But this French loss has been universally recognized as a punishment for the misrule of an administrative system that had no chance to come back—the price paid for getting rid of the Napoleonic régime.

That price was not too high!

France in twenty years has built 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—eliminating the dangerous influences of many religious orders; strengthening the foundations of a republican system of government 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 Germany pouring its mighty legions across the border and destroying the very structure of French national existence.

FRANCE HAD THE RIGHT TO FEAR GERMANY!

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

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

In the Agadir incident the republic again was almost on the brink of war with her troublesome neighbor.

Because certain powerful German interests could maintain in Germany a permanent menace to peace, the French peasant, who hates the military 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 savings. And by making a garden of his wonderful country he saves up enough to lend several billions to Russia, while he is picking up a stray couple of billion dollars of American and British securities. He wants the certainty that his savings will be safe and that his land will not be attacked without cause. He has already the most democratic system of government in Europe. He has practically done away with feudalism, and desires only assured peace to develop the nation's wealth to heights that his savings will be safe and that his land will not be attacked without cause.

THE FRENCHMAN, MORE THAN ANY ONE ELSE, FIGHTS FOR PEACE, AND FOR EACH 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 HOLDINGS 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, England has seldom expanded her colonial possessions 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 amicably divided. Britain's rule of territorial expansion has been always 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 commercial expansion. The British colonies, for the last ten years, have been among the best markets for German industry. Indeed, the British Isles have probably 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 disobey the mother country by peacefully excluding German goods would not be likely to rally round her flag to gain that and by an expensive way. England never threatened to send battle ships to bombard New York and Baltimore, because line after line of British specialties have passed into the hands of Americans.

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

Great Britain has faced a situation that obliged her to spend enormous sums for maintaining a supreme navy to protect herself against the enemy across the Channel. While she has been doing this work at her diemmasa—

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 population that has wished, in a country where profits are shared almost to the vanishing point, to live as workmen live across the sea in the midst of booming industry.

Her railways can expect no rapid increase in traffic because of local conditions, yet must raise wages to avoid strikes and improve equipment to satisfy a public educated by the accomplishments of other countries that can afford to invest capital because of these countries' greater expansion.

With all this, naval expenses were not the only burden that militarism laid on England. The nation, to meet her emergency—to fight "for all we have and see"—had to raise more than a billion dollars in the first year of war by taxing chiefly the poor man. Any tax on the rich may fall at a pinch. Large fortunes are elusive. But the poor man is always there, with no lawyers 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 Lord 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 taxation could not be borne by the classes that could afford to pay them.

England is fighting to reduce her crushing militaristic 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 eminence and maintained its liberties through ten centuries of historical development because her three fundamental forces have remained in a happy balance. The upper classes, helped by the in-

dustry, have been forced in twenty years—to spend so much on armaments that nothing remains for ploughshares. ALL OVER EUROPE, LITERALLY AND FIGURATIVELY, 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 interests, 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 investments in every corner of the wide earth, will perish. So, he is stubbornly fighting for lasting peace.

The scores are the repetition of the Napoleonic wars. Then, as 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 Napoleon in France, peace was impossible. The British Lion for fifteen years 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 itself 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 emigrant belongs largely to a class not able to express its views lucidly in English.

Let this be understood:—

Neither the Russian government nor its people are anxious to expand westward, either toward Germany or Austria. Excepting the few millions of Galician Ruthenians, the peoples who will pass under Russian domination by reason of Russia acquiring any new provinces will be Poles or Germans or Jews—exactly the three nationalities least likely to amalgamate with the pure Russian stock. This applies especially to Poles and Jews.

While Polish autonomy may be considered as certain, the Russian people are not interested in having Polish provinces too large. At least, not until the Poles prove good neighbors. Yet, at the best, Russia does not consider an increase of the Polish element in her border provinces worth fighting for. As to the Jews, their presence in any new province is to be decidedly regretted, because right now, when there is an apparent possibility of Russia settling the Jewish question humanely and liberally, an influx of something like a million to a million and a half of new Jews is likely to complicate matters, especially if the foreign Jews show a tendency to regard themselves as conquered Germans or Austrians.

Thus, the Russians will find their new provinces thickly populated by two allied races and another race of common blood, but of alien tongue and religion. That any considerable number of Russians will settle in the new provinces can

scarcely be expected. Russia has owned Poland for more than a century, yet Russian families who have settled in the nine provinces of the Polish kingdom, outside of those of officers and Russian officials, total a few thousands.

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 extensive trade with Germany, which is of great advantage to both countries; and many years and many events will pass before Russia and Germany 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, say on the Mediterranean? Twenty years ago, when the world's fleets were small, cheap and easy to build, and when European politics centered around the Eastern Mediterranean and the smaller seas, Russia, with Constantinople in her hands, might have dictated to Turkey, Austria and Italy and have treated with England as an equal.

To-day, besides holding Constantinople, Russia would have to spend something like \$200,000,000 on a navy, with the pleasant alternative of either not wanting a navy at all—if England is her ally—or uselessly retaining this navy under the protection of shore forts, as Germany is doing to-day.

A harbor is useful commercially only when it decreases the cost of delivering goods to a market. It is cheaper to ship grain to France through Odessa, than a Russian harbor, than to deliver it by rail to Constantinople and there load it on steamships.

