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NURNBERG SUNK--- BRITISH FLEET IS VICTOR ONCE MORE

One More German Raider Goes Down And Dresden is Believed to Have Been Cornered—Official Announcement.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—"The Nurnberg was also sunk on Dec. 8. The pursuit of the Dresden continues." This brief message to the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Sturdee, commander of the British South American fleet which sank the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig off the Falkland Islands on Tuesday, showed that the business of clearing the seas of German warships is proceeding with despatch. Although the Official Press Bureau says the British man-o'-war are still seeking for the last one of Admiral Speer's vessels, unofficial reports received in Buenos Ayres say the Dresden has been cornered in the Straits of Magellan, the tortuous waterway leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific at the southernmost point of South America. While this report is not confirmed, it is believed in Admiralty circles here that the Dresden, even though she is a somewhat faster boat than any of those sunk in Tuesday's battle, eventually will be brought to action.

LASTED FIVE HOURS. The engagement, one of the greatest that has ever been fought between modern warships, lasted only five hours. The Scharnhorst went down at the end of three hours and the Gneisenau followed. Admiral von Speer's flagship, the Dresden, was the last to be destroyed. The fighting began at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and by half-past twelve the dangerous units of the German squadron had been disposed of. That left an afternoon of daylight for the British light cruisers to chase the Leipzig, the Nurnberg and the Dresden.

The fate of the Leipzig was soon known, and she was destroyed in time for the inclusion of the news in the first brief report which Admiral Sturdee flashed to England. The speedy British cruisers then continued their pursuit of the remaining boats, and evidently overtook the Nurnberg within a few hours. The Dresden was cornered later. Thus the Karlsruhe is left alone in the Atlantic, and is now believed to be in hiding. That the Dresden was able to escape unscathed is most unlikely. The fact that her four companions were unable to escape the British net indicates that she had some part in the battle, and that only her great speed—she has made better than 27 knots—took her beyond reach of hostile shells for the time being. The plight of the Dresden and of the Karlsruhe, too, is greater now than ever before.

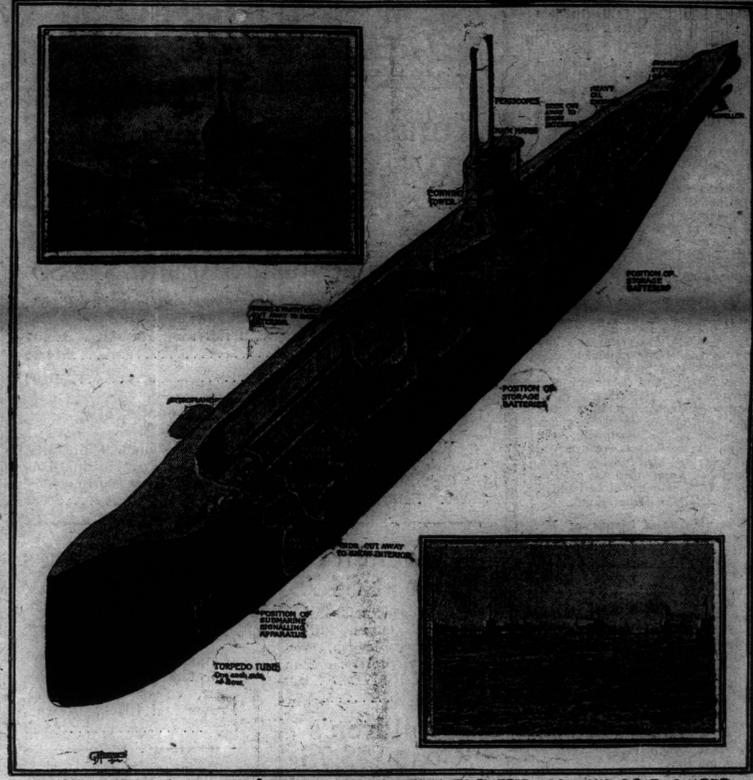
The impression prevails among naval men that Admiral von Speer, realizing that he could no longer keep out of touch with the British and Japanese fleets patrolling the Pacific, decided to enter the Atlantic and make a run for home, in the hope that at least some of his ships would get past the British. This move, it is said,

