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PANORAMIC VIEW OF PARIS, WHERE POPULACE IS REPORTED IN PANIC, FEARING SIEGE



This photograph of the city of Paris shows City Island, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the Institute of France, the Pantheon, the Bridge de Austerlitz, Bridge Notre Dame, Bridge au Double and Bridge St. Michel.

RUSSIAN DISASTER IS OFFICIALLY REPORTED BY THE WAR OFFICE

Two Army Corps Lost and Three Generals Captured--People Remain Calm and Confident of the Final Outcome of the War.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 2.—10.10 a.m.—Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian general staff frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps including the loss of three generals.

GENERAL IS LOST
LONDON, Sept. 2.—A telegram to Reuters Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, says: "Lieutenant-General Samsonoff, who commanded a corps in the Russo-Japanese war, and until recently was chief of the Russian Turkestan military district, is deeply regretted."

The above would seem to indicate that General Samsonoff had died, although no report of his death has been received here.

INVADED GERMANY
LONDON, Sept. 2.—9.40 a.m.—A despatch to the Daily News from Rome says: "Besides advancing in East Prussia, the Russians are also invading Germany in northern Galicia, their objective being Koenigshtutts, in Prussian Silesia, whence presumably they will march on Berlin via Breslau."

CAN BE BELIEVED
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of The Times declares that the war reports given out by the headquarters staff in the Russian capital are generally rather meagre, but in contrast to what is the case in Berlin and Vienna, they are always true. Up to the present time they have had nothing to announce but a series of victories. That the headquarters will stick to this plan also when the news is had is proved by the announcements of to-day. This attitude shows their confidence in the fortitude and staunchness of the Russian people, which undoubtedly is deserved and augurs well for the future.

The wording of to-day's announcement indicates that other Vistula fortresses besides Graudenz and Thorn have been sent reinforcements. The news arrived last night, and the people of St. Petersburg received it with firm-

ness. Their faith in a final Russian victory remains wholly unshaken.

General Samsonoff, who is reported dead, was considered one of Russia's most capable and brilliant generals.

He was very popular and his name was a household word among all classes of the population.

General Martos was commander of an army corps, the Times correspondent goes on, who General Pesitch was attached to the general staff.

From Galicia, the only news is that a fierce battle is still raging. The situation in this Austrian province is probably as follows: "A large Austrian army with its base upon Cracow and Przemysl, 50 miles west of Lemberg, has occupied the southern portion of the Russian-Polish Governments of Lublin and Kielce. It advanced in two columns to the north, one on either side of the River Vistula. Against the column advancing on Lugin marched the largest part of the third Russian army. The hostile forces met south of Lublin and towards Tomashov, where the battle announced more than a week ago is in progress."

At the same time the Russian fourteenth army crossed the eastern frontier of Galicia and after a series of minor encounters, in which it was everywhere victorious, it drove back the advanced Austrian forces massed there until a general battle ensued, about 30 miles east of Lemberg. After long sustained and heavy fighting at this point, the Russians captured several places, where the Austrians had taken up positions fortified by field works, namely at (names deleted by censor). Of the continued advance on Lemberg there is no further reports.

In conclusion, the correspondent of the Times says that the information given out at headquarters in St. Petersburg indicates that the Russians, in spite of the Austrian stubborn defence, will bring victory home in this long sustained and terrible battle in which there has been more than 1,000,000 men engaged.

British courage. One force of 250 British, it is stated, must have accounted for thousands of Germans. All along their line of retreat they had prepared a defence made with bags full of potatoes, found in a neighboring factory. Through these were placed maxims and on top German helmets. The first time the Germans came up to this seemingly friendly line, the maxims spoke and soon no Germans were left. Mons is reported to have suffered heavily, and its whole neighborhood has been devastated.

Graphic Description of Paris With Possible Siege Soon by the Germans

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 2.—"With the Germans so near, there has not been a day in the last month when Paris presented the appearance of such complete calm," says the Paris correspondent of The Chronicle. "More shops are open and rows of chairs have appeared before the chief cafes."

"The possibility of a German raid is very slight. Solitary fortresses may perhaps be masked, but the attempt to cut down the Oise Valley towards Paris, except as a trial raid without first routing the masses of the army, is madness."

"We may assume therefore that if the Germans have faced eastward and turned their backs on the British and other forces now in Picardy, (an old province in the north of France, but now forming the department of Somme and part of Oise, Pas De Calais and Aisne, they must either win an immediate victory or risk being caught between the hammer and the anvil. If they win they still have to meet other armies."

