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SEEMS TO BE SETTLED THAT THE GERMAN RIGHT WING IS DRIVEN BACK IN A WEDGE

All Reports From Front Coincide For First Time.

German View "In decisive" is Significant to Experts

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The brief official communication received here from Paris declares that the conditions along the battle front in France remain unchanged. Among the special despatches is one from Nancy which tells of the capture by the French of St. Mihiel and the capture of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, and relates that desperate attempts are being made to retake the distinguished prisoner.

No one knows except those on the ground just how the great siege battle of the Aisne is progressing, but there are many indications that its nineteenth day may be witnessed a stupendous and decisive struggle in the valley of the Somme.

Belgium again has been the scene of fighting which in a war of less magnitude than the present titanic struggle would be called a great battle, as it is estimated that more than 50,000 men were engaged yesterday in the Antwerp triangle. During the day desperate fighting took place along a line extending from Termonde to the heights. The Germans are supposed to have been reinforced from the south of Brussels and are steadily drawing their lines about the Antwerp fortresses, which their artillery thus far has only left out.

From Brussels comes the report that the German military government is preparing to remove to Namur. In the east General Von Hindenburg and General Rennenkampf along the Niemen are reported to have been engaged in a fierce battle during the last three days without any decisive results. Vienna states that the much-harassed Austrian army from Galicia has formed a junction with the German corps at Cracow. This junction has been expected, but in the British view occurred none too soon, as the Russians are reported to be only 60 miles hence. Heavy fighting in this region and in Silesia is expected soon. Owing to the marshy ground the Germans have been compelled to place their guns on the high roads. This is taken here to indicate that artillery will not play as important a part in the coming operations as it has in previous battles of the war.

If the Russian forces have won the passes in the Carpathians, nothing except improvised forts remain to prevent them from remaining Hungary which it is reported has been abandoned to its fate by the Austrians, who left its defence to the Honveds, the Hungarian national troops. Budapest, however, reports that the desperate struggle still prevailing in the passes is holding the Russians in check.

Petrograd reports signs of activity on the part of the German fleet in the Baltic, and a gale credited with being the heaviest within human memory sweeping over the North Sea and Denmark has washed ashore bodies of German sailors in uniform near Esbjerg, Denmark.

The Balkan allies pressing the attack on the Austrian province of Bosnia have won several minor successes, but the investment of Sarajevo, the capital, proceeds slowly as the nature of the country makes the movement of siege guns a small-scale task, while the six miles which separates the assailants from the capital is occupied by a range of mountains and outlying forts.

(Continued on Page 5)

PUT OUT OF COURT

(New York Times) No voice or pen, however eloquent or gifted, can convince an impartial world of the justice of Germany's cause or chance the rooted belief of right-thinking men that she is battling for ends that, attained, would retard the advance of civilization and make the peace, the prosperity and the happiness of the nations less secure.

This Bravery is Very Hard Kind To Beat

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A Reuter despatch from Paris says: "Thirty gunners of a British field battery had fallen, killed or wounded. Knowing that they were going to almost certain death, they called out, 'Good-bye, fellows,' to their comrades in the reserve line. Two minutes later every man was out of action.

"Thirty more went on the front with the same farewell greeting. The German shells were falling thickly behind the battery, and killed or wounded every man serving the guns. Eventually the persistence and accuracy of the British fire proved effective, and the British infantry advanced and took the opposing position at the point of the bayonet.

"Similar incidents occurred along the whole western wing Tuesday, enabling the Allies to hold their own against the repeated furious onslaughts of the Germans who were attempting to break through."

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AT PARIS THAT SUCCESS HAS BEEN WON ON THE LEFT

On Left Wing Germans Were Repulsed With Very Heavy Losses—Quiet in the Centre and on the Right of the Battle Line.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—According to the official bulletin on the west given out in Paris this afternoon, the turning movement of the allies north of the Somme is developing rapidly. A German attack on Tracy-Le-Mont has been repulsed with heavy losses. The text of the statement is as follows:

"First:—On our left wing, north of the Somme, the action continues to develop rapidly. To the north, between the Oise and the Aisne, the enemy has delivered a vigorous attack on Tracy-Le-Mont, north east of the forest of Aigue. They were repulsed with heavy losses. "Second: On the centre there is relative calm along the entire front which extends from Rheims to the Meuse. Between the Argonne and the Meuse we have made slight progress. "In the Woëvre district there have been severe battles. Our troops have advanced at several points, notably to the east of St. Mihiel.

"On our right wing in Lorraine and the Vosges there has been no change. "In Galicia the efforts of the sorties made by the Austrian garrison at Przemyśl have failed. The Austrian armies continue to retreat in disorder, losing prisoners, artillery and war material. At Mount Duztok, south of Przemyśl, in the Carpathians, a Russian detachment has defeated a Hungarian brigade and penetrated into Hungary."

BERLIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT. LONDON, Sept. 30.—A despatch from Berlin coming by way of Amsterdam, says that the headquarters of the German general staff made two official statements last night:

"On our right wing in France indecisive battles have occurred. Between the Oise and the Meuse it is generally quiet. The army operating against the forts on the Meuse was repulsed. "The French have made a few assaults along the line from Verdun to Toul. Our siege artillery has opened fire on the forts at Antwerp. The assault of the Belgian forces against the attacking line has been repulsed. "In the eastern theatre of the war the Russian assaults on the government of Suwalki failed. Heavy artillery yesterday began a bombardment against the fort of Ossecaren.

Belgians Are in Desperate Fight To-day

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of the Daily London Chronicle, with the Belgians, in writing under yesterday's date, estimates that nearly 250,000 troops are engaged in a desperate battle along a line extending from Termonde to Aerschot.

"The battle," the correspondent says, "appears to be the last effort on both sides. Belgian resistance in the face of the superior German artillery, is really magnificent. "As regards Antwerp, it is not easy to make a definite statement until the result of to-day's (Tuesday) battle is known. In any case the town is well provisioned and defended. The German losses in the last few days must have been enormous. Certainly many thousands have fallen."

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Danish steamer United States reached New York to-day from Christianland with 1,043 passengers. The only other trans-Atlantic liner expected to-day was the steamer Napoli from Palermo due late this afternoon. The Cunarder Mauretania sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this morning. Many English reservists were on board, and before the ship sailed a tribute was paid to them by passengers and persons ashore, who sang God Save the King.

If Demands Are Not Met, Germans Take Loot With Officers' Consent

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Correspondents of the Times in France give contrasting instances of the manner in which Germans deal with the towns they occupy.

During the German occupation of Peronne, owing to the failure to provide the requisitions demanded, the commanding officer gave the troops permission to loot the town. For two hours the Germans needed no second invitation. It is said, and furniture, ancient and modern silver and bronzes, pictures and personal property were loaded on trains and taken away.

NUMEROUS PRISONERS WERE CAPTURED AGAIN BY THE FORCES OF THE ALLIES

All Signs Tend to Point to Victory but There is Great Reticence in Official Circles—Outlook is Very Hopeful.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—It was again the return of the allies' left yesterday to sustain the shock of the enemy on the battle front in northern France, and though the official communication does not say so, it is reliably stated that it was again their good fortune to take numerous prisoners.

The lack of consistency in the operations of the Germans, added to the increased vigilance of the censors, is making the lot of the military prophets a hard one. All they can deduce to-day from the information given out is that the Germans failed to break through the allies' front anywhere.

Naturally the absence of news makes a place for rumors which are very plentiful, but which none dares to publish even if their truth had been ascertained. Commentators are also required to be very circumspect as is shown by the blank white gaps of various lengths in the censored articles in the Paris newspapers. All that can be said of the unofficial reports that are printable is that they are not unfavorable to the allies.

The Zouaves are reported by returning wounded soldiers to be covering themselves with glory in the allies' left. It is related that one day recently the French were obliged to recede under a tremendous pressure of numbers and left eight 3-inch guns in the hands of the enemy. This enraged the Zouaves who begged to be allowed to get the mback and recapture the position.

When the trumpet was sounded for the charge and the Zouaves bounded forward many turned their heads as they did not wish to see what they thought was sure to happen to them, but on they went, singing, shouting and relying the r in of machine gun fire. A great proportion fell on the way, but the rest never faltered until they pounced on the enemy's line. It seemed then as if there were only a few flashes of cold steel before the enemy broke and the cannon were immediately trained on the fleeing foe to average the brave Zouaves who had fallen in the heroic charge.

WAR SUMMARY

The turning movement directed against the German right wing by the allied armies is developing rapidly, according to an announcement by the French War Office this afternoon. It is declared that a vigorous assault on Tracy-Le-Mont was repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans.

Tracy-Le-Mont is the elbow of the fighting line that in a general way stretches from that point east and north. The official statement says this action gives more and more towards the north.

There is nothing in the Paris announcement or in other official statements to-day, however, to confirm last night's assertion by a Paris correspondent of a London news agency that the German right wing had been broken.

(Continued on Page Four.)

VON KLUCK'S ARMY IS OUTELANKED AND RETREAT IS ORDER

North Sea is Blowing Hard

LONDON, Sept. 30.—"The heaviest gale within living memory is sweeping over Denmark and the North Sea, along the whole German coast," says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily News.

