

AND The Big Laughing Jubilee

Monday, Oct. 26

MUTT & JEFF

IN MEXICO 50 AND 1-3 PEOPLE

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IVY TRIO Comedy Musical Act

HAGAN & WESTCOTT Singing, Talking and Dancing Duo

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OCT. 19 - 20 The Famous Stirling Historical War Drama in 5 Parts

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THE TEA POT INN

TEA AS YOU LIKE IT 134 Dalhousie Street

THE TAXICAB IN WAR; AN EXCITING INCIDENT IN DEVASTATED TOWN OF SENLIS.



Mr. Harold Ashton, whose vivid description of the war have appeared in the London Daily News and who is now at the front, has supplied F. Matania, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, with careful details of this thrilling episode. After being in occupation of Senlis, France, for three days, burning the town, shooting the Mayor and the two principal inhabitants, the Germans were suddenly surprised by a dash of Turcos, who whirled into the town in taxicabs, and after a fierce fight drove out the invaders.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH UNDER AVALANCHE OF OATS LESLIE MOUNCE, A VICTIM

Very Sad Death of Son of County Constable Mounce Who is Now With the Canadian Contingent—Accident at McHutcheon's

Caught in a veritable death trap, established in a sea of falling oats, Leslie Mounce, a well known youth of the city, was smothered yesterday afternoon at McHutcheon's stables on Colborne street. Leslie, who is seventeen years of age, was unloading oats in the granary above the stable and had just emptied a bag of oats out when the whole gable of the stable caved out and some two tons of oats simply poured out to the ground, carrying with it the unfortunate youth. Taken off his feet, he was covered before he could recover himself and when taken out by rescuers some ten minutes later life was found to be extinct. The physician was tried and Dr. Philip was on the scene almost immediately, but their efforts were in vain for the youth had passed beyond all human aid. There was not a scratch or a bruise on the body, proving that Mounce had smothered to death. Almost immediately a large crowd morbidly interested, gathered upon the street and there they remained for a long while after Messrs. Reid and Brown had removed the body of the young man. They stood and talked and conjectured, and saw what they could of the wrecked stable, but the trap of death was hidden from them and was not discernible from any point outside.

AERIAL WARFARE HAS LITTLE EFFECT

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The comparative ineffectiveness of aerial warfare was proved at Warsaw, where bombs thrown by German aviators missed the railway, fire, telegraph and telephone stations, and troops on the march. They only struck and destroyed the upper stories of some private houses, while many fell quite harmlessly. Only one bomb dropping was attended with any success. It fell on some infantry baggage and wounded several soldiers and civilians who were standing nearby.

"It was popularly reported at Warsaw that Emperor William had said that if the town could not be taken by land it must be taken from the air."

GERMANS INTERNED

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A despatch to the Times from Rotterdam, dated Thursday, says: "Information from several quarters is to the effect that nearly 2,000 Germans crossed into Dutch territory off Zealand to-day and that they will be conveyed to North Holland for internment."

The British Admiralty announced that a destroyer was ashore and that a submarine is probably lost.

An Excellent Showing

October, 22nd, 1914. Editor Courier, It will be of interest to the ratepayers to learn that the receipt of taxes for the year 1914, now aggregates better than 91% of the total sum estimated upon. The estimate was \$453,971. The receipts to date are \$413,500. Yours truly, A. K. BUNNELL, Treasurer.

38 MEN, SIX OFFICERS

Have Volunteered For Active Service With the Duffs.

There is no doubt that the Dufferin Rifles second contingent will be raised in record time. Already thirty-eight active service volunteers have signified their willingness to go to the front and many more are to join to-night. The class of young men who volunteered last night were excellent, and only three were rejected by the doctors. Orders came for three officers and already there are six or seven who have offered their services. Three are to be selected and as yet, their names are not announced.

A number of young men signed up last night who were not examined by the doctor, it being fairly late when they arrived at the armories. They are expected to undergo medical inspection to-night. Everything looks very promising, concludes the conscription officer, and he is almost sure that the order will be completed with.

No orders have yet come for cavalry, so as yet the Dragoons have not commenced active service recruiting.

STILL WITH ARMY LONDON, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the newspaper Handelsblad of that city learns that the Belgian king and queen are still with the Belgian army.

George Keyes, a veteran newspaper man, died at Colborne, where he founded The Enterprise in 1866.

