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Territorial named Private Lett of the 6th Battalion King's Royal Rifles, was cut to pieces in a train at Hayward's Heath.

COMMUNICATIONS OF GERMANS ARE NOW BEING THREATENED

Plan of the Allies Has Developed Rapidly and the Invading Armies are Seriously Menaced - Outlook is Regarded as Favorable.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]
NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Herald's military critic to-day says:

Although reports from the battle front in the western theatre of operations reveal little of the complex strategical operations, the latest information is indicative of the fact that the allied general staff is following faithfully the axiom of Mahan, who said, "Grasp firmly some vital cord in the enemy's communications, and so force him to fight there."

It now appears, from the events referred to in recent despatches, that instead of an immediate resumption of their original objective of a speedy advance upon Paris, the Germans fought for control of northern Belgium, with the primary purpose of protecting their lines of communication through that territory.

The reduction of Antwerp, however, was but a step in this direction. The renewed activity on the part of the Belgian field force, which was interred in the fortress, concurrent with the forcible advance of the Franco-British troops before and north of Lille, has proved an effective counterstroke to the exertions of the invaders in Belgium.

Military experts are now of the opinion that without a tremendous reinforcement of first line troops, the German offensive in the west is effectually checked. The German troops which occupy Belgium are of the second line, and are consequently not as pliable as those that were under arms at the commencement of hostilities. It is a well-known fact that the strength of an army resides not in the weight of numbers, but in its power of concentration.

The working out of figures is an academical exercise as far as warfare is concerned, for although the ability to place a numerically overwhelming force in the field is a decided advantage to either combatant, many factors enter into the condition of non-effectiveness of all armies. Losses in killed, wounded and prisoners are often-times exceeded by reduction of the full strength of an army by illness. In this regard sinister reports have come through telling of the existence of enteric or typhoid fever among the German

troops in France and cholera in Galicia.

In 1815 Napoleon counted one Frenchman the equal of one Englishman, but held that a Frenchman was the equal of two Prussians. Whatever reasons the master tactician had for such comparison relative to the field of effectiveness of his own and the troops opposed to him, it is certain that the remarkable organization of the great German army to-day has materially increased the Prussian's value as a fighting unit.

The supreme test of individual prowess in arms, however, has now come in southwestern Belgium, where the flat nature of the terrain and the almost complete absence of facilities for the construction of entrenchments and defensive works necessitates to a degree fighting in the open. Here a decisive result is inevitable.

The allies now are not confronted with the same conditions which obtained when they contested with General Von Kluck and General Von Bulow Belgian territory two months ago.

Then the Franco-British troops were fresh from concentration camps and barracks, and they were opposed by a force whose numerical superiority was sufficient to crush any concerted effort to hold them in check. The slaughter inflicted by the artillery and rifle fire of the allies meant little to a general staff to whom "Primate's" seat could be injured only by a complete crushing of their adversaries in France.

To-day the German is fighting upon this field a second time, and his opponent is a Belgian, whose grit and the principle for which he fights make up in large measure for what he may lack in military training; a Frenchman, whose fighting spirit has been kindled by success in battle and the bitter desires of forty-four years, and a Briton, a fighter of intelligence and indomitable perseverance.

This allied force has tasted and tested the German military strength. The fact that the allies have thrust forward considerable advances within the last few days even after the Germans had released to the firing line men from

(Continued on Page Four.)

SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING IS NEAR THE COAST--THE ALLIED ARMY HAS SUCCESS

London Experts Claim German Movement Has Failed Completely--Invaders are Threatened With Envelopment by the British

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Oct. 20.—10.15 a.m. The plunging German attacks on the allied line along the Belgian coast between Nieuport and Dismude, similar tactics by the allies in France between Arras and Roye, where progress is claimed, a continued assault on Lille, still held by the Germans, and stubborn fighting in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, where for days the allies have been trying to drive the Germans from their southernmost lodgment, where the arrow points to-day in the battle in France and Belgium.

The communications issued in behalf of the allies last night enabled Britons to visualize for the first time in days the approximate battle line after crossing the Belgian frontier, and showed how the allies, during the days of censorship, were throwing their forces westward to meet the inevitable German advance which followed the taking of Ostend.

