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WILL IT BE WAR OR PEACE BETWEEN THE MUSCOVITES AND BULGARIANS?

Balkan State Maintains Silence; and Has Not Yet Answered the Ultimatum; Maybe Never Will.

Petrograd, Oct. 5, via London 12:05 p.m.—Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria was not delivered to Premier Radoslavov until four o'clock yesterday afternoon. This statement was made officially here to-day.

Previous advices from Petrograd were that the Russian ultimatum had been delivered on Sunday, and that the 24-hour limit within which a reply was demanded expired yesterday. As this period did not begin until the actual time of delivery of the ultimatum, the Bulgarian Government has until four o'clock this afternoon (about 9:30 a.m. New York time) in which to decide whether to accept a policy of strict neutrality or to side openly with Germany, Austria and Turkey.

IMPRESSED BERLIN. Berlin, Oct. 4, via London, Oct. 5.—Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria has made a deep impression here, but has resulted in a feeling of relief because of conviction that the moment has arrived when the diplomatic situation in the Balkans may be clarified within a few hours. The general opinion is that Bulgaria cannot yield to Russia's demands and that the ultimatum may even cause the pro-Russian element to rally to the support of the government.

BLOCKADE OF LITTLE USE. Germans consider that the entente powers selected an unpromising moment to make their voice heard at Sofia. Discussing the consequences which are likely to follow a breach in the diplomatic relations between Russia and Bulgaria, the newspapers profess to expect an immediate declaration of war by the entente allies with a blockade of Bulgaria's ports on the Black Sea, and on the Aegean as well as the landing of an Anglo-French army at Saloniki. The papers contend a blockade would have no practical effects since Bulgaria now places little dependence upon foreign

GERMAN STEAMER IS TOPPED BY A BRITISH BOAT

For First Time in This War Allies Give Huns Some of Own Medicine.

London, Oct. 4.—The German steamer Svonia, of Stettin, has been torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuters. Ten of the crew have been landed, while the remainder are on the way to Sassnitz. The version of this incident sent to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that the Svonia ran ashore after it was fired upon by a British submarine.

The steamer Svonia, which was built in 1895 at South Shields, was 2,790 tons gross. It was owned by a shipping firm of Stettin.

NO WAR YET FOR ROUMANIA

Milan, Oct. 4, via Paris, Oct. 5.—The hour has not arrived for Roumania to enter the war in the opinion of Premier Bratianu expressed to a deputation of parliamentary delegates of the opposition, according to a Bucharest despatch to The Spectator. The opposition petitioned the Premier to put an end to pro-German propaganda and order the mobilization of the Roumanian army. In reply M. Bratianu said: "Acceptance of your demands would mean that the hour had struck for Roumania to join the war. The government is not of the same opinion. It is impossible to give the reasons now but the vital interests of the nation demand that the government shall have the full and unequivocal confidence of parliament."

Premier Bratianu's words were echoed by Alexandre Marinoniu leader of the Conservatives in an address at the opening of a political club which he declared: "Roumania must remain neutral." The barns and driving shed adjoining the Cooksville Hotel were gutted by fire. The loss is about \$1,500.

ISLAM HAS NOW DECLARED A HOLY WAR, WITH ARMENIANS AS VICTIMS

Passengers on S. S. American Arrived at New York State That No Story Can be Too Strong For Truth.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The Turkish Government will be formally notified that unless the massacres of Armenians cease, friendly relations between the American people and the people of Turkey will be threatened. Instructions to that effect had gone to-day to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople for presentation to the foreign office.

Officials here made it plain, however, that the message did not threaten a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The ambassador's instructions are merely to inform Turkey that the American people already are so stirred by the reported massacres that a continuance of the atrocities might result in a break in the friendly relations between the two peoples.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Turks and Kurds are waging a holy war of extermination on the Armenians, according to sixteen members of the American board of foreign missions who arrived from Van, Turkey, on the Swedish steamer Helig Olav to-day. Ernest Yarrow, one of the missionaries, told how the Armenian population of Van, numbering 1,500 held out against 5,000 Kurds and a Turkish company, commanded by a German officer from April 20 to May 17, when the Russians arrived and relieved the town.

"We had six American and two Red Cross flags," said Mr. Yarrow, and we flew these over the mission, but they were not respected by either of the combatants. The Turkish company arrived three or four days before the Russian relief came, and the Turkish soldiers from the Turk guns tore down all of our flags.

EARL HOUSER FROM CITY KILLED AT WAR

The sad news was received by cable in the city to-day that Pte. Earl Houser had been killed at the front. He left here with the 4th Mounted Rifles under Lieut. Stratford, and on arrival in the Old Country, when men of his command were asked to volunteer to go to the front as infantry he at once offered his services.

Further details of the circumstances surrounding his death are expected later. Earl, who was 22 years of age, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Houser, 176 Grey street, and his father works at the Wood Mills. The son was at one time a lineman on the Hydro-Electric.

