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STRICKEN CITY IN BELGIUM REPORTED IN THE HANDS OF GERMANS.



VIEW ALONG the AVENUE de KEYSER, ONE of ANTWERP'S PRINCIPAL STREETS—CATHEDRAL in the DISTANCE

WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier] There is hope in London to-day that the anniversary of the battle of Jena, in which the French gained a victory over the Prussians and Saxons just 108 years ago to-day, may be celebrated along both battle fronts by events, recalling this great and decisive struggle, but what ever the outcome observers are being permitted to receive only the faintest reports of what is now transpiring in Belgium, in France, and in Russian Poland.

Nearer home, news of military operations is even more meagre than in the eastern area. Stubborn fighting is reported at—(name deleted by censor)—and it is claimed that all the efforts of General Von Kluck to smash the allies left, have been repulsed. General Von Kluck, the commander of the German right wing.

The latest French official communication declares there is nothing to report except a notable advance in the region of Berry-Au-Bac, while Petrograd gives out the cryptic statement that warlike operations continue to develop along the Vistula and San Rivers as far as Przemyel, and further south as far as the Dniester. A great battle along this front may even now be under way, and in any event it cannot be long postponed.

In the Baltic the German fleet is showing unusual activity. In addition to submarines, or a torpedo boat, according to the Berlin announcement, which recently sunk a Russian cruiser at a point distant two days, steaming from their base, a great German squadron, flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia, is to-day reported cruising about the Aland Islands.

Vienna reports that the Austrian offensive continues successful north and south of Przemysl and that Javoslav, an important fortress taken by Russia several weeks ago, has been re-occupied by the Austrians. A despatch from Nish, Serbia, relates that acting on the instructions of the German general staff, Austria has concentrated on the banks of the Drina, the greatest army yet sent against Serbia in a final and supreme effort to crush that country. Fierce skirmishing already has been reported between outposts, and a big battle is said to be imminent.

The ferment over the question of neutrality of the countries of southeastern Europe is increasing everywhere. An exception is found in the case of Italy, where discussion has been checked while the country awaits news from the sick-bed of its foreign minister.

The famous "Cruisers Goeben and Breslau" again are a source of friction with Turkey on account of the report that they have passed into the Black Sea and are to-day near the spot where a Russian fleet was reported to be cruising not long ago.

In England the controversy over the sending of naval reserves into Antwerp is confined to the press and the public, the authorities having made no reply to criticism of their action.

GERMAN PLAN FAILS TO CRUSH THE LEFT WING OF THE ALLIED FORCES

Enemy, According to Daily Mail Correspondent is Driven Still Farther Back—Sharp Fighting is Reported Around Lille.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 14—4.10 a.m.—In a despatch dated Monday, The Daily Mail's correspondent in Northern France says: "The great German plan to hold the department of Flanders and deliver a crushing blow to the allies' left wing has failed thus far. Yesterday and on Saturday our armies drove the enemy still further back."

"The German army which extended from Turcoing to Armentieres and was forced from its position last Tuesday has again met with heavy defeat and been beaten back northward. "The battle which has been raging at intervals near Arras blazed out again yesterday. I hear, and once more we forced the Germans back to the east and north. The German losses are said to be heavy. One force which advanced last week from the northeast on Bailleul (department of the Nord, near the Belgian frontier) has had to turn tail and, as long ago as last Wednesday, its columns were beating a heavy retreat back whence they came to join their supporters at Ypres.

"Ypres was occupied Wednesday afternoon by a moderate detachment of German cavalry and infantry, but if they have not yet evacuated it they must do so in the next few hours, as their position is untenable without very large reinforcements, and these, if

they exist, cannot reach them now."

SHARP FIGHTING PARIS, Oct. 14—7.01 a.m.—The left wing of the allies, where the French and British forces have taken the offensive at certain points against the Germans is expected to be the scene of sharp fighting.