THE TURKS ARE GULLIBLE SAYS BRITISH AMBASSADOR JUST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

Germany Led Them Into War in Order to Cause Embarrassment to Allies—Weird Stories Told of What Lay Open For Turkish Conquest.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Dec. 11.—That Turkey will play to give Germany assistance throughout the whole course of the war, and that assistance will be restricted to keeping a large force of British in Egypt and a big Russian army engaged in her northern frontiers, is the opinion of Sir Louis Malles, recently British ambassador at Constantinople, as expressed in an interview yesterday afternoon. "There can be no holy war, despite the efforts of Germany to embol the efforts of Germany to embol India, Egypt and other Islamic countries by spreading false reports that such a war is being declared," said Sir Louis, "because the Turkish Mohammedans would be obliged, in such an event, to fight their present allies in common with the rest of Christendom. It is true that the great mass of Turks believe that the Kaiser is a Mohammedan. Also they believe that they will be able to seize Egypt, which the Germans told them is their Alsatice-Lorraine, and a goodly slice

GERMAN SUBMARINE OPERATING AGAINST BRITISH FLEET



The Germans began to build under water fighting craft very late, watching carefully the result of the experiments of the French and the British before undertaking the construction of like vessels. These boats, which are very powerful, are provided with submarine signalling apparatus, carry guns on disappearing mountings and have sleeping accommodations and several carry a searchlight. The German craft are submersible, the form of the outer hull being similar to a surface boat, which has better floatability and is easier to handle than the circular type when on the surface. Inside the outer shell is an inner shell, circular in shape, and between the two are the ballast tanks. Unlike the majority of Great Britain's submarines, the German craft are divided by a series of bulkheads, as seen in the illustration. All are driven by heavy oil engines on the surface and electric motors when below water, and the crews, who are well trained, number in the later boats more than two dozen men. All the boats are of the German type, built by Krupp or at the Dantzig dockyard. The two pictures accompanying the diagram, which was drawn by G. H. Davis, special artist for this newspaper, for the New York Herald and the London Sphere, show German submarines in the North Sea in surface trim. The top picture, by a German artist, shows the submarine U-9 cruising in open waters, while the lower picture shows a group of submarines in smoother waters. It will be noticed that the U-9 is designed with a raised bow.

VICTORY IS PRAISED

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Morning Post's naval correspondent says: "Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock is avenged—the German ships which sank his squadron have themselves been sunk. The country will receive the news of Admiral Sturdee's action with profound relief and at the same time it is impossible that gratitude for the victory should not be mingled with the poignant regret that the squadron was not dispatched in time to enable Sir Christopher Cradock to meet the enemy with an adequate force. The admiralty must have been aware of the movements of the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, that Sir Christopher Cradock's force was utterly inadequate and more reinforcements were sent. The Canopus, an old and efficient battleship, was on her way, but had she been present, she most surely would have been sunk. The reference to the Canopus in the official statement issued by the admiralty, was misleading and might have implied a reflection on Sir Christopher Cradock."

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The official statement given out in Paris this afternoon says that the enemy yesterday was active in the vicinity of Ypres. Three of his attacks were repulsed, but one of the important French trenches was reached by the forces of Emperor William. Further east the French troops continue to make in the direction of the enemy's lines, according to the official report. The text of the communication follows: "The enemy yesterday showed a certain activity in the region of Ypres. He directed several attacks against our lines, three of which were completely repulsed. At one point on the front the Germans succeeded in reaching one of our first line trenches. On our side, we continued to make progress in the direction of the enemy's lines. "In the section of Arras and in the vicinity of Juvincourt there have been artillery engagements. "In the Argonne we have pushed forward several of our trenches, and driven back two German attacks. "In the region of Varennes we have consolidated our gains of the preceding days. The German artillery has been very active, but we suffered no losses. A similar condition exists on the heights of the Meuse. In the forest of LePretre our progress has been continued and has developed. "To the south of Thann we have occupied the railroad station at Aspach. "Along the remainder of the front in the Vosges there have been artillery engagements."

