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BULGARS NEUTRAL

LONDON, Nov. 2.—5.20 p.m.—The correspondent of The Times at Sofia, Bulgaria, says he is informed on the authority that Bulgaria will remain the strictest neutrality.

GREAT FEAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED, SAYS AN OFFICIAL REPORT

How British Troops Were Moved From Contact With Enemy on the Aisne to the Battle-ground in Flanders.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 3.—Another eye-witness account from the battle front in France and Belgium...

October 24, 1914. Before the fighting near the Franco-Belgian frontier, subsequent to October 20 is continued a brief description will be given of the movement of a certain fraction of our troops...

"By this movement a portion of the British army has been enabled to join hands with an incoming and growing stream of reinforcements. This is now an accomplished fact, as is generally known and can, therefore, be explained in some detail without detriment.

"Mention will also be made of the gradual development up to October in the nature of operations in this quarter of the theatre of war, which recently has come into such prominence.

"In its broad lines its transfer of strength by one combatant during the course of a battle, which has just been accomplished is somewhat remarkable. It can best be compared with the action of the Japanese during the battle of Mukden when General Ochiai withdrew a portion of his force, and then moved it northwards behind the line and threw it into the fight again near the extreme left of the Japanese position...

concerned, however, was much smaller than ours, and the distance covered by it was less than that from the Aisne to the Franco-Belgian frontier. General Oku's troops, moreover, marched, whereas ours were moved by rail and motor.

"What was implied in the actual withdrawal from contact with the enemy along the Aisne will be appreciated when the conditions under which we were then situated are recalled. In places the two lines were not too yards apart and for us no movement was possible during the daylight.

"In some of the trenches which were under an enfilade fire our men had to sit all day long close under the traverses—as are called those mounds of earth which stretch like partitions at intervals across a trench so as to give protection from a lateral fire.

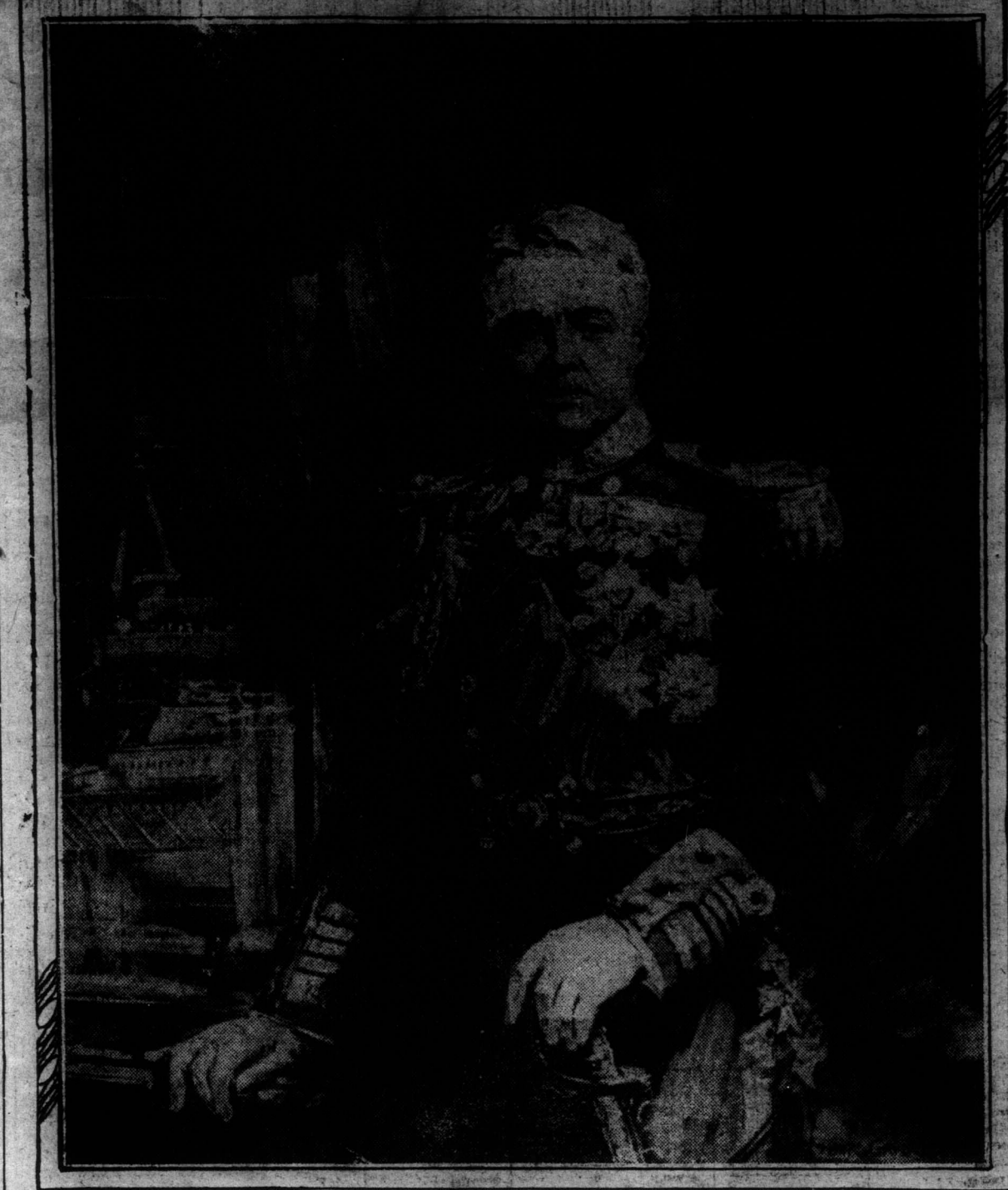
"Even when there was cover, such as that afforded by depressions or sunken roads on a hillside below and behind our firing line any attempt was met by fierce bursts of machine gun and shell fire.

