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LONDON, Sept. 10, 2.59 p. m.—The official press bureau has given out the following official statement: "The battle continued yesterday. The enemy has been driven back all along the line. Sir John French reports that our first corps has buried 200 German dead and taken 12 maxim guns. Some prisoners also were taken. "Our second army corps has captured 352 prisoners and a battery. The Germans suffered heavily. Their men are stated to be very exhausted. "British troops have crossed the River Marne in a northerly direction."

BRITAIN IS THRILLED BY REPORT TO-DAY FROM GEN. FRENCH

Exultant Messages are Received From Russia—Entire Situation Makes the Nation Hopeful of Victorious Finish of Struggle.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 10, 10.25 a. m.—Exultant messages from Petrograd and admissions of disastrous (from Vienna) indicate that the long series of military misfortunes marking the history of the dual monarchy are about to be capped with an unparalleled debacle, which may not only open the road to Berlin, but bring Austria to sue for peace.

The armies in the west seem as if passing to watch the fatal drama of Russia, the outcome of which may have a tremendous effect on the plans of the invaders in the western theatre of war, as well as upon the allies themselves in that region.

The news from Belgium indicates that the Germans are preparing for eventualities by rushing re-inforcements southward. The first definite indication of this movement is given in a despatch from Belgium which relates that the German force that has been waiting outside Ghent for the levy of provisions demanded from that city left hurriedly in a southeasterly direction.

England has looked hopefully for the Russian "steam roller" to get under way, but the impetus which the Russian army in the eastern theatre of the war already has acquired has fairly taken away the breath of even the military experts. The movement of the Russian advance has been so speedy that the German divisions arriving on the Vistula are hardly likely to arrive in time to assist their sorely pressed ally in Galicia.

Reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian armies already are driving the Germans before them on the western bank of the Vistula. In this region the

only base left for a rallying point for the Austrian and German forces is Cracow, the old capital of the kingdom of Poland, situated in Galicia, is a broad plain on the left bank of the Vistula, and not more than thirty miles from the frontier of Silesia. If this place falls before the onslaught of the Russians, it is felt in London that the annihilation of the Austro-German armies in southeast may result.

The Russian advance now occupies a straight line from Koenigsberg on the Baltic in East Prussia to Cracow. If Austria is disposed of a tremendous battle line from 200 to 300 miles long may sweep into the German Empire.

Many English breakfasts went unshared this morning while the people read the graphic account by Field Marshal Sir John French commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, of the heroic fight made by the British expeditionary force to keep from being annihilated. Like a wild cat, pursued by hounds, the British force backed stubbornly towards the River Oise, constantly showing its teeth, but realizing that it must attain the river or perish. General French's frank confession has fallen like a bomb shell on the English public, who up to the present time has not been permitted to know how hard pressed their army has been. On August 26, the British forces, according to the commander, faced the bulk and strength of four German army corps and were in danger of being surrounded and destroyed. The heroic stand of General Smith-Dorrien on the British left undoubtedly saved the day. On this day the British stood alone; even the French cavalry

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BELGIAN SOLDIERS GOING OUT TO MEET THE GERMANS.



The above picture was taken in the village of St. Trond and shows a party of Belgian soldiers going out to meet the Germans. The cart on the left of the picture is evidently the property of a local tradesman, as it bears his name and village painted on it.

SIR JOHN FRENCH SENDS HIS FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT TELLING OF HEAVY BATTLES

He Praises Great Work of Smith-Dorrien and Other Generals--British Troops Were Terribly Pressed For Four Days but Their Behaviour Showed Wonderful Valor All Through.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The text of the report of Field Marshal, Sir John French, in command of the British forces in France, covering the British operations since they landed in France, was made public to-day.

The report is addressed to Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of War, and its publication indicates that the government is responding to the public demand for fuller information on the progress of operations, so far as the British forces are concentrated in France.

The report is published in the London Gazette, the official organ. It follows:

"The transportation of the troops from England by rail and sea was effected in the best order and without a check. Concentration was practically completed on the evening of Friday, August 21, and I was able to make disposition to move the force during Saturday to positions I considered most favorable from which to commence the operations which General Joffre requested me to undertake. The line extended along the line of the canal from Conde on the west through Mons and Binche on the east.

"During August 22 and 23 the advance squadrons did some excellent work, some of them penetrating as far as Soignies (a town of Belgium ten miles north-east of Mons) and several encounters took place in which our troops showed to great advantage.

"On Sunday, the 23rd, reports began to come in to the effect that the enemy was commencing

an attack on the Mons line apparently in some strength. The position on the Mons was being particularly threatened.

"The commander of the first corps had pushed his flank back to some high ground south of Bray and the fifth cavalry evacuated Binche moving slightly south. The enemy thereupon occupied Binche.

"The right of the third division under General Hamilton was at Mons, which formed a somewhat dangerous salient, and I directed the commander of the second corps if threatened seriously to draw back the centre behind Mons. This was done before dark.

"In the meantime, about five in the afternoon I received a most unexpected message from General Joffre by telegraph telling me that at least three German corps were moving on my position in front and that a second corps was engaged in a turning movement from the direction of Tournai. He also informed me that the two reserve French divisions and the Fifth French army corps on my right were retiring, the Germans having on the previous day gained possession of the passage of the Sambre between Charleroi and Namur.

