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FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

Fighting Near Roye To-day is of Very Fierce Nature.

The Germans Have Brought Strong Re-inforcements Up.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Oct. 2.—An official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon says that terrific fighting continues incessantly near Roye where the Germans have been strongly reinforced. "On our left wing the battle continues with terrific fighting notably in the region of Roye where the Germans appear to have concentrated important re-inforcements. The action extends more and more to the north. "The front of the battle line is now extended into the region to the south of Arras. "Upon the Meuse the Germans attempted at night to throw a bridge across the river near St. Mihiel. The bridge was destroyed by our guns. "In the Woivre district our offensive continues and progresses step by step, notably in the region between Aprerent and St. Mihiel. "On the remainder of the front there have been attempted only partial operations here and there.

Driven Out When French Flooded Them

Terrible Condition of the Germans in Trenches at Rheims.

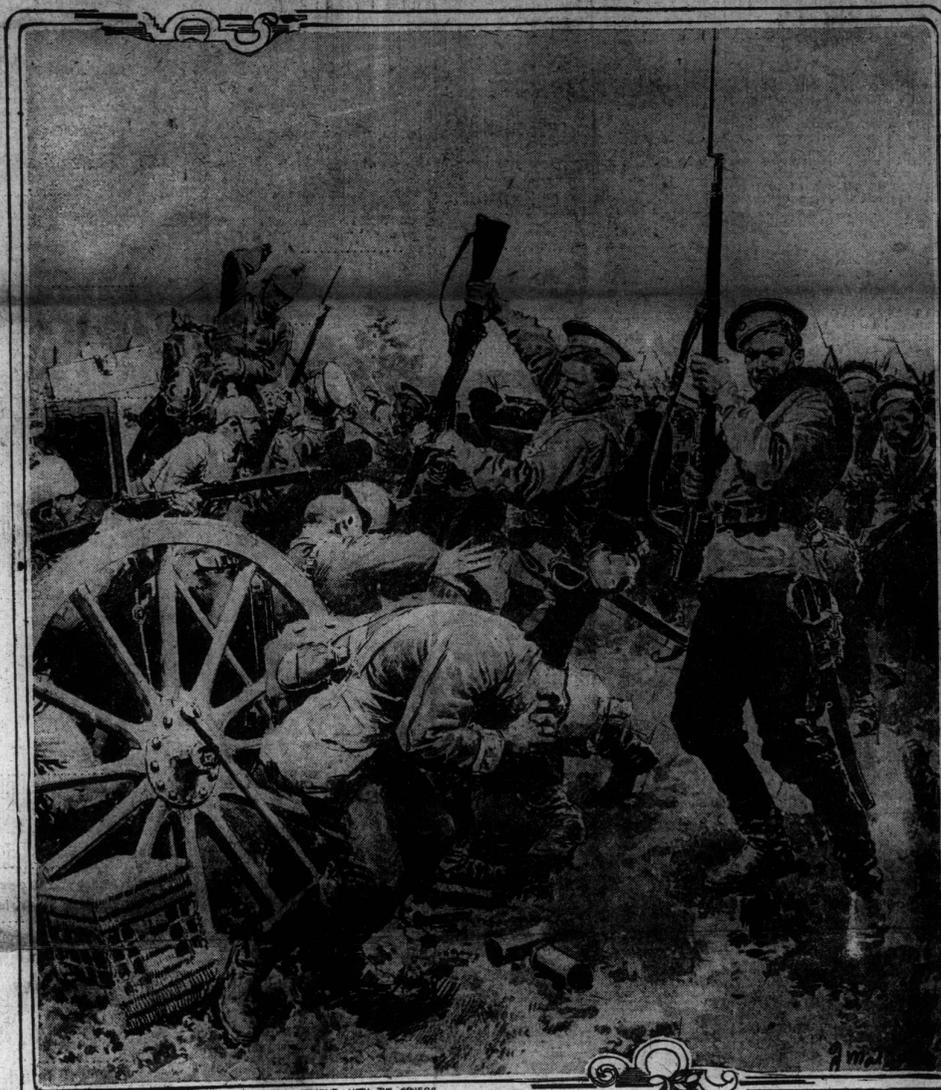
[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of The Times writing from Chalons, France, under date of Monday, says: "The Germans have gone and Chalons is rejoicing in the good news. The latest reports seem to indicate a general retirement from the lines of defence which the Germans constructed to the north of Rheims and to the east and west. "Their trenches on this line are wonderful works of art. Dug to a depth of six feet they were covered and protected in many cases with layers of reinforced concrete. This work was executed by the forced labor of the inhabitants to form a defensive position in case of need, while the troops were still fighting on the Marne. "Up to this line the French worked their way foot by foot until in places their front was not 100 yards from the German trenches. The conditions of these undrained trenches when examined were found to be terrible. The wounded as well as the dead lie where they fall amid the wet and filth. The French in the advanced trenches could hear cries at night when the firing paused, coming across the narrow belt over which the two armies fought. "These terrible conditions as much as the French fire dislodged the Germans from their miniature forts. In some of the trenches on the heights above Rheims the French had to drown the Germans out. Lines of hose were laid from the town and the fire pumps worked until the water stood breast deep. "The German governor imposed a fine of 3,000,000 francs (500,000) on the department of France of which Chalons is the principal town. The deputy mayor pleaded for milder treatment and the Prince of Saxony, who is an officer in the German army, sanctioned his efforts, whereupon the governor reduced the demand to half a million francs (\$200,000) which was paid immediately. "The French retook the town on September 16. The Germans left behind their wounded.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Daily Mail correspondent writes from Chalons, France, under date of Monday, says: "The Germans have gone and Chalons is rejoicing in the good news. The latest reports seem to indicate a general retirement from the lines of defence which the Germans constructed to the north of Rheims and to the east and west. "Their trenches on this line are wonderful works of art. Dug to a depth of six feet they were covered and protected in many cases with layers of reinforced concrete. This work was executed by the forced labor of the inhabitants to form a defensive position in case of need, while the troops were still fighting on the Marne. "Up to this line the French worked their way foot by foot until in places their front was not 100 yards from the German trenches. The conditions of these undrained trenches when examined were found to be terrible. The wounded as well as the dead lie where they fall amid the wet and filth. The French in the advanced trenches could hear cries at night when the firing paused, coming across the narrow belt over which the two armies fought. "These terrible conditions as much as the French fire dislodged the Germans from their miniature forts. In some of the trenches on the heights above Rheims the French had to drown the Germans out. Lines of hose were laid from the town and the fire pumps worked until the water stood breast deep. "The German governor imposed a fine of 3,000,000 francs (500,000) on the department of France of which Chalons is the principal town. The deputy mayor pleaded for milder treatment and the Prince of Saxony, who is an officer in the German army, sanctioned his efforts, whereupon the governor reduced the demand to half a million francs (\$200,000) which was paid immediately. "The French retook the town on September 16. The Germans left behind their wounded.

