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YOUR PART!

Director J. R. Cornelius
 Orchestra
DEC. 8 Doors Open 6.45 p.m.
 Music Association, the Executive Children's Concert on Tuesday

at a number of ticket-holders gain admittance, believe that their claims and again purchase the proceeds are for the benefit of the alleviation of sailors.

not see their way clear to do be in attendance at the Y. M. on TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH, and 3 and 5 p.m., to change demanded for those for Tues-

or sufficient police and militia rest assured that no crushing all heavy, and the comfort of m. sharp, and street cars for led at the conclusion of the

ED AT THE ARMOURIES

BRANT THEATRE

Big Special Program

6-DIXIE SERENADERS-6
 Harmony Singing, Dancing and Comedy, Presenting

DIXIE MALE QUARTETTE
 Harmony Singers

W. P. BROWN
 Character Songs

CARTER & WILLIAMS
 Comedy Monologue

WILLIE BARRY
 Tenor

Comedy Sketch

THE GHOST OF THE VIOLIN

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THE VENETIAN FOUR

The Most Refined String Quartette in Vaudeville—A Rare Treat for Lovers of Refined Music.

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KING BAGGOTT

In the Silent Valley

Melodrama in Two Parts, by George A. Hall

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THE CRUEL, CRUEL WORLD

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ASK GOVERNMENT TO USE PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNORS

German Professors at Toronto Have Caused Heap of Trouble.

Public Not Satisfied that They Should Draw Pay.

TORONTO, Ontario, December 8.—The resignation of Sir Edmund Osler from the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto is not the end of the disturbance in university affairs arising out of the presence on the staff of three unnaturalized German professors.

The decision of the Board of Governors to give the three teachers "leave of absence" was thought to be a medium course between dismissal and acceptance of existing conditions that would take the edge off public criticism. In reaching that decision a majority of the board while it is said favoring dismissal of the Germans, would not carry matters to that conclusion in face of the determined stand taken by President Falconer.

Instead of improving matters, it seems evident that public criticism has been intensified. The retention of the professors on the salary list of the university is no longer a matter of discussion chiefly in educational circles. The man in the street has now taken an interest in it, and many and varied were the measures proposed to deal with the difficulty, almost all of them having as a wind-up the "dismissal" of President Falconer as a condition.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT
 "I have received no such petitions," stated Hon. W. H. Hearst last night, when interviewed as to the attitude of the Government. The Prime Minister declined to discuss the subject of Government interference and other Ministers were equally reticent. In Government circles there is a feeling that the matter is one for the Board of Governors alone to deal with, although it is pointed out that the Government has in its hands the means of exerting pressure upon them. The main revenue of the university—one-half of the preceding three years' average of succession duties—is fixed by legislation, and, of course, cannot be interfered with except by legislation. But as it happens, the Government holds the whip hand through other circumstances. A year ago, when the estimates of the Board of Governors were submitted to the Government, there was a considerable deficit shown, and last session the Legislature by a special grant of \$80,000 made up this shortage. This year the university was faced with a similar deficit in running expenses and in submitting a report on their finances to the Government recently, the governors asked the Government to make it up. The estimates have been hanging fire, and up to the present, it is understood, they have not been improved. Since approval amounts to a pledge that the Government will provide about \$70,000 by special legislation next session, the securing of that approval is a matter of considerable urgency to the managing board of the provincial institution.

Rosie Pösch, a pure-bred Holstein, owned by W. H. Cherry of Hagersville, won first place in the dairy competition at the Winter Fair. Four other Holsteins stood high next.

AUSTRIA IS GUARDING THE ITALIAN FRONTIER IN CASE OF TROUBLE

MILAN, Dec. 8.—Advices received from the Austrian frontier and 100,000 at Pola. At the same time, the correspondent continues, "anti-Italian manifestations took place at various points. At Pragerhof Italian workmen, spot in the faces of Italian workmen, did not interfere. At Steinbruck, other soldiers ill-treated disabled Italian workmen who were making their headquarters in the station."

We alluz piter Santy as a benevolent old gentleman to our children, but to some children he must be a regular snob.

JAP FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS THAT PEACE IS LONG WAY OFF YET

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 TOKIO, Dec. 8.—Baron Kato, the foreign minister addressed the Diet to-day regarding the progress of the war and the problems growing out of it as the result of Japan's participation.

He said he regretted to announce that the war in Europe was still far from a termination, and that as yet there were no prospects of peace.