"Common sense is shown in preparing against any contingency. More than one edition daily of any newspaper is prohibited on pain of permanent suppression and the lights on the Seine bridges and the river side have been greatly reduced, no doubt out of regard for the Zeppelins and aeroplanes."

"No considerable change is perceptible in the military situation and it is believed that the main French army and the British wing still hold the line. So far the German turning movement by western Belgium, which cost enormous losses and risks has been successful, but now the position is very different. The best Prussian and Hanover troops are now accepted and the Germans have now the main bodies of the allies to meet."

"The forts on which so many brains have been spent, are not silenced. What prospective defeat, flight and piecemeal slaughter is open for the Germans."

"A brief official review just issued reveals the vast extent of this unprecedented battlefield, 75 miles long and 45 miles southward from their main army the allies blocked the German path."

"Whether the same British force is fighting on the Somme to the southwest or another, we don't know. Near Sedan the French troops had to effect a slow retreat, but it repelled another German attack and in so doing inflicted heavy German losses. Fresh German reinforcements then appeared from Bocroi a fortified town in the Department of Ardennes, making towards— and fighting is now going on between— and the Meuse."

"The official note on the fighting describes it as a kind of siege warfare. As every position previously captured by the French in the Vosges region has been strengthened and organized, the French advance there is necessarily slow."

"The Parisians in reply to the request from an aeroplane to surrender says: "What did you bring under your wing that we should surrender to you. You brought death—a bomb. That is all. That is why I will never have Paris. Paris is civilization in its beauty. You are barbarous."

"Many wounded continue to arrive in Paris, some with trophies, such as swords and helmets. "The Red Cross Ladies have been officially informed that 12 of their number were killed and that others are missing."

Paris, Sept. 2.—Commenting on the war situation to-day, the Temps says: "It is not the few troops which the Germans can push ahead that can besiege Paris. The important point is the centre, where we perceive a hesitation. The German troops are out of breath, and one of their army corps has been transferred toward their eastern frontier. It is probable that we have in front of us on the centre forces diminished by fatigue, by our fire and by withdrawals to reinforce the east Prussian army."

"In any case, our contingents have had their vacancies filled and their ammunition replenished, while the enemy is encountering great difficulty in getting supplies."

(Continued on Page 3)

KAISER DINED AT BRUSSELS IN THE PALACE

King Albert Narrowly Escaped—Royal Heads Right at Front.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Mails correspondent at Abbeville, France, learns that Emperor William was in Charleroi, Belgium, last Saturday where he viewed the battlefield, later motoring to Mons. He spent Saturday night in Brussels where he stayed at the Bellevue Hotel.

The young Duke of Brunswick, who is a son-in-law of Emperor William, gave a big banquet last week in the Palace of Laeken, in Brussels, according to the same correspondent. The principal guest was the Emperor's son, Prince August William.

The Mail's Abbeville correspondent also reports that an aviator from Antwerp arrived there yesterday with despatches for the French authorities and continues: "The aviator told of Antwerp's terror over the Zeppelin attack on the city, which is now a place of absolute darkness at night. No lights of any description are allowed, and even in the royal palace only candles are used."

Russian Victory Over Austrians

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The announcement from Vienna that preparations have been made for the evacuation of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, in view of the inevitability of an approaching Russian occupation, is the first official admission that the Austrians have been worsted in the prolonged fighting in Galicia.

Russian accounts from this field of operations have been continuously cheerful. Even the defeat of Russians by the Germans in East Prussia has unabated the optimism of Petrograd. The Russian chief of the general staff calls the affair merely a reverse, due to the unexpected appearance of heavy German reinforcements, accompanied by siege guns apparently from the fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz.

Nothing so complete as the present censorship of news from the actual-battle line in France has been known since the beginning of the war.

The significance of the removal of the German military headquarters at Coblenz to an unknown destination is difficult to estimate, but the change is regarded as highly interesting. The announcement by a Paris paper that fourteen German staff officers have been captured and interned at Nimes is the first intimation of this incident.

The Russian embassy here has thought it desirable formally to deny reports of pogroms at Vilna, which it attributes to German and Austrian sources. The embassy has received a despatch from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) declaring the reports to be without foundation and stating that Vilna is perfectly calm. The Christian and Jewish populations are working together for the relief of the wounded.

The Prince of Wales relief fund to-day passed the \$10,000,000 mark.

