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BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

JAPAN SHOWED FAITH

Reasons War Was Declared is Announced To-day.

Peace of Far East Was in State of Jeopardy.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

In the Japanese Diet to-day, Premier Okuma, speaking briefly said regarding the war with Germany, that he believed the world thoroughly understood the reasons leading thereto.

"As all are aware of the agreement, the ally between Japan and Great Britain has for its object the maintenance of general peace in eastern Asia, insuring the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in that country."

Germany's possession of a base for powerful activities in one corner of the Far East was not only a serious obstacle to the maintenance of permanent peace, but it also conflicted with the interests of the Japanese empire.

"While regretting that Japan is compelled to take up arms against Germany, I am happy in the belief that the army and navy of our illustrious sovereign will not fail to show the same loyalty and valour with which they have distinguished themselves in the past, so that all may be blessed with an early restoration of peace."

"Antwerp is marvelously calm although the population has more than doubled by the influx of fugitives."

Rev. John McNeill of Cooke's Church, Toronto, received a call from a church in Denver, Col. and may accept.



FLAG OF THE 132ND BAVARIAN INFANTRY EXHIBITED IN PARIS.

OFFICERS' HORSES DRINKING WHILE PASSING A VILLAGE.

GERMAN ARROW IS PIERCED FARTHER INTO THE DEFENCE

Disappointment in Britain When it Was Thought Onward Advance of Enemy Had Been Checked - The Situation To-day.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 4.—11.55 p.m.—What has been described as the arrowhead of the German army, which has been slowly forcing its way through the Anglo-French armies toward Paris, has made further progress, according to the German official issued to-day and has now driven the allies back behind Comde.

La Fere has been captured without resistance, says the German statement and with the exception of one (name deleted) which is now being attacked, and Maubeuge, which the Germans have masked, the outpost forts are now in the hands of the invaders.

The speech of Premier Asquith, who has started a campaign in which all political leaders are taking part to further recruiting, was the most stirring heard in England in many a day.

add. The Germans have shown no superiority in artillery or transport. The rapidity of their advance has been largely due to their use of the automobile for transportation.

Cardinal Della Chiesa of Bologna, Italy, was elected Pope Benedict XV.

Austrian army which has been invading Russian territory. In a battle lasting almost a fortnight the Austrians have suffered terrible losses, 12,000 having fallen in one place alone, while the Russian general claims to have taken thousands of prisoners and 200 guns.

Belgium, which saw so many battles during the early stages of the war, is again the scene of fighting. German advances indicate that the Germans are completing a half circle around Antwerp.

Information has reached England that seven of the German destroyers which the British fleet engaged off Heligoland Bight and which escaped in a damaged condition, when three cruisers and two destroyers were sunk, had reached Kiel.

When our sincere, strenuous efforts to prevent an European war failed, we would gladly have stood aside had it been possible but we were bound to make the observation of Belgian neutrality one of the conditions of our own neutrality.

SUFFOLK HOVERS NEAR NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The British cruiser Suffolk was sighted five miles southwest of Ambrose lightship this forenoon. Observers at Atlantic Highlands said she was headed in.

SCHOOLS CLOSED. PARIS, Sept. 5.—12:10 p.m.—All the public schools of Paris have been ordered closed until further notice.

WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

The English public, hungry for news of the operations of the allied armies in the western theatre of the war, has to-day to content itself with the brief official communications issued from Paris.

Military experts believe that the Germans are preparing for a grand assault upon Paris in the hope of battering down the defences of the capital.

News of the withdrawal of the German troops toward the Prussian frontier is not generally credited here, for the reason that with their supreme effort in the west as a primary object, the Germans are hardly likely to weaken their forces.

News from northern Belgium indicates that the Belgian troops are recovering from the grueling fighting inflicted upon them by the German invaders, and are resuming their activities.

In some quarters the belief prevails that the German plans of campaign may be radically changed by the Austrian disasters, but in spite of this most observers are of the opinion that Germany must try to continue her advance in the west without consideration of the misfortunes of her ally.

There is no indication that the allies in the west intend to assume the offensive. On the other hand the indications are that before the Germans capture Paris every effort will be made to render it a barren triumph by leading the Germans from position to position in a series of rear guard actions until the invaders are exhausted.

The first official communication from the new capital of France at Bordeaux indicates the failure of a German flanking movement, evidently intended to cut the left wing of the allies.

