

GREAT ALLIED VICTORY

ALLIES ARE VICTORIOUS ALONG THE ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT—FOUR BATTLES GAINED; OVER TWENTY THOUSAND TROOPS CAPTURED

From the Sea to Verdun, British and Belgian Forces Assume Offensive—Gen. French's Army Takes Five Miles of Teuton Positions and Captures 2,600 Men.

ALLIED ARMIES ADVANCING

Twenty Thousand Germans are Captured in Two Days' Fighting and Many Guns.

LATEST DESPATCHES

By Special Wire to the Courier.

PARIS, Sept. 27, 2.45 p.m.—The new offensive movement is continuing along the entire front in Champagne. The War Office announces to-day that further German positions had been occupied.

London, Sept. 27.—The general offensive movement so long waited on the western front was inaugurated by a series of allied victories on Saturday morning, which were maintained and extended to-day. The net result of the first two days' operations was: Over 20,000 unwounded Germans taken prisoner, of whom the British took 2,600. French troops penetrated the German lines in Champagne along a front of 15 miles and for a depth at some places of 2-1/2 miles. North of Arras, the villages of Souchez were taken by storm, and the last trench still held by the Germans to the east of the Labyrinth was captured. British forces captured German trenches along a front of five miles south of La Basse Canal and east of Vermelles. In some instances, the British troops penetrated the German positions for a distance of 4,000 yards (two and a quarter miles), capturing the quarries north-east of Hulluch, the village of Loos and the mining works around it, and Hill No. 70. In Flanders the British carried the German trenches over a front of 600 yards near Hooge.

THE CHAMPAGNE BATTLE
The details of the operations since Saturday morning can be sketched out briefly by a glance at the statements issued by the War Office. After an artillery preparation, the magnitude of which has never been equalled, not even in the Austro-German campaign in Galicia, the German trenches in Champagne from a point north of Souain as far east as the Argonne forest were reduced to a mass of earth and tangled wire. Huge masses of French troops leaped forward to the assault. The German first line trenches had been obliterated, and the advancing French dashed through as far as the third line trenches. Large numbers of the Germans who endeavored to hold their positions were cut off and captured. This accounts for the unusually large numbers of prisoners taken, a number estimated by the War Office as more than 16,000.

The object of the fighting in the Champagne region is the railway line running from Neuchâtel through Somme and north of the Argonne to the town of Varennes. The French are now only about two miles from this railway, and once it is captured a general retreat in this region will be absolutely necessary. This railway line runs along the rear of the entire German position north of Rheims to the Argonne forest. Its capture would also necessitate a retreat on the part of the Crown Prince's men in the Argonne. The scene of the French attack is in the district around Perthes, Beaujeu and Suippes, in Champagne, where in December they made a considerable gain of ground. Saturday's attack, however, backed by a tremendous artillery fire, gave them possession of more territory than they had taken from the Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the Battle of the Marne.

The Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of 15

miles varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to two and a half miles. Apparently the advantage is being pressed still further, as the French communication makes only the briefest mention of the operation.

BATTLE NORTH OF ARRAS.
The fighting north of Arras is a resumption of the French offensive which took place in that district last Spring. Gen. Joffre at that time attempted to cut off or capture the important railway junction of Lens, but this result was not gained. The Germans then were driven back over a considerable front, but as now freely admitted, the lack of munitions resulted in the abandonment of this offensive movement before its conclusion. The French were able, however, to capture the strongly fortified position near Neuville known as the Labyrinth, and the outskirts of the village of Souchez, was extremely important strategically. The Germans by an unusually strong counter-attack were able later to retake and hold the Souchez cemetery, which they had turned into a fort. As a result of last night's operations, the French have been able, not only to retake the cemetery of Souchez, but the village itself, and push forward a considerable distance to the north-east in the direction of Givenchy.

THE BRITISH VICTORIES.
In conjunction with these successful attacks, the British under Sir John French, took the offensive east of Vermelles and Grenay, south of the La Basse canal, and succeeded in driving back the Germans on a front of more than five miles, penetrating the enemy's lines at some places more than two and a quarter miles. The village of Loos was captured, while the British reached the quarries in the western outskirts of the village of Hulluch, which lies a short distance to the north. The latter position changed hands several times, being finally retaken by the British. The German reserves were drawn into the fighting by the fierceness of the attack, thus materially aiding the French in their attack farther south in the Arras region.

This push gives the British's possession of the road from Lens to La Basse, which was used by the Germans for moving troops and supplies north and south, and threatens to outflank the German troops, which now hold the town of Lens. Hill No. 70, one of the positions taken on the road, is less than a mile directly north of Lens, while Hulluch, which also fell into the hands of the British, is at the end of the road near La Basse. It is only twelve miles from Hulluch to Lille, the capital of Northern France.

North of the canal, the British, although they fought all day yesterday, were unable to hold the ground gained and had to fall back to the trenches they had left in the morning. The attack, however, accomplished one purpose, as, according to Field Marshal French, German reserves were sent to check this move, thus giving the British south of the canal an opportunity to consolidate their new positions unmolested.

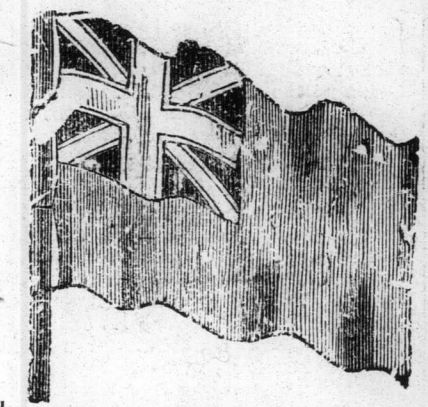
THE FLANDERS POSITION.
Another and not less important offensive by the British was launched in Flanders. This was a general attack on the German positions along the Ypres-Menin Road, South of the road the British carried the German trenches over a front of six hundred yards. North of the road the British captured the Belle Waarde ridge, an important position, but were compelled to give it up in the face of an unusually strong counter attack. So far the British have taken 2,600 prisoners and many guns.

At the same time British warships and French and Belgian batteries have heavily bombarded the German positions on the coast between Zeebrugge and Nieuport. The highly successful attacks by the Anglo-French forces, it is freely admitted here to-day, are the beginning of the general offensive which has been so long waited. Military critics have pointed out that the tremendous artillery work that has been a feature of the War Office statements for the last three weeks was in preparation for an important movement. The stiffening of the Russian defence within the last few days at a point where the enormous German forces advancing into Russia were far from their own railways and the new Anglo-French offensive campaign which began early Saturday morning are taken here to mean that complete accord exists between the high command of the allied armies.

