

THE FIRST DRAWINGS OF THE WAR, AS SEEN BY THE GERMAN EYES, TO BE RECEIVED FROM EUROPE



Fighting by Night in the Streets of Mulhausen.

Germany's Excuse for her Belgian Barbarities. A Surprise Attack by Belgian Franc-Tireurs.

PICTURED ABOVE ARE THE FIRST DRAWINGS OF THE WAR AS SEEN BY THE GERMAN EYES TO BE RECEIVED FROM EUROPE. THEY PRESENT INCIDENTS IN BELGIUM AND MULHAUSEN, IN ALSACE. THE DRAWINGS ARE THE WORK OF FELIX SCHWORMSTADT, A GERMAN ARTIST AT THE FRONT.

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CAPTIVE BALLOONS TO DISCOVER MOVES MADE BY THE ALLIES

A New Feature of Warfare—All Paris Awaits Result With Calm.—German Army Showing Great Patience and Fortitude.

[By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Oct. 7.—Captive balloons to discover and observe the movements of the allied armies and powerful searchlights to point out the positions and to blind the defense during night attacks are being used by the Germans in the battle to the north and east of Paris, which is still without definite result. Military science is frequently lost sight of, and the contest becomes merely the hurling of forces against one another. Night combats have become an element in the action. They are telling on the stamina of the troops on each side, many of whom already are worn out on the firing line in the seemingly unending struggle. The French public, who throughout have shown calm, are patiently awaiting a decision. The changing actions at various points along the battle line, as indicated by the war office statement, furnish opportunity for diversified comment as to their significance. Lieut.-Col. Rousset, the military critic of La Liberte, sees in the latest manoeuvres of the Germans somewhat of the daring. A large spreading movement on the flank of an adversary, he says, can have the inconvenience, generally grave of enlarging the space which exists between the moving troops and those on the front. This must necessarily have a reasonable limit under the risk of transforming the plan into a detached operation simply, which would be very perilous for those executing it. Such a movement, moreover, says Lieut.-Col. Rousset, has hardly a chance of succeeding, and only so when not discovered, which does not appear to be the case, judging from the war office statements. General Pierre Cherfils, in commenting on the situation, declares that the material organization of the enemy really is powerful, and that all the French wounded are unanimous in saying that the Germans have had excellent practical instruction, and that from a technical point of view, they fight with a remarkable method. The Germans know, he says, how to be patient and to wait. They realize the ground with rear art. There they make themselves invisible, and give many a gruesome surprise to the impetuosity of the French. Their machine guns are very numerous and sometimes grouped. They have one company of machine guns per regiment. They are always hidden, often set at the edge of woods, seeking to have an oblique fire. The Germans first lines of march, General Cherfils continues, are covered with sheaves of corn or are well concealed otherwise. In the absence of them are their elite marksmen. Nearly all the French officers who lost their lives says the general, were killed by these fire, who always were hidden. Their junction with diverse units is complete, and the accord between the artillery and infantry is of a permanent intimacy. The infantry advances only when supported by the artillery. If their technical supremacy is manifest, their moral inferiority, he says, stands out. They fight only two or four against one, and nearly always flee in front of the bayonet.

GERMAN STRATEGY HAS NOT WORKED OUT TO ADVANTAGE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of The Post in Petrograd, in a disquisition contrasting Russian and German strategy to the disadvantage of the latter, says: "Instead of following sound military principles of seeking out the enemy's strength and endeavoring to smash it, the Germans seem to follow the lines of least resistance. Whether this is the result of basing war upon the experiences of the parade grounds and manoeuvres arranged beforehand, it is difficult to say, but certainly the German army is only learning its business now. "Both of the great German defeats, in Galicia and in Western Russia, exemplify the same defeat in tactics of following the line of least resistance. In both cases the Russians caught them in precisely the same trap. In the latter case the Russians left a gap of twenty miles open like a mouse trap door, and the Germans marched gaily in. They found no opposition until they met an unpleasant surprise at the fantastic bends of the River Niemen, and while trying to force the Niemen, the jaws of the trap closed upon them."

IS A RAID ON CITY OF LONDON BEING PLANNED BY ZEPPELIN?

