

GRANT THEATRE

All Feature Vaudeville
 DRAN GONZALEZ COM. PANY
 Presenting "Winning a King," a Big Comedy Sketch
 LARKIN & BURNS
 Burlesque Strong Act
 MOORE & EASTMAN
 Refined Singing and Talking
 Fifth Episode "The Million Dollar Mystery"
 Coming Last Half
 FLORENCE OPERA TROUPE
 Everything From Grand Opera to Ragtime

VISIT

CHATELAIN OLD QUEBEC
 And witness the magnificent and inspiring spectacle—

Mobilization of Canadian Troops at Val Cartier
 Where the glories of Wolfe and Montcalm lend a befitting environment to "Present Day Story in the Making."
 Service nightly at 7:00 P.M. from Montreal to Quebec.

Thousands of Islands, Toronto, and Niagara Falls
 A delightful vacation trip. Family service. Stops at all important points en route. Low passenger fares.

Far Famed Saguenay
 Steamers from Quebec to Saguenay leave 8 a.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
 For particulars apply local ticket office or address passenger department.

CANADA S. S. LINES, LIMITED.
 211 Victoria St., Montreal.

PARIS FALL FAIR

Thursday and Friday
 SEPT. 24th and 25th

H. C. O'NEIL, Sec.

BANKRUPT STOCK

Ramsay and Slattery
 Now Selling at From 20 to 60% Reduction
 Must Be Cleared at Once
 Hatings, Overcoatings, Trimmings, Shirts, Hats, Underclothing, etc., etc.
 Regular 50c Underclothing Collars, 25c
 9c each, 3 for 25c
 Shop Fixtures for Sale

THE WINTER IS COMING

ALL AT FRED BREARLEY'S, 89 Murray St.
 And have your windows and doors weather-stripped before the rush.
 Over 150 satisfied customers Guelph.

THE TEA POT INN

TEA AS YOU LIKE IT
 134 Dalhousie Street

The Gentlemen's Valet

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Repairing
 Ladies' Work a Specialty
 Goods called for and delivered at the shortest notice.
 H. W. BECK, 132 Market St.

Y.M.C.A. CAFE

Under New Management
 Prompt Service a la Carte
 Private dining-room for ladies and gentlemen.

FIRST NEWS SECTION

BRANTFORD DAILY COURIER

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

BRANTFORD, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

ONE CENT

REMARKABLE STORY OF SINKING OF THREE BIG BRITISH CRUISERS

One Midshipman Had to Jump From Three Boats--Sailors Say That Two of the Attacking Submarines Were Destroyed.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
 LONDON, Sept. 23.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rotterdam sends this story of the sinking of the three British cruisers by German submarines:

"Captain Berkhout, of the steamer Titan, who saved over 100 of the British sailors, witnessed the disappearance of the Cressy. Some of the rescued sailors claim that two out of the three attacking submarines were sunk. Captain Berkhout told me the following story:

"The fight took place about 7 o'clock in the morning, at which time I saw a German submarine tearing away at great speed.

"Far away on the horizon I saw three cruisers, the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, and after a while I noticed that one of them had gone. I did not pay particular attention at the time, but when I next turned to look for them I noticed another had disappeared. There was some smoke and I heard a slight explosion.

"At once I dashed in their direction, and on arriving in the vicinity I lowered away two boats to rescue a large number of men whom I saw swimming about in the water. Altogether I picked up 111 men and three officers. All were naked, for they had thrown off their clothing in the water. One of the officers was Commander W. S. Sells of Portsmouth. He had stopped at five minutes past seven, and it was at ten o'clock that I picked him up. All were exhausted.

"As soon as the commander was brought on board he dropped down exhausted. He was given wine, and in about ten minutes he came around. Then he smiled and said, 'That was a long swim.'
 "While I was on my way the disabled cruiser rolled out and sank. When I arrived I was

pleased to find that two Lowestoft cutters had reached the spot before us. They were pulling naked men out of the water. Many were clinging to wreckage, one group clustering around a

"Commander Sells told me of the trying experience of a brave little midshipman. It appears that the midshipman was on board the first vessel which was struck, and as she was settling down he jumped overboard and swam clear of the tremendous vortex which the disappearance of the ship had created. He was picked up by another cruiser, but soon she was struck by the submarine's torpedo and in her turn began to settle down. Though he had again to jump into the water, he was unharmed by the explosion and cleared the downward suction. A third cruiser rescued him, but he had not been long on board her before she also received her death wound. Again he got clear and clung to a piece of wreckage, from which he was rescued.

"This midshipman was pleased when we of the Titan rescued him, and we asked if he would come with us. He preferred to go back to England, however, and accordingly we put him on board a destroyer, and hope he is safe at home now. The destroyer also took most of the men I picked up.

"The Flora picked up over 200, and the Lowestoft boats rescued others before I came up. One destroyer came up too late to rescue an officer, but it took away some of the men to England. Those engaged in the work of rescue had to row among floating naked bodies."