SECOND ONLY TO THE MARNE
Paris to-day was unusually gay after long weeks and even months of anxious waiting for good news from the front. The early reports indicate that the battle of Champagne is only second to the battle of the Marne and it is hoped that its results will be as far-reaching. It is believed that during these long weeks of waiting, General Joffre has stored up sufficient ammunition for a prolonged offensive.

The military worth of the constant bombardment which the French and British guns have maintained in these districts as well as on many other points of the line, for the past weeks was demonstrated when the attacks for which the long-continued artillery fire was a preparation were made. Day after day, the Paris papers read, "The artillery fighting continues north of Arras," etc.

The announcement that the infantry has been sent forward to take a part of the enemy's works pounded by the sustained hail of shells was taken as a promise that the allied commanders believed the time had come for making a beginning at the task of showing the Germans out of the lines which they have held for so many months. But the elaborate artillery preparations are considered sufficient evidence that these same commanders are not going at the task without a sufficient recognition of its difficulty. Only when the thoroughly

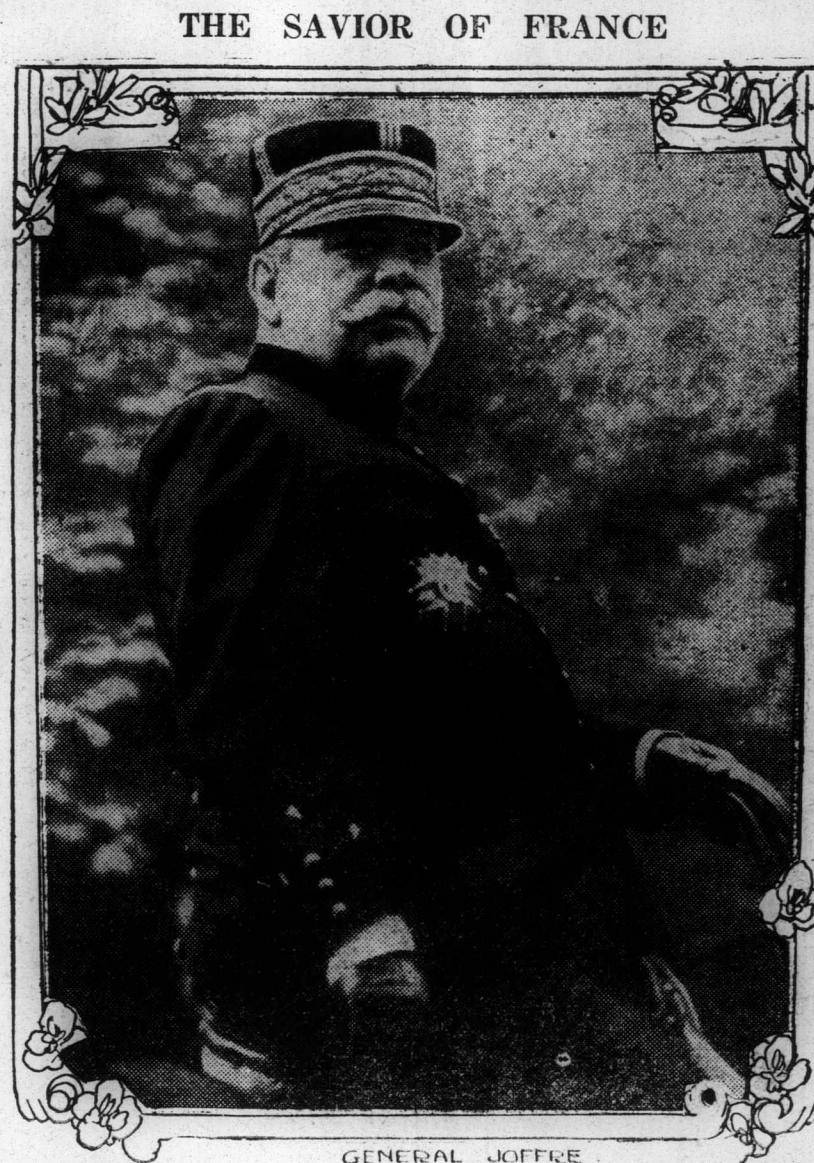


organized positions of the enemy had been pounded to pieces was the infantry sent forward.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS

An official report by Field Marshal General Sir John French on the splendid victory of his soldiers over the Germans in Northern France and Belgium, made public Sunday afternoon by the Official Press Bureau, says: "Saturday morning we attacked the enemy south of La Basse Canal, to the east of Grenay and Vermelles. We captured his trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating his lines in some places for a distance of four thousand yards. "We captured the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and the mining works around it, and Hill 70. "Other attacks were made to the north of La Basse Canal which drew a strong reserve of the enemy toward the point of the line, where hard fighting occurred throughout the day with varying success. At nightfall our troops north of the canal occupied

(Continued on Page 3)



THE SAVIOR OF FRANCE

GENERAL JOFFRE

THE VICTORY IN BRIEF

Unwounded Germans taken by British and French, 20,000.
Five miles of enemy positions taken by General French, and line penetrated 4,000 yards.
Fifteen miles of trenches captured by General Joffre, and line penetrated two and one-half miles.
British now within twelve miles of Lille.
French imperil army of the German Crown Prince.

SPLENDID SENTIMENT EXPRESSED

Italian Governor Reaffirms Pledge of the Allies.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Naples, Sept. 27.—Signor Barzilai, civil governor of the Austrian territory occupied by the Italian army as spokesman for the government to-day in a speech affirmed Italy's unswerving resolution to spare no sacrifices until the country was "delivered from the pan-Germanic menace forever." His speech was delivered before Premier Salandra, minister of public instruction Grippo, minister of posts and telegraphs, Riccio, and many members of parliament and several thousand members of the general public. The address had been eagerly awaited, as the most important political manifestation since the commencement of the war.

Signor Barzilai traced at great length the international history of the past year in an endeavor to prove that Austria's object had been to crush Italy, and that the present war was carefully prepared with the aid of Germany with that end in view. The speaker said that the Marquis Garrony, then ambassador at Constantinople, received on the 17th July, 1914, a confidential letter from the German ambassador to Turkey, Baron Von Wangenheim, in which it was stated that the note to Serbia would be of such a nature as to make war inevitable. The speaker then justified Italy's entry into the war, and pointed out what he declared would have been the dangers of neutrality.

