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the rich and costly household
e, consisting in part as fol-
ing Room—Handsome marble
ainings, pictures, rugs, etc.
Rich and costly old grand-
clock, beautiful Wilton carpet,
oak hall stand handsomely
—Very handsome wall decor-
ences in Paris, silk and wool
l costly, splendid rattan and
chairs, beautiful tables, rug,
blors, curtains and blinds.
oms 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5—Hand-
sme bedsteads, fine dress-
g mirrors, Ostermoor mat-
springs, beautiful brass bed-
also fine iron and brass bed-
one exceeding in handsom-
st mahogany bedstead and
dressing tables with mirrors,
s and blinds.
ng—Four fine wardrobes. In
ooms there are fine figured
ng Room—Splendid collection
ware, cut glass, china, plate,
nce, very expensive candle-
nce finger bowls, mission oak
be, beautifully carved and very
moosehead.
ry—Bookcase, moosehead, ex-
curtains, cellolette in rose-
gentleman's chair in old mis-
k, beautifully carved, table and
over.
en—Large gas range with
inoleum, table, chairs, etc.
—Horse lawn mower.
e—2 buggies and cart; garden
lawn mower, grind stone, bin-
der and other articles.
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in Thursday and Friday after-
of this week, beginning at 1.30
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GERMAN ARMY HAS LOST CONSIDERABLE OF ITS FIRST PUNCH

Military Critic Points Out That Barrier of Steel Remains in France and Cannot be Broken or Driven Back by the Enemy.

(By permission of the New York Herald Company)

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Herald's military critic to-day says that the German army would initiate a vigorous offensive movement with Paris as their objective, appeared general after Antwerp had been reduced. The investing force, and the troops which had been held back to guard lines of communication in Belgium while King Albert's army was yet able to operate on the aggressive with the fortress as a base, were released. It seemed as if the first terrific drive of the kaiser's military machine would be repeated with overwhelming strength. Instead what do we find? In the first place the siege train of the Germans certainly accomplished its work thoroughly in battering down the Belgian defensive works, but there was one important factor which could not be lost sight of. The investment was manifestly incomplete, inasmuch as the Belgian garrison experienced little difficulty in fighting out, while the artillerymen of the forts held the invaders at a safe distance.

The Belgian army reinforced by a force of British troops whose strength has not yet been made known, appeared in Ostend and then left, retiring behind the official screen of obscurity which has been hung around the military activities in the vicinity. It has been given out that the Belgians are resting, which is possible, but unlikely.

Meanwhile, the overwhelming and concerted advance of the Germans on Paris in conformity with the revamped campaign scheme of the general staff, has failed to develop. In fact the only advances made have been by the allies. Undoubtedly the Franco-British general staff has been well informed concerning the German reserve strength in Belgium, and the strength of the allied column which is being forced into Belgium as irresistibly as was King Von Kluck's army into France two months ago, must approximate that of the whole German force in Belgium.

If such were not the case, the German counter attack would have been delivered instantly and with disastrous results to the allies, who are at a serious disadvantage by fighting along new extensions of their ever-growing front. The German front, on the other hand, forms naturally, swinging to the southwest of Antwerp.

The guiding principle of every battle scheme is to dislodge the enemy from the battle field. Concentric attacks upon one of the enemy's wings is the most effective movement toward decisive results. While information concerning the progress of the allies

flanking movement beyond the French frontier in Belgium is fragmentary, it is sufficient to indicate that it has been conducted along these lines, and that in its early stages, it has been successful.

Although apparently evacuated by the Belgo-British troops, Ostend may in reality be untenable as far as German occupation is concerned. At least with the remainder of their front driven far to the eastward below Ostend, the establishment of the German line swinging at right angles to the westward with the flank resting upon the sea coast at Ostend would be in danger of being cut off, should the allies initiate a sudden and successful offensive movement at the angle of the line.

The German troops in Ostend and those necessary to maintain the line as far east as the angle would in all probability be driven northward across the Netherlands frontier and out of action.

It also is worthy of note that the forces in Belgium for the most part are second line troops, who however valuable they may be as reserves and for operations such as characterized the siege of Antwerp, are no match for the first line troops of the allies. It is more than likely that the flower of the French forces is operating on the ever-active left wing and it is known that none save first line troops of Great Britain are in the field.

The absence of all anxiety on the part of the Franco-British command in the eastward maintenance of their line also is significant. Early in the campaign, the order was retirement, that the line might not be severed. The line might be smashed at the line in vain. There are times when it bulges, but it never breaks. Almost invariably, it will be noted, the billows in the line are smoothed out, the French war effort is maintained. "We have gained the ground ceded to the Germans at so and so."

"While the great line has been growing northward and later, swinging to the eastward, the same reports have been received regarding nearly every important portion of the entire front of the allies. Advances have been made. Whatever the apparent unimportance of these gains at present, in the light of momentous events in Belgium, from which the veil may be lifted soon, they may have tremendous bearing upon the whole matter.