LONDON, Oct. 7.—In a despatch from The Hague, the correspondent of the Daily Express says that German newspapers reaching there indicate that Count Zeppelin is now at Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, with his staff. Wilhelmshaven is the point from which the great raid on the British Isles is to start. One of these papers publishes an interview with the Count, in which he is quoted as saying that he had not forgotten England, and would prove it soon. It is also reported, the correspondent of the Express continues, that Count Zeppelin was summoned recently by Emperor William to Mainz. The Emperor said to the Count that he relied on him for a great work, and offered to make him commander-in-chief of the German air fleet. The Count smilingly refused, but said he would accept the title when he returned from England. The Zeppelin staffs are working day and night at Wilhelmshaven, and at other stations being established at Emden for other types of airship.

Fate of Antwerp Depends On Violent Battle Raging On the Allies Left Flank

[By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 7.—(1.10 p.m.)—The conflict along the rivers of Northern France, although now in its twenty-sixth day, shows fewer signs of an early end than it did two days ago. Then General Von Kluck appeared dangerously threatened by the enveloping movement of the allied armies. To-day that resolute commander, having obtained from man unknown quarter heavy reinforcements, is apparently engaged, in his turn, in attempting to outflank the French and British lines. This counter stroke is viewed here as the supreme feature in the situation in the western theatre of the war, and its full significance can be gauged only by the actors, who alone are privileged to witness the drama in which they are engaged. Simultaneously with his newly-launched turning movement, General Von Kluck has been trying to cut right through the centre of the Allies' extended left at Lassigny. The official French communication says that this attempt was foiled, but it is not doubted that the effort will be renewed, and in the event of success it would compel the left wing of the French army to retire towards the coast in order to escape the German lines stretching out simultaneously from the north and east. The fighting in this neighborhood, described in the official French report as "more and more violent," must, it is believed, reach to Antwerp and largely influence the fate of that fortress. The surest way of raising the siege of the temporary Belgian capital would be the success of the French turning movement on the Oise. Neither the German or French commanders have claimed any decision in this unprecedented struggle. Indeed, the German report states that nothing decisive has yet resulted from the attacks and counter-attacks in the district extending from Lille to Roye by way of Lens, Arras and Albert. "Both the Germans and the Austrians claim to have checked the Russian offensive and gained success, but as usual the statements fall to agree with those of their opponents. The German headquarters in Berlin announced that the Russian advance on the East Prussian border not only was checked, but that Emperor Nicholas' forces have been successfully attacked in Suwalki, the scene of so much recent fighting. Further south on the Vistula, German and Austrian forces are said to have dislodged the Russians from their entrenched positions between Opatow and Ostrovec, with heavy Russian losses in prisoners and guns. The Austrians also claim successes in Galicia. On the other hand, the Russians are reported as steadily advancing to the westward and southward. "The most recent British victim of mines is the steamer Ardmore, which is variously reported as sent to the bottom by British and German mines. The official report is not yet available, but it is claimed that if steamers are following the sailing directions there is no danger to them from the British mine field. This mine field is now regarded, it is said, as essential, as it has securely sealed the channel in preparation for a period of fogs in long nights when the lookout by air craft will no longer be possible."

THE BRITISH NOW WAITING IN TRENCHES

Newspapers Supplied to the Soldiers Until Proper Time Comes. [By Special Wire to the Courier] LONDON, Oct. 7.—The correspondent of the Times at Epernay, France, telegraphing under date of Sunday, says: "The battle of the French River has entered upon its fourth week, and unless some flanking (Continued on page four.)

War to Last One Year Sure

PETROGRAD (via London, Oct. 7).—The Bourse Gazette learns that owing to favorable news from the seat of war subscriptions will be invited for an internal loan of 500,000,000 rubles, (\$250,000,000) at five per cent. A writer in the Army Gazette, estimates that the war with Germany will drag on for a year because the winter campaign cannot have an intensive character. The fighting will however, break out again in the spring with its previous fury, he says. BROUGHT AERO DOWN PARIS, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Troyes, France, to the Havas Agency states that an announcement comes from Romilly-sur-Seine, a town 23 miles northwest of Troyes, that the French brought down a German aeroplane, while it was flying over that city yesterday. Ontario spent \$2,500,000 on northern roads during the year.