The occupation of Lille by the Germans, it is believed by the French official communication previously had been principally engagements between the cavalry of the contending forces, but the French official communication now speaks of "our forces" in general and not, as previously, "our cavalry," in referring to the troops around Lille, indicating that in addition to the squadrons of allied cavalry their infantry also has got forward.

The German army corps, which has occupied Lille, evidently is part of the force of the German emperor, which has been released from service in Belgium. Having from royal attacks at Arras, Albert, Roye, Lassigny and Tracy LeMont, there was much speculation on the result of the next effort of the Germans. The allies, who have maintained a solid barrier hoped not only to keep their line intact, but to make some progress, as it is reported they did yesterday.

TO WAGE A WINTER WARFARE

Expert Opinion on the Great European Conflict.

Struggle Will Not be Ended For a Long Time Yet.

(By Courtesy of the New York Herald.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—In today's review of the war situation in Europe, The Herald's military critic says:

"Two military tacticians of a century ago laid great emphasis upon one principle of war craft above all others. These masters were Napoleon of France and Clausewitz of Germany, and their first axiom was this: 'Never engage all your forces at once and at haphazard, by which method you lose all power of directing them. Cause your enemy to become fatigued and tire him everywhere with a sufficient force, holding in reserve a substantial and efficient force for the last but decisive moment. When once the mass is launched, employ it with the utmost decision and audacity.'"

"The unprecedented conditions which obtain in the western theatre of operations in Europe might prompt the observation that the principle upon which Napoleon based all his tactics is every day becoming impracticable today. It would appear from the viewpoint of the allies that with the almost overwhelming military strength of Germany to contend with, the retention of a substantial and efficient force for the decisive moment is an impossibility.

"Concerning the German scheme of campaign, there appears little doubt that in their efforts to crush the imperfectly mobilized military strength of their adversaries at the outset nearly every unit of the immense machine at the disposal of the German general staff was cast into the balance. The machine was operated as a whole and driven forward by every ounce of power that could be generated.

"In other words the rule of Clausewitz, so dear to the heart of Von Moltke in 1870, was subordinated to that which were exigencies of the moment. The theory of the modern German school for many weeks appeared to be the most effective. Even after Belgium's sacrifice, when she thrust herself into the driving wheel of the machine, causing a succession of ominous misses in the engine's revolutions, the mechanism was duly primed and the forward drive on Paris was recommenced.

"At the decisive moment, however, when the Franco-British forces appeared fatigued, the substantial and efficient force which Clausewitz would have held in reserve was not there. The smashing blow was not delivered. In short, the modern military school of Germany did not have 'the punch.'"

"In keeping with the immense

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Oct. 14, 3.10 p.m.—The following official announcement was given out in Paris this afternoon:

"In the Belgian field of operations there were some encounters during the night of October 12-13 and during the day of the 13th in the region around Ghent. English and French troops have occupied Ypres.

First: On our left wing, as far as the Oise, the operations are developing normally. Second: On the centre, previous reports of the progress of our armies in the region of Berry-au-Bac have been confirmed.

Third: On our right wing there is nothing new. "While it is not our custom to reply to the inaccuracies of the German press, it seems to us proper to denounce the false news published in certain German newspapers concerning the pretended destruction of two divisions of French cavalry. This information is absolutely erroneous. The truth is that certain forces of French and German cavalry, with supports, have been engaged for several days along the front at La Bassée, Estaires and Bailleul. The German cavalry succeeded in making a very slight advance between the canal of La Bassée and the Lys, but they were obliged to draw back in the territory north of the Lys.

"The losses sustained by the German cavalry are assuredly as perceptible as our own. One of our divisions suffered particularly, because it was pursued during one entire day by our aviators, who did not cease to throw bombs down upon the German troops.

"Another case is the fact that the Germans announce that they are undertaking the investment of Verdun. In this instance also to learn the truth it is sufficient to refer to the situation as set forth on several different occasions in the French official communications.