It becomes more and more apparent that the advantages accruing from the capture of Antwerp by the Germans were somewhat exaggerated."

BRITISH SOLDIERS SINGING THE POPULAR SONG OF THE WAR AS THEY MARCH THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE TO THE FRONT



The song "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary" being sung by all the soldiers of England's expeditionary forces. There is nothing of the "Rule Britannia" note about the song. It is simply a popular ditty concerning a young man in London whose sweetheart is in Tipperary. The words of the chorus fit in with the mood of marching men trudging along a French highway. Naturally one begins to hum, "It's a Long, Long Way," and then the whole column takes it up. The above picture was drawn by Christopher Clark for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere.

ITS A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY

BRITISH CRUISER HAWKE IS SUNK BY GERMAN TORPEDO IN NORTH SEA--ONLY 50 OF THE CREW SAVED

(By Special Wire to the Courier) LONDON, Oct. 16.—(12.03 p.m.)—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 men 50 were saved. The statement has been officially confirmed.

The Admiralty has given out the following announcement concerning the loss of the cruiser: "His Majesty's Ship Theseus, Captain Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea yesterday afternoon, but was missed. His Majesty's Ship Hawke, Captain M. P. Williams, was attacked about the same time and was sunk. "The following officers with 49 of the crew have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler:

"Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis, and Acting Gunner Harry E. Vitt. The remaining officers and men are missing. "Further particulars will be published as soon as available. "The Hawke was a cruiser built in 1889."

The Hawke is the British cruiser which collided with the White Star line steamer Olympic, September 20, 1911, near Osborne Bay, on the north side of the Isle of Wight. She sustained serious damage.

The British cruiser Hawke was of 7,350 tons displacement. She was 360 feet long, of 60 feet beam and drew 23 feet of water. She was a sister ship of the Edgar, Endymion, Grafton, Theseus and Gibraltar, and was launched in 1891.

Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, five 3-pounders, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as 544 men, but she may well have had fewer on board when she went down.

The Hawke was commanded, according to the British Admiralty list of September, 1914, by Captain Hugh P. E. T. Williams, and among her officers were Commander Bernard A. Pratt-Barlow and Lieutenant-Commander Robert R. Rosoman.

This disaster to the Hawke follows about three weeks the sinking in the North Sea of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy. These vessels succumbed to the attack of a German submarine, and with them some 60 British officers and 1,400 men went to their death.

GERMANY RUSHING TROOPS OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

(By Special Wire to the Courier) PARIS, Oct. 16.—2.45 p.m.—The French war office made an official announcement this afternoon as follows: "The progress indicated in the communication of yesterday has been confirmed. "On our left wing the field of action of the allied forces extends at the present time from the region of Ypres to the sea. "In Russia, on the left bank of the Vistula River, the Russian troops during the day of October 13, repulsed the German attacks on Warsaw and Ivangorod. "A battle is going on south of Przemysl."

INTERNED FOR WAR

HONOLULU, Oct. 16.—(Half of the amount of coal that could be allowed her under international law had been taken aboard, the German gunboat Geier, which put in here yesterday, suddenly halted operations last night, and it is said the warship will be interned here until the end of the war. The Geier came from Tsing-Tau in company of the German steamer Locksun, which had been impressed into service as a collier.

The Peace Party

Philadelphia North American:—"Austria urged to shorten the war." Austria already has done more than any other nation to shorten it. The Austrians haven't beaten anything so far except a retreat.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS SCORED AT SPLENDID PATRIOTIC CONCERT

Thousands Were Delighted With Program at Armories—There Was a Swing and Dash to Entire Affair Which Proved Charming—Canon Tucker's Fine Address.

Patriotic Concerts there have been and patriotic concerts there will be, but it is doubtful if ever the scenes, which marked the patriotic effort of last night, will be approached in Brantford City. The magnificent choir, five hundred strong, filled the spacious hall with song, such as it is rarely the privilege to hear. United in unison, it was a feature of the success. The singers were not one whit behind the occasion. Each and every one had their distinctive merit. And it should be remembered that a drill hall, almost bare of any drapings, does not furnish any acoustic aid to the songsters. It was a large room to fill with song, but so capable were the singers, that this fact was hardly apparent to the audience.

He had worked hard for the project from the beginning and the triumph was his. A consummate reward was the shower of congratulations which were heaped upon him at the conclusion of the effort.

The Armories were gaily decorated for the occasion and presented quite a cheerful appearance, and this cheeriness was encouraged as the seats rapidly filled up with only a few remaining unoccupied.

The conductors of the evening each demonstrated his ability to handle the vast choir and aided by the Duffs and Dragoon Bands they lacked nothing. A group of boy scouts also adorned the platform which was artistically decorated.

Messrs. F. C. Thomas and G. C. White regined at the piano, as accompanists. Much of the singer's success depended upon them and they acquitted themselves in accomplished fashion.