Speaking of the relations of the Japanese Empire and the allies, Baron Kato said a most frank exchange of views had taken place and the relations had been cemented closer than ever.

"The relations with the neutral powers, are also excellent," the foreign minister said.

Speaking of the taking of Kiaochow by the Japanese, Baron Kato declared that various questions in connection therewith had arisen with China, but thanks to a conciliatory

spirit, the negotiations had resulted as a whole satisfactorily. The Japanese, he said, had undertaken the administration of the railroads of Kiaochow and Ting Saw, and he also told of military occupations of the Marshall, Caroline, Marianne and Pelew groups, where special guards have been established in their behalf.

Baron Kato thanked America for its kind offices in securing the release of Japanese subjects in Germany. He said he believed others were still detained, and that he would rely on further assistance from America in their behalf.

Of conditions in China, the foreign minister said:

"To maintain the peace of China is not only of the greatest importance to China, but is fraught with grave consequences to ourselves. The government hopes that nothing will arise to disturb the tranquility there."

PARLIAMENT WAR SESSION IN FEBRUARY

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The opening of the next Parliamentary session will come in the last week of January or in the middle of February, it has been learned. There is very little legislation on the tapis except that relating to the war. The session is expected to be short, and talk of an immediate general election is pure speculation. Sir Robert Borden will probably go to Halifax in a few days. The Prime Minister has been unable to visit his constituency for a lengthy period, as, except for a short vacation, he has been busy ever since the war began.

WIRELESS VIA SAYVILLE

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 BERLIN, Dec. 8.—(By wireless to Sayville, L.I.)—An official of the general staff states that the report from Rome that the French near Ypres, Belgium, had captured a whole corps of German aviators, is absolutely unfounded. Denial is also made of the London report that aviators belonging to the allies had thrown bombs on the Krupp factory at Essen.

The Russian statement contained in the official communication of November 29, that the German attack near Czenstochowa had failed with heavy losses, is declared to be untrue. On the contrary, it is said, that the 17th Russian army corps which was met in this attack was defeated on November 29 and suffered extremely heavy losses. The Russians, it is declared, left a large number of killed and wounded on the battlefield and were forced to retreat.

The situation in the western battlefield shows little change, it is stated. The allies are said to have made a few attacks, but these have been repulsed.

News of decisive results in the east is expected here. The latest reports from headquarters assert that everything is proceeding according to program, and this is taken here to mean that the operations thus far have been successful. If the investment of Warsaw is successful, the Russians would lose their most important railway communication.

Claim 100,000 Russians Were Taken at Lodz

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 LONDON, Dec. 8, 11.50 a.m.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that according to a message from Berlin, it is reported there that upwards of 100,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans when they captured Lodz, Russian Poland. News of the capture of Lodz, this message says, aroused extraordinary enthusiasm at Berlin. The houses there are decked with German and Austrian flags. No official report has yet been received concerning the number of prisoners and guns captured.

Mr. Thomas Hook, M.P.P., criticized the compromise in the University dispute.

BRITISH SHIPPING GETS IMPETUS FROM THE WAR

Trade Conditions in Old Land Picking up—Heavy Shipments are En-route From the East Since the Emden Was Sunk.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The war has resulted in a boom for the shipping industry of Great Britain and nowhere has this been felt more than in London. The port of London has never been busier, and a notice just posted by the Association of Master Lightermen, appeals to ship owners and manufacturers to do all in their power to secure the prompt discharge of cargoes, as a measure of relief for the unusual congestion of traffic.

An unprecedented demand for barges as noted by the trade journals, due to the large number needed for military purposes, as well as to the immense quantities of lumber and foodstuffs, more than 50,000 tons of sugar is awaiting wharfage in the Thames and more is arriving daily from Java, Mauritius and America. As for food stuffs, the present stock is five times larger than it was at this time last year. Of grain, there are 130,000 tons now afloat for London. The stock of barley on hand is twice the usual amount, but the stock of oats is lower than usual, which was noted during the early part of the war has been remedied by the arrival of vast quantities from the Baltic and Archangel.

Paris City As Seen After Months of War

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 PARIS, Dec. 8.—The war population of Paris, estimated at 2,000,000 after the exodus of the first days of November, is almost exclusively for the necessities of everyday existence. The mission of ex-Minister of Finance Caillaux to Brazil, with a view to the development of foreign trade, that is made possible by the control of the Atlantic by the allies, and will, no doubt, be followed by others of a similar nature.