VIOLENT BATTLE IS CONTINUED

Official Statement Given Out in Paris at 3 O'clock. [By Special Wire to the Courier] PARIS, Oct. 7, 3.08 p.m.—The following official communication was given out in Paris, this afternoon: "On our left wing the battle still continues with great violence. The opposing fronts ex- (Continued on Page Four.)

SNIPING OPERATIONS ARE CHIEF FEATURE OF PRESENT BATTLE

Allies Are Relieving and Resting Their Men in Many Places—Summary of War News is Very Indefinite Again To-day.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(10.30 a.m.)—With the exception of the left wing of the allied army, where there is reason to believe that lively actions are being fought, the great battle front in the western arena of the war, may today be described as a gigantic "sniping" engagement in which riflemen have been replaced by batteries of heavy artillery masked along the heights of the Aisne and the Meuse. These desultory artillery duels seem to have succeeded the desperate infantry charges with which, during the early stages of the battle, it was sought to clear out the extended lines of entrenched troops on either side. One result of the present stage of operations has been a very appreciable diminution in the casualties. Observers recently at the front declare that the allies are well content to play this waiting game; they now outnumber the Germans and for this reason can give their troops rest, while the invaders must keep their men constantly in the trenches. The most important development of the fighting in France is the reported movement of a German army, said to be 20,000 strong, southward through Belgium by way of Temple Neuve and Tournai, in the direction of the French border. Belgian military critics predicted recently that the allies would meet disaster if they stretched their line on the left wing too far, and it is believed here that the Germans are now seeking to crush the enveloping movement which remorselessly has been closing around General Von Kluck, the commander of the German right, for the past three weeks. The latest official Paris communication ignores this movement. It declares that the situation in this locality remains the same, but admits that the fighting along the left wing north of the Oise is becoming more and more violent. Calm prevails in the center, with the allies gaining a little ground in the northern part of the heights of the Meuse. Count Zeppelin is at Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, where his staff is working day and night preparing a great German air fleet for a raid on England. Following England's lead in the North Sea, where she felt compelled to retaliate against the German procedure of mine laying, France has announced a similar course in the Adriatic, where several trading ships have been blown up recently by mines. The only positive news made public in London up to the present time from the eastern arena is reports that the two Russian columns invading Hungary are converging on Hossuneze and Huszt towns about 150 miles from Budapest. These reports set forth that the Russians are attempting a junction with Serbian troops reported to be advancing from Semlin, but this seems hardly likely because of the enormous distance to be covered before these armies can hope to get in touch with each other. Indirect reports current in London make the declaration that the Russians still are pushing the German forces back in the direction of East Prussia. The Germans are declared to be greatly handicapped in this retiring movement because of the enormous number of horses, which have died in the swampy country around Suwalki. As a consequence much of their artillery has had to be abandoned. Another whisper of peace has been heard as a result of the efforts of the German peace association, whose president has been at The Hague, to bring about a meeting of international pacifists. This meeting, however, is said to have failed because of transportation difficulties. The same reason has led to the abandoning of the attempt to convoke The Hague peace bureau.

BERLIN REPORTS INDECISION OF GREAT BATTLE

[By Special Wire to the Courier] BERLIN, Oct. 7.—via Amsterdam and London, 11.55 a.m.—The following official announcement was given out by the headquarters staff of the German army the evening of October 6: "Continuous French outflanking movements against our right wing has extended the battle front until it is now north of Arras. West of Little and west of Lens (nine miles northeast of Arras). Our advance guards are in touch with the enemy's cavalry. "No decision has yet been reached in our counter attacks along the line between Arras, Albert, Roye." "The situation remains unchanged along the battle front between the Oise and the Meuse, in the vicinity of Verdun, and in Alsace-Lorraine. "There is no news from Antwerp. "In the eastern theatre of war the Russians advancing against East Prussia through the province of Suwalki have been checked. We have been successful in our attack against the enemy near the town of Suwalki. "This movement began yesterday."