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ING and MILLARD English Comedy Artists featuring "A Pair of Liars"

ND One Solid Week COMMENCING

MONDAY, NOV. 30

RNIE MARKS

Ever Popular Comedian and his big company of players playing the following plays: Day Eve—"The American Girl" Day Eve—"Along the Missouri" Day Eve—"Call of the Woods" Day Eve—"Two Jelly Tramps" Day Eve—"Home and Honor" Mat.—To be announced later. Day Eve—"Jesse James"

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Days Commencing

urs., Dec. 10

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Spectacular—Startling AND

ENGLAND EXPECTS

RIOTIC, HEART-THROBBING can't afford to miss this great epic treat. Special matinee on day at 2.30.

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ate dining-room for ladies gentlemen.

HAND TO HAND ENCOUNTER IN DESPERATE STRUGGLE FOR THE YSER CANAL.



This incident, which F. Matania, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, illustrates in the above picture, took place at a corner on the Yser Canal.—On one bank of the canal the Belgians were in deep intrenchments and protected from frontal attack by a heavy parapet. The Germans in considerable strength were on the opposite bank under cover of field works. During the night the Germans attempted to throw a bridge across the canal, but this attempt was frustrated. In the early morning, however, the renewed effort was successful, and over the bridge the Germans ran, to be met by a brisk fire from Belgians. At the end of the bridge the fierce hand to hand fight took place. The Germans eventually were driven back.

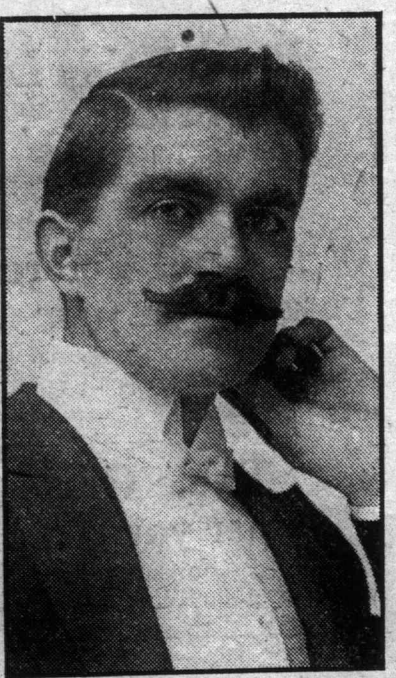
WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to The Courier] A few indirect references in the shape of picturesque sketches to the visits of Emperor William and King George to the respective battle fronts and the activities of the Prince of Wales in the trenches, constitute, virtually entire budget of war news which has reached the British public in the last twenty-four hours. Apart, of course, from the unilluminating reports given out at the French and German headquarters. Of the details of the fighting with its enormous toll of killed and wounded the public hears nothing. For the moment the dominating issue remains in the eastern area of the war, where the result of the great clash of millions of men in Poland, will go far toward determining the duration of the war as well as its character during the next few months, but those more or less behind the scenes, believe they see signs that the deep interval of relative calm, which marked the operations in Flanders for the past few days has about reached its limit. The present activity of the German artillery is believed to be a prelude to another formidable, concentrated onslaught somewhere on the allies' line. The line, however, is believed by both British and French experts to have been made impregnable since the last German effort was so nearly successful in hammering its way through. However this may be it appears to be established that in these recent artillery duels, the allies have found their heavy guns capable of overbearing the artillery of the enemy. This has been emphasized in many of the recent despatches of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces. Should the new German assault meet the same fate as have previous attempts to reach the coast of the channel observers in London expect that it will be followed by a general advance on the part of the allies. There are signs of approaching activity in Alsace where the French recently have been improving their positions. At the same time the Germans are said to have been heavily reinforced in this section. General Joffre's recent declaration to the Allies that "we are back here to stay" may soon be put to the test. The fighting in Russian Poland, in the opinion of British observers, appears to have had no effect on the Russian operations against Cracow to stop which has been the main object of the Germans. In the possession of heights within three or four miles of the outer forts of the former capable of Poland, the Russians appear to have the Cracow fortress at their mercy. The very fact that the Muscovites have been able to get to such close quarters seems to indicate that the guns of Cracow are not so formidable as has commonly been reported. If this city falls it is anticipated that it will have an immediate effect on the campaign in Poland. It being argued here that the Germans would then be forced to double back to stem the invasion of Silesia, which would be the immediate sequel to the Russian capture of Cracow. The first story of the loss of a British super-dreadnought, copied from American newspapers, is published here to-day with the omission of the name of the ship and the locality where the mishap occurred. The reference in the foregoing despatch to the loss of a British super-dreadnought is to the Audacious, which went down off the northern coast of Ireland, October 28, after having come in contact with what is believed to have been a German mine. The British censors permitted no publication of this story in England, and they have been severely criticized for the suppression of the news.