AFFECTING SCENES.

HARWICH, England, Sept. 23.—The Admiralty had informed as many relatives as possible of the names of the survivors at Harwich, and several such relatives, catching early trains, arrived before the boats.

(Continued on Page Two)

Botha Will Lead

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
 PRETORIA, Sept. 23.—The decision of General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, to take the field personally in command against the forces of Germany has aroused much enthusiasm here.

The Government, in its announcement, says it is aware that many citizens are anxious to serve with the British forces on the continent, but the Imperial Government considers that priority should be given to the South African military requirements.

Natal and the Orange Free State will contribute their quotas to General Botha's army.

SIR JOHN FRENCH GIVES OUT VERY THRILLING NARRATIVE

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The following descriptive account from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army's operations up to September 18 was issued last night:

"General Headquarters, 18th September, 1914.
 "At the date of the last narrative, September 14, the Germans were making a determined resistance along the River Aisne. Opposition, which it was at first thought might possibly be of a rear-guard nature, not entailing great delay to our progress, has developed, and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated.

"The action now being fought by the Germans along their line may, it is true, have been undertaken in order to gain time for some strategic operation or move, and may not be their main stand. But if this is so, the fighting is naturally on a scale which, as to extent of ground covered and duration of resistance, makes it indistinguishable in its progress from what is known as a pitched battle, though the enemy certainly showed signs of considerable disorganization during the earlier days of their retirement phase.
 "Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up as strenuously as they have done, or whether the

delay gained for them during the 12th and 13th by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and reinforce their line to an extent not originally contemplated, cannot yet be said. So far as we are concerned, the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne. The foe we are fighting is just across the river along the whole of our front to the east and west. The struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably bear its name.

"The progress of our operations and the French armies nearest us for the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th will now be described:

"On Monday, the 14th, those of our troops which had on the previous day crossed the Aisne, after driving in the German rear guards on that evening, found portions of the enemy's forces in prepared defensive positions on the right bank and could do little more than secure a footing north of the river. This, however, they maintained in spite of two counter attacks delivered at dusk and 10 p.m., in which the fighting was severe.

During the 14th strong reinforcements of our troops were passed to the north bank, the

(Continued on page four.)

TEARING DOWN A GERMAN FRONTIER MARK.



The artist writes that there was no lack of volunteers for this work, for which the French had waited for forty years. This frontier mark, bearing the words "Deutsches Reich" and a black eagle, stood at the head of the Col de la Seilhuich.

THEY'RE OFF--CAMPAIGN FOR 100,000 STARTED TODAY IN REAL EARNEST

No End of Enthusiasm at the Armories Last Night--Appeal Made Was a Stirring One--Everyone Has a Duty to Perform.

The \$100,000 campaign has begun. With every criterion of success and with unprecedented enthusiasm it was launched upon its ambitious career last night. The teams are now hard at work, and it is possible that you have already felt its touch. To judge from the spirit which prevailed, the amount aimed at will not only be obtained, but it will be exceeded.

At Headquarters

The first gathering of the clans took place last night in the headquarters upon Dalhousie street, when one hundred and fifty valiant workers sat down to a splendid repast served up by Caterer Crumbank. It was but the preliminary for work, and upon the demolition of the meal, those present immediately got to work upon the selection of names from the lists already prepared by the lists committee. Heads were put together and soon every team captain had his men selected and divided among his workers. This task completed, the great party adjourned to the armories, which were reached via motor in a splendid professional parade.

(Continued on Page 5)

TERRIBLE LOSSES IN GREAT BATTLE WHICH RAGES FIERCELY ON RIVER

Battle of the Aisne Will Go Down in History as a Mighty Conflict--Both Armies Occupy Entrenched Positions--Von Kluck's Forces Still Make Stand.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
 LONDON, Sept. 23.—The battle of the entrenched armies in France is progressing with great losses, and without the recording of any decisive stroke by either side. The question which military men here are discussing today is whether the Germans have definitely assumed the defensive on their west, or whether the German general staff regards the retirement from Paris as a temporary reverse, to be followed by an attempt at retrieving the lost ground between Peronne and St. Quentin. Forces under General Von Kluck, the commander of the German right wing, evacuated Peronne Friday, since when desperate fighting has taken place for the possession of the town.

The British are reported as repelling repeated German attacks. There has been no change in the past two or three days in the battle lines along the main front.

On the Allies' right, between the Argonne and Metz, the Germans have delivered an attack over sloping ground in an attempt to crush the fort of Troyon, south of Verdun, and thus break the chain of forts between Verdun and Toul. The latest reports from the British expeditionary army under command of Field Marshal Sir John

French describe the general features of the fighting up to September 18, without giving any geographical details. No estimates of the casualties of the Allies during the battle of the Aisne, which will be the historic name of the present conflict, yet have been published.