"Considerable damage has been done to property," continues the despatch. "The German air manoeuvres in the neighborhood of Kiel have been abandoned. A telephone message from West Jutland states that a number of bodies of German sailors in uniform were washed ashore Monday north of Sabjerg. Telegraphic communication has been considerably upset."

British Military Experts Say Situation Excellent

Only One Way Open for Germans and That is the Back Door.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Standard military correspondent writes:

"The note of quiet confidence, which one feels, has been sounded of late in the tense and guarded official communications which have had reference to the course of the war in France, appears to me to get louder and more persistent. Even a negative in perspective, hopefulness in an extraordinary and unaccountable manner.

"This feeling is most prominent in Paris, where it is likely certain people know a great deal more about what is happening than we do here. The French press, which has shown remarkable all round restraint throughout the war, is now encouraging the feeling of optimism which the public has begun to cherish.

"The French soldier has developed qualities of fortitude and steadfastness in this crisis such as he never possessed before. He has now got the measure of his adversary, and he is beginning to feel that victory is assured to him."

WILL SPARE CATHEDRALS SAYS GERMAN

Apparently Antwerp is to Undergo Heavy Bombardment.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Daily Mail military expert says:

"If the German movement in the Woëvre district, directed against the Verdun-Toul defensive line, we have now been fully reassured. Had the movement been a serious one, it would have materialized before now. But it is clear that it is dragging and may now be regarded more as a feint attack than a determined effort to cross the Meuse in force.

"What seems probable is that when Gen Von Kluck asked for reinforcements the German General staff had no other way except Loraine, and the offensive power of the German armies on the eastern frontier had to be sacrificed to the vital necessity of keeping the right wing of the German army from losing its hold on its positions.

"If the reinforcing troops had been 48 hours later on the line than they were, the German army would by this time have been in full retreat to the Rhine. It gained time for the Germans, but time is of no use to them except to preserve their armour proper for a little while longer. Judging by the mixture of troops sent up as reinforcements, they were drawn by hook and crook from whatever corps could spare them.

"Exhaustion is already beginning to make itself felt. Sooner or later the German staff must recognize the need to alter their strategy to meet the altered conditions of the campaign. What is certain is that the German army cannot stay indefinitely in its present position, and it cannot go forward. There is nothing left for it but to go back.

"If we look at the map with the positions of the troops as now located in yesterday afternoon's Paris communication we see that General Von Kluck has been outflanked and that his army is now facing two ways: one part of it looking west and the other part looking south. Unless a miracle intervenes there is nothing left for the German commander except to defeat his enemy and this he has failed to do, or leave a position which is no longer tenable. The Paris communication issued yesterday has put the seal on his own fate."

GERMANS TAKE DOPE FACTORIES FROM BRITISH

American Capitalists are Also Interested in the Concerns.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Two cigarette factories in Germany, the Jasmatzki concern at Dresden and the Balachari factory at Baden-Baden, owned by the Anglo-American tobacco combine, have been placed under government control for the reason that a majority of the capital is held in England.

According to the Jokal Anzeiger, Prince Franz, son of the King of Bavaria, who has the rank of major-general, and is in command of the second Bavarian regiment, has been slightly wounded in the thigh. He is now on his way to Munich.

Prince William of Hohenslern, whose daughter is the wife of Manuel, former King of Portugal, has been decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross, first and second class.

JAPS GOOD WORK. TOKIO, Sept. 30.—Japanese aeroplane claim they hit a German vessel during the latest fighting at Kiaochow, with bombs thrown from the machines at a height of 700 yards. Two biplanes and one monoplane were engaged. The wings of the machines were riddled with bullets, yet they returned in safety to their base.

N. G'S GIFT. FREDERICKTOWN, N.B., Sept. 30.—Hon. George Clarke, acting premier, says that the proposal that New Brunswick raise and equip a regiment to form a part of the second expeditionary force, has been given some consideration recently, the proposal having been urged during the last ten days. The government will probably reach a decision on this matter at the next meeting of the executive, "but any information we have so far is rather against it," said F. Clarke. "The government is acting very largely on the advice of the militia department, which is in close touch with the Imperial Government. New Brunswick will do its part, do it boldly and willingly, and as required."

A RUSSIAN CAVALRY REGIMENT IN ACTIVE SERVICE



This picture, which was drawn at the front by G. Melry, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere) shows a Russian cavalry regiment on the march while in active service. In many of the Russian cavalry regiments there are specially-trained singers to take the place of the customary band while the regiment is on active service. The regimental band very rarely accompanies the regiment into action. Some of the singers have simple hand instruments with which they accompany the songs they sing. The effect this singing has on the Russian soldiers is most remarkable.