"The men in the firing line were on duty for 24 hours at a time and brought rations and water with them when they came on duty, for none could be sent up to them during the day. Even the wounded could not be removed until dark. A preliminary retirement of the units was, therefore, carried out gradually under cover of darkness.

"That the Germans only once opened fire upon them while so exposed was due to the care with which the operation was conducted, and also probably to the fact that the enemy was so accustomed to the recurrence of sounds made by the relief of men in the firing line, and by the movement of...

(Continued on Page Four.)

BRITAIN'S NEW FIRST SEA LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.



ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER.

Shown above is a portrait, drawn from life by Arthur Garrett, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, of Admiral Sir John Fisher, the newly appointed First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty...

LATEST OFFENSIVE MOVE WILL FAIL, IS THE OPINION OF PARIS AUTHORITIES

Violent Attack is Being Made on British Line at Ypres, When Losses on Both Sides are Very Heavy—Situation in Other Places.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Nov. 3.—Confidence is growing here that the latest offensive movement of the Germans in Belgium, whereby they hope to gain a clear break to the French channel ports will fail. All reports that have reached here are that the allies have successfully withstood repeated and violent attacks of the Germans, hence the opinion that prevails...

Saint Omer, in the department of Pas Calais, 24 miles southeast of the port of Calais. The news of the French success around Sainte Marie-aux-Mines and St. Die, in the Vosges region was reported with interest here. The developments in this quarter assured the French of a solid position in a difficult region, where it is expected they will shortly win a greater success.

President Poincaré's visit to the battlefield in West Flanders, where at Furnes, and practically under fire, he and King Albert of Belgium reviewed the French and Belgian troops, caused some anxiety for his safety, but also a wave of admiration for his bravery. The president and Belgian King, together with the French minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, reviewed the troops from the town hall at Furnes, while a short distance away the railway station was under the heavy shell fire of the German artillery.

Developments in the Turkish situation are keenly awaited here.