CHILDREN'S CONCERT WAS DECIDED SUCCESS—SPLENDID CROWD WAS IN ATTENDANCE

Dufferin Rifle Armories Packed as the Little Ones Sang.

Never before did the Brantford public crowd to see a concert as they did last night. The environs of the Armories, on the terrace and round to Brant Avenue was a surging mass of humanity. Women fainted in the crush and had to be taken away, and when the doors were thrown open the rush swept the ushers aside for a few moments so intense was the struggle. Gradually, however, the crowd eased itself, and a call to the police brought Sgt. Wallace with two constables. The reserved seats were filled to overflowing, and standing room only soon became the only accommodation to be offered. Hundreds who held tickets were turned away the rush of people having filled up the immense seating space quickly, and those who delayed performance had to be turned away. Many neglected to come early who had reserved, and it was found impossible to hold seats. Chief Lewis was also appealed to, and he responded with extra apparatus and two men. At every door they invaded the building, and the first two items on the program were over before the stream of incoming people subsided. DECORATIONS The interior of the Armories was tastefully decorated round the walls and galleries, with the national flags



J. R. CORNELIUS Who is the Director of the Children's Patriotic Concert.

BEHIND THE TRENCHES

[By Special Wire to the Courier] IN FLANDERS, Dec. 3, via Paris, Dec. 4, 10.36 a.m.—A visit to the French trenches in Flanders by a correspondent of the Associated Press, under the auspices of the French general staff is here described. Standing in the shelter of a wonderfully ingenious and deep dug trench on what undoubtedly is the bloodiest battlefield in European history, the first and most notable impression of an observer is one of utter surprise at the absence of movement and lack of noise. Within one's range of vision, with a strong field glass, there are probably concealed no fewer than 100,000 men, yet, except for the few French soldiers with rifles in their hands, standing or kneeling in the immediate vicinity

and keenly peering over the flat land towards the positions known to be held by the Germans, no human presence was noticeable. A staff officer supplied the information that, behind a slight slope some 300 yards away, many German guns were hidden from sight, but only an occasional burst of flame and only an occasional burst of flame and an indefinite point told of the presence of this artillery. A little forest to the left is believed to be bristling with machine guns backed by infantry in rifle pits and covered trenches. The approach to these positions has been made almost impossible from the standpoint of an infantry attack by barbed wire entanglements strewn with brush and branches of trees and having the appearance from a distance of a small copse of heather.

GERMANS ARREST THIRTY-FIVE DOCTORS

[By Special Wire to the Courier] AMSTERDAM, via London, Dec. 4.—"There is great indignation among the Belgians over the action of the Germans in arresting thirty-five Belgian medical men who believed that they had been granted safe conduct," says the Flushing correspondent of the Handelsblad. "They have been imprisoned in Hiedelberg, the Germans in explanation quoting several cases of alleged bad treatment of captured German physicians by the French."

"Burgomaster Max of Brussels, in a letter received in Brussels, complains that he has been transferred from a fortress to a convict prison, where he is being treated like a desperate criminal rather than a military prisoner." M. Max, the Belgian burgomaster of Brussels, was taken into custody according to reports, because he declined to pay part of the indemnity levied on his city by the Germans. The latest despatches said that he was being held in Leipzig.

