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NAVAL INTEREST IS SUPREME IN BRITAIN AT PRESENT MOMENT

The German Fleet Made an Ineffectual Raid Near the Coast.

Halcyon Executed Clever Work in Dangerous Zone.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
LONDON, Nov. 4.—10.10 a.m.—With the pressure on the Franco-Belgian seacoast relieved, interest in London has again been diverted from land operations to naval movements.

The daring dash of a German squadron to within ten miles of England indicates that the prolonged inactivity of the larger units of the German fleet has been broken by a raid on the coast of England, but much satisfaction is expressed that the Cruiser Halcyon by clever seamanship of her commander, escaped from a tight corner practically uninjured. The retiring German squadron dropped floating mines in its track and thus delayed pursuit. These tactics are exciting some criticism here, but experts realize that the mines in question were probably of a type recognized as legitimate by the Hague Convention.

Another interesting naval development was the long distance bombardment of the Dardanelles by a combined allied fleet. Athens reports that 70 shells were fired at the Turkish forts by the British fleet, which was a preliminary part in the action. The result of the engagement is unknown, except that a huge pillar of smoke on shore indicated that some of the shells must have found their mark.

The official reports from Belgian headquarters are becoming more positive in their assertions that the enemy is preparing to withdraw from his hard-won position on the southwest coast of Belgium.

Nieuport has been evacuated, but not before the city had become an untenable ruin. The battle of the Sand Dunes may now be said to be historic, as in London it is considered as hardly likely that the Germans again will attempt to move in that direction as the flooding of the country has made it practically worthless as a battle ground.

Elsewhere along the western battle front their usual attacks and counterattacks are reported, without any indication as to the exact point where the invaders may be expected to make their next supreme effort to cut their way through to Calais.

In the east Emperor Nicholas has left for the front after issuing a manifesto in which he says that Turkey's action opens the way for Russia to accomplish her historic mission on the Black Sea.

The Germans have been making desperate assaults on the Russian right wing, and particularly fierce fighting is reported near

BORDEN CLUB OPENING FRIDAY

The opening event of the season will be held by the Borden Club on Friday evening next, when a visit will be paid by the members of the Borden Club of Paris. The visitors will put on the program, and the meeting will be an open one to all. Mayor Spence will preside, and a big crowd is expected. An excellent list of winter entertainments has been arranged by the executive, and Friday night's program will be the first.

Suwalki, in Russian Poland. But Petrograd claims general progress everywhere except along the River San, where apparently no progress has been made by either side.

GENERAL JOFFRE SENDS MESSAGE TO GRAND DUKE

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
PARIS, Nov. 4.—3.07 p.m.—General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, has sent a telegram to his Imperial Highness, Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the field, the text of which follows:

"We have received with keen pleasure all the despatches concerning the triumphant march of the Russian armies during the past 15 days, including those relating to the new advance which has just brought them into proximity to the German frontier.

"I desire to convey to your imperial highness my best congratulations. On our part we have checked the furious German attacks, and by incessant energetic action we are endeavoring to destroy the enemy's forces opposed to us.

"Our situation is good, and I hope that our combined efforts soon will lead to final success.

The foregoing despatch was given out semi-officially in Paris this afternoon.

BRITISH SAND TURKS
PARIS Nov. 4.—5.15 a.m.—The Echo de Paris publishes a despatch from Bellegrade, on the Swiss frontier, saying that an Anglo-French fleet attacked the Turkish Gunboat Dura and the Steamer Kiroli at the entrance of the Gulf of Tchesme, near Smyrna in Asiatic Turkey. The Turks themselves sunk both vessels to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, and Hamilton.

The Bulgarian Government has stopped marine movements in all Bulgarian ports, the despatch continues, and it has called to the colors the troops of the second line. There is much excitement at Sofia.

GERMAN RESERVISTS WERE ARRESTED NEAR THE CITY

They Had Been Residing Here Two Months, Working at the Glue Works—Will be Detained as Prisoners of War.

Two Germans were arrested by the police last night. They are Jonathan Dristkrum, age 30, and Fred Kleizing, aged 24. Both men are German army reservists and have been seeking to find a way out of the Dominion in order to aid the Fatherland in the present war. They were located in Echo Place when the Chief Constable and Detective Chapman took them under their care. They made no fuss and simply accompanied the officers to the police court where they were placed behind the bars. They have worked at the Glue works, but when arrested were out of work. They have been making preparations to leave the city.