What Germany Thinks of British Naval Victory In the South Atlantic

[By Special Wire to The Courier] BERLIN, via London, Dec. 11, 8.30 a.m.—In a statement issued to-day, the German Admiralty makes this comment on the British naval victory in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands: "The British Admiralty does not say in its statement of the battle that our squadron had been on the high seas for four months without means of communication, either cable or otherwise, and had been without any port where it could put in for repairs or supplies. Despite this, it always obtained coal. "In a previous official statement the Admiralty publishes the communication of the British Admiralty regarding the sinking of the German cruisers, and added: "Our losses seem to have been great. Concerning the strength of the enemy, whose losses are reported to be small, the English despatches say nothing."

Cold Murder At Whitby Last Night

[By Special Wire to the Courier] WHITBY, Ont., Dec. 11.—William Stone, the twenty year old night operator at the Grand Trunk station at Whitby Junction, was murdered about 12.30 this morning by some unknown person or persons. He was shot near the heart. Immediately after the shooting, he telephoned to the Bell Telephone central station, saying: "Send down the Chief of Police; I've been shot." When the chief arrived on the scene, Stone was lying dead on the floor. The murder has created a great sensation in the town, as young Stone was a native of this place and was exceedingly popular among his friends. The motive of the murder may have been robbery, but nothing was stolen from the office, the cash drawer being untouched. Word was immediately sent out all along the line to keep a watch for suspects. A freight train was shunting around the junction shortly after the murder, and when it reached York two men who were beating their way on it were taken into custody. The coroner is investigating the circumstances, and an inquest will probably be held to-day. Men's and Boys' sweater coats at Whitlock's. Seventy-five more Canadian nurses are required immediately at the front by the War Office.

WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier] It would appear to-day that the Serbian retirement before the Austrians some weeks ago, was in reality a movement for strategic purposes. Their sharp return blow of the Nish reports are to be accepted, has been extraordinarily effective. It is admitted unofficially in Petrograd to-day that German troops are sweeping across Russia Poland and are now about 15 miles from Warsaw. The army of General Mackensen apparently is pushing forward rapidly, although it is declared that the other invading armies to the north and south, are making little, if any, progress. The possibility of German occupation of Warsaw is seen in Petrograd, where it is declared that if the Russians should withdraw from the city for strategic reasons, its capture by the Germans would not be considered as important. Emperor Nicholas is again at the front, having gone on this occasion to trans-Caucasia, where his troops are seeking to thrust back the Turks and accomplish Russia's historic aim of planting her flag on the Bosphorus. A Turkish report state that an attempt of the Russians to land troops on the shore of the Black Sea near Batum was repulsed with heavy loss to the invaders. Germany is proud of her adventures of men of war in the hour of their destruction. The admiralty at Berlin points out that the warships defeated by the British in the South Atlantic have been for four months on the high seas deprived of the use of ports for obtaining supplies or repairs notwithstanding which they were always able to obtain coal. The cruiser Dresden, last survivor of the warships which composed the squadron is reported to have been bottled up in the straits of Magellan, and her fate is still in doubt. The Kaiser, announcement of whose illness has been followed by various unauthenticated reports that his condition was serious, is said to have improved. Little is known concerning the present conflict in France and Belgium, except that the fighting is more spirited and that the allies are making broad though indefinite claims to success. The reported route of the Austrian forces in Serbia, the borders of which country they crossed triumphantly just two weeks ago, together with the steady advance of the German centre in the direction of Warsaw on this, the third German invasion of Russian Poland, dominate the war news to-day. Although conceding in effect the progress of the German center, the Russians, judging from despatches reaching London, contend that the tide is running in their favor in the sanguinary fighting south of Cracow, where combined Austrian-German forces are endeavoring to move northward. They declare, moreover, that they are holding in check the German forces pushing down towards Warsaw from East Prussia.