STERN COMMENT ON GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S RECENT DECLARATION

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Tribune this morning, commenting editorially on Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's latest address to the Reichstag says it "was a failure, so far as it was intended to set Germany right in the eyes of the outside world. Germans are especially anxious to avoid two reproaches. They want to clear themselves of the charge that their government brought on the present war by pledging Austria-Hungary a free hand in dealing with Serbia, and of having broken the treaty which bound them to respect and maintain the neutrality of Belgium. Von Bethmann-Hollweg went far beyond this line of argument, however, when he tried to show that Russia and Great Britain precipitated the war. It is an absolute distortion of the facts to say that Russia, France and Great Britain, whatever their general attitude towards Germany may have been, manoeuvred to bring about the present conflict. On the violation of Belgian neutrality, the chancellor was equally unconvincing. He tried to retract his confession of last August that in invading Belgium, Germany was faithful to her treaty obligations. Now he says that Belgium had made arrangements for British support in case her neutrality should be violated by Germany. But why shouldn't the Belgian government have made such arrangements? Germany's ruthless and disloyal treatment of Belgium is a crime which can never be explained away better have stood on his original avowed that Germany was driven to the crime by the brutal dictates of military necessity." Under the caption of "An Air Raid on Krupp," the Herald says editorially: "The daring and skill of the aviators in the service of the allies again has been demonstrated, according to the despatches, this time by an

attack from the air on the Krupp gun factory at Essen. "Even Dr. Bernard Dernburg may be able to detect a difference in the methods pursued by the opposing forces in the western theatre of war as applied to fighting from the sky. To damage the great war factory of the German Empire is one thing; to hurl bombs on the women and children of cities without possibility of obtaining military advantage is another. It will be interesting to note what parallel the apologist for the kaiser will draw between Essen and Antwerp."

WIRELESS VIA SAYVILLE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] BERLIN, Dec. 4. (By wireless to Sayville)—The German military authorities have taken measures to prevent famine among the inhabitants of the parts of Russian Poland, occupied by the German army, according to news given out by the press bureau to-day. Another announcement from the same source is that reports received from Constantinople says England intends sending Portuguese troops in aid to Egypt, and that Mohammedan soldiers in Tunis are being embarked for service in Europe.

"TIS THE VALUE TELLS "Tis the value tells in the floor rugs, beds and bedding sale at Crompton's. An aviation corps is being organized in the first Canadian contingent, with Capt. Jauney in command, and twelve aeroplanes of British type have been ordered by the Canadian Government.

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

PARIS, Dec. 4, 2.40 p.m.—The French official statement given out this afternoon in Paris reads as follows: "In Belgium there has been an intermittent, but fairly spirited cannonade, between the railroad from Ypres to Roulers and the highway between Becelaere and Paaschendale, where the infantry of the enemy endeavored to gain ground, but quit without success. "At Vermelles, we are continuing the work of organizing the positions taken from the enemy. "From the Somme to the Argonne district there is quiet along the entire front. "In the Argonne there have been several attacks on the part of the German infantry, but all were repulsed by our troops, particularly at Lacorne, to the northwest of the forest of Grucic. "There has been some artillery firing in the Woevre district and in Lorraine. "There is nothing to report in Alsace."

CANADIAN SOLDIER IN A REAL ROMANCE

Though Unable to Talk Much to Each Other Couple Contract Marriage.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A young Canadian private, Victor Albert Baker, engine driver on the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to Salisbury this morning after one of the most hastily made matches on record. Seven weeks ago another Canadian soldier introduced him to his cousin, a Belgian refugee, Bertha Venden Bosch, who was being cared for in a hostel attached to the Congregational church at Nunhead. Bertha, twenty years of age, comes from Antwerp, where she was cashier in a hotel, it was a case of love at first sight. The language difficulty was a serious one, but was overcome, and on the second meeting after the introduction Baker proposed marriage. He saw her twice more after that, and they were married yesterday. The bride's mother and father are stranded on the continent, but hearty approval came from the girl's uncle and aunt, also refugees from Belgium. The bridegroom wore khaki, as also did his father, who is training with him, and the honeymoon was limited to one day. The Mayoress of Camberwell attended the wedding breakfast, at which one of the guests offered the bridegroom this advice: "If you don't learn each other's language you will be the happiest man and wife in the world." The bride is to go to the home of her husband's parents in Canada to await his return from the war.