Arriving in the Dominion by way of Quebec in May, they were detained there and then allowed to go. At Montreal they sojourned for four months and upon the outbreak of the war decided that that city was too hot for them. They then made their way to Niagara Falls where they worked there, came to Brantford and have been here for just over two months and during part of that time they have been engaged at the Glue works. Both men are said to be single.

Retreat of Germans Admitted—Its Effect Reviewed by Experts

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
PARIS, Nov. 4, 7 a.m.—What the Belgium official communication designated as the "precipitate retreat" of the Germans before the advance of the allies on the Yser river in Belgium was pleasing news to Parisians today, even though previous developments had given the hope that this would soon be the case.

The significance of the move is the chief topic of discussion. Opinions differ somewhat as to the import of the withdrawal of the Germans who, in falling back, it was stated, suffered considerable losses.

There is also much speculation as to the destination of the Germans as the Belgian communication merely stated that they were retreating towards the east. The fact that the allies retained in this section the positions they occupied the day before, would seem to indicate that the Germans had not been pushed very far.

General Beuchat, the military critic, in his comment on the news, did not regard the retreat as a well defined victory for the allies. To him it appeared more like a falling back from exhaustion and from the fact that the Germans found it impossible to remain longer in the inundated country. He pointed out that the Belgians similarly had been obliged to withdraw to the railroad from Dixmude to Nieuport in consequence of inundations.

What appeared more important to General Beuchat was the advance south from Dixmude. This is the part of the Belgian front already much disputed, which extends from Dixmude to the east of Ypres.

Lieutenant Colonel Rousset, the critic of the Petit Parisien, however, viewed the retreat from the Yser in another light and said it was more than a simple check. "The retreat in fact is partial," he wrote, "but it is none the less significant."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BRITISH OPERATIONS DATED TO MONDAY

Heavy Losses Inflicted on the Advancing Masses of Germans—Cavalry Men Did Great Work in the Trenches—Indians Also in It.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
LONDON, Nov. 4.—An official account of the operations of the British force in Belgium, issued by the press bureau to-day, brings events up to Monday, Nov. 2, when the allies were still maintaining their unbroken line and had been reinforced to meet the attacks which this day threatened them. The report follows:

"Violent attacks were made by the enemy October 30 on the position occupied by the first army corps and the cavalry. Large reinforcements evidently had joined the enemy's line at this point. A very heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy, and the commander of the first army corps was confident of maintaining his ground, which he since has been able to do. The cavalry has fought, whether mounted or in trenches, to the admiration of the whole army."

German Ships Reported to Have Left Their Base at Kiel.
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 4, via London, 10.25 a.m.—A fleet of German warships has gathered off the Aland Islands, in the Baltic Sea, northeast of Stockholm and opposite the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.



TURKEY, ENTERING CONFLICT AGAINST ALLIES, VASTLY EXTENDS WAR AREA.

The entry of Turkey on the side of Germany and Austria automatically extends the war area to Asia Minor and Egypt. War ships flying the Turkish flag bombarded Theodosia (1) and threatened Novorossysk (2), while a Russian steamship was torpedoed by the cruiser Geibon, near Kertch (3). Odessa Harbor (4) was entered by two Turkish torpedo boat destroyers, which sank a Russian gunboat and damaged several vessels. At Damascus (5) there has been an anti-Christian demonstration and strong Turkish cavalry forces have appeared near the Gulf of Akabah (6) on the Red Sea.

GERMAN FLEET SURPRISES AND ATTACKS THREE BRITISH CRUISERS

BELGIANS TO LAST MAN MUST SERVE IN THE ARMY

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
LONDON, Nov. 4.—11.30 a.m.—Renewed threats of conscription unless able-bodied Belgians rally to the aid of the flag are contained in an official proclamation which the Belgian Government has issued in London.

Speaking of the thousands of Belgians who have been driven from their own country, this proclamation says: "Among these many Belgian families there are still men capable of bearing arms. A large number voluntarily have come forward to join the army, but it is necessary that all do so without delay."

"We solemnly call upon all Belgians physically fit, between the ages of 18 and 30 to enlist for the duration of the war. Every facility will be given these men by the Belgian consuls to enable them to join the centers of enlistment in England and France.

"Belgians between the ages of 18 and 30 who do not respond by November 15 may be requisitioned for military service in accordance with the law."