SIR EDWARD GREY MAKES STATEMENT TO CONSTITUENTS

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—In a letter which was read at a meeting of his constituents in Berwick last night, Sir Edward Grey, minister of foreign affairs, made the following report on the war situation:

The Dominion fruit conference opened a two day session in St. Catharines.

despised by our enemies. "The progress of the war has revealed what a terrible, immoral thing German militarism is. It is against German militarism that the war has been waged."

The whole of western Europe would fall under it if Germany should be successful in this war. But if, as a result of the war, the independence and integrity of the smaller European states can be secured from the menace of German militarism and the German people itself freed from that militarism, it is not the German people, but Prussian militarism which has driven Germany and Europe into war.

If that militarism can be overcome, then indeed there will hope which will compensate us for the awful sacrifices which war entails."

CAPTURED 5,000. PARIS, Sept. 5, via London 1 p.m.—How a German force of 5,000 men massed in front of a French fort at Luneville, was surprised and mowed down by the French artillery has been related to a correspondent of the Journal at Cete by the German commander who is now a prisoner at Cete.

Courier Will be Issued Monday. Owing to the pressing nature of war news and the possibility of interesting developments arising any moment in the situation in Europe, the Courier will issue a paper at noon on Monday (Labor Day). It will contain the very latest news in regard to the war situation up to 12 o'clock.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in Moscow sends a story of the fighting in Galicia, given him by an officer who was wounded in the battles near Tomasz and Lublin.

OUT OF ACTION. LONDON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) in an account of the Russian operations under date of Thursday says: "Of the total Austrian forces in Galicia (probably twelve army corps) at least four army corps of 200,000 men have been practically put out of action anyhow for some time and 150 of their 500 guns captured."

Russia is now able to despatch considerable forces to Lublin and the prospect is that this will probably force the Austrians' main army to fall back on the strong fortresses of Przemyśl, Jaroslavl and Cracow, whereby the Russians will recover those parts of Poland occupied by the Austrians and the fertile eastern part of Galicia up to the Carpathians.

HEADLONG PLUNGE TO PARIS SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP

Regardless of Loss and Risk Germans in Great Hurry to Reach City Before Berlin is Attacked by the Russian Invaders.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—2.50 a.m.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Ferrieres, a town near Paris, sends the following:

"Our men though cheerful are angry at the continued retreat. They don't understand the necessity for it. They are all amazed at the unending numbers of the Germans. They say: 'The more you kill of them, the more there are of them, but if we ever get them in the opening its good night.'"

"The fighting along the line of the German advance has been incessant and desperate. I sold a horse the other day to an officer of Dragons. I showed him the only horse I had for sale with the warning that the animal was not in the best condition."

"The war is very hard on the horses, and the condition of some of the poor beasts which I have seen passing southwards towards Paris would better not be described. Nevertheless the army is still fit in every sense of the word and its transport is intact and fills the road with a column of motor vans nearly six miles long."

"Our soldiers are all right, but the people whom we pity are the thousands of refugees who have been swept up and blown away by the marching armies like chaff before the wind."

"The weather has been splendid, blazing hot days add perfect moonlight nights—ideal holiday weather. These nights of full moon have not been wasted by the Germans, who go forward by night, as well as by day. Many a kilometre has been gained on the road to Paris under the harvest moon, but for which the men would have been sleeping."

"That the Germans are in a great hurry is evident. They advance regardless of risks and sacrifices, crushing down resistance by the weight of numbers and carried forward by the hope of striking a mortal blow at the western foe before the eastern enemy is at the gates of Berlin.

NOT A RETREAT BUT A PANIC FOR AUSTRILIANS IN LEMBERG BATTLE

Hundreds of Guns and Thousands of Prisoners Were Captured by the Russians—Enemy in Utter Rout.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in Moscow sends a story of the fighting in Galicia, given him by an officer who was wounded in the battles near Tomasz and Lublin.

The Austrian left wing with mitrailleuses took the offensive on our right flank, but in a short time our infantry put all the Austrian officers hors de combat, thus put the enemy in a panic.

"W" then began a general attack, the Austrians soon hoisted a white flag, threw down their arms and surrendered. This happened several times. The Austrian machine guns and artillery worked well, but the men in the batteries were unable to endure a bayonet attack.

Russia is now able to despatch considerable forces to Lublin and the prospect is that this will probably force the Austrians' main army to fall back on the strong fortresses of Przemyśl, Jaroslavl and Cracow, whereby the Russians will recover those parts of Poland occupied by the Austrians and the fertile eastern part of Galicia up to the Carpathians.