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GUNBOAT WAS SUNK OFF DEAL

Daring Raid by a German Submarine on the Coast of England.

Crowds of People Witnessed the Explosion.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

DEAL, Eng., via London, Nov. 12, 2.30 a.m.—Thousands of people witnessed the sinking of Deal of the British torpedo gunboat Niger by a German submarine, while lying in the Downs opposite the pier head. When at noon a loud roar of an explosion was heard, dense columns of black smoke were seen to rise and the Niger almost immediately began to go down by the bows. Though partially hidden by clouds of smoke and steam the stern of the Niger was seen to rise gradually in the sea until the greater length of her keel was visible. Then she slid slowly and gracefully beneath the water twenty minutes after she was struck. Her boilers burst immediately before she disappeared and caused a further rush of steam.

Nearly all of the crew were below at dinner when the torpedo struck the ship and order to close the watertight doors were shouted from the bridge. When the crew flew to obey one of them observed the white foam

(Continued on Page 3)

QUEEN MARY PAYS A VISIT TO HOSPITAL

Hearts of the Tommies Were Gladdened by Her Gracious Majesty.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Queen Mary gladdened the hearts of 200 wounded "Tommies" in the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, Devonshire, by a visit to-day, and a personal gift to each wounded soldier.

At the invitation of Lady Arthur Paget, chairman of the American women's committee, supporting the hospital, the Queen left London early in the morning on a special train for the four hour trip, accompanied by Lady Mary Trefusis, one of her ladies-in-waiting; Sir Charles Cust, the King's household; Lady Arthur Paget, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs Lewis Harcourt, the last three members of the hospital committee.

Upon arrival at the hospital, Dr. Howard N. Bottle and the other surgeons and nurses, were presented to the Queen, who remained for two hours, visiting the wards and talking to the wounded and presenting them with pipes, shirts, cigarettes and mufflers.

The Queen was enthusiastic in her praise of the beautiful hospital. She highly commended the immaculate wards, thanked the surgeons and nurses for their efforts in behalf of the British soldiers, and congratulated the soldiers upon falling into such good hands.

Only seriously wounded privates were sent to Paignton, as it is felt that they have the greatest need of succor and are less able to look after themselves. Practically all the patients are bed ridden. The Queen did not overlook men injured. She chatted with them, and congratulated them on their valor and thanking them for their services to the nation.

The Queen was specially impressed by the efficiency of the hospital staff, which consists of two red cross units of six surgeons and twenty-four nurses, under the direction of Dr. Beale. She expressed to the committee of ladies, her appreciation of the assistance the red cross is rendering at a time when skilled surgeons and nurses are so badly needed.

CHILDREN KILLED WHEN GERMAN AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS ON WAR STRICKEN TOWN OF YPRES

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 12, 9.10 a.m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company, telegraphs as follows:

"Sixteen children were killed yesterday killed four children. Aeroplanes are reported to have dropped bombs, which damaged the church and town hall and set fire to several other buildings.

"The Kaiser, in journeying through Flanders, visited Courtrai and expressed his satisfaction to the municipal authorities for the manner in which the German troops are quartered.

"From the Minsport zone only feeble gun firing was heard on Wednesday.

"Train loads of wounded are continuously being transported from the battle line.

"The allies continue to occupy Ypres, but shells falling in town

OFFICIAL BUREAU TELLS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING AT YPRES

Territorials Uphold the Finest Traditions of British Regular Army—Allies Capture an Aeroplane—Enemy Has to Abandon Big Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Official Press Bureau issues the following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eyewitness present with General Headquarters, and which continues and supplements the narrative published on November 6 of the movements of the British force, and the French armies in immediate touch with it:

"November 4. Before the chronological record of the course of events is resumed, a short description will be given of the part in the military history of the British Empire, and marks the first time that a complete unit of our territorial army has been thrown into a fight alongside its regular army. Brieley, what happened was this: On Saturday, October 31, being ordered to take up a section of the firing line to support some of our cavalry, and having advanced to its position under heavy fire from field guns, howitzers and machine-guns, the battalion reached a point where further movement forward was impossible. There it maintained itself until dusk, when it proceeded to entrench.