"In view of the possibility of my being driven from the Mons position I had previously ordered a position in the rear to be reconnoitered. This position rested on the fortress of Maubeuge on the right and extended west to Jeanlen, southeast of Valenciennes on the left. The position

was reported difficult to hold, because standing crops and buildings made the sighting of trenches very difficult and limited the fire in many important localities. It nevertheless, afforded a few good artillery positions.

"When the news of the retirement of the French and the German force threatening on my front reached me I endeavored to confirm it by aeroplane reconnaissance, and as a result of this I determined to effect a retirement to the Maubeuge position at daybreak on the 24th.

"A certain amount of fighting continued along the whole line throughout the night and at daybreak on the 24th, the second division from the neighborhood of Harmignies made a powerful demonstration as if to retake Binche. This was supported by the artillery of both the first and the second division while the first division took up a supporting position in the neighborhood of Peissant. Under cover of this demonstration the second corps retired on the line of Dour, Quarembule and Frameries. The third division on the right of the corps suffered considerable loss in this operation from the enemy who had retaken Mons.

The second corps halted on this line where they entrenched themselves enabling Sir Douglas Haig, with the first corps, gradually to withdraw to the new position and he effected this without much further loss reaching the line from Bavay to Maubeuge about seven in the evening.

"Towards midnight the enemy

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WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

The silence of Berlin and Bordeaux up to early afternoon emphasizes the decisive character of the battle being fought east of Paris and along a line of a hundred miles or more.

There are indications that the Germans are reinforcing their centre which is bearing the brunt of the British-French onslaught and are making a tremendous effort to regain the ground lost to the allies—estimated by the latter to be 25 miles. There are evidences also that the allies are strengthening their left wing.

The Russian advance is described at Petrograd as now occupying almost a straight line from Koenigsberg on the Baltic in East Prussia to Cracow.

The Russians are said to be driving the Germans before them on the west bank of the Vistula.

It is believed that a stout stand of the Germans and Austrians will be made at Cracow.

According to Serbian advice, Serbian troops have crossed the River Save and are successfully invading Hungary. Montenegrin troops are in Bosnia hoping to incite a revolution in that Austrian province.

Premier Asquith has called upon Parliament to add another half million men to the army.

A message from Vienna says it is officially admitted that Archduke Frederick lost 120,000 men in the recent fighting in Galicia.

The detailed experiences of the British army during the first week of fighting in France are told in the report of Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force and made public in full to-day. Sir John describes his forces as making an orderly withdrawal in the face of overwhelming odds. It should be noted that the report makes no reference to events subsequent to August 28.

A despatch from Tokio says that Japan has been made a party to the agreement by which none of the enemies of Germany and Austria will make peace without previous consent of its allies.

American Ambassador at London, Walter H. Page, has informed President Wilson that Great Britain is determined not to make

peace until she has decisively defeated Germany.

In Petrograd it is believed that Austria will soon sue for peace in order to avoid the dissolution of the dual monarchy.

A Copenhagen despatch says that a large German squadron has been observed along the Gulf of Bothnia, steaming east.

An official statement issued at London just before three o'clock this afternoon says that the Germans have been driven back all along the line. The statement, however, appears to refer to the fighting of yesterday and adds little to what had already been made known by the French ministry of war.

GREATEST ARMY EVER RAISED BY THE BRITISH

Asquith Appeals to Parliament for Power to Raise Another Half Million.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—12.38 p.m.—Premier Asquith to-day asked parliament to add another half million men of all ranks to the regular army.

The supplementary estimates issued in the form of a white paper asking parliament to vote this increase, say it represents the probable excess beyond the similar increase voted August 5, which will be required for active service.

This will bring the total of all ranks in the army to the unprecedented figure for Great Britain of 1,185,400 men.

JAPAN WILL STICK.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9, via London 10, 6.56 a.m.—A despatch from Tokio states that Japan has joined the agreement of the allies not to conclude peace without the consent of the allied nations. Japan has informed Russia, the despatch says that she will not make peace with Germany until the war in Germany is ended, even if Japan occupied Kia-Chow before then.

TURN OF THE TIDE IS SURELY EVIDENCED NOW

Remarkable Change is Found in the Position of the Two Big Armies—Enemy's Line of Communication Has Been Cut.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 10.2.10 a.m.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in France, describing the turn of the tide in favor of the allied forces, says:

"From trustworthy sources it is reported that we have already cut part of the German line of communication in the east and it seems highly probable that we shall soon be able to drive them back upon their ammunition and supply column.

"At the same time one cannot withhold a tribute of admiration to the extraordinary and efficient way in which the German cavalry played their part. It now seems certain that the German advance, which so scared us last week, was

the throwing forward of a screen of cavalry to mask the enemy's flanking movement eastward and that they had no present intention of investing Paris. The two chief factors in this war are artillery and exhaustion. It is undoubtedly a contest of guns.

"While the great battle is raging to the eastward of Paris the western region of France is gradually being relieved of Germans. They have been seen as far west and south as Gisors, nineteen miles southwest of Beauvais, but they are now eighty miles from Gisors and how they have been driven to evacuate this region so rapid is one of the mysteries of the great campaign, which is being partly revealed by the official despatches."