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NOTHING COULD WITHSTAND BRITISH AND FRENCH BAYONETS—AFTER SIXTY HOURS' SHELLING IN TWENTY MINUTES THE FIRST TRENCHES FELL BEFORE CHARGING ARMY

Britain Rejoices Celebrating First Great Victory Since Rout of the Marne—Extent of This Victory Cannot be Estimated Fully at This Hour.

TRANSYLVANIA IS REPORTED SUNK

Germans Say Big Transport Was This Ship.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, Sept. 27.—The Associated Press says: According to private advices received here, the large British transport reported by wireless from Berlin on September 21, to have been sunk off the Island of Crete in the Mediterranean by a German submarine was the Cunarder Transylvania. This big liner, a 14,000 ton vessel, 548 feet long, had been chartered by the British troops to carry troops to the Devonelles. She was built only two years ago at Greenock. Before the British government took her over she plied on the route between New York and Liverpool.

Bruges Bombaraded.

Amsterdam, Sept. 27, via London, 3 p.m. Airmen of the entente allies have again bombarded Bruges, Belgium. The sudden cessation of the flow of gas at Sluis (in Zealand on the Belgian frontier), which is supplied with gas from Bruges, leads to the suspicion here that bombs from the air craft struck the gas works.

Paris, Sept. 27, 11 a.m.—Reports from the front say that only twenty minutes was required for the French infantry to complete the victory prepared for by sixty hours of violent shelling and over run the first line of the German trenches north of Perthes, in Champagne. While waiting the moment for the attack the French soldiers rested behind their lines, joking and putting their arms in perfect order. The bright glow from the slow burning illuminating rockets and glare of exploding projectiles lighted up the entire zone of action during two nights.

BAYONETS SWEEP ON.

"After a few hours of intense fire, our hopes that our batteries were dominating the situation were transformed to certain conviction," says a wounded officer who took part in the battle. "The moment for the attack was set for dawn, when the charge was sounded. Whole battalions, reinforced by reserves, bounded forward. The rush was so impetuous that the Germans still alive and unwounded in the battered works seemed dazed and unable to resist. They were disarmed and pushed back for our reserves to pick up, while the attacking line went on. "There was little or no musketry. The bayonets did most

of the work. The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What was left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution of the Zouaves."

ONLY BEGINNING.

The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Perthes is only the beginning of the French effort. Parisians received the news of the victory soberly. The newspapers issued unusually large editions and official bulletins were read from the stages of the theatres last night, the orchestras playing the Marseillaise. There were no other public demonstrations.

A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving outside Paris, but later it was learned that these trains were filled with German prisoners.

New York, Sept. 27.—A special cable to The Herald from London this morning says: The congregations in every church in England last night, established, Roman Catholic and Non-Conformist, rejoiced over the glorious news from the western front that in terrific and continuous battles along the great fighting line from the North Sea

to the Vosges, the Franco-British forces are dislodging the Germans from their strongly fortified positions, and have advanced more than twenty-five miles of front, penetrating to a depth of from two to five miles and capturing more than twenty thousand and able bodied prisoners. The British advance north and south of La Basse completely overshadows the fighting at Neuve Chapelle in March. In fact, it is the most glorious achievement of the allied arms since the German rout in the battle of the Marne. But while the British advance is a great achievement, it pales when contrasted with the French victory in the Champagne, where the German iron wall has been shattered into fragments by the gallant French, who have penetrated the German lines to a depth of three miles. Apparently the German losses in this great battle are appalling when it is considered the fighting is 'a l'outrance.'

"North of Arras, the French, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British, have inflicted terrific losses on the Germans, forcing them out of what were considered impregnable positions.

(Continued on Page 3)

RUSSIANS GAINING NOW

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26, via London, Sept. 27.—An official statement late last night reads: "Our troops carried by a bayonet charge the fortified village of Ostroff and recaptured the village Ghirty."

GOODS
in Brantford
Neighbors
to Build Up
the Follow-
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Havana Cigars
Bouquet Cigar
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CO., Limited
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CAN SUPPLY
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A lady's comment—Tastes better—goes farther.

Red Nose Tea "is good tea"

RALLY DAY WAS HELD IN CHURCHES

Yesterday was Rally Day in the Methodist Sunday Schools for most of the churches in the city...

COLBORNE ST. CHURCH The large Sunday School room at Colborne St. Church was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon...

BRANT AVENUE CHURCH The Sunday School room at Brant Avenue Church could scarcely have held any more than it did for the Rally Day at that church...

There was in addition a very handsome program of songs and recitations. The Misses Hurley and Garvin rendered solos and Miss Jones a violin selection in their usual capable manner...

ELM AVENUE This little church, which at present uses the school room and its first anniversary yesterday, both services were largely attended. Mr. Treleven of Hamilton conducted the morning service while Rev. Mr. Baker officiated in the evening.

SYDENHAW ST. Owing to next Sunday being the silver jubilee anniversary services, rally day will be combined with the quarter of a century celebration. Dr. David Lowrey, the first superintendent...

AN AGREABLE AFTERMATH of the afternoon services was shown in all three churches at night, when each contained almost the largest congregations that ever gathered for evening worship.

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tendent will be present, as will the three other living former superintendents—Messrs. Eastcott, H. Watson and Kinsey—the fourth, R. M. Fullerton, having passed away a year or two ago. The children are asked to bring a copper for every birthday they have had, as a birthday gift to the recreation fund. The improvements to the church will be completed before next Sunday, and a fitting celebration will be also held at the other Sunday services and on the following Monday evening.

CONGREGATIONAL. The Congregational church yesterday held special rally services conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Kelly. The bad weather of the morning interfered a little with the attendance, but the evening service was very successful. At the latter service Mr. Kelly delivered a thoughtful address on Acts 17:1, outlining the difficulties which face us in reading of Peter being freed from prison while James was slain. Mr. Kelly emphasized the efficacy of prayer, and stated that we now, as were Peter's friends, are fairly "driven to God in prayer." In discussing Josephus' estimate of Jesus, Mr. Kelly said, "I am, ambitious and fond of popularity," the speaker applied these words in an interesting way to the present Kaiser.

The floral decorations were beautiful and lighted the altar with the supplied choir rendered most appropriate and inspiring music. Under the leadership of the organist, Mrs. Sanderson, the anthems and solos were given in most finished style, the music of the morning service comprising the anthem, "Great and Marvellous," quartette, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," by Messrs. Cartmou, and Secord, Messrs. Meade and Sanderson, with solo by Miss M. Wilson. Miss M. Wilson sang "We'll never let the Old Flag Fall" with great fervor.