"From 9 o'clock that night until 2 a.m. Sunday, the Germans made numerous attacks on the Scottish line, all of which were repulsed by rifle fire. At 2 a.m. they made their great effort and assaulted the front and left of the position in great force. A considerable number, succeeded by a detour in getting around the flank of the regiment. A large proportion of these were engaged by the companies in support and reserve, while others penetrated between the first and second lines of trenches and assailed our firing line in the rear.

"While the fighting with rifle and bombing was going on, both in front and immediately behind the firing line, a reserve company still farther behind made repeated bayonet charges against the enemy who had got around and so prevented the entire envelopment of the battalion. Behind the firing line the scene of combat was lit by a blazing house, which the Germans had set alight.

"At dawn it was discovered that large numbers of the enemy had, according to custom, worked around both flanks with machine guns, and a retirement was carried out. This was effected under a cross fire from machine guns and rifles.

"Naturally in an encounter of this nature the battalion suffered a heavy loss, but though unable to maintain its position, it acquitted itself with gallantry and coolness in a situation of peculiar difficulty, and following the national motto of 'Nemo Me Impune Lacessit,' inflicted far more damage on the enemy than it received.

"To turn to the general narrative

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Admirals Were Acquitted After A Court Martial

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

WEYMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 12.—via London, 12.43 p.m.—Rear Admiral Troubridge, second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet, was to-day acquitted by a court-martial of neglect in connection with the escape of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, formerly in command of the Mediterranean fleet, was previously exculpated from similar charges.

While they still belonged to the German navy the Goeben and Breslau eluded British warships sent to attack them, and escaping from the Messina straits, made their way to the Dardanelles, where they were transferred to the Turkish navy.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS GOOD NEWS IF ITS TRUE

LONDON, Nov. 12.—3.30 p.m.—A report was current in the lobbies of the House of Commons this afternoon that three German cruisers had been sunk in the Pacific at a place not specified. No confirmation, however, of this rumor is obtainable.

WARSHIPS MAY ACT ONCE MORE

Situation To-day is Regarded as a Critical One on the Coast.

The Germans Have Won Some Parts of River Yser.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Russian successes in the east, which for a time were a predominant feature of the war news, must again divide space with the accounts of rekindled activity on the part of the Germans in West Flanders.

With Dixmude in their possession the invaders were to-day less than 50 miles from Calais, and much nearer Dunkirk, and the fight they have put up in the face of tremendous losses seems to bear out what has been said so often, that they will not abandon this struggle to reach the coast unless they are utterly and completely crushed. The English and French theory is that the holding of Dixmude is only temporary; that its history will be much the same as that of other towns, which have been taken and then retaken in fighting on the Yser. But whether the prediction will be borne out, remains to be seen.

In certain places north of Dixmude the Germans are at least on the verge of an advance. On the side nearest the French coast towns, and their attacks instead of concentrating to the southeast, have been apparently entirely have been renewed almost on the coast line. Here they drove the allies from Lombaertsyde, only in turn to be driven out themselves.

The official announcement given out by Paris this afternoon says that the Germans again are trying to take Lombaertsyde, which is to the north of Miesport and within a stone's throw of the sea. How they can operate in this locality if they are still standing guard off the shore, is not quite clear to British observers. For some time past there has been no mention of naval activity on this coast, but it has been assumed that this will be explained by the reports of German retirement from the coast of France and Belgium and the news that they were delivering their attacks further to the south.

GERMAN SPY AT ALEXANDRIA GETS LIFE TERM

He Had Planned to Blow Up the Suez Canal A Straight Case.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—4.40 a.m.—The Chronicle to-day describes the nature of offense of Lieutenant Moors, a German officer, who was recently imprisoned for life for espionage at Alexandria, Egypt.