British Troops Gave Half Million Germans A Good Sound Beating

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Nov. 3.—Telegraphing from Calais, under date of Sunday, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The British army has endured an historic ordeal in checking the German attempt to advance on Calais. The German offensive has crumbled into stalemate, but the Empire should know that the victory at Ypres has been purchased at a price as high as any previous.

ly recorded in British battle history. The cream of our army suffered and the gaps must be quickly filled if the German repulse is to be turned to good account. Every time we advance, the Germans seem to slacken their fire on our allies and concentrate their entire attention on the British troops. It is believed that the British had a million Germans opposed to them in the Ypres fighting."

SUICIDE FOR TURKEY IS OPINION IN INDIA

[By Special Wire to The Courier] BOMBAY, via London, Nov. 3.—7.45 a.m.—The Bombay Chronicle, in an editorial headed "Suicide," says of Turkey's entrance into the European war:

"The folly and rashness of those in whose hands the destiny of Turkey is placed have plunged her in a vortex from which she cannot emerge with any shred of a status as a nation."

The Advocate of India says that Turkey has been betrayed by a coterie of officials from whom the Indian Mohammedans are politically free. Turkey has been made the tool of a country, it is added, whose ideals are not those which have given India peace, power and freedom.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, the largest Mohammedan state in India, has issued a manifesto in which he says: "It is the bounden duty of the Mohammedans of India to adhere to the British. There is no country in the world where Mohammedans enjoy such liberty as they do in India."

Conference Was Held With Lord Kitchener Who Crossed to Dunkirk

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Nov. 3.—A bombardment of Furnes, in Belgium, 28 miles southwest of Bruges, by the Germans, did not prevent the review there yesterday of the French and Belgian troops by President Poincaré of France, King Albert of Belgium and Alexandre Millerand, the French war minister.

While the shells of the German guns, apparently directed against the railroad station at Furnes, were exploding at frequent intervals, the president, king and war minister were in the neighborhood of the Hotel De Ville. There to the strains of the Marseillaise and the Brancoune, the national airs of the two countries, which were given with much spirit, the soldiers of France and Belgium passed by. All the men displayed the greatest enthusiasm.

Before the review President

and his party paid their respects to Queen Elizabeth of Belgium at the royal residence. On leaving the president passed the afternoon among French troops operating on the Ypres front.

President Poincaré was in Dunkirk Sunday evening where he saw Lord Kitchener, the British minister of war, and Premier Charles De Borquerville of Belgium.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE STRAIT. LONDON, Nov. 2.—Heavy firing was heard off the foreland at Dover this afternoon. Twelve live shells were fired in rapid succession. The concussion rattled windows at Deal. A British torpedo boat destroyer could be seen outside Goodwin Sands, and it was surmised that the British ship had attacked a German submarine which was known to be in the channel.

PROHIBITS EXPORTS LONDON, Nov. 3.—10.18 a.m.—A royal decree published there prohibits the exportation of rice, rye and potatoes to Germany and Austria.

BRITISH DROVE WEDGE

Germans Beaten Back Five Miles Having Heavy Losses.

It is Estimated that 50,000 Men Were Slain in Attack.

[By Special Wire to the Courier.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Telegraphing from Calais, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The British wedge, which the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, tried to crack between them, still puts forward a veritable vanguard thrust at the heart of the German line at Ypres and has finally wrecked the raid on Calais.

"In the last three weeks, the Germans who had advanced fifteen miles from Ostend, have been beaten back five miles with losses estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000 men.

"According to a naval officer, have seen, the losses to the British flotilla during the bombardment did not exceed a score of killed and about fifty men wounded.

"Heavy fighting is reported today along the River Yser, apparently to cover the movements of large bodies of troops, moving in a southerly direction," says a Rotterdam despatch to The Times.

