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and gentlemen.

# HEAVY NAVAL LOSS

## Three British Ships Tor- pedoed by the Germans.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
LONDON, SEPT. 22.—THE  
BRITISH WARSHIPS ABOUKIR,  
HOGUE AND CRESSY HAVE  
BEN SUNK IN THE NORTH  
SEA BY SUBMARINES, ACCORD-  
ING TO AN ANNOUNCEMENT  
GIVEN OUT BY THE OFFICIAL  
BUREAU THIS AFTERNOON.  
CONTINUING, THE AN-  
NOUNCEMENT SAYS THAT A  
CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF  
THE CREWS OF THESE VES-  
SELS WERE SAVED BY H.M.S.  
LOWESTOFT AND BY A DIVI-  
SION OF TORPEDO BOAT DE-  
STROYERS. TRAWLERS AND  
THEIR BOATS ALSO AIDED IN  
THE WORK OF RESCUE.  
THE ABOUKIR WAS TORPE-  
DOED FIRST. THE HOGUE AND  
THE CRESSY DREW IN CLOSE  
TO HER AND WERE STANDING  
BY TO SAVE HER CREW, WHEN  
THEY ALSO WERE TORPE-  
DOED.

The warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy are cruisers of the same type. Their tonnage, armament, etc., are identical. These vessels had a displacement of 12,000 tons, were 440 feet long, 69.5 feet wide, and drew 20 feet of water. Each had a complement of 755, including officers and crew.  
These three cruisers had armaments consisting of two 9.2-inch guns, 12 6-inch guns, 12 12-pounders and five 3-pounders. The Aboukir and the Cressy were built at Govan in 1900, and the Hogue was built at Barrow in the same year.

# LONDON OUTLOOK ON WAR

## Hopeful but Indef- inite News Comes Through To-day. Results of Battle of Aisne Have Not Been Decisive.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The  
death of official news this morn-  
ing from the long battlefield in  
the western arena of the war has  
led to the usual crop of rumors.  
These attract interest, and in the  
minds of some people are import-  
ant, from the fact that, originating  
simultaneously at widely distant  
points, they seem more or less to  
confirm each other. The unsub-  
stantiated report from Antwerp  
to the effect that General Von  
Kluck, the commander of the Ger-  
man right wing, has removed his  
headquarters back to Mons com-  
pletes these rumors.  
The latest official communi-  
cation from Paris, even more lacon-  
ic than usual, declares that the al-  
lies are making progress between  
Rheims and the Argonne, al-  
though the fighting during the  
day of yesterday was less violent.  
A wounded British officer who  
has returned to Paris from the  
front, has supplemented the offi-  
cial news with the declaration  
that the allies, on their left, have  
advanced seven miles.  
Berlin, however, reports that  
the German counter attacks about  
Rheims have resulted in their cap-  
ture of the strong hill positions at  
Craonne, 18 miles northwest of  
Craonne.

(Continued on Page 8)

# THE HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF THE GERMANS BY THE BRITISH AT MONS-CONDE CANAL



CROSSING OF THE MONS-CONDÉ CANAL BY THE GERMAN PONTOON COMPANIES UNDER FIRE OF THE BRITISH FORCES. CAPTURED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE SPHERE.