"REMARKABLY COOL"

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times prints a letter from an officer aboard the Glasgow, dated November 9, giving a vivid narrative of the naval fight off the Chilean coast. Describing the search of the British squadron up and down the coast for the enemy's warships, the writer says that although they could not locate them "we heard their secret and friendly wireless stations talking in code." Coming to the battle itself, the writer says everybody was remarkably cool as if in practice. "I cannot understand the miracle of our deliverance. None will ever. We were struck at the water line by in all five shells out of about 600 directed at us, but strangely enough, not at vulnerable places, our coal saving us, but three occasions, as we are not armored, and should not be in battle line against an armored cruiser."

SCHWAB'S VISIT HAS MONTREAL GUESSING AS TO WHAT IT MEANT

[By Special Wire to the Courier] MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—Financial men in Montreal interested in steel development are still speculating over the probable outcome of the flying visit paid to Montreal of Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. It is rumored that during his visit he made a definite offer of \$5,000,000 which he afterwards raised to \$6,000,000 for the plant and undertaking of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, an off-shoot of the famous English ship-building and manufacturing firm of Vickers, Maxlin, Limited. Members of the Canadian board of the Vickers firm are very reticent as to the truth if any of this rumor, but so far it has not been definitely denied. The story is to the effect that while he was over in England, Mr. Schwab, who has been given huge orders, including submarines which he has to complete within twelve months, obtained consent of the English shareholders, that providing the Canadian directors were agreeable, they would sell out their undertaking. So far as is known, however, no deal has been put through yet. Further reports showed that the Serbian defeat of the Austrians was an almost unprecedented turning of the military tables.

JUDGE LENNOX SCORED DEFENDANTS IN BIG CASE WHICH BRANTFORD MEN WON

What Constitutes Making a Deal for Which Commission Can be Claimed—Bringing Parties Together Constitutes Real Claim.

The following is the judgment in full of the case in which Mr. Fred Westbrook was plaintiff, against the Hawke estate, a case in which real estate men, brewery and other interests were greatly interested. "The defendants are the executors of the will of William Hawke. The plaintiff claims to recover \$95,000 as commission on a sale to Millar and Mulock of twelve thousand shares of preferred and common stock of the O'Keefe Brewery, Limited, for \$95,000—the property of the trustees. It is not alleged that there was an agreement as to the rate of commission or amount of compensation to be paid the plaintiff or that the sale was directly affected by any act of his. The bargain or understanding upon which the plaintiff based his right to recover was with the defendant Kernahan. Kernahan was the executor in negotiating, and carrying out the sale, and was anxious that the property should be sold. He and his co-executor Mr. Garvey were of opinion that it was advisable to make an early sale, but the executrix Mrs. Dryden, was not in any hurry to sell and I think her agreement to sell for \$95,000 was influenced by Kernahan. Before the plaintiff came into the transaction, if he came in at all, the executors had determined upon the way they were to go about selling; that it was inadvisable to give details of particulars of the business or their price or terms to a broker or agent; if it was sold through a broker, that they would not, as they said have it "hawked about"; that the negotiations and sale would in any case be conducted and carried out by themselves, and that they would pay a commission to a broker or agent who introduced a satisfactory purchaser resulting in a sale; and on two occasions at least before this date they had agreed to pay a five per cent. commission for services of this kind. They had before this time been in touch with about five possible purchasers, had discussed among themselves the possibility of it may be the probability, of getting about \$7,000,000 for the stock, and had en-



Some men would rather let their money go into the barkeeper's sock than into their children's stockings.

(Continued on Page 3)