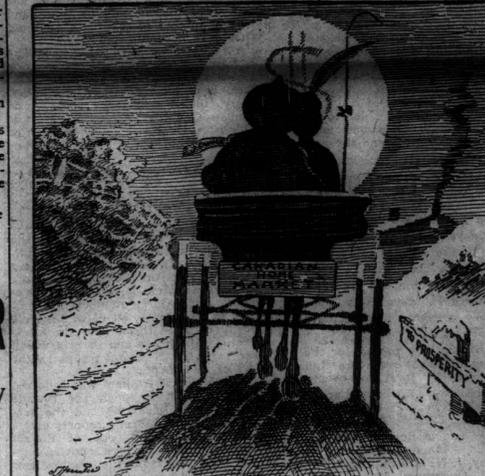
The commercial and industrial side of the war is seeming to be organized with the same determination as the struggle of arms. This is the spirit discerned in the decrees against commercial relations with subjects of the powers at war with France, and the newspapers of all shades of opinion are prosecuting a vigorous industrial campaign. The sequestration of property of German and Austrian subjects, companies and industries goes on. Columns are devoted daily by some papers to the exposure of German interests in firms, whose origin is not apparent.

ONLY 14 MORE SHOPPING DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS



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OCCUPATION OF LODZ MAY GIVE GERMANS UPPER HAND OF THE RUSSIANS IN POLAND



A JOY RIDE—WHEN THE MAID DRIVES.

ENGLISH CIVILIANS IN CAMP IN GERMANY TRY TO MAKE LIFE PLEASANT

German Authorities Listen to Complaints and Give Redress—Immigration Station is Headquarters for a Number of Wealthy Merchants.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 BERLIN, Nov. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The English civilians who have just been interned in a concentration camp at Ruhleben, several miles to the west of Berlin, in retaliation of similar action by England, are taking steps to make life comfortable for themselves during what may be a very long confinement.

They have formed their own organizations with a captain for each of the eight barracks and a general commander of the whole camp. The latter was interned in a concentration camp at Ruhleben. The men are housed in the emigrant station of Ruhleben, where emigrants from Russia and other eastern countries to the United States, were formerly detained until the legal requirements for their further transportation had been complied with. The restaurant and the grand stand of the racing grounds, located there, are also used as barracks. These quarters however, have not proved commodious enough for their 3,000 prisoners and there are complaints of overcrowding. The authorities admitted to the justice of the complaints and are now preparing for an increase of accommodations.

There is a restaurant from which prisoners can order meals. When the concessionaire heard that numbers of rich Englishmen were to become his customers in place of Russian emigrants, he marked up prices sharply, but the prisoners made representations to the German commander of the camp and prices have been reduced. The relations between the officers in charge are very good. The captains of the various barracks say they are treated with consideration and their representations regarding improvements desired are given respectful attention. Most of the prisoners brought their own blankets, bed linen, underwear and other necessities with them, and so they are well supplied with these comforts.

But the case was different for a time, when the numerous English sailors brought up from Hamburg, where they were taken from English ships in the harbor. They suffered before their kits arrived with blankets and other belongings.

Among the prisoners are many English horsemen from the racing tracks around Berlin. These, while away their time with their noses to the bars separating them from the adjacent race track, where they eagerly watch the practicing going on. They know all the German trainers and jockeys and not infrequently about questions to them as to how various horses are showing up.

But life with most of the prisoners is very monotonous. To relieve the dullness, they have organized singing clubs and other forms of entertainment.

Referring again to the fight and to the actual loss of life, Corporal Cobden seems to be distressed at the thought of the terrible slaughter as he reviews it in the quiet and still solitude of a hospital. "Of my own battalion," he writes, "there were 1900 men and officers, and after we collected again we found that 73 of us

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Continued on Page Eight

Berlin Says That the Czar's Army Must be Followed Up.

Battle is Believed to Have Been of Strategic Importance.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 LONDON, Dec. 8, 12.08 p.m.—While the allied armies in the west grope their way forward cautiously grappling with the Germans here and there slight advantages, the great struggle in Poland continues, with the Germans for the time being apparently scoring the most points.