He was a bright young man, well liked by all, and has now met the death of a hero. The general and the sincere sympathy of the community will be extended to the bereaved family.

The British War Office is considering a new scheme for the training of Canadian aviators.

GERMANS DIGGED A PIT AND THEN FELL INTO IT

Their Impenetrable and Bomb-proof Dug-outs Suddenly Became Death Traps After the British Rush on Loos and Lens.

British Headquarters in France, Oct. 5.—The scene of the attack by the British in the region of Lens is a flat mining country dotted with heaps of slag, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks churned by explosions, with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens. Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting and volumes of black smoke from the British Gordon high explosive shells marking the positions where unseen British troops are organizing their gains and the Germans are preparing their new defensive line. To their infinite satisfaction the British, who had long looked at that eyesore, the twin towers of the mining works at Loos, now have in their possession this German vantage point. The church at Loos, which was used as a subterranean post, is a heap of stones as a result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

SERVES NEW MASTERS. The normal population of Loos is 10,000 poor miners and their families. Three hundred of the inhabitants remained in the town during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked and miserable homes. One aged woman who cooked for the Germans is now cooking for the British. The infantry skirmish line that approached the town saw six women and a child coming toward them in the midst of the battle. Some British soldiers turned from the business of the charge to that of rescue, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them had been wounded.

ELABORATE DEFENCES. The elaboration and permanency of the German trenches indicated the apparent conviction of the Germans that their line was secure. The dugouts often were thirty feet deep, cemented, equipped with electric lights and arm chairs, a home impregnable even by the high explosive shells of big calibre. The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches into bits and battered the fire trenches and their traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a falling of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside their dugouts to try to man the machine guns or to use their rifles.

USE FISTS IN MELEE. Some incidents had a humorous as well as a tragic side. These sudden encounters at close quarters. Where a charging Briton met a German emerging from a dugout, bayonets, bombs and even fists were used in the melee. Great difficulty was found in gathering and guarding the prisoners in such a confined space as their wrecked trenches. With rifles and bombs lying about, the Germans, even after capitulating, were likely to seize them to rush to cover in a traverse or shell crater and renew the fight. The British, in keeping with their tactical plan, had undertaken to gain certain ground by the attack. The Germans fought desperately and were vicious and prompt in their counter-attacks, displaying a rage born of the realization that they had lost their comfortable dugouts which had cost them much painstaking labor, and of the unpleasant prospect of a winter in the mud building new caves. So favored were the original trenches and so flat was the country with its screen of woods and shade trees around the farmhouses which escaped the shell fire, that even the most fortunate could see nothing of what was proceeding, and all the di-

WITHIN STONE'S THROW OF FOE, MAJOR NEWMAN WRITES HOME

The 19th Battalion Ordered to the Trenches as Soon as They Arrived—Officers Went in at Dawn Saturday, Sept. 18th.

Major Bert Newman of the 19th Battalion, has written a letter home from the trenches. Scarcely had the battalion arrived at its billets in France when the word came to go into the trenches. The men had to get up at 3:30 a.m. on Saturday to move in. The trenches are only 150 yards, in some cases 50 yards from the enemy. A rifle and artillery fire goes on constantly.

In the trenches in France, September 19th, 1915. Arrived here yesterday morning. On Friday afternoon the Battalion was inspected by the G.O.C. He told us that we would be sent to the trenches at once, sooner than expected, so at 9 p.m. that night we received word that the colonel, quartermaster, W.G.O. and the O.C. of each company, with two of the officers, were to take over the next day. So we had to get up at 3:30 Saturday morning and start for here. Have been here 24 hours and it seems not half bad. Had a very good sleep last night. The trenches here are very fine, indeed much better than I expected. We are going out this afternoon and expect to meet the Battalion to-night or tomorrow morning. Then I expect to bring my company in Monday night. Of course it will be some job getting my men settled and on to their jobs. We are only 60 yards in some places to 150 in other places away from the German trenches. Have had some hard marches since we left. The night we left it was five the next morning before I rolled in. Then we moved off again at 12 noon, Wednesday, and did not reach our next billet until midnight. A great many of the men were so used up that they had to fall out, and of course came in at all hours. Some got lost and did not catch us for a day. I stay out at a cross-roads until 2 a.m. to direct any stragglers that came along. Thursday we left about 1 p.m. for our next billet which we reached at 7 p.m. It was in a small French farm just large enough for my company, the other companies were in farms close by. We all slept in a small orchard behind the barn, and it wasn't long before everyone was asleep. The next day the men simply laid around and rested, with the exception of the inspection which took about one hour. As I said before, I left the next morning for here. One good thing, we have had lovely weather all the time. It is simply a grand dugout. The country around here is very fine. It seemed very funny to

ALLIES CHANCES ARE AS 4 TO 1

New York, Oct. 5.—A news agency despatch from Paris published here this afternoon says that the allies have 80 chances in 100 of scoring a decisive victory over the Germans when the general offensive begins. This statement was made by General Joffre to his life-long bosom friend, the editor of The Depeche de Toulouse. General Joffre told his friend that he had now at his disposal 3,000,000 troops on the line or ready to be sent there at a moment's notice without counting about 700,000 British and 600,000 Belgian troops co-operating with him. Ammunition has been a pouring in steadily streams he asserted and in addition to the supply at the front the allies have a reserve of 15,000,000 shells for emergency use.