# BATTLE OF AISNE IS STILL BEING FIERCELY FOUGHT' IT IS NOW BECOME A SIEGE

## Germans Have Entrenched and Fortified Them- selves—Still the Allies Have Made Pro- gress in Many Places.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The cor-  
respondent of the Times in Paris  
discussing the big battle, says:  
"The battle of the Aisne con-  
tinues, having lasted a week with  
the allies making slow progress  
against extraordinary difficulties.  
It is no longer, properly speak-  
ing, a battle, but a siege, the Ger-  
mans having constructed along  
their hundred mile front, a series  
of small fortresses from the Oise  
to the House, made of old forts  
and disused quarries.  
"Bombproof shelters, formed  
of bags of cement and subterranean  
passages, connect the casemates  
on the heights of Pommiers with  
the open country by means of which  
the enemy secures victuals and is  
supplied with ammunition. These  
elaborate works were prepared by  
the Germans before the march on  
Paris, and it is doubtful that they  
had some doubts of success.  
"The plains of Champagne are  
admirably suited for the French  
offensive. They bristle with  
trenches and redoubts, but if  
these hamper French action they  
also stop German attacks. The  
battle of the Aisne thus becomes  
a kind of Salsburg. Operations  
of this sort always result in the  
defeat of the besieged unless re-  
inforcements arrive."

THE LINE OF BATTLE  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The  
Times' military expert says that  
the line of the allies now extends  
on the east from a point near St.  
Die through Luneville, Pont-A-

# FLEEING FROM CITY

## Advances of Russians on Cracow Has Stirred Up the Population.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The cor-  
respondent of the post at Petro-  
grad sends the following version  
of the military situation at Cra-  
cow:  
"The populace is already flee-  
ing from Cracow from which  
place a part of the unique univer-  
sity library has also been remov-  
ed for safety.  
"The Polish voluntary bands  
which have been enrolled for the  
defence of Cracow, have declin-  
ed to oppose the Russians on the  
ground that they prefer that the

Mousson, Etain, Consetvoiy,  
Montfaucen, Souait, Rheims, Cra-  
onne, Loyon, Lassigny and Ro-  
isal to Lecalelet.  
"The news of the day," this  
expert says, "is the appearance of  
fresh forces around Peronne,  
seventeen miles north west of  
St. Quentin, attacking the Ger-  
man extreme right at St. Quen-  
tin.  
"The English army is near  
Soissons. On the British left are  
French troops who probably  
reach through to Lassigny to-  
ward Ham, twelve miles south  
west of St. Quentin, and are en-  
deavoring to close in upon Le  
Fere, fourteen miles north west  
of Laon."

TO RAZE CITY  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Paris  
despatch to the Express says:  
"Military experts believe that  
the Germans intend to raze the  
entire city of Rheims. While the  
city itself is immaterial from a  
military standpoint, it is the  
center of a district of the high-  
est strategic value. The Ger-  
man forces in great strength are  
close to the city on the north  
side, while the French batteries  
occupy the heights to the south.  
"While the German main at-  
tack is developing at Rheims the  
French attack is centering to-  
wards Noyon. The plateau of  
Craonne is held by 100,000 Ger-  
mans, while the village is occu-  
pied by the French. Blucher, who  
was defeated by Napoleon on this  
same ground, declared that 25-  
000 troops could hold this plateau  
against any odds."

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ground that they prefer that the

# SUMMARY OF ALL THE WAR NEWS

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
Another day has gone and nei-  
ther one side or the other, Ger-  
man nor the allies, lays claim to  
any decisive outcome of the battle  
of the Aisne, where the supreme  
conflict of the war, up to the pres-  
ent time has been raging for many  
days.

The engagement, taken as a  
whole along its entire lines, seems  
to be partaking of the nature of  
a siege. Both sides continue to  
hold a majority of their strongly  
entrenched positions. The Ger-  
man lines for 100 miles, are de-  
scribed as favorable in Berlin.  
Counter attack follows attack,  
and occasionally one side or  
the other gains ground. It would  
appear to-day that nothing but a  
successful flanking movement  
could have any serious effect on  
Heiter army. But neither front  
has been broken, and neither side  
has been outfanked.

Rheims would appear to be the  
center of the most persistent  
fighting. It is between the lines of  
battle and the city has suffered  
heavily. The Germans are describ-  
ed as most anxious to recapture  
this position.

The French official announce-  
ment issued at Paris this after-  
noon, avers that incessant Ger-  
man attacks delivered yesterday  
have been unsuccessful, and that  
the Germans have been compelled  
to retire at more than one point.  
The French took numerous Ger-  
man prisoners.