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 Germany 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 her own battle. She is battling for the cause of the little Slavonic nations of the Balkans, whose existence for years has been threatened by the Austrian "Drang nach Osten" pressure 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 perhaps bloodier than when Christendom fought in the Holy Land to liberate the Christian "Slavs" from the Turkish yoke. During the last quarter of a century the Balkan Slavs have suffered more indirectly from Austrian intrigues than they ever did from Turkish misrule, and Austria's recent deliberate attempt to crush Serbia proved that as long as Austria, supported by the German War Machine, maintains its arms in contact there can be no lasting peace in the Balkans. Russia must see its sister nations crushed under the weight of the Teutonic juggernaut or always be prepared to resist attacks as unprovoked as unexpected.

One of the purposes of the war for Russia therefore is to increase on one hand the holdings of Serbia, and Bulgaria, and on the other to reduce those of Austria, so that their relative dimensions will serve as a guarantee 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 measures justifiable. The European war, WHICH, AS THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE FIRMLY BELIEVE, WAS NOT BROUGHT ABOUT BY ITS OWN GOVERNMENT, gave such an opportunity to extend the olive branch to the Poles, to abolish the most inhuman restrictions of Jewish rights, to conciliate the Finns, to open prison doors to many revolutionaries, to close the wine shops all 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 Slavonic nations to live.

In the battles in East Prussia is being decided a home question—whether in Eastern Europe shall prevail the principles of stern militarism, accompanied by ruthless political and economic oppression of the common people, or whether national government shall rest on democratic principles, now considered even in Russia as an essential spirit of its peculiar Slav population, and of which Americans showed a knowledge in their own Declaration of Independence.

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

Militarism can only exist if it is successful. If Napoleon III, had beaten his way to Berlin, we might now see an Emperor in Paris. We might witness France playing the rôle of Germany—atop centre of Europe. Sedan made France a republic and the world's banker.

It is not likely that the German system of militarism will survive the capture of Koelnburg and Posen, the payment of a contribution to Belgium and to France, and the opening of a real Parliament at Petrograd. Nations want results and militarism has not endeavored itself enough to stay after a failure—even in Germany.

Austria had not been mentioned, because as a nation the Austrians do not know what they are fighting for, and we do not wish to pretend to know. They led the cattle to a useless slaughter by an agreement between the Pan-German party at Vienna and the Kaiser at Berlin, they have everything to lose and very little to gain. Their bodies fill the deep valleys of Western Poland, Galicia and Bukovina, unless hecatombs to the Gwenzl image of 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 continue, or whether it is to be replaced by democracy.

The question of taxation is also to be settled. There can be no peace that does not bring a limitation of expense and armaments. This, with the financing 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 militarism, more than anything, will bring down the structure of caste differences. The lower classes will gain socially. Limiting armaments will turn 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 will not immediately follow the signing of peace. They will come gradually, and when they do come labor will meet capital on equal social ground, man to man, not under the bayonets of an army.

Labor in Europe confidently hopes that the result will ultimately bring a readjustment 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 GERMAN PEOPLE; AND MOST LIKELY A STILL GREATER DEEPENING OF THE GULF BETWEEN THE GOVERNING MILITARY ARISTOCRACY AND THE COMMON PEOPLE.

THE ALLIES ARE CHEERFULLY FIGHTING FOR THE BRUSHING OF THE SPIRIT OF MILITARISM, AS THE GOVERNING CONCEPTION OF THE LIFE OF THE GREAT STATES OF EUROPE.

PEACE WILL NOT BRING EITHER THE PERMANENT END OF WARFARE IN EUROPE OR THE MILLENIUM IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

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

THAT ALONE IS WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

VALOR OF QUEEN'S

"On this day the cavalry General Allenby reached the neighborhood of Braine-le-Château, in this manner the high ground beyond strong hostile detachment Queen's Bays are mentioned by the General in his report on this operation. They were supported by the third which on this night bivouacked in the vicinity of Braine-le-Château, south of the river. The first division of Missy, but were unable to headway. The west arm reached the neighborhood of Vauxcelles without much delay. In this manner the of the Aisne commenced.

"The Aisne valley runs by east and west and consists of a flat-bottomed depression from one-half to two miles wide which the river follows winding course. To the high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately level stretches on the top of the valley into spurs. The most propitious and plateau over the Aisne, of varying extent, are covered with patches of which extend on to the ground. Several small villages are dotted about, which is Soissons.

AINSE NOT FORDAY

"The Aisne is a sluggish 170 feet wide at the centre, and is unfording between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east, the river is crossed by a bridge of stone and brick, which is elevated. One narrow-gauge double-line railway runs a river.

"The position of the enemy very strong, either for an action or for a defensive one of the chief military characteristics is that, except for stretches on the top of the valley, either side cannot be owing to the woods on the of the slopes. The track of the river above described is well suited for concealment. The so skillfully turned this to that it made it impossible of the real nature of his tion to our passage. It is but I have every reason to conclude that strong rear at least three army corps, we ing the passages early morning of the 13th.

ORDER TO ADVANCE

"On that morning Lord British forces to advance make good the Aisne. Six corps and cavalry advance river. The first division retook on Chanonville, via bridge at Bourg. On the the cavalry and First Divi with little opposition, an passage by way of the canal, which crosses the river division, supported by the on the other flank, drive enemy before it.

LOSS WAS SEVERE, BUT SUFFERING HEAVY

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Sir John French
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