For the rally services in the Sunday school in the afternoon, the decorations were flags and flowers and under the direction of Miss J. Wainwright, a special programme of music by the school, solos by Misses Wainwright and Sterne, and addresses by Rev. Mr. Kelly and Messrs. J. L. Dixon and H. Veitch were much enjoyed and have inspiration to the coming season's work of the Sunday School.

Laid at Rest ANNE SHEVCHYK The funeral of Annie, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shevchuk, 34 Wadsworth street, took place Saturday afternoon. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

KATHLEEN JORDAN Kathleen, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jordan, 33 Ontario St. was borne to her last resting place Friday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Alexander conducted the funeral service, which was held in Mount Hope cemetery. The floral tributes included: Wreath, father and mother and family; sprays, Aunt and Uncle, Mr. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. S. Lavery and family; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wainwright; Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Sayles; Immanuel Cradle Roll; Mr. and Mrs. Peaschey; Mrs. Cross, Mrs. John Cornerwhite, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. M. Ford, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. McHutchison.

BREWER The funeral of the late Mr. Edward Brewer of Cainsville took place Saturday afternoon at Mount Hope cemetery. The Rev. A. Phipley of Cainsville Methodist church and Rev. C. R. Morrow, former pastor, conducted the funeral service, while Mrs. F. Marlett sang "Does Jesus Care?" The pall bearers were Messrs Charles Cox, P. Cox, The Basket, Charles Symons, Wm. Stewart and H. Fogler. The floral tributes included: Pillow, husband, father, mother and sisters; wreaths, sawmill dept. Waterloo Engine Works; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Croke and Mr. Lindsay; sprays, Mrs. W. Brend, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Robinson, Bessie, Laura and Olive Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Thea Basket, Mr. Oscar Pierson, Messrs. Batchelor and Snider, Mr. and Mrs. W. Day, Miss Leta Pool, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton, Cainsville Methodist Sunday school, Epworth League and choir, Wesley Methodist choir and choir, Stedman's wholesale hundry dept. and office staff, Misses Clark, W. Easton, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. D. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. D. Shuart.

United at Oakville. Toronto, Sept. 27.—The Chicago, Toronto train on the Grand Trunk, about a mile west of Oakville at 8 o'clock this morning, met a broken rail and the last car sleeper Bromley, was derailed and turned over on its side. No person was seriously hurt. Dr. Strick of Oakville was soon on the scene and found seven passengers and a colored porter suffering from slight cuts and bruises. The train reached Toronto one hour late and all passengers were able to proceed to their destination.

CANADA AT WAR

SPEEDING UP OF CANADA'S TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Splendid Work Done by Sir George Foster Brings Results. Canadian Industries Able to Withstand All Trade Disruption.

THE work which the Department of Trade and Commerce has done for Canada under the administration of Sir George Foster would have been an immensely valuable one in times of peace, and its results were, in fact, bringing important and far-reaching benefits to the Dominion prior to the outbreak of war. But the real value of what the Minister of Trade and Commerce has done and is doing has been proven by war conditions. The fact that Canadian industries and Canadian trade have been able so successfully to withstand the paralyzing influences of a trade disruption that has been world wide, is due in no small degree to the wise, prudent and far-sighted policy pursued by the Minister of Trade and Commerce since he took office in June, 1911.

Very soon after taking office as Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George Foster took up the question of improved trade conditions as between Canada and the British West Indies. This opportunity had been long neglected, although its existence had been known in Canada as far back as 1892 when, as a member of the Imperial Commission, the present Minister visited the islands in the interests of trade extension. There was no neglect of it after the return of the Borden Government. Sir George Foster, once opened negotiations which resulted in a visit of British West Indian delegates to Ottawa and the conclusion of a reciprocal trade agreement, which has been mutually beneficial in a very large degree.

Sir George Foster's wide knowledge of Imperial trade conditions led to his selection by the British Government as Canadian representative on the Commission of Mr. J. D. Thompson, which was organized just prior to the war in visiting the various Dominions of the Empire and collecting statistical and other information on the production and resources of the various Dominions with a view to possible improvements. The Commission's work, although incomplete owing to the outbreak of war, has been done with particular care and will prove of immense value in the reorganization of Imperial trade which is certain to follow when the war closes. Sir George Foster's reports already issued by the Commission contain most valuable information with regard to the present and possible development of Imperial trade.

The Grain Commission. The administrative activities of the Minister of Trade and Commerce have not been confined to the development of the external trade of the Dominion. The Canadian producer has not been forgotten. Canada, although the greatest wheat producing nation in the Empire, was sadly hampered up to a few years ago by the inadequacy of grain-handling facilities. The difficulties which faced the grain-growers were met by a purchase of the majority of the common stock in the open market.

Snow Falling. Quebec, Sept. 27.—Snow fell yesterday in the city and in the surrounding country. In Quebec city only a few scattered flakes were seen, but in the surrounding counties, the fall was heavier. In St. Flavien and Father Point, Rimouski county, there fell fully three inches of snow. The first fall of snow was also recorded yesterday in St. Anselme, Dorchester County. Yesterday all day Quebec shivered under a cold wind and a steady downpour of heavy rain.

Pope's Plea. Cologne, Sept. 27.—The Prussian Catholic bishops attending a conference at Fulda, have received the following message from Pope Benedict: "In the same measure in which the need grows worse with the continuation of the war, the desire for peace yearning may open up with everyone the royal road which in patient human love leads to peace." The pope's message concludes with a plea for a peace which shall combine the demands of justice with the dignity of peoples.

Commissioners Meet. Kenora, Oct. 27.—Vice Chairman Dingman presided at the meeting of the Ontario Licensing Commissioners here Saturday. Most hotelmen of the district attending to answer questions regarding their applications for renewal of licenses. Mr. Dingman suggested that hotelmen who made hotel business secondary and bar business first were apt to lose their licenses. He emphasized the necessity of substantial hotel buildings, as some were little better than fire traps. Furthermore, the commission would not tolerate any illicit selling or disorderly conduct, nor selling to Indians, complaints of which had been frequent in this district.