Sir Sam Rides in a Ford. By Special Wire to the Courier. Kingston, Oct. 5.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes arrived in the city at 8 o'clock this morning from Ottawa. Two Ford cars were in waiting at the station, and Sir Sam, accompanied by Colonel T. D. R. Hemming, got into one of the cars and was driven to Barriefield camp, where he reviewed the troops. He will take part this afternoon in the presentation of colors to the 59th battalion.

Bishop Williams of Huron consecrated St. John's church, St. Thomas, which was recently freed of debt.

EUROPE MOVES DARKLY DOWN TO NEW HORIZONS, THINKS LONDON

Views of London, Paris and Vienna German Centres is That War in the Balkans Must Come.

London, Oct. 5.—Under such captions as "Bulgarian treason" and "Bulgaria sells herself" all the editorials in the London morning papers take her lot with the Teutonic powers. The Times, in an editorial says: "WAR WITH ONE. 'Either King Ferdinand has complied with Russia's demands or he has made war with Russia and her allies inevitable. If, unhappily, he has chosen war with one of the entente powers, he has chosen war with all. Upon that there can be no shadow of doubt. We are told that nine tenths of the Bulgarian people bitterly deplore the base ingratitude of King Ferdinand's course, but we cannot be influenced by the supposed sentiments of Ferdinand's subjects. If they are so weak and docile they must bear the consequences. They paid the heavy penalty of his treason when at Austria's invitation he drew the sword against his allies after the first Balkan war.'"

THE GERMAN PRESS. German papers received in London devote nearly as much space to the Balkan situation, as to the western front. They bestow especial attention on the attitude of Greece in an endeavor to persuade Greece to imitate Bulgaria. ONCE IN, NEVER OUT. The Frankfurter Zeitung, while expressing disbelief in the allies' policy to spare 150,000 men for the landing at Saloniki, warns Greece against permitting such a landing, "because history teaches where England once plants her foot she generally stays." Urging a policy of neutrality, the Zeitung tells Greece with reference to the offer of \$25,000 by the city for the old post office. In order to clear up the matter of appraisement he promised to send an official, who is here to-day, further looking into the subject.

POST OFFICE BUILDING. While at the Capital Aid Pitcher saw Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works with reference to the offer of \$25,000 by the city for the old post office. In order to clear up the matter of appraisement he promised to send an official, who is here to-day, further looking into the subject.

GUNS TO TALK. Amsterdam, Oct. 5, via London, 12:40 p.m.—"The quicker the attack on Serbia comes to full realization, the more effect of which cannot be foretold." MUST HAVE PLENTY OF TROOPS. The Daily Chronicle hopes that the British General will not repeat the Dardanelles mistake of sending troops in dribbles, and adds: "The presence of a thoroughly adequate force will not only spell safety if Bulgaria attacks us, but will also insure that we are still possible, to dissuade her from an attack." SAFEGUARD RAILROAD. The Chronicle points out the vital necessity of securing the railway into Serbia from being cut by a sudden Bulgarian attack. It points out that in the neighborhood of Gievgeti it is much exposed to such an onslaught and if the Bulgars got astride it and dug themselves in, there might be fatal delay before they were dislodged, with the necessity of the allies not doing things by halves.

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DEPUTATION HAS RETURNED FROM OTTAWA

Of the deputation which went to Ottawa Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., Ald. Picher and Ald. Ryerson returned home this morning. They report a satisfactory trip on the whole. Col. Sam Hughes, when waited on with the request that a whole battalion should be stationed here during the winter, said as related in a Courier despatch or yesterday that he could not do this, but that the city would have half a battalion, the Government paying all the costs. It will be remembered that the city offered to go to an outlay of as high as \$10,000 for a complete battalion, so that this item will be saved. It was also announced that Brantford could retain its own recruits, which will mean some two to three hundred more.

It is the intention to have the 500 men of the half battalion sleep in the Drill Hall where bunks will be arranged, two tiers in height. A structure will be erected on the vacant lot nearby—the old Buck property—purchased as another army site, in which the men will get their meals. The officers, it is expected, will be located in the Y. M. C. A. It is estimated that a half battalion will represent the expenditure here of about \$2,000 a day.

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Over \$9,000 was realized by the Red Cross Society at the concert given by Mme. Melba at Massey Hall. Bartenders, cigar-makers and waiters appealed to Premier Hearst not to restrict the sale of liquor.

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