The military expert of the Lon-  
don Times, gives positions to the  
French forces on the left, which,  
to the present time the French  
advance along the flank of the  
German right wing under com-  
mand of General Von Kluck. Up  
to the present time the French  
line has been reported north of  
Noyon. The Times places it at  
Le Catelet, Rosiel and Lassigny.  
Le Catelet is 20 miles north of  
Noyon; Rosiel is 9 miles south-  
west of Le Catelet and Lassigny  
is 8 miles due west of Noyon.  
These locations have not been  
confirmed from any other source,  
the French war office having con-  
tented itself with saying that the  
French left wing was advancing  
along the right bank of the River  
Oise.

No confirmation of the report  
from Antwerp last night that Gen.  
Von Kluck had transferred his  
headquarters to Mons, has been  
received. The Germans, however,  
are said to be fortifying with great  
haste along the River Sambre,  
the right bank of the river.

(Continued on Page 5)

# Something May Break Soon of Great Victory

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Allies are now firmly fixed  
on the western section of the great battle line in France,  
where the allied army is expected to descend on the German  
right, which already is bending backwards under persistent  
pressure from the British and French armies to the north-  
ward of the River Aisne. If these German positions are  
once carried, strategists here are of the opinion that the  
whole German front will be in danger. In the meanwhile  
"a perceptible progress" is all the light the official chronicler  
permits himself to throw on the great battle. Thus far the  
battle of the Aisne reproduces on a larger scale the chief  
features of the struggle on the Marne, but whether in the  
final outcome the victory will rest with the same side is  
likely to remain a secret for a few days more.

Ten days of the most furiously-contested struggle  
known in modern history has left both armies in such a posi-  
tion that neither can claim a definite advantage over the other,  
and the result must largely be dependent upon what rein-  
forcements the opposing commanders are able to control.

Day by day the allied line, though stationary in the  
centre, seems, according to official statements, to gain a  
little ground on both wings.

If the report that General Von Kluck has moved his  
headquarters back to Mons be true, it will be of the greatest  
significance as showing his recognition of the danger which  
might threaten him from an army marching from the west.

The third great battle between the Russians and Aus-  
trians in Galicia, which started with a bombardment of  
Przemysl, in which 2,000,000 men are said to be engaged, is  
expected to be in full swing within a few hours, when the  
whole line along the new positions held by the Austrians  
between Przemysl and Cracow will be involved.

# Great Trade Open for Conquest By the British Empire

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 21.—  
(Correspondence of The Canadian  
Press)—The outbreak of war between  
Great Britain and Germany, aside  
from many other considerations ex-  
cited the liveliest interest in the  
commonwealth of Australia, because  
of Germany's colonial and commer-  
cial expansion in the Pacific. Germany  
was the last of the great European  
powers to enter upon a colonial policy  
but in the brief period of about 30  
years she had come into possession  
of a great area in Melanesia and  
Polynesia, had a large trade with  
Australia, chiefly through the North  
German Lloyd and German-Austral-  
ian steamship company; had made in-  
roads upon the British island trade  
and just prior to the European con-  
flict in which she is now desperately  
engaged, was challenging Great Brit-  
ain's trade with New Zealand.

of which is the port of Apia; the  
Marshall Islands, the Carolines, the  
Pelewa group and the Ladrones  
(Guam excepted which belongs to the  
United States). Although there is  
a dispute in Australia on the question  
of the strength of the hamlet of Simp-  
son Hafon, in the Bismarck group, it  
is reputed to be a naval base of im-  
portance with munitions and stores,  
and if this be so, it is within striking  
distance of Torres Straits, where the  
steamship lines between Australia  
and the East converge. Upolu and  
Savaii are considered at present the  
richest of Germany's island posses-  
sions and in no other of them has she  
made such industrial headway as  
there.