Seeking Trade Opportunities. He gave his attention from the beginning to the development and strengthening of the external trade of the Dominion in various paths and in various ways. He created a new office, that of Commissioner of Commerce, and installed in it a man of wide experience, Mr. Richard Greig, until then a British trade representative in Canada. Mr. Greig not long afterwards undertook an official journey through the Orient and part of Russia, spying out new markets in parts of the world where there exist trade possibilities of great importance to the Dominion. Since the outbreak of war another agent has been sent into Russia, Mr. C. E. Just, former Canadian trade agent in Germany.

Dr. Jefferson Gibson, of Denver, thinks X-rays will, in ten years, end tuberculosis.

In the last year death reduced the United States civil war pension roll ten per cent.

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Woollette Covering 15c This line comes 36 in. wide. Looks and has the appearance of a wool delaine, besides being washable. Designs are in Paisley and floral patterns. Very suitable for hangings and coverings of all kinds. Special yard 15c

Art Silkolines 20c A big range of Art Silkolines, 36 in. wide, Colonial make, printed from the very best dyes and washable. Very special 20c

Chintz at 15c yd. Turkey Red Chintz, 36 in. wide, fast washing colors, in shawl and Paisley patterns, at 15c

Art Sateen Extra fine Art Sateen, quality and designs the very best in all exclusive patterns, 30 in. wide, at 25c, 20c and 15c

We Also Carry O-cedar Mops and Polish O-Cedar Mops at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 O-Cedar Polish at 25c and 50c bottle

J. M. Young & Co.

OVER HUNDRED C.P.R. TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES JOIN Social and Personal The Courier is always pleased to use items of personal interest. Phone 276.

Messrs. George Sweet, Art Livingston and Reg. Waterson left for Toronto University to-day. Miss Marjory Middlemiss left the city to-day for Regina, where she will enter on her first year's course in Regina College. Misses Ruby Matthews and Edna Deem left to-day for Toronto, where they will attend Varsity on the opening of the term.

FALL FAIRS. Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto. J. Locke Wilson, Superintendent. Corrected to date.

Control Obtained. Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Control of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in this city has been obtained by Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Dupont Powder interests, according to apparently well authenticated reports here. The controlling interest, it was said, had been secured by a purchase of the majority of the common stock in the open market.

Died To-day. Montreal, Sept. 27.—Robertson Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, died this afternoon. He was 83 years old.

About to Begin. Montreal, Sept. 27.—The contractors for the Union Station at Toronto, Peter Lyall and Sons, intended to begin excavation work this week, according to present arrangements. Some five hundred men will be employed at first, this number being increased to one thousand during the winter. The \$12,000,000 structure will be finished in about two years, if the schedule now under consideration by the Terminal Company, owning the station, are carried out. The officers of the company meet here to-morrow to consider details.

To Prevent Cave-ins. New York, Sept. 27.—To prevent cave-ins of the temporary roadway covering miles of subway construction throughout the city similar to those of last week when portions of the Seventh Avenue and Broadway street surface collapsed, the Board of Broadway and other main thoroughfares were closed to traffic to-day and engineers began a close examination of all the timber street surface now covering the new subway excavations. Street car and vehicular traffic on such important cross town streets at Twenty-third and Third and Thirty-fourth was halted by official order pending the strengthening of the subway covering. A section of Broadway from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-ninth street, including the scene of the cave-in Saturday night, when a woman was killed, remained closed to traffic.

Ontario Debenture Security. City of Toronto, City of Ottawa, City of Hamilton, City of Brantford, City of London, City of St. Catharines, City of Berlin, City of Stratford, City of Sault Ste. Marie, City of Fort William, City of Port Arthur.

Jno. S. Dowling Brantford, Ont. The Pick of the Coal Field. There's a difference. We're selling our coal the best—a coal that's an even, lasting heat. LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE The Coal That Sells. We are prepared to prompt deliveries in your order.

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THE COURIER

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Monday, September 27, 1915

GREAT NEWS!

It was glorious news, that which came from the front on Sunday, and has since been further amplified and confirmed. It has been a long period of anxious watching and waiting, with many a query as to what the Allies were doing in the Western theatre while the Russian forces were day after day receiving such a severe hammering.

Many critics were inclined to the belief that the Germans had so completely dug themselves in as to make an advance of any extent almost an impossibility. That theory has been thoroughly exploded. With a greatly enhanced artillery equipment the Allies have smashed trenches into smithereens in preparation for a forward movement, and, acting in splendid concert, the French and the British within the last few hours have made magnificent and imperishable history.

There is, of course, much yet to be achieved, but the superiority of the troops on behalf of freedom and liberty has been fully demonstrated, and the certainty of the final outcome has been brought most forcibly home.

Apart altogether from the significance of the triumph in the particular area in which success has been chronicled, there is the wide-sweeping and heartening moral effect. Fresh life and vigor will be imparted to all the combatants against the Huns, and the Balkan States, particularly Bulgaria, will receive a fresh intimation as to which side they had better espouse if they have their own future well-being at heart. Germany will also be brought up with a short halt in regard to the rumored big demonstration which she proposed to make in connection with the Dardanelles.

From every standpoint the record is one of magnificent achievement. Aerial Demonstration. By Special Wire to the Courier. Paris, Sept. 27, 3.20 p.m.—At one point in the environs of Paris, 120 aeroplanes went into the air in a spontaneous demonstration of joy over victories for the arms of the allies to the north and east. The point from which they rose is one of the railway transfer stations of the Paris belt line and the arrival of ten train loads of German prisoners brought the first indication of their successes. One airman after another rose, waving the tri-color, until 120 machines were manoeuvring.

Round 'em Up. London, Sept. 27.—The round up of male Germans, Austrians and Turks of military age in London which had been set for to-day was carried out by the local police, being finished this morning and will be completed by to-morrow. About 1,000 men are affected, some of whom hold responsible positions. Thomas A. Edison cannot spare the time to go to the Frisco Exposition on "Edison Day."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

'Twas a famous victory! It is the beginning of the end!

No, siree! The German school kids weren't given any holiday to-day.

As a matter of course the plucky little Belgians were in it once more.

Some long-bottled-up cheers have had a chance to get out at last.

Russia is also coming along with reports which add to the general rejoicing.

The Situation?—well, it has taken a big hump forward for the Allies, thank you!

And old King Winter is just about due to help give the Huns in Russia another beautiful dose.

The German Crown Prince was one of those most eager for war. Wonder how he likes it now?

Are we smiling? We should smile! Have been smiling quite a while.

The grand old Union Jack and the Tricolor can both wave more gloriously than ever to-day.

Now just watch King Ferdinand of Bulgaria hug out "armed neutrality" closer than a brother.