Russia has not yet fully conceded the occupation of Lodz, but in view of the repeated German claims and the Russian admission of the reformation of her battle line there, it would seem that the German center has achieved this goal, upsetting what for a time was hailed as a decisive Russian victory. The capture of Lodz, if, indeed, accomplished, will threaten the Russian line of communication with Warsaw; that is to say, the great arterial railway, which runs diagonally across Poland from Czenstochowa to the Polish capital. Details of the battle are still lacking, however, and remain to be seen whether the Germans will be able to make a further advance.

This qualification is made even in Berlin, where it is pointed out editorially that the Germans must follow the retreating Russians reluctantly if they would relieve the pressure around Cracow and on the east Prussian frontier. The opinion is expressed by military critics here that the Russians may finally fall back on their entrenchments to the rear and remain on the defensive, while their left and ring wings respectively batter Cracow and harass East Prussia.

Whether the German achievements in Poland have been accomplished by bringing up reinforcements from the western battle line is a matter of considerable debate. A despatch from Petrograd says it has been learned authoritatively there that the Germans transferred six army corps and five cavalry divisions from the west to the east, but there has been so much unfounded speculation as to the movements of German troops that all reports of this nature must be discounted. It is true that the tendency of the Germans in the west has been inclined more toward the defensive, but London papers caution the public that there are reports that the German forces have been weakened seriously by shifts of troops to the east.

The fighting in Poland has been different from that which has been since the outbreak of hostilities. In the west the allies have always been able to hold their ground after an advance, but the present re-capture of Lodz, marks the third invasion of Poland since the war began.

To-day Berlin is decorated in celebration of the occupation of Lodz, and there is great enthusiasm at the German capital.

The first German invasion of Poland was made from the South by Austro-Hungarian forces, in August. The Russians checked this movement in September. Later the Austrians concentrated around Cracow, and made a second advance, in concert with a German forward movement from Breslau, Posen and Thorn. It was this advance which almost reached the walls of Warsaw, but the Russians repulsed it in time, not only driving back the Germans to their own borders, but throwing the Cossack advance patrols in Silesia. This feat was acclaimed by the Russians at the time as the forerunner to a march upon Berlin, but the Germans with reinforcements beat back the invaders and swept on their present position, notwithstanding the fact that at one time they were surrounded and threatened with a disastrous defeat.

These reports are in partial agreement with the latest official French communications, which, however, tend to show that the forward movement of the allies is being attempted at points all along the line.

Official advices from Berlin to-day confirm the reports that the allies have assumed the offensive in France and Belgium, but do not indicate that the movement has yet grown to formidable proportions. The attacks it is declared, have been few in number and have been defeated. Private despatches from Holland are to the effect that fierce fighting is in progress along the Yser canal.

Cara Promoted—Cobden Writes Home To-day

Steve Cara, late of the Brantford Police force, has been promoted to the rank of Corporal. He is with the first Canadian Expeditionary forces at Salisbury Plains. Writing to the Chief, he has much to say of the boys at the camp and remains Chief Stenning's promotion of Jim Mounce to Sergeant with the transport column. Cara speaks very highly of the kindness of the Brantford ladies, whose goodness is now making itself greatly felt when they are exposed to the blast of the east wind of Britain. Also appreciated is the kindness of the police officials and authorities.

Many of the Canadians now in England, have had a good time on fire-lough and from details to hand, it seems as if they have in these pleasant intervals, pretty well scattered themselves over the Island. They have visited Newcastle and Edinburgh Manchester and Sunderland, in the north, while London has also some experience of the Canuck soldier. As many of the contingent are old countrymen, visits to the scenes of boyhood days have been frequent.

Training at the camp, however, is very strict and Corporal Cara testifies to this. He closes, asking to be remembered to all.

COBDEN WRITES.
 Corporal John L. Cobden of the Coldstream Guards is now lying in an English hospital in the south of the island, and he is cheerful, despite the fact that he is still suffering from injuries received in the battle of Ypres. His head, which was scraped with a bullet, is almost better, but his back, which was hurt and strained when he was buried in a hand-to-hand struggle upon the bursting of a German shell, has not improved at all, and the doctors are preparing to make an X-ray examination in order to ascertain the extent of the injuries.

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OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
 PARIS, Dec. 8, 2.45 p.m.—Increased activity on the part of the Germans in Belgium was reported in the official statement given out here this afternoon. The statement is as follows:

"During the day of the 7th the enemy has been more active than the day before in the region of the Yser and in the neighborhood of Ypres. Our artillery has answered back with success.

"In the region of Aisne and in Champagne there have been some artillery engagements and our heavy artillery dispersed several gatherings of the enemy.