Re-assuring News

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

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"In any case, our contingents have had their vacancies filled and their ammunition replenished, while the enemy is encountering great difficulty in getting supplies."

Generally the artillery fire from the Germans has been rather poor.

"When you saw the rush start, you thought nothing on earth could stop it. That those tremendous charges were stopped and the attacker driven back in disorder is due in the first place, I am certain, to the magnificent marksmanship of the British soldiers. The officers naturally expected a good deal in this particular direction, but I don't think they thought the men would do so superbly in actual warfare."

"At the end of practically a week's hard marching and harder fighting and in the face of perhaps, the fiercest frontal attack ever delivered in modern warfare, it must have surprised the Germans and judging from what they saw, the officers stated, Wednesday was the most serious day for Germany since the war began."

"No doubt the German General Staff were of the opinion that the British force could not stand before an attack by an enemy much so in artillery. It was really the first occasion in history in which a battle has taken place between a German and a British army and I think when we can read its story as we can that of Waterloo, it will be found that that battle, in which twice as many men were engaged as at Waterloo, deserves a far higher place, purely as a military achievement."

"It was something really awe-inspiring, one officer said in speaking of the same day, to see those terrific German rushes served too by artillery and that has not always been the case."

WAR SUMMARY

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

The fourth day of the second general battle between the Germans and the allies find, find Emperor William's forces pressing with unprecedented strength their advance on Paris. The right is reported to be within fifty miles of the French capital.

In the absence of official announcements it is indicated by news despatches that the British and French continue a stubborn resistance-giving way, slowly, however, whenever this strategy is necessary to keep their line intact and prevent an enveloping movement by the German right.

In the east the fighting progresses with unabated fervor. Both the Russian and the Austro-German armies have met successes and reverses. It is admitted in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) that two army corps were defeated by the Germans in East Prussia and that three Russian Generals were lost.

On the other hand the Austrians appear to have been defeated in Galicia, where overwhelming successes are claimed by the Russians. This report gains authenticity in a despatch from Vienna which stated that the Austrians had decided to evacuate Lemberg.

Official despatches from Petrograd coming by way of London, show evidence of having been closely censored in London.

The attitudes of Turkey and Italy are anxiously awaited by all the belligerents. A semi-official despatch from Petrograd says that Turkish troops have landed on the shores of Asia Minor at Smyrna. Further pressure is reported to have been brought to bear on Italy by Germany and Austria to have her support the Triple Alliance.

The Japanese foreign office has issued a statement complaining of the alleged unfair treatment of Japanese non-combatants in Germany.

A corner of the curtain of the battle drama in northwestern France, has been raised momentarily. It shows the allies battling desperately to prevent the success of the German assault on the upper Oise, less than 50 miles from Paris.

On the eastern war stage, Russia frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps, including the loss of three generals, Samsonoff, Martos and Pestich.

Elsewhere the Russian arms seem to have triumphed. Galicia has been successfully invaded and Lemberg will soon be evacuated according to the advices from the St. Petersburg war office.

If this is true the Austrian menace to Russian Poland will be ended, and the Russian forces can be sent to converge for the march on Berlin, the Russian objective in North Galicia appears to be being Koenigshtutts, whence they can reach Berlin via Breslau.

On the upper Oise, the British are fighting desperately to prevent the Germans from securing one of the most direct routes to Paris. News of this battle reaching here from two recent sources is the first definite information since the end of the battle of Mons. The battle on Sunday and Monday, and the weight of numbers, the British secured a slight advance.

Military experts point out that from the present position on the upper Oise River, the German advance will become increasingly difficult, owing to the natural obstacles of the country, and to the artificial obstacles which will have to be encountered.

It is becoming evident that along the western line, the allies are playing for time in the hope that the enemy will become exhausted.

On the diplomatic side Germany is making renewed efforts to bring Italy into her camp by a proclamation which cites that a victory for England and France will deprive Italy of all chance of dominating the Mediterranean.

The western coast of Belgium and the northwestern coast of France are apparently clear of Germans.

Antwerp has asked for an increased garrison. The town has also experienced a shudder because of another Zeppelin visit. The great dirigibles were fired upon and departed without dropping any bombs.

Generally the artillery fire from the Germans has been rather poor.

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TEN GUNS FOR BRITISH

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Sept. 2.—3.15 p.m.—"A German cavalry corps marching toward the forest of Compiègne, on the left wing of the allied forces, engaged the English Tuesday, September 1. The English captured ten guns."

This statement was given out officially to-day.