"The Germans with ammunition wagons and guns, marched from Burges to Courtrai today," the correspondent continues, "and there is pronounced activity among the British airmen. It is stated that three German staff officers were killed by a bomb dropped at Thielt, 15 miles southeast of Bruges.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY NOW AT WAR—ACTION HAD TO BE TAKEN

Bombardment by a British Cruiser of Troops Made Up of Turks and Germans Who Were Preparing to Invade Egypt.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—1.10 p.m.—Great Britain and Turkey are at war; Germany has recruited an ally in the east. After twenty-four hours of uncertainty, during which hope was expressed that the Porte might make amends for the incidents in the Black Sea, the British Admiralty announced shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon that a British warship had bombarded and destroyed the Turkish barracks at Akabah, on the Turco-Egyptian frontier.

It was at Akabah that Turkish cavalry patrols were reported yesterday preparatory to moving into Egypt. There the British found soldiers apparently under German serving as quasi-Turks, much in the same manner as the German officers remain in charge of the cruisers Breslau and Goeben, and British officials say, there was no course but to open hostilities.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Russia has replied to Turkey's apology for the raids of her navy in the Black Sea with the fateful words "too late," and in London it is hardly thought likely that diplomatic pressure will prevent the war party among the Young Turks from dragging their country into the European embroglio.

The events of the past twelve hours show that the grand vizier of Turkey has made every effort to conciliate the entente powers, but the influence of his partisans in the Turkish cabinet is not believed to be great enough to force the Porte to meet the demands for reparation formulated in the Franco-British notes. So far as Russia is concerned, a state of war with Turkey actually exists, and the reply of the Russian foreign minister to the explanation of the grand vizier does not hold out in the opinion of London, any hope for a peaceful outcome to the dispute.

The tumult of battle has rolled back from the Belgian coast, and after the apparent failure of their fierce assault on the English and Belgian lines around Ypres, the Germans evidently are diverting their attack towards a more southerly point. Much activity on the part of the German mobile columns is reported from Belgium, and there is evidence to show that the invaders have not yet exhausted all the resources which are being brought to bear in the campaign to cut their way through to Calais.

The tremendous German assault at Ypres is believed by London observers to have been repulsed decisively. But this has been a terrible cost to the cream of the British army, which apparently has suffered as severely as did the Belgian forces, which bore the first brunt of this sea coast battle.

CLEANED OUT TROOPS HOLDING ARABIAN TOWN

British Cruiser Busy in the Red Sea Against Soldiers and Natives.

[By Special Wire to the Courier.] LONDON, Nov. 3, 12.53 p.m.—The fortified town of Akabah, in Arabia, on an arm of the Red Sea has been shelled and occupied by the British Cruiser Minerva.

There was some loss to the troops holding the position but no British casualties. Akabah is at the head of the Gulf of Agabah, 150 miles east of Suez.

The Admiralty announced this occurrence as follows: "Upon arriving at Akabah, the Cruiser Minerva, Captain Percival Warleigh found the place occupied by soldiers and armed natives. One of the soldiers had the appearance of a German officer.

"The Minerva then shelled the fort and the troops. The town was evacuated and landing parties from the Minerva proceeded to destroy the forts, the barracks, the post office and the stores.

"There was some loss to the enemy, but no British casualties." Engineer J. H. Shrapnell and Fireman G. W. Kitley of Vancouver were killed in a double-header freight wreck on the C. P. R. near Hope, 31 miles from Vancouver. Fireman Harry Morter, Vancouver, is missing.

ASSURANCE IS GIVEN TO INDIANS

Britain Declares That the Holy Places Will be Immune.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 6.15 a.m.—A despatch from Delhi, India, to Reuters Telegram Company says that in view of the outbreak of Turkey it was authoritatively announced throughout India that no religiousness was involved, and that the Mohammedan holy places are immune from attack by the British naval and military forces, provided the pilgrims from India, to these places are not intimidated with.

At the request of Great Britain the despatch adds, France and Russia have given similar assurances.

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO. An imperial manifesto on the outbreak of the war with Turkey has been issued in Petrograd, according to the correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company in the Russian capital. It reads as follows: "In the sterile struggle against Russia, Germany and Austria have invited Turkey into taking arms against this empire. Immediately after the treacherous attack of the Turkish fleet the Russian ambassador received orders to leave Turkey."