Lay Mines For Germans

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The official information bureau announced today that the government had decided to lay mines in certain areas as a counter stroke to the German procedure.

A RUSSIAN BAYONET CHARGE DURING A BATTLE IN EAST PRUSSIA.



This picture was drawn by F. Matama, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald, and the London Sphere from valuable material supplied by W. R. Ames, who escaped from his home in East Prussia, where he was managing a great German estate, when the Russian army appeared. The episode question occurred on the evening of August 21 between Korschen and Bartenstein, when ten thousand Germans and fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. Through his glasses Mr. Ames witnessed a bayonet charge by the Russians against the German center. The Germans fled and were cut up in small parties.

FRENCH GUNS MADE A GERMAN CEMETERY FOR FIVE HUNDRED

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 2.—Dilating upon the splendid accuracy of the artillery fire and the extent to which the artillery has been used in the present war, the Daily Mail correspondent in France says: "The infantry has counted for little in these protracted operations. On the allied left wing the men say that they have nothing to do and several have complained of spending eight days in the trenches without seeing a German. Both armies are tired. "There was one appalling incident. Three days ago 800 Germans were caught in some flat fields with slopes on every side. The French artillery took up posi-

tions secretly, and when the moment came to open fire the officer in command said: 'Make me a cemetery down there.' His order was obeyed, the guns accounting for the greater part of the 800 and rifle fire for the rest. Those who were there say that not a single German escaped. "It is no wonder that the Germans have nick-named the big French guns in the field artillery 'the black butchers,' their effect is terrible. The shells they throw explode only ten feet above the ground and spread their missiles over an area measuring 100 yards in diameter. The shock of their explosion alone often kills at once a whole row of entrenched men.