"The Germans have not succeeded up to the present time, in hurling themselves against the fortified position of Verdun. They have, however, made two futile efforts to envelope, at a considerable distance, the French forces which are operating around Verdun. One of these efforts was characterized by their attempt to break through the Argonne forest between Binarville and Pargny. It will be recalled that this movement failed, with very important losses. We did not even announce at the time that two German battalions had been annihilated in this engagement.

"The other enveloping movement on the part of the Germans, undertaken in much greater numerical strength, was directed towards the crossing of the Meuse in the region of St. Mihiel. If the Germans succeeded in reaching this river on the front between Metz and Chavoncourt, all their efforts would themselves be caught on the flank by detachments of our troops which advanced from the south to the north through the southern section of the heights of the Meuse, and through the southern section of the Woëvre district."

(Continued on Page Four.)

GERMANS ATTEMPT SWEEP

It is Thought Another Effort to Take Paris is Under Way.

Contradictory Reports Lead to No Definite Conclusion.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Out of the mass of wholly irreconcilable assertions regarding the war in Europe, emerges the seemingly irrefutable fact that the Germans are engaged in attempting to repeat the rapid sweeping movement which five weeks ago took them almost to the gates of Paris.

"With most of Belgium already occupied, there is nothing that can stop the invaders reaching the coast and remaining there at least temporarily, unless the British naval guns are able to render tenure impossible. The length of their stay at the popular seaside resort of Ostend, will of course depend upon the outcome of the great battle now understood to be opening near the frontiers separating the provinces of West Flanders and Hainaut from the French department of the north.

Beyond an unconfirmed report of fighting in the direction of Zebruges, a coast town 15 miles northeast of Ostend, there is no further news of the German advance in this vicinity.

"Further south there is reason to believe that the left wing of the allies has been strongly reinforced, and confirmation of this is found in the statement in the latest report from Gen. Joffre, the French commander in chief, that the offensive against the Germans has been resumed in that part of the line of battle.

(Continued on Page Four.)

Better Late Than Never

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily Mail's military correspondent replies in effect to-day to the Morning Post's strictures of yesterday on Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, for sending a too small English force to Antwerp. "Under the circumstances," says the correspondent, "the act was not only justified, but one of brave and honorable necessity. To have refused to go to the aid of the beleaguered garrison when asked to do so would have been an act of selfish cowardice, of which no British minister would be capable. Late we have been, but better late than never."

GENERAL KILLED

PARIS, Oct. 14.—News was received in Paris to-day of the death of General Rondony, commander of the third brigade of the French colonial infantry. The general was killed while leading his brigade against the enemy. Two English nurses have met their death on the field of battle. The women were killed by an exploding shell while they were on duty in a field hospital behind the center of the allied armies.

NOT TO FORCE THE SCHELDT

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (via The Hague and London).—The Government of the Netherlands has again been officially notified by the German Government that the status of the River Scheldt, the waterway which leads to Antwerp, will be regarded by Germany as heretofore. There will be no question of forcing the Scheldt or using it for purposes not sanctioned in treaties with the Netherlands. The notification to this effect was sent this morning.

BURGOMASTER MAX

Declined to Give Germans All the Money, and Was Imprisoned.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 14, 4 a.m.—"The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger gives a new version as to why Burgomaster Max of Brussels is being detained by the Germans in the fortress of Namur," says the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. The despatch continues: "Burgomaster Max paid in cash 2,500,000 francs of the 50,000,000 francs demanded by the Germans and gave bonds for the remainder up to 20,000,000 francs, which later he refused to redeem, the remaining 30,000,000 francs he refused to consider. This resulted in his detention. It is added that the committee of sheriffs, which is now administering the affairs of the town has agreed to redeem the bonds and to compromise on 20,000,000 francs more as settling the matter."

A Lobo township farmer has offered one hundred barrels of apples, absolutely free of charge, for London's poor.