The fighting is now centering only a few miles southwest of that city, and the Belgian army, heretofore reported as having repulsed the Germans on the banks of the River Yser, is again in the thick of the fight, being credited with bending back the German line as far as Koulers, Belgium, 13 miles northwest of Courtrai, which point they are holding according to the latest reports available when this despatch was written.

A despatch dated merely "North of France," says that the allies have retaken Ostend, but this is not confirmed and is at variance with the German contention that they have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk, whose inhabitants as well as those of Boulogne, are in a state of panic. If the Belgians are holding Roulers it seems incredible that the Germans have advanced so far, as that would mean a complete bending back of the allied left, which rests on the coast west of Ostend. Torrential rains have been falling recently, near the scene of the coast fighting, making the flat country a sea of mud and this, with the network of canals, makes the movement of German guns extremely difficult. The Germans, however, are still bringing up reinforcements, a message from Amsterdam saying that troops are steadily moving westward between Wetteren and Termonde, toward the French frontier. It was added that the men were of all ages and were accompanied by heavy guns supposedly for Ostend.

The London press is unanimously hailing the German attempt to sweep through Belgium to the north French coast towns as a failure. News from the east shows no notable change in the battle lines there. The Russians contend that the Germans are still held on the Victoria and San rivers.

GERMAN ARTILLERY BECOMING BOGGED IN A FLOODED AREA ROUND ANTWERP.



This drawing by F. Matania, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, depicts the trouble experienced by the German forces in the flooded meadows around Antwerp. The depth of water may not be great, but the shifting surface covers ditches and treacherous hollows into which a column of wading troops may suddenly stumble, to their immediate discomfiture. This uncertainty makes it almost impossible to attempt to cross some of these swamped districts.

STORY OF ATTACK ON PRZEMYSL TOLD BY AN AMERICAN CONSUL

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

BERLIN, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 20.—American Ambassador Gerard has arranged for the release and departure of all Englishmen in Germany over the age of fifty-five, including clergymen and physicians. They will leave for England via Holland.

Julius G. Lay, the American consul-general in Berlin, has returned here from a visit of inspection to the officers' prison camp at Torgau, Saxony. He says that the officers, with soldiers as their servants, run their own mess, of which the Frenchmen, with traditional Gallic culinary skill, have taken charge. The officers play tennis and football, but are not permitted to have liberty in the town. The general commanding explained that this was because the anti-English feeling was so high he feared that the British officers would be mobbed if they left the limits of the fortress.

The captured officers have few complaints, according to Mr. Lay, and are chiefly anxious in regard to their speedy return to their regiments. The consul was able from various officers of regiments to learn the fate of a number of officers carried on the British list as missing. This one had been seen to fall; another one had been buried, while still another was known to have been taken to a hospital. Eleven reported among

the dead were found unaccounted among the prisoners at Torgau. The German feeling toward the French is far different than toward the British. The consul witnessed an example in a French surgeon who, crippled from rheumatism and over-exertion, was being repatriated via Switzerland. While he was being carried past the consul under the escort of a soldier, an accompanying officer stopped the soldier, ordered him to unfix his bayonet, and said: "Remember he is not your prisoner and that you are his servant. See him safely to the Swiss frontier and allow nobody to molest him."

A correspondent of the Zeitung Am Mittag, who entered Przemysl after a four days motor ride over unspeakable roads, learned the story of the siege on that place. The first shots were fired on September 18, the city was surrounded on the 20th, and an unbroken bombardment, with many desperate sorties, ensued until October 2 when the Russians sent a white flag and demanded the city's surrender. This was refused.

The attack reached its height on Oct. 5. The Russians seemed utterly contemptuous of death and stormed again and again. They seemed to have learned much from the Japanese war, for they attacked with great skill.

The men seemed specially trained for fortress work. Hills of corpses outside of the works testify to the furious attacks they made. The Austrians estimate that 40,000 men fell and many prisoners have been taken.

The Russians succeeded in carrying temporarily one of the outlying works. Eleven battalions succeeded in approaching these works without being detected because of damage to the searchlight, and suddenly mounted the walls. The garrison retired to the casemates from which they defended themselves with machine guns and rifles. The Russians forced their way to the casemates with bayonets, gun butts, and hand grenades ensued. When reinforcements, which had been hastily telephoned for, arrived the attacking party was already retiring leaving 300 dead and wounded in the casemates and 150 corpses on the wall.