SPLENDID

(Continued from Page 1)

"A government which had not known how to seize the unique opportunity to erect the essential ramparts for the country's safety and independence and had acceded to suggestions for inertia, while awaiting Austria to crush," said Signor Barzilai, "would have lost while thinking to assure national life our very reasons for existence. The government sought conscientiously to see if there was any means of avoiding the war by eliminating the principal reasons for it, but after long negotiations Austria had such ridiculous offers that the whole nation, confident in its destiny, rallied round the government and rejected them in a magnificent wave of revolt."

Thinks Canadians Were Not in Fight

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—No word has been received at the Militia Department as to whether the Canadians were in action Saturday and Sunday. General Hughes, however, stated that from despatches, as he read them, it would not appear that the Dominion khaki-clad sons had been in the thick of the fighting so far. The only line in the reports which might refer to them was one in which an action had been described as taking place south of the Minim road, but on the whole it is considered that unless their position had been changed they have not yet been in the forefront of the new fighting.

Turkish Official

Constantinople, Sept. 26, via Amsterdam and London, Sept. 27.—The following official statement was issued to-night at the Turkish war office: "On the Dardanelles front, near Anafarta, our reconnoitering detachments on the right wing, captured rifles and ammunition. Saturday our artillery shelled the enemy's camp. "Near Ari Burnu we exploded a mine on the right wing destroying enemy trenches. On the left wing our artillery shelled the positions of enemy bomb throwers."

Prices Advance

Fittsburg, Sept. 27.—A further advance in the prices of the principal grades of crude oil was announced by the purchasing agencies at the opening of the market to-day. Pennsylvania crude being lifted five cents a barrel to \$1.70.

Chicago Steamer Eastland will be sold to satisfy claims of \$34,500 for raising her.

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DUMBA WILL BE RECALLED BY AUSTRIA

Informal Notice to This Effect Given the United States.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Washington, Sept. 27.—Austria has informally notified U. S. Ambassador Penfield that it will recall Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador to the United States as requested by President Wilson. This information was given to Ambassador Penfield when he informally advised Austrian officials, on instructions from Washington that United States sought the recall of Dr. Dumba and would not be satisfied with his departure on leave of absence. Mr. Penfield was assured that the wishes of the United States government would be complied with and that a formal note on the subject would be handed to him soon. Until the formal expression is in the hands of state department officials, they cannot act upon the ambassador's request for safe conduct. Dr. Dumba had engaged passage on the Steamship Rotterdam due to sail Sept. 28, but it is not known whether arrangements can be made in time for him to leave on that date.

MEXICANS BURNED RAILWAY TRAIN AND PASSENGERS

San Diego, Sept. 27.—Eighty passengers of a Southern Pacific Mexican train were thrown into a car containing hay and the car set on fire by a band of Yaqui Indians, Friday near Torres, Sonora, according to radio advices received here from Hermosillo. Only twenty passengers have been accounted for thus far, the others having been burned to death.

NO SURPRISE WAS FELT OVER EVENT

Paris, Sept. 27.—M. Vesitch, the Serbian minister to France in an interview printed in "The Temps" says the Bulgarian mobilization was no surprise to him, as it was well known by those acquainted with Balkan affairs that Bulgaria had been tied up with Turkey and the central empires since 1913. Asked whether Serbia was justified in her expectation of the co-operation of Greece under the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, M. Vesitch is quoted as having said: "Greece is certainly not disposed to adopt the scrap of paper theory from the German imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg. "How could anyone," the minister asked, "seriously suggest to the Greeks that they are released from their engagements with us simply because the Bulgarians in their aggression are supported by the Germans? The Greeks are not unaware that the Germans promised Bulgaria not only Macedonia including Kavala and Saloniki, but a greater part of Albania.

Cheering on 'Change

London, Sept. 27.—More cheerfulness and strength were displayed today in the Stock Market than for some time past. Trading was influenced by the buoyancy of the Wall Street market and by the beginning of the long-expected offensive movement in France and Flanders. The demand was distinctly better with the idea that the present low level of securities will not be duplicated again. The movement was assisted by the belief that further news of a favorable character may be expected shortly. British securities hardened perceptibly. American stocks were \$1 to \$5 above Friday's close.

COMING EVENTS

SCHUBERT CHOIR—Concert version Opera "Maritana." Chorus of 150 required—3 soloists will be engaged. First practice Tuesday, Oct. 12th at H. J. Smith and Co's Music Hall. Any new members wishing to join apply to Clifford Higin, Conductor, 34 Palace Street.

Cameronia Held Up

Liverpool, Sept. 27.—The Anchor Line Steamship Cameronia, which sailed for New York yesterday, is anchored in the Mersey to-day. Her voyage was interrupted by a defect of the machinery.

Badly Damaged. London, Sept. 27.—A Lloyd's despatch from Naples says that the American steamer, Sarnia, from New York September 3, for Naples has arrived with her cargo of meat badly damaged. It is reported that the entire cargo is unfit for consumption, the refrigerator apparatus on the vessel having broken down.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS HAS THE FOLLOWING ITEM

From Pen of Local Missionary Worker for the Armenians.

By ARMEN AMIRKHAMIAN (Editor of Free Armenia). Brantford, Ont. Sept. 15.—The Armenian massacres began in Turkey a few weeks after the beginning of the war between Turkey and the entente powers. For the last four months they have been continuing, on a very large scale, encouraged by German leaders of the Turk. The object of this wanton slaughter is to rid Armenia of Armenians for political aims. After the war, Turkey, backed by the German powers, will try to raise some objections to the idea of an autonomous Armenia, saying that "There are no Armenians, and therefore there is no Armenian question." Or she may say "Armenians are in a helpless minority, so there cannot be an autonomous Armenia." If the Armenians, exiled or interned by the Turks live, they can go back to their homes and they will crush the arguments of the Turks and Germans.

WANTS MORGENTHAU INSTRUCTED

We thank Ambassador Morgenthau for good work he is doing, but he will be able to do more I think, if he is officially instructed by the United States government. In order to prevent the hideous extermination of this historic people, the United States must take up more vigorous measures. President Wilson has a strong personality, and when he is backed by the public opinion of the great free and freedom loving American nation he can practically stop the massacres in a day. If President Wilson should take up the matter officially, present a note to the German and Turkish governments respectively for their topage of massacres, and insist upon it as strongly as he is doing in the cases of the Lusitania and Arabic I have no doubt it would bear fruit. NONCOMBATANTS ARE SUFFERING.