Moors was despatched to Egypt five years ago and succeeded in being appointed a lieutenant in the Egyptian gendarmerie. His real mission, according to The Chronicle, was to foment a local rebellion among the various nationalist princes and to get them to agree to assist him. When war broke out he was recalled to Germany and was sent back to Egypt in a foreignist as medically unfit for military service, but actually to blow up a steamship in the Suez canal so as to block the passage of reinforcements from India and Australia.

Major-General Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, heard of the plot and had Moors arrested. In his file were splendid maps of the Suez canal and instructions how to sink vessels there. Two dynamite bombs were found in his belongings.

At his trial, according to The Chronicle, Moors confessed that he received \$50,000 for the work entrusted to him. He gave a list of his associates and they have been arrested.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY FAILED AND OTHER ARMIES WERE FORCED TO MAKE HASTY RETREAT

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following:

"It is now admitted semi-officially, but not yet mentioned in the official communications, that it was the failure of the German Crown Prince to hold his position in the centre which compelled a retreat along the whole line. While General Von Hindenberg on the left, and the Austrians on the right, were both maintaining their positions, the crown prince's army was fleeing back to the fatherland.

"The Russians poured in between the wings thus left in danger and attacked them, each on two sides, forcing them to scramble back to the frontiers and losing terribly all the way. The excuse made in Germany of bad generalship is ridiculed here since, in spite of bad roads, the Russians accomplished marvels in marching. The Russians, unlike the Germans, do not depend upon the resources of the country they are traversing, but bring ample provisions with them.

"It appears that six German princes were killed in this battle, three of the Lippe family, and one each of the houses of Hesse, Waldeck and Reuss."

WAVE OF OPTIMISM SOMEWHAT CHECKED IN ENGLAND TO-DAY

German Effort to Reach Channel Still Continues—Dixmude on Direct Road to Dunkirk is Now Held by Enemy.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—10 a.m.—The wave of optimism which has been sweeping England for the past week was checked to-day by news of the occupation of Dixmude by German forces, and the renewed indications of the peril from German submarines by the fate of the torpedo gunboat Niger, which yesterday morning was destroyed by a torpedo launched from a submarine in the narrow part of the channel, where several hundred ships lay at anchor.

The importance of the fall of Dixmude is of itself to estimate without an exact knowledge of how the opposing forces are disposed in this locality, but the town is on the direct road to Dunkirk, and if the German forces can debouch from it, the allies probably will be compelled to fall back to new positions in their efforts to block the way to the coast.

The allies still hold Ypres, where the fighting evidently is of the most desperate character. Shells constantly are falling in the town, which also is the object of aeroplane attacks. Armentieres, which has been a constant bone of contention being first occupied by the invaders and then by the defenders has now become too hot for occupation by either side. The Germans are on the hills on one side of the town and the allies are attacking it unceasingly from the other.

The official communication given out in Paris last night claims that the invaders throughout the day continued their efforts of the day before without achieving any fresh result and declares that Germans are making vain attempts to move out from Dixmude along the left bank of the Yser.

For the moment the Russian pursuit along the Silesian frontier has slackened. The Germans are reported in London to be making efforts to further strengthen their present line of fortresses, anticipating a Russian invasion and the marvellous system of strategic railroads, extending along the line of fortresses between Graudenz, Thorn, Posen and Cracow will enable them to bring up reinforcements so rapidly that the German centre is not likely again to be exposed to the same weakness which led to the disaster before Warsaw. The rumor still continues persistently in London that the German crown prince was in command of the German center which gave way before the Russian assault outside of Warsaw, and he is being blamed for this rout.

A despatch received here from Petrograd declares that the dispositions between General Von Hindenberg, commander of the German forces in East Prussia, and General Dankl, the Austrian commander, are so acute that Austrian officers are refusing to co-operate with the German staff.

Vienna officially admits the withdrawal of the Austrians from Western Galicia and the complete investment by the Russians of the Przemyel fortress, but up to yesterday, the Austrian general staff was reporting continued success in the Austrian invasion of Galicia.