The Russians were still in contact with the fortress on one side and cannonading was in progress when the correspondent left. Rockets, light shells and searchlights illuminated the laque before the fortress and the night was made as bright as day. It was a majestic sight, says the correspondent, as the troops marched out through this lighted zone.

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

PARIS, Oct. 20.—2.35 p.m.—The French official communication given out this afternoon says that the Belgian army is holding its position on the River Yser. The French war office gave out an official announcement this morning as follows: "In Belgium, in spite of violent attacks on the part of the enemy the Belgian army has held its position on the line of the River Yser. There have been other actions in the region of Ypres, between the allied forces operating in this

territory and the forces of the enemy. "On our left wing, the Germans continue to hold strongly their advance posts around Lille in the direction of Armentieres, Fournes and Labasse. "On the Meuse the enemy has endeavored in vain to drive back the advance posts of our troops who have moved out along the right bank of this stream in the peninsula of the Camp Des Romains. "To sum up, during the day of October 19, we have made progress at various points on the point.

"Russia in East Prussia, and on the Vistula River, reports there is no change in the situation. The efforts of the Austrians to cross the River San have been repulsed. The battle south of Przemysl is continuing under conditions favorable to the Russians." Contributions to the Red Cross fund have reached \$104,473.27.

No Election Until 1915

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

TORONTO, Oct. 20.—"I do not think that there is a possibility of an election before 1915," said Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, when seen at the King Edward Hotel this morning. The Cabinet, so far as I am aware, is not making any preparation of going to the country, and the talk of an immediate appeal is far-fetched." The Hon. Mr. Rogers admitted that if any movement was on foot to bring about an election he would be aware of it. He did not believe that the proposal to dissolve Parliament in

NEW DRIVEWAY WILL PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR MANY IN THE CITY

The City Council Puts Through By-law Authorizing Expenditure of \$27,000--Work to be Launched Immediately on Park Drive.

A by-law for the construction of a park driveway, the main object of which at the present time, was to provide work for the unemployed, was put through at the City Council last evening. It followed joint action by various committees including those from the parks board, water commission and board of works. The scheme has been mooted for several years past, but the present time looked especially opportune for the completion of the work. It was announced at the City Council that road-making machinery would be eliminated largely and the cutting and grading would be done chiefly by labor. Just how many men can be employed was not announced, but there is a big cut to be made in the rear of the O. I. B. and grading right to West Mill street to Jubilee Terrace, thence along the West Brantford dyke. This should take a large number of men to whom it is proposed to pay \$1.40 per day, and to keep them busy until winter weather becomes so severe as to stop the work. The total cost of the driveway is estimated at something over \$27,000. To this amount the Parks Board will donate \$300 out of its regular appropriation and the City Treasurer announced a method whereby practical financing could be carried out.

There was considerable discussion on the matter until it was finally agreed that the driveway was the only practical means of providing work for the unemployed. Sidewalks, sewers, streets, etc., were all on the frontage tax and work in this direction could not be arranged as an emergency. The by-law finally received its three readings.

The Discussion. A proposition for the construction of the proposed park drive came up in the form of a by-law which involved the expenditure of \$27,000, according to the estimate of the City Engineer. The proposal came from a joint committee which had considered the

matter, and it was recommended that it would provide employment and also prove of great advantage to the city. A letter to this effect was read from Frank Cockshutt, Ald. Ward, in speaking on the by-law, said it was largely a matter of raising the money although he noticed in the plans for the drive an estimate of \$4,500 for a bridge. He pointed out however, that workmen of Wards 4 and 5 had wanted for years a bridge over the canal and yet they could not get it. Mr. A. K. Bunnell outlined the proposition for the drive as he understood it. The question arose as to cost. Mr. Cockshutt promised \$500 from the parks board and from other sources a practical method of finance could be carried out. On such work, laborers were to get \$8 per week. It was thought that labor paid for would be better than charity distributed. The sum of \$25,000 withheld from the Grand Trunk railway from an old by-law, was available. It really amounted

(Continued on Page 5)

LOSE SUBMARINE

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (by wireless to Sayville, L.I.).—It was officially stated here to-day that the British new submarine E3 was sunk on Sunday, October 18, by German warships in the North Sea. The destruction of the British submarine E3 by German warships in the North Sea, as announced from Berlin, is the first loss sustained by the British submarine service since the outbreak of the present war. The E3 was a comparatively new boat, having been completed in 1913.