FLEET IN BALTIC SUBMARINE WAS LOST, HALCYON UNDER FIRE

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
LONDON, Nov. 4, 4.45 a.m.—Telegraphing from Yarmouth regarding the raid made by a German squadron in the North Sea on Tuesday, the correspondent of the Times says: "The whole of the crew of submarine 'D-2' which was sunk by a mine, dropped by a German cruiser were lost, except two officers and two men. Four men were saved from the drifter, Prateral, which was also sunk, but six of her men were drowned. The Mine Drifter, Copious was also struck by a mine about the same time as the others and sank. Only one member of her crew was saved and nine were drowned."

"The fight was so close to the shore that some of the shells dropped within a mile of the beach, one exploding within a few hundred yards of the naval air station on the south side of Yarmouth."

"It is believed here that the German raiding squadron intended to bombard the coast."

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lowestoft gives the story of a member of the British Cruiser Halcyon, which engaged the German vessels. The sailor said: "We left Yarmouth at six o'clock in the morning and when about ten miles out we met the German ships. We challenged them but supposed they were British as we did not expect to find the Germans so near the coast."

"The only reply was a shot and soon the shells were raining around us, the Germans firing as rapidly as possible. One shot wrecked the wheel house, serious injury to the helmsman and another pierced the funnel. We hit about eight times and considering that we were covered with spray and goodat good rate, the gunnery of the Germans was real good. Our wireless was carried away by their second shot."

"Just before they cleared off one of our destroyers came up and put up a screen of smoke from her funnels. The Germans had tried for forty-five minutes to sink us, but failed owing to the captain's splendid seamanship."

Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow the Victims.

A Terrible Loss of Life—Fight in a Heavy Gale.

[By Special Wire to The Courier.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—American Minister Fletcher, at Santiago, Chile, to-day reported the naval engagement off Coronel, Chile, and the arrival of three German warships at Valparaiso. The damaged Good Hope is reported as having escaped with the Glasgow and Otranto.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 4.—The naval engagement between the German fleet under Admiral Von Spee, consisting of the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the light cruisers Nürnberg, Leipzig and Bremen, and the British squadron, made up of the cruisers Monmouth, Good Hope and Glasgow and the transport Otranto, commanded by Rear Admiral Cradock, continues the sensation of the hour here.

That the Germans were able to sink or scatter the British squadron with only minor damage to their own ships and a casualty list of only two wounded, is a subject of wonder.

The Monmouth is known to have been lost with practically all of her crew as a result of this first big naval fight of the war. The Good Hope was seriously damaged and escaped under cover of darkness, and it is believed here that she went to the bottom, while the Glasgow and the Otranto took refuge in a Chilean port.

The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nürnberg were still in the harbor early to-day, coaling and provisioning, in preparation for steaming away later in the day. It is supposed they will relieve the cruisers Leipzig and Bremen, which have the Glasgow and Otranto bottled up in the port of Talcahuano, eight miles north-west of Concepcion. It would seem like madness for these British ships to leave this haven of refuge, and it is likely that they will be dismantled and interned unless a superior British and Japanese fleet should make its appearance and go to their relief.

Admiral Von Spee, in his official report of the battle, which took place late Sunday afternoon off the Chilean Island of St. Maria, says the action lasted only an hour, being discontinued at nightfall, when the British were forced to give way.

"The Good Hope," he says, "was then so badly damaged that she was unable to resist and could only make her escape protected by the darkness."

"The Monmouth, under identical conditions, tried to escape, but was followed by a cruiser and was sunk with a few shots. Owing to the hurricane that was blowing, no boats could be lowered, and consequently there was a terrible loss of life."

Details of the fight, picked up from informal conversations with German officers who came ashore from the warships, show that the Germans, owing to the superior

BRANTFORD TURKS OBLIGED TO REPORT TO THE POLICE

A Raid Made Last Night on Darling Street House Found Large Number Gathered Together—They Hid in All Directions.

Twenty Turks were arrested by the police last night, and released when they had signed parole forms in the Chief Constable's office.

The police had learnt that they desired to return to their mother country in order to fight against the allies, and they lost no time in bringing the Turks to boot. Accordingly the Chief Constable, Sergeant Wallace and Detective Chapman last night went visiting and called at one house upon Darling street where they are known to assemble, and there they found twenty Turks. When the officers' mission was discovered, they hid in all parts of the house, evidently afraid of arrest. However, they were brought out of their retreat and were quite resigned when an interpreter told them why they was desired of them. Without further trouble they were walked to the police station and they will now report to the police regularly.