PARIS IS CHEERFUL OVER NEWS

Not Only in North But Around Metz is Position Good.

Germans are Being Menaced on Extreme Right of the Allies.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Oct. 23.—The struggle on the lengthened line extending into Belgium, now called the battle of Flanders, gave rise to an engagement along the coast as near as possible to the birthplace of Jules Verne, in which air craft and submarines participated, realizing, for the first time, in the same encounter, the dreams of the great Frenchman.

The British monitors off shore did great execution on the German trenches, among those reported killed being General Von Tripp and his staff. While the allies' airmen cleverly directed the aim of the marine guns, the German submarines lying in wait attacked the monitors but without result, because the latter were so far inshore. Here again, the critics remark, that the attempt of the Germans to turn the allies left and reach the French coast has been defeated and the Germans again have been forced to resort to frontal attacks.

The gains made by the allies on the road to Metz, it is thought, must draw the attention of the Germans seriously to a quarter where they are menaced, not only from the direction of Verdun, but by the renewed successes of the French on the eastern slope of the Vosges.

The news from Bordeaux to-day indicates that parliament is not to be called to meet there, but in Paris. The employes of both the chamber and senate have been notified that they may return to Paris at the end of this month, which is taken as a sign of confidence in the Vosges.

Traffic experts called by the Toronto Railway, testified before the Railway board that the city had a good car service.

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Acknowledgement

The Board of Governors of the Brantford General Hospital gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Fifteen hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-three cents, (\$1594.33) a bequest made by the late John Moses, farmer, of the Township of Burford, deceased.

The money was paid over by Benjamin Powell, and George Morris, Executors, through their Solicitors, Messrs Harley and Sweet.

A. K. BUNNELL, Hon. Secretary.

ESCAPE WAS A MIRACLE

Two Well Known Brantfordites in Auto Accident.

During the course of a short motor spin just out of the city yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ernest Moffat and his cousin, Mrs. Frank Snider, both well-known Brantfordites, had a miraculous escape from death when the car in which they were riding was struck by a westbound Grand Trunk train at the tollgate on the Paris road.

The miraculous nature of the escape of both young people is attested by the condition in which the car was found after the train struck it. Both occupants were thrown many feet, and that they escaped with only a severe shaking-up and what is believed to be minor cuts and bruises, seems incredible. Scarcely a piece of the car except the tires remains intact. From what can be learned, the engine must have struck the rear end of the machine, thus hurling the occupants clear of the wheels of the train.

Mrs. Snider is reported as resting favorably to-day at her home in Brantford township, whither she was bound at the time of the accident. Mr. Moffat is also confined to his home, and it is believed will have a speedy recovery from his injuries. Both, however, are suffering severely from nervous shock.

The car was an Overland touring car owned by Mr. Moffat, and he had just had it repaired. He left word at his store on Market street that he would only be gone a few minutes, as he wanted to try out the car.

OFFICIAL BUREAU GIVES OUT ACCOUNT OF RECENT FIGHTING

Many Obstacles Are Cheerfully Overcome by British Troops—Outcome Obtained is Regarded as a Very Satisfactory One.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 23.—11.20 a.m.—The official information bureau has given out another account of recent operations by an eye-witness. This recital is dated Oct. 17, and explains at the outset that with the arrival of reinforcements the British have been able to play a more prominent part in exerting pressure on the enemy and in the gradual extension to the northward, which has thrown British troops to the Franco-Belgian border.

"Up till recently," says this statement, "the extension northward had been carried out by the French alone." The narrative goes on to explain that there have been actions in the two western theatres of the war, from Neuport south, and along the Aisne, and continues as follows:

"In both these theatres the results attained, without being in any way decisive, have been entirely satisfactory and in furtherance of the general scheme which the allied armies are carrying out in co-operation.

"In the southern of the two spheres in which we have been engaged, on the Aisne, our right wing has been maintaining its pressure without actually moving forward, while in the northern sphere our left wing has advanced a considerable distance in face of some opposition.

"On the Aisne, since the repulse inflicted on the enemy, the night of October 10, there has been no serious fighting and less artillery action than usual for the reason that the misty and occasionally rainy weather has rendered observation almost impossible and mitigated against the employment of guns. On the night of October 13-14, the enemy commenced an attack, which was not pushed through, and which may be regarded as a demonstration. Our patrols have been active with the bayonet at night, and they have accounted for numerous small parties of German infantry left to occupy their front trenches. But the positions of the opposing forces have remained practically unchanged.