Only meagre reports have been received in London of the Russo-Austrian campaign in Galicia. Jaroslau, 60 miles west of Lemberg, has fallen into the Russians' hands, according to despatches from Petrograd, with little fighting, and the railroads leading to Przemyel are controlled by the Russians. Thousands of Austrians wounded are being brought into Vienna, and, according to despatches from Rome, an epidemic of typhoid and other diseases incidental to war conditions is feared in Austria.

The Belgians made another sortie from Antwerp yesterday, in pursuance of their policy of harassing the German invaders.

General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has settled the difficulty created by the resignation of General Beyers. The Boer veteran will drop his civilian duties and himself take the field as commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces against their German neighbors.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON LEFT

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
 PARIS, Sept. 23.—According to official announcement given out this afternoon, the Allies, after severe fighting, advanced on their western wing. They also repulsed German attacks on their eastern wing.

The following communication was given out in Paris at 3 o'clock this afternoon:
 "First: On our left wing, on the right bank of the river Oise, we have advanced in the region of Lassigny, where there have been violent encounters with the enemy. On the left bank of the Oise and on the north of the river Aisne the situation is unchanged.

"Second: On the center, between Rheims and the river Heuse, there has been no change of importance. In the Woivre district, to the north east of Verdun and in the direction of Mouilly and Dompiere, the enemy undertook violent attacks which were, however, repulsed. In the southern part of the Woivre district the enemy holds a line from Richecourt to Seicheprey to Lionville, from which he has not issued.

"Third: On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, the Germans have evacuated Nomeny and Arracourt, and have shown little activity in the country around Demevre.
 "The capture by the Russians of the fortress of Jaroslau, in Galicia, is announced."

(Continued on Page 5)

STORY OF SINKING OF THE BRITISH CRUISERS--MANY RESCUED BY DUTCH SHIPS

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
 YMUUDEN, Holland, Sept. 23.—This little seaport town is all agog with excitement over the landing here of 287 survivors from the British cruisers sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. The men were brought here by the Dutch steamer Flora, which happened to be in the vicinity when disaster overtook the British warships.

The streets are crowded in the vicinity of the hotels where the survivors are staying, and around the hospital, where twenty wounded, are being cared for by the Dutch Red Cross.

From the outside of one of the hotels the crowd could see a number of the British sailors enjoying a generous meal at a long table. They were dressed in all manner of clothing, mostly from the little store of that possessed by the Dutch sailors of the rescuing boat. The English men are evidently in the best of spirits. The crews of all three sunken warships were composed largely of naval reservists. The Aboukir was the first ship struck. About 6 o'clock in the morning she received three torpedoes, and the explosion was terrific. The crew had no time to launch life boats, and tried to save themselves by jumping in the water. The boat was out of sight beneath the waves within three or four minutes after the explosion. The cruiser Hogue, which was near

by, heard the explosion and realized the danger, although at first those aboard her believed their sister cruiser had struck a mine. The Hogue immediately launched her boats and began to save the swimming survivors, but while this was going on the Hogue herself was torpedoed, apparently in an exactly similar manner as the other ship, three shots reaching her hull, according to the survivors. The Hogue sank in a few minutes, but the greater part of her crew was saved. The cruiser Cressy at this point discovered the presence of two German submarines on the way to attack her and began shelling them with heavy projectiles. The Cressy's marksmanship was excellent, according to survivors. This statement, however, is not confirmed from official sources. The Cressy herself was torpedoed in two places and sank in a few minutes. The presence of the submarines was unsuspected until two of them were sighted by the Cressy.

No other ships were in sight at the opening of the attack, but the Dutch steamer Flora came on the horizon just after the Hogue sank. The captain of the Flora saw the Cressy suddenly list and disappear. He immediately steamed towards the scene and lowered his boats. It was then for the first

Continued from Page One

THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT ON MALINES BY GERMAN SHELLS



DAMAGED HOUSES IN MALINES
 On the morning of September 1, seventy-five shells were fired into the unfortified town of Malines, Belgium, by the Germans, the bombardment lasting for one hour and twenty-five minutes. Much damage was done to the Cathedral and other historic buildings, and many rare and priceless pictures were destroyed.

Wiped Them Out

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
 PARIS, Sept. 23.—Wounded soldiers who are commencing to arrive here from the region of Craonne describe the battles there Sunday and Monday as having been deadly for the Germans, who, they say, were sacrificed without apparent consideration by their officers.
 One entire regiment, it was declared, was wiped out, and when the French took possession of the field they found 1,000 wounded left by the Germans.

Will Be Avenged

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
 LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Globe's naval expert, dealing with the sinking of the three British cruisers by submarines, says:
 "Our fleet is necessarily exposed to these dangers. It has to wait upon the pleasure of the enemy. It dare not wait too far away, because the North Sea is small and could be quickly traversed by hostile fleets. The risks must be borne, and we need not fear that our men will shrink before them. Nevertheless, death dealt by an unseen hand is the most detestable of all.
 "This disaster will rouse the British fleet to action as nothing else could have done."