CURTAIN WILL SOON BE LIFTED FROM THE GREATEST OF DRAMAS

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 2.—A correspondent of the Central News at Calais who has returned to that city from a tour in the vicinity of the allies left, says: "Without disclosing military secrets I can say that I have seen many things the outcome of the battle. The moment is not here where the curtain will be lifted on the greatest drama ever seen in war. "The position of the German right wing on Wednesday was such that a portion lying between Lassigny and Chalines was in extreme danger. Above Chalines the German lines, which a few days ago faced westward, are now facing northwest and have been bent back on the line of Chalines, Cambri, and Valenciennes. On Sunday a German patrol was captured near Chalines. The fate of the Germans was due to a

shortage of horses. The men said that they had had nothing to eat for some days. They belonged to General Von Kluck's command. "It has been apparent throughout that Gen. Von Kluck's right wing was made more precarious by the crowding on him of reinforcements from the centre and left by the German general staff. His commissariat failed. This might have been avoided if the Germans had been prepared to sacrifice their carefully selected position in the Noyon region, but they staked everything holding that the peril of an enveloping was becoming more imminent daily. "A HUGE ARMY LONDON, Oct. 2.—It is officially announced at Vienna, according to a Rome despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, that the Austro-German army located at Cracow numbers 2,500,000 men.

WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier] The turning movement of the allied armies in northern France has brought the extreme of their left wing within about 30 miles of the Belgian frontier. An official statement issued by the French War Office at three o'clock this afternoon says that that part of the battle line stretching generally north and south has been extended north to a point south of Arras. This line, on which the allied armies are attempting to envelop the German right wing under General Von Kluck has been pushed gradually toward the Belgian border as the Germans widened their front in defence, until it extends some 55 miles from the angle that rests on Tracy-Le-Monts. The Paris statement adds that the Germans attempted to bridge the Meuse near St. Mihiel, but their pontoons were destroyed. French claims of slight progress in the Woivre district are recorded, as are minor engagements at various points on the front extending east and west. In a statement received by wireless from Berlin, the German headquarters announced that the great battle in France remains undecided, and that the heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region. A Petrograd correspondent says that the Germans from four points are attempting to concentrate on southern Poland, where a decisive battle is expected. The French Minister of Finance declares that the financial situation of France on October 1 was entirely satisfactory. A despatch from Venice says that a Franco-British squadron has begun operations against Pola, the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary. Despatches from London indi-

cate that the expected battle between the Russians and the allied armies of Germany and Austria at Cracow has begun. The Idea Nazionale of Rome, the Nationalist party organ, declares that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Di San Giuliano, who is reputed to be opposed to Italy entering the conflict, has resigned from the Cabinet. The most recent advices from Belgium report that the German attack upon Antwerp continues against a stubborn resistance. A Montenegro official report says that the attack on Sarajevo, capital of the Austrian province of Bosnia, has been begun. Earlier advices from Nish, Serbia, said that the Serbian War Office thought an attempt to take the city would be inadvisable.

Heavy Loss is Inflicted by Belgians

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Germans have suffered heavily everywhere under the well directed machine gun fire of the Belgians, according to a statement cabled from Antwerp by the correspondent of the Central News. "At the Wavre and St. Catharine forts alone (outside of Antwerp) the German dead may be counted by thousands. At several points the corpses lie in heaps. Entire companies have been exterminated, while the other troops were driven back at the point of the bayonet. Hon. W. H. Hearst, succeeds Sir James Whitney as Premier, and Mr. F. G. Macdonald succeeds Hon. T. O. Reame as Minister of Public Works

LONDON IS CAUTIOUS ON RESULT OF GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE

Brief Official News is Subject of Conjecture While Arrival of Indian Troops Has Stirred Enthusiasm of the Empire—The Situation.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 2.—Unless all signs are awry, the German invasion of France, or at any rate most of it, is stopped. This, it is held here, is the only conclusion—and it is hinted at even in the Berlin newspapers—to be reached from latest reports. It is evident that the progress of the Allies' left is considerable, while the hole through which the Germans might have pierced the line of French fortresses on the Meuse riverside has been stopped. The fierce battling around the heights of Roye, to the northwest of Noyon, seems to have ended in favor of the French. The heights were captured by General Von Kluck's men on Wednesday, but on Friday, according to a French report, the Allies regained control of the position. Antwerp, temporarily the Belgian capital, ought to be capable of maintaining a long defence. King Albert is a romantic figure of the war in this quarter. He constantly goes into the danger zone, and his determination, fearlessness and activity recall those of Stadtholder William in the historic siege of Leiden. That the battle of Cracow, which opened yesterday, will be a long and arduous struggle no one questions. That General Von Hindenburg, the German commander, who scored notable successes in Eastern Prussia against the invading Muscovites, has taken supreme command of the combined German and Austrian forces. These undoubtedly are a formidable army, though the alleged total of two and a half millions of men is doubted in some quarters. From Petrograd, however, it is officially asserted that the Russian troops continue to drive the enemy from the borders of the Suwalki and Lomza governments, and that there has been continually determined fighting west of Simno. The German troops which attacked Ossowetz are retreating precipitately to the north. (Continued on Page 3)

STIRRING SCENES WHEN THE INDIAN TROOPS ARRIVED IN SOUTHERN PART OF FRANCE

One of the Most Remarkable Feats in the History of the World Accomplished by Transport—Are Welcomed With Joy.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Daily Mail correspondent, under date of last Saturday, says, in describing the landing at Marseilles of the first Indian contingent: "To see a score of transports glide from the bay into the dock and moor at their appointed station was a sight to be remembered. It is a tribute to British organization. But the grand spectacle was yet to come. In almost as short a space of time as it takes to tell it, the decks of the wonderful fleet of ships were alive with soldiers and in a matter of a few hours the trying work of disembarkation had been completed without slip or accident. "The French officers were amazed at the remarkable smoothness with which the operations proceeded and were not slow in their expressions of profound admiration. "The voyage from India had been made under excellent conditions and the troops, who literally leaped ashore, were fighting men to the last ounce, hard, fit and ready. Had the word of command been given to march straight from the quay to the fighting line they were ready to go. "Not a few of the Sikhs, lithe, black-bearded giants, were deeply concerned to know if I thought that the war would be over before they could get to grips with the common enemy and it was a load off their minds when I assured them there was absolutely no likelihood of anything of the kind coming to pass. "Never has the port of Marseilles, used as it is to cosmopolitan crowds and the multi-colored inhabitants of Africa, witnessed a scene so kaleidoscopic as that presented to-day by the desfilade of thousands after thousands of soldiers down seemingly numberless gangways and along quays lit up by brilliant sunshine. "All the troops are in khaki

with very little—perhaps a green or white interwoven bound head-dress to distinguish one regiment, or rather one caste from another. The stuff is lighter in texture and color than that used in the equipment of the home army and imparts a smarter appearance to the wearer. "The white officers who are in command are of the highest type of soldier and there was something noble and delightful in the officers walking through Marseilles with their troops, en route to the camps, when they might well have ridden. "One very important fact that must not be lost sight of is that this great expeditionary force from the Orient is thoroughly trained, according to the most modern ideas, and equipped with first class machinery of war. Everything has been brought from India, cannon, rifles, entrenching implements, sleeping rugs, tents and the hundred and one necessities of an Indian army down to the praying mat. "The scene in town when the troops marched through to the different camping grounds was unforgettable. Every man, woman and child in Marseilles turned out and their numbers were swelled by people who had rushed in from the surrounding country districts. In the streets were seething masses of highly excited humanity. "The excitement of the high-strung Latins rapidly spread to Indians and it was an unique experience to see hundreds of martial warriors, bearded men whose hair was shot with gray and beardless youth jump a yard high in the air for sheer joy. Old women fought with the men for the honor of shaking hands with the bronzed soldiers, and young girls threw sweet smelling flowers in their path or pinned pink roses on their tunics and turbans, and even stuck them into the Indian's long hair. In response the dark eastern eyes beamed their great content and rows of white teeth flashed from laughing mouths. "All the troops are in khaki