German traders have captured a  
good share of the trade of other  
groups of islands as for example, the  
Tonga Islands which are under a  
British protectorate, and the Cook  
Islands which are under the govern-  
ment of New Zealand. It is extreme-  
ly unlikely that such traders will be  
affected by the result of the war, ow-  
ing to Great Britain's fairness in her  
commercial dealings, but the war may  
mean the loss to Germany of what  
has cost her millions.

(Continued on Page 5)

# OFFICIAL FRENCH ACCOUNT

## Violent Attacks by Germans Have Been Repulsed.

## Many Prisoners and Supplies Taken by the Allies.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]  
PARIS, Sept. 22.—The follow-  
ing official announcement was  
made in Paris to-day.  
"Along the entire front from  
the Oise to the Weovere, the Ger-  
mans manifested yesterday, Sept.  
21, a certain activity, without,  
however, obtaining appreciable  
results.  
"First: On our left wing, on  
the right bank of the River Oise,  
the Germans were obliged to  
cede ground before the French  
attacks. Between the Oise and  
the Aisne the situation remains  
unchanged. The enemy has not  
delivered any serious attack upon  
us, contenting herself yesterday  
with a continued cannonading.  
"Second: On the centre, be-  
tween Rheims and Soisson, the  
enemy attempted an offensive  
movement which was repulsed.  
"Between the Argonne and the  
River Meuse (there has been no  
change. In the Weovere district  
the enemy makes a violent effort;  
he attacked the heights of the  
Meuse along the front between  
Tresvaux, Vigneulles and Hic-  
dicourt, without, however, suc-  
ceeding in gaining position on  
those heights.  
"On our right wing in Lorraine,  
the enemy has again passed the  
frontier, using in this operation a  
number of small columns. One  
went to the south of Blonville,  
has been re-occupied by the  
enemy.  
"During the days of September  
20 and September 21, we captured  
twenty automobiles used in mov-  
ing provisions together with all  
the men attached to them. We  
also captured on the same days  
numerous prisoners belonging  
principally to the 40th, 60th, 70th,  
80th, 90th, 100th, 140th and 160th  
German corps, to the Bavarian  
Landwehr and to the reserve  
corps.  
"Concerning the Russians in  
Galicia. The rear guards of the  
Austrian armies have been pur-  
sued by the Russians and have  
suffered considerable losses. Rus-  
sian troops have come in contact  
with the Austrian garrison, near  
Przemysl. The heavy Russian  
artillery is bombarding the fort-  
ifications of Jaroslav."

(Continued on Page 5)

# EVERY MAN ON CONTINGENT WILL DEPART

## Instead of 22,000 Canada Will Send 33,400 to the Front.

VALCARTIER CAMP, Sept.  
22.—So great has been Canada's  
response to England's call for an  
army division of 22,000 men, and  
so keen are those who have vol-  
unteered to bear their share of the  
burden, that the government has  
decided to send to the front as the  
Dominion's contribution an army  
of 31,300 soldiers. In other words  
every officer and man, in camp  
here will shortly leave for Europe  
in addition to the men there will  
be 7,500 horses.

This was announced to-day in a  
speech to the officers by Sir Robt.  
L. Borden. Coming as it did most  
unexpectedly, it proved a surprise  
that was more than welcome.  
Every man in camp was in a state  
of anxiety, fearing that he was to  
be left behind when the final  
choice was made, and, naturally,  
each one did his utmost to make  
himself efficient. The result was  
that the officers whose duty it was  
to choose the battalions to go  
were faced with a task impossible  
to complete without discrimina-  
tion. Thus, when the Minister of  
Militia placed the facts before Sir  
Robert and his colleagues, it was  
considered best to send the whole  
force.

It is understood that a base will  
be established in England, and  
the troops sent to the front from  
there. The first detachment will  
sail before long, and the remain-  
der will follow.

(Continued on Page 5)