The presiding officer, W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., thanked all for the splendid turnout. He also thanked the assembled choir, also Mr. Cornelius for his great effort on behalf of the Patriotic War Funds of the city. It was a happy idea to have so much music, for music had always played a great part in war.

We all deplored the state of affairs which had called for such an occasion as this. It would grieve our hearts when we thought of the great war at present raging and yet it was a time for doing, not saying. Canada was a part in war.

(Continued on Page 5)

OSTEND IS OCCUPIED BY GERMANS TODAY--A FRENCH MOVEMENT

It is Expected That Fierce Fighting Will Now be Seen on the Belgian Frontier—Situation Looks Favorable for the Allies.

(By Special Wire to the Courier)

LONDON, Oct. 16.—As was the case just a week ago with Antwerp, so it was to-day with Ostend. That is to say, its occupation by a German army is momentarily expected and being directly across the channel from England as a bird would fly, almost opposite the mouth of the Thames, British followers of the great war centered their gaze there regardless of whether or not the taking of the city would mean much from a military standpoint, or hasten or protract the struggle now in its seventy-third day.

The latest developments available in London early to-day said that the Germans were within 10 miles of the city, having occupied Blankenburgh, a small town on the Belgian coast about ten miles northeast of Ostend, and connected therewith by steam tramways. Thus it would seem that the taking of the popular seaport by the invaders is a foregone conclusion within 24 hours, if not already effected. This is written, and the news delayed as it was when the forts at Antwerp fell before the terrible fire of the German siege guns.

The last of the refugees have come from that city, and steamer service to and from England has been suspended until further notice. Thousands have already reached the British Isles, adding to the horde of unwilling expatriated Belgians which the German invasion of their country has created.

The British press to-day is inclined to class the taking of Ostend with that of Antwerp. In other words it concedes it is a moral and spectacular victory for the Germans, but of no great strategic significance. Whether this be so, future events can show, but the British contention is that with the sea binding the German right, it loses a weapon heretofore used so effectively.

It is pointed out that the chief successes the Germans have attained in the past have been derived from the tactics of envelopment. The channel barrier now prevents this, and a decisive blow from the Germans, it is argued, must be delivered only after the allied front has been penetrated.

The arrival of the Germans near Ostend, however, straightens out their line, so that it now runs almost due south, connecting with their forces in France. Being jammed up to the coast, at the north leaves the Germans without a flank anywhere. With no flank to turn it will be necessary for the allies to break the line somewhere, and the fiercest fighting to effect this is likely to centre around the Belgian frontier.

All England is buzzing now with talk of the spy mania, the papers editorially and otherwise dwelling on the presence of Germans at the hotels, and urging closer restrictions. What is said to be a spy dressed in a Belgian uniform has been arrested among the refugees arriving from Belgium.

A royal proclamation just issued, forbids the transit, except by post, which is subject to the censor's scrutiny, of any letter or written message to any persons of any nationality carrying on business in the enemy's country. It is further ruled that any person landing or embarking in the United Kingdom, must declare whether he is carrying any letter or message. Officers are empowered to search the luggage of a suspect and seize any letter if they are doubtful as to its character and submit the same to the military censor.

Taking the irreconcilable despatches arriving in London from Petrograd, Berlin and Vienna as a basis of information, it is almost impossible to determine with any accuracy the situation in the eastern theatre of the war. The main armies of the contending forces, the Russians on one side, and the Austrians and Germans on the other, are gathered on an immense front, which evidently will gradually extend from the Baltic to the Carpathians. In spite of the claim of victory here and there, made by one side or the other, there is reason to believe that generally speaking, the fighting so far has been confined to cavalry engagements, and that a general action has not yet begun.

The Canadian troops recently disembarked in England, are to-day being distributed to military camps. All appear to be in fine fettle and are anxious to get to the front. When this will be, of course, is only known to the war office.

TRENCHES PLAYING WONDERFUL PART IN THE PRESENT BATTLE

British Soldiers Name Them After Palatial Hotels--Description of the Wrecking of German Ammunition Train.

(By Special Wire to the Courier)

LONDON, Oct. 16.—There has been given out in London a descriptive account of some recent developments in France, sent by an eye-witness attached to the British general headquarters. The account is dated, October 13, in France, and is in part as follows: "On the firing line the men sleep and obtain shelter in dug-outs they have hollowed or cut under the sides of the trenches. These refugees are raised slightly above the bottom of the trench so as to remain dry in wet weather. The floor of the trench also is sloped for purposes of drainage. Some of the trenches are provided with overhead cover which gives protection from the weather as well as from shrapnel balls and splinters of shells. Considerable ingenuity has been exercised by the men in naming these shelters. Among the favorite designations are 'The Hotel Cecil,' 'The Ritz Hotel,' 'The 'Billet-Doux Hotel,' and 'The Ru Dormier.' "On the road, barricades also are to be found, boards bearing the notice: 'This way to the Prussians.' "Obstacles of every kind abound,

(Continued on Page 3)