"In the north of France the fighting so far has been of a preparatory nature alone. As stated, ground has been gained by us, but the misty weather has hampered aerial reconnaissances and at times rendered artillery co-operation almost impossible, which factors, taken together with the nature of the terrain, has made progress somewhat slow.

"Before the actual course of events in this quarter is recounted, it will assist to an understanding of what our troops are doing if the country in which they are operating is described. The narrative here describes the nature of the country along the Belgian frontier, explaining that hedges are frequent, that trees often restrict the view, and that means of communication are few.

"It is in a blind country of this nature," the narrator resumes, "that our advanced guards near the Belgian frontier are engaging the advanced troops of the enemy. The latter consists in some places of cavalry, supported by Jager and Schutz detachments, with large numbers of machine guns and others with larger bodies of infantry.

"As was the case in our advance up to the Aisne, the enemy is making every effort to delay our progress, no doubt to give time for the stronger forces behind to perfect their arrangements. In general they take every advantage that is to be obtained from the ground and conceal themselves well, making use of

ditches and hedges and the villages they hold, together with buildings, many of which have been placed in a state of defense furthermore, they occupy narrow trenches with inconspicuous parapets on our side of the villages.

Machine guns often are placed in the centre of rooms whence they can command an approach through a window. So far in our advance we have inflicted considerable loss on these detachments, in spite of the fact that they retreat under cover of darkness, whenever this is possible. But their resistance is by no means passive, and they have made several determined counter attacks in order to free themselves and throw us back. Many of the prisoners falling into our hands have expressed surprise at being opposed to the British in this quarter.

"To the north of the Lys, although for reasons already given an adequate reconnaissance ahead has been practically impossible, and in spite of the fact that the Germans held a strong position on a high bridge between Godevaersvelde and Bailleul, one of our cavalry forces would not be denied. Supported by infantry it has driven the enemy back considerably. Some hard fighting has taken place in this direction, especially in the neighborhood of Mont Descaets, where Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, was mortally wounded on October 12.

"On October 13, a brilliant little exploit was performed by one of our cavalry patrols coming suddenly upon a German machine gun detachment. The subaltern in command at once gave the order to charge, with the result that some of the Germans were killed, the rest scattered and the gun captured and carried off.

"On the right, to the south of the Lys, progress has been slower partly because the terrain affords greater facilities to the force acting on the defensive, and partly because the enemy has had more time for preparations and greater strength. The numerous dykes in this low lying part of the country, are so broad and deep as to necessitate the transport of the planks and ladders by which to cross them. It is in this quarter that the most obstinate combats for the possession of villages have so far taken place, and that the co-operation of artillery most difficult, except where the villages attack contain a church or some other landmark standing above the trees by means of which guns can get their range.

"Although the employment of our field artillery in battering down defended villages is hampered, another and very efficacious method of arriving at the same result has been evolved and is proving most effective.

"Parts of the region, where this fighting has been in progress, now present a melancholy aspect. Many of the once prosperous homesteads are now in ruins, all torn to pieces. Walls are still standing pitted by shrapnel balls, and in some villages churches are smoldering ruins. Dead horses, cows, and pigs, caught in the hail of shrapnel, litter the village streets, and among the carcasses and the debris wander wretched inhabitants, to have returned to see what they can save from the wreckage. Here, blocking up a narrow side street, is a dead horse still harnessed to a trap, and beside it is stretched the corpse of a jager (a German sharpshooter). Close by in an enclosure, where a shell has found them, lie some 30 cavalry horses, a little farther on

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ROLL THE GERMANS UP LIKE A RIBBON

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"The German general staff has left Ghent, and there are strong rumors of a severe German defeat," says the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail. "Messages from different points of the northwest frontier agree that the German coast army is being rolled up like a ribbon.

The German cavalry has been unable to manoeuvre the tangled dyke country, and the German big guns are stuck in bogs. By a magnificent attack, it is stated,

the Franco-British force have cut the German line south of Ostend." The correspondent of the Times in Northern France, on the other hand, states that there is no foundation for the report that Bruges has been evacuated by the Germans. He says the Germans are still in force in the neighborhood of Ostend, and that the reported retirement in the direction of Bruges is in the nature of a precautionary measure, which the allied activities to the south and southwest have rendered necessary.