Ostend Is Taken by the Germans

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily Sketch's Ostend correspondent says: "Only a small Belgian force and almost no English troops remain in Ostend. "Five refugee boats left here yesterday. A number of transports which were in the harbor also have put to sea."

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The New York American prints a London cable which says: "It is reported in London from an authoritative source that Ostend was taken by the Germans to-night (Tuesday)."

POOR OLD NANCY

NANCY, via Paris, Oct. 14.—5.45 a.m.—Three bombs from German aeroplanes fell yesterday in the railway station near the bridge of the Rue De Mon Desert, in the southwest part of the city. The bombs struck a first class passenger coach, cut the telegraph wires and injured three persons.

New Men For Borden Cabinet

[By Special Wire to the Courier] OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Although Premier Borden stated this morning that nothing had so far been decided upon, it is understood that Hon. T. C. Casgrain, K.C., former member for Montmorency and Chairman of the International Joint Commission, will be sworn to-day as Postmaster-General in succession to Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who resigns owing to ill-health. It is also unofficially stated that Hon. Bruno Nantel is to be succeeded as Minister of Inland Revenue by E. L. Patenaude of Montreal, Mr. Nantel being slated for a railway commissionership.

WHAT GERMANY WILL DEMAND IF SHE SHOULD DEFEAT FRANCE

The "Ten Commandments," Which Include a Quarter of France, \$2,000,000,000 Indemnity and Sundry Other Things.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—M. Clemenceau devotes his leader in L'Homme Enchaîné (formerly L'Homme Libre) to extracts from a letter just received from an intimate friend, who is an American diplomat, and who knows the Kaiser personally, and has been received by him at Berlin. The letter relates a conversation held by Count von Bernstorff at the end of August with an important American banker in staff at the German Red Cross. The conversation is described as taking place in the smoking room of a casino or hotel at an unnamed city, described sufficiently adequately to identify it as Newport.

The Berliner, the letter says, asked Count von Bernstorff what the Kaiser would take from France at the end of the war. The Ambassador replied, counting off the points on his fingers: FIRST—The colonies of Morocco, entire Algeria and Tunisia. SECOND—All France from Saint Valery in a straight line to Lyons, or more than a quarter of France, and having more than 15,000,000 inhabitants.

THIRD—An indemnity of ten billion francs (\$2,000,000,000). FOURTH—A commercial treaty permitting German goods to enter France duty free for 25 years without reciprocity. FIFTH—Thereafter the continuation of trade conditions provided in the Treaty of Frankfurt.

SIXTH—The demobilising of all French fortresses. SEVENTH—The gift by France of 3,000,000 rifles, 3,000 cannon and 40,000 horses. EIGHTH—Patent rights for German patents without reciprocity for 25 years.

NINTH—France to abandon her alliance with Russia and England. TENTH—A 25-year treaty of alliance with Germany.

The American writes: "That's what von Bernstorff literally called 'the ten German commandments.' As to the other allies, von Bernstorff added: 'Germany will buy Russia and will finish off England, then traitorous England will turn against Russia, and both will call for our help against each other. As for France, she must be reduced, sunk forever and made another Portugal or Turkey, even if we have to kill five million Frenchmen to do it.'"

Portugal in It

[By Special Wire to the Courier] MADRID, Oct. 14.—(1.21 p.m.)—A Central News despatch from Madrid says that it is reported from Lisbon that Portugal has declared war against Germany. The message, which lacks official confirmation, is published in Madrid with all reserve.

AMBASSADOR LEAVES

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(1.35 p.m.)—Cabling from Lisbon, the correspondent of the Central News says it is reported that the German minister to Portugal and other Germans residing in Lisbon are about to leave for Madrid.

As a result of cabinet meetings and conferences between the leaders of the various Portuguese parties and the president of the republic, the correspondent continues, it has been resolved to convene congress Friday, October 16, in order to pass a vote for the mobilization of Portuguese troops.