A whole nation is led to the slaughter house to be murdered. They are non-combatants, women and children. The Armenian question was internationalized by the treaty of Berlin, article 61, in 1878. The present Armenian massacres are against the international laws of the United States going to come out as the protector of international laws? Is she going to show to the world she is for the right and not for might? Is she going to prove that she stands for the saving of civilization? It is time to proceed to practical measures, if the United States believes that the Armenian race is valuable as the lives that were lost by the sinking of the Lusitania and Arabic.

SHOULD JOIN OTHER NEUTRALS

The United States should try to get in touch with other neutral nations that have influence with Germany and Turkey, such as Bulgaria, and work out a joint protest. America has done a great deal for Armenians through the missionaries. It is the nation that can save Armenians from a total extermination. I am glad to know that the Daily News is out for the right and for the protection of our unfortunate nation."

BERLIN REPORTS WARSHIP SUNK BY BATTERIES

Two Others Were Damaged, Says This Official Report.

Berlin, Sept. 27 (by wireless to Tuckertown)—One British warship was sunk and two others were damaged in the attack by a British squadron on German batteries along the Belgian coast, especially at Zeebrugge, simultaneously with the launching of the allied new offensive movement on land, according to the German official statement of Sept. 26. After the losses the British ships withdrew.

The official statement enumerates the capture of more than 5,000 French and British prisoners and a number of machine guns in land fighting at various points along the front.

The passages in the official statement which refer to these incidents of the fighting are as follows: "British ships attacked the German coast batteries, especially at Zeebrugge. The attack failed and after one ship had been sunk and two others were damaged the ships withdrew.

"On the Yser front the enemy suffered heavy losses and gained no advantage. Two British officers and 100 men were captured and six machine guns were taken. "The Germans voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the former village of Souchez. Here 1,000 men were taken prisoner, including one English brigade commander and several officers, and ten machine guns captured. "North of Moutmelon le Grande and close to the western Argonne more than 3,750 French, of whom 30 were officers, were taken prisoner."

attacking of the Belgian coast was omitted from the German official statement as cabled through London yesterday.

SIR ROBERT HAS LITTLE TO SAY ABOUT MATTER

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Inventors, soldiers, politicians, doctors, lawyers, cabinet ministers and newspapermen were all on the waiting list of Sir Robert Borden at the King Edward Hotel this morning. Some had new discoveries to tell about, while others had something to sell to the government. It would have taken a man with a superhuman mind to grasp the details of all that the Premier was called upon to intelligently consider. The longest interview lasted possibly 15 minutes. One or two took up about 60 seconds. Sir Robert proved a patient listener, but did very little talking. Contract seekers were on hand, and there were also numerous persons who had grievances to present. "The statement has been made in Toronto that two recruits are coming forward of everyone needed, and it has caused trouble here," pointed out a newspaper representative. "It has, has it?" was Sir Robert's rejoinder. "Who made that statement?" "Sir Sam Hughes." "When?" "Last week." "Did you hear him make it?" was Sir Robert's next query and when told that Sir Sam had admitted to other newspapermen that he had made the statement, the premier said: "I haven't had time to discuss the matter. I will take it up when I get back to Ottawa and I may have something to say then." With regard to the policy of the government in connection with recruiting Sir Robert said he had nothing to say. It was pointed out that munitions contracts which manufacturers here have been filling are running out, and the manufacturers are wondering if they will get additional contracts.

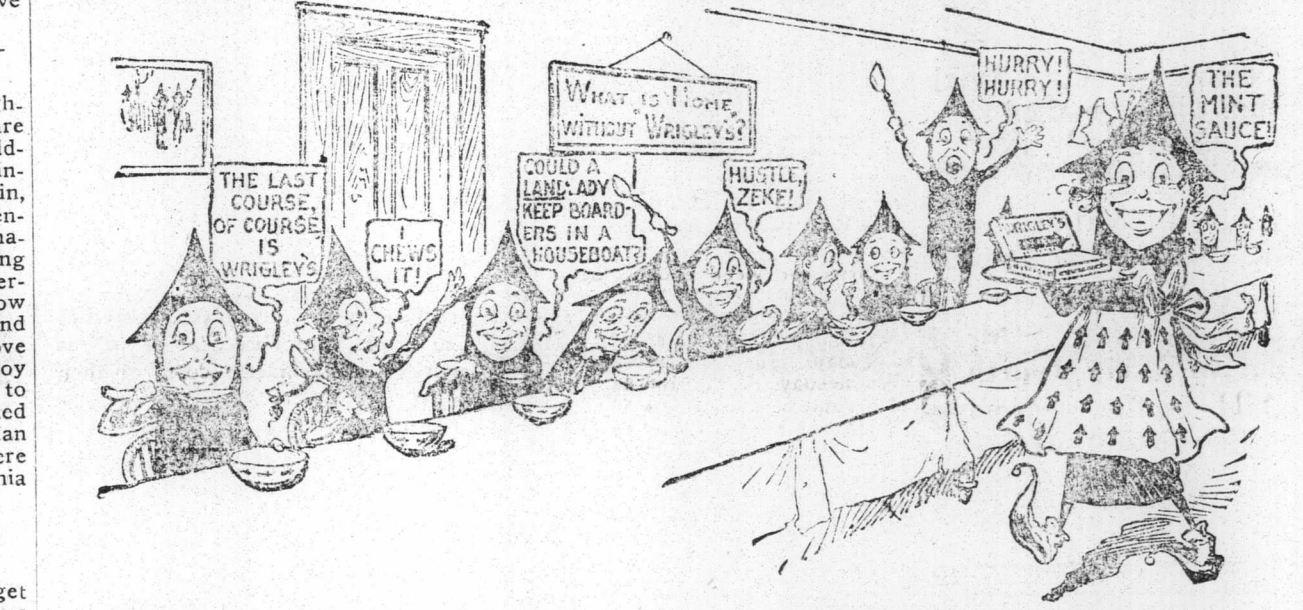
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Liners Requisitioned by Greek Government

By Special Wire to the Courier. PIRÆUS, Greece, Sunday, Sept. 26, via Paris, Sept. 27, 9.27 a.m.—The Greek Government to-day requisitioned twenty merchant vessels for the transportation of troops. Among the vessels requisitioned are the trans-Atlantic liners Themistocles, King Constantine and Patris.