ITALY IS ON POINT OF ACTION

Interpretation Put Upon the Speech of Premier Salandra.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] ROME, Dec. 4.—Many members of parliament consider that the statement of Premier Salandra in parliament to-day, in which he advised that Italy maintain her attitude of watchful and armed neutrality, and made a reference to what he termed the just aspirations of Italy, together with a demonstration by the members, means that Italy is now ready. Deputy Labriola, a prominent member, summarized his opinion of the sitting by saying, that "one word more from Salandra would have meant a declaration of war." Others think that the phrase of the Premier regarding the aspirations of Italy was misunderstood, and that he might instead have alluded to the existence of an Italo-Austrian agreement delimiting the Italian frontier by the peaceful annexation of a portion of the province of Trent. A few express the fear that Austria may interpret to-day's events in parliament as a challenge. A committee of deputies has been formed, and its members are endeavoring to induce their colleagues to refrain from speaking on the premier's statement in order to give the vote of confidence in the government greater solemnity.

PRINCE OF WALES DASHING AMONG ALLIED TROOPS

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Dec. 4.—"The Prince of Wales has at last obtained the dearest wish of his heart, and is present with the army. The military expert of the Times, in a description of the life at General French's headquarters. "The personality of this slight and almost fragile-looking prince, was but little known to the army until he joined it and now that it is becoming known, it is a revelation. He is among the keenest and hardest soldiers in the army. He walks six miles before breakfast every morning, drives his own car and spends every moment of the working day in acquainting himself with the situation of the troops and the services of the army. "Only last week he occupied a fitting cradle for a prince, a house rocking and shaking day and night, under the constant detonations of bombardments and has visited the trenches, including those of the Indian army. It will be difficult to keep him out of the firing line of his grenadiers, and a more zealous, indefatigable young officer does not serve with the king's troops." The writer says that while it is necessary for the commander of an army to work in the quiet headquarters behind the army, after General French cannot be prevented from dashing along the road under heavy fire to visit distant troops and going into the trenches to get a close view of the infantry positions. Men's and boys' gloves, mitts and gauntlets, at Whitlock's.

GERMANY IS SHAKEN BUT NOT CRUSHED—WARNING OF CRITICS

[By Special Wire to the Courier] NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A cable to The Herald from Paris says: "Perplexity is the dominant note in the military comment on yesterday's war news. The newspapers are filled with the most contradictory reports regarding the situation in Flanders and Poland. Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, in the Petit Parisien, bluntly dismisses about fifty per cent of these rumors as hasty deductions from incomplete information. For two reasons he disbelieves the reports set forth with a wealth of detail by the Daily Mail's correspondents far from the scenes of operations to the effect that the Germans are about to begin another great offensive movement in Flanders. "The German staff, he says, is not likely to risk another general attack

in the west until the battle in Poland is decided. His second reason is that both sides are so entrenched in Flanders that neither can for a moment make a great massed movement. As regards Poland, Lieut.-Colonel Rousset is sanguine, and calls attention to the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten remark that "the kaiser has gone to the east, while the result still is undecided, so that he can take his share of the responsibility." "That," says Lieut.-Col. Rousset, "is not a paeon of triumph, neither is it a cry of hope. It is a significant admission that Berlin is uneasy." In the Diabete, the same expert examines the question of the duration of the war, and warns the public against the idea that the end is in sight. "Germany, though very badly shaken," he remarks, "is not crushed."