Russian army headquarters in the Caucasus reports only minor occupations of the points in Armenia previously captured by them.

Two Members of House of Lords In Enemy's Army

LONDON, Nov. 12, 12.10 p.m.—The status of the two semi-British dukes, who are now fighting in the German army against England, the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Albany, will be debated in the House of Commons to-morrow on a question to be put by Swift MacNeil, Nationalist who is anxious to know how Premier Asquith purposes to deal with them. Mr. MacNeil will urge that they be deprived of their British peerages and titles and their seats in the House of Lords.

The Duke of Albany who has also the title of Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is a first cousin of King George. He was born in 1884 and educated in England and in Germany. He has a commission in one British and several German regiments. His wife is a daughter of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Cumberland is a second cousin of the King. He was born in 1845 and is a general in the British and a colonel in the Austrian army. He married a daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark. The matter of the more favored treatment accorded influential Germans in England will be raised by Harry K. Newton, Unionist, who proposes to question Home Secretary McKenna as to why British naturalization was granted to Baron Bruno Schroeder, a banker, since the outbreak of the war.

A GERMAN TRICK

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Charles A. Inglis, the Chicagoan, whose American passport was found on the person of Carl Hans Lody, executed in the Tower of London, as a German spy, to-day told how he lost the paper in Berlin. His story, which implicates the Ger-

PARIS IS STILL CONFIDENT

The Capture of Dixmude by Enemy is Not a Serious Check.

No Decision Has Been Reached in the Battle.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The battle in Flanders is as far as ever from a decision, according to the official communications, and judged from stories told by eyewitnesses arriving from the battle front. The Germans have given an emphatic denial of the reports that they were in retreat by carrying Dixmude on the Yser, 12 miles north of Ypres and on the road to Dunkirk, which the Germans are striving to attain. French bluejackets at Dixmude, had held the town against them in the face of fierce attacks for the past week, but were finally compelled to give way. The allies attempt to drive the Germans out again have thus far failed.

On the rest of the front, as far as the river Lys, the situation, according to latest advices, remains practically unchanged. As the principal action lately has centered to a large extent around Dixmude, the Germans are entitled to claim the advantage, but the French are strong.

(Continued on Page Three)

ONLY THIRTY MEN FOUND ON THE EMBEN

Sydney Admiralty Board Receives Report From Victorious Cruiser.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

SYDNEY, N. S. W., via London, Nov. 12.—The naval board here has received details of the fight in which the German cruiser Emden was put out of commission. The Emden arrived at Cocos Island and sent armed launches, towing two boats ashore. Forty men with three officers and four maxims were landed in fifteen minutes and the landing party smashed the wireless instruments and the engines of the plant.

In the meantime the Australian cruiser Sydney was sighted on the horizon and the Emden immediately put out to sea, leaving the landing party, both boats and men behind. The Emden started the firing, her practice at first being excellent, but afterwards it fell off. She lost two funnels and took fire at the stern within an hour, while the Sydney was scarcely touched.

The Emden is now ashore north of Keeling Island and burning. The captain of the Sydney says he found only thirty men on her. The landing party having commandeered two months supplies, left on schooners belonging to the owner of the island. They are still at large. It appears that the presence of the Emden was made known to Sydney by wireless from the Eastern Cable Company's staff on Cocos Island.

Goeben Was Hit by Shell

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—A despatch received here from Constantinople says that the Turkish cruiser Goeben, was penetrated by a shell at her water line during the recent bombardment of the Dardanelles by the allied Anglo-French fleet. The damage inflicted is described as serious.

The Goeben is one of the two German cruisers taken over by Turkey after the outbreak of the war, the other being the Breslau.

Ontario. Beekespeers, in convention, report a poor honey crop this year.

J. M. McCutcheon, B.A., B.Ed., English master at the Normal school Stratford, for six years, has been appointed Secretary of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.