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LOCAL HELD EXAMS. Lieut. Morrison Smith conducted exams for officers at the Boy King... ACTING CAPTAIN. During Capt. Kings Fireman E. Ostrander... GOT CHECK. The Boy Knights have thanks a cheque for \$1 United Sports Committee... SAID FAREWELL. The Baptist Church... OVERHEAD WIRES. City Clerk Leonard... WORD RECEIVED. The committee for refugees received word... WILL ATTEND GRAND. The officers and men... There is nothing the belief that old people suffer poor eyesight. out of every child suffers eye-strain. school begins children's eyes are in. If glasses needed, glasses help the children every way.

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HESTER, AND A LEGACY

Lady Montague, who till that moment had given Hester two thoughts, began to discover that her nephew was quite right, that the girl had behaved remarkably well, and that a little attention from the family was her due—hence the kind greeting in the hall and the still kinder arrangement that she was to be treated in every respect like the rest of the guests—come in to dinner every evening and join in the picnics and excursions by day. What trifling duties she might choose to do for Mrs. Vavasour in secret were not to be inquired into; she was outwardly to all intents and purposes, a guest as much as any of them; and Lady Montague remembered to arrange that on the evening of her arrival Lord Lynmouth should take her in to dinner.

Hester, dressing for that ceremony in a comfortable bedroom with the windows wide open and the songs of the birds in her ears, was quite aware of the honor, or rather the ordeal, in store for her. If she knew of it, it would have spoiled the beauty of the country view from her bedroom windows and drowned her in a sea of nervousness. As it was, she kept her white arms and neck tucked up, and she felt that she was sure to devote herself to some more important lady and would have no eyes for her. She might, indeed, escape observation altogether, and this was what she fully believed she would do for. Nevertheless she was a long time in arranging her hair that evening and trying to shake out the creases that packing had made in her dresses. If, by chance, his eye fell in her direction—well, she naturally wished to look presentable.

She slipped into the drawing room unobserved—a quiet little figure in black, her white arms and neck tucked up by any ornament. It was a large room and full of people, so it seemed to her, and a loud buzz of conversation was going on. Lady Montague, mindful of her lesson from her nephew, hunted her up and introduced her to one or two ladies who were sitting near her. They talked to her frankly and she did her best to take her part in the conversation, but her eyes and thoughts lay all one way—in the direction of the tall stooping figure by one of the windows among a group of men. How handsome he looked! How interesting and distinguished! How ten times more delightful than ever her memory had portrayed! If he looked her way, if he came near her, she only hoped she would not blush or do anything self-conscious and scold; she must collect her scattered senses and meet him calmly and with dignity; he had done her a great wrong; he had once believed her capable of it. Ah, here was a lovely moving and forming into couples to go to dinner. The ladies who had been talking to her went off, each with a cavalier, and she was left in a corner from which all the world was drifting. She drew back and looked down at the fan in her lap, determined not to watch for Lord Lynmouth to go by. He had not passed yet, she was sure.

"Good evening, Miss Philips." "I believe I am to have the pleasure of taking you to dinner."

Lord Lynmouth was at her side, and looking up with startled eyes at her fine resolutions deserted her on the instant. "She had no words with which to answer him; she could only rise and put her hand in his arm and let her lead him into the dining room in the general stream, or why it had happened she did not know; she only felt as if the end of the world had come, but a rather agreeable end, it must be owned."

They sat down to the table, and during the first course he talked assiduously to his neighbor on the right, but soon after the second made its appearance he turned to her and said under cover of the general conversation— "Is the pleasure at our meeting again to be all on my side?"

"What do you mean?" she asked in a voice that trembled in spite of her best efforts, and failing to raise her eyes. "Are you not a little glad, too?" "It was quite unexpected," she said evasively. "What—meeting me?" "Yes—no—I mean the coming in to dinner," she said, in reality scarcely knowing what she did mean, and nervously chasing turtle soup round her plate with a spoon.

"Did you think we never dined at Woodville?" "No, of course not! I—"

She raised her eyes and detected him smiling down at her with real amusement and something else she dared not meet. She lowered her glance again instantly.

"Ah, that was right!" he exclaimed. "I wanted to make you look up and you have done it. I had not forgotten your eyes but I wanted to see them again. The memory is not so good as the reality."

Hester ought to have been angry, and she tried to be, but the anger would not come. She was trembling with a sort of suppressed happiness and excitement, and yet—yet it was dangerous to believe in him. But he said nothing more after that than was not of a strictly commonplace and conventional description. He told her what he had been and of people he had met during the winter; he asked her also about her own travels and seemed to know almost before she stated him what places she had visited, and what cities she had stayed in. It was natural to suppose that he had learned all this from Mrs. Vavasour, but there was

nothing, and rearranged a curl or two on her forehead with undignified vanity. Hester turned to the dressing-table and picked up some flowers that were lying there, unconsciously binding them into a spray.

"Please put them in water for me," said Mrs. Vavasour as she swept from the room. "I may want to replace those I wear before the evening is over. You are not coming down to-night? Well, perhaps it is just as well. Lady Montague is very kind, but one does not want to take her kindness too liberally and appear at everything. I agree with you, it is better taste to absent oneself sometimes"—and with this parting thrust to Hester's pride she left the room.

Hester suffered acutely under these little speeches, and felt inclined to sit down and sob out the bitterness of her heart, but she scolded herself for the luxury of tears, and had learned the power of self-control. She gathered up the fragrant flowers, put them in water in a little vase on the round table by the window, and went into her own room, lit the lamp and sat down to read.

But soon her attention wandered. She went over the same page three times, and at the end knew no more about it than she had done at the beginning. She tried again, but it was of no use, and at last she laid the book down and leaning her head on her hand, looked out into the starry sky.

Her heart was very sore. In her ears sounded the distant music, a voluptuous waltz swelling on the evening air and borne through the open window; she could imagine she saw the gay scene, the whirling figures, the bright eyes, smiling lips, and happy faces. There were youth, beauty, happiness for other people, but for her there were always self-sorrowful, insipid and neglect. Nor could she take comfort in Lord Lynmouth's kindness. She did not understand his attitude towards her; no doubt it was merely a recognition of the services she had done him in withdrawing her chair on his property, but this was a cold thing when her heart was longing for love.

In three more days she would part from him again, and the pain of that parting was on her to-night. She longed to be downstairs in his presence, near him, while she yet had the chance, but was restrained by the memory of Mrs. Vavasour's cruel speeches. Had she inquired out her heart forward too much and rushed herself in where she was not wanted? What a horrible idea!

(To be Continued)

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