

AMUSEMENTS

3 Nights and Sat'y Matinee... OCT. 8 - 9 - 10

Attraction De Luxe... FORTY YEARS A QUEEN

Monday OCT. 12

MARIE TEMPEST... GRAHAM BROWNE... ARTHUR JONES' COMEDY

THEATRE

MUSICAL LUCIERS... Blending of Melodious Melody

WILLIAMS & FORD... Refined Entertainers

THE HURLEYS... Comedy Conversational Acrobats

Episode The Million Dollar Mystery

first authentic pictures of Canadian Troops at Valenciennes

VISIT

ANT OLD QUEBEC... witness the magnificent inspiring spectacle

obilization of Canadian troops at Val Cartier... where the glories of Wolfe

ousand Islands, Toronto, and Niagara Falls... delightful vacation trip

ar Famed Saguenay... steamers from Quebec to Saguenay

CANADA S. S. LINES, LIMITED.

11 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

THE WINTER IS COMING

ALL AT FRED BREARLEY'S, 89 Murray St.

And have your windows and doors weather-stripped before rush.

Over 150 satisfied customers Guelph.

Reid & Brown UNDERTAKERS

151 Colborne St. Open Day and Night

THE TEA POT INN

TEA AS YOU LIKE IT 134 Dalhousie Street

is reported from Brussels that the Germans are making preparations for that city.

SITUATION IS ABOUT SAME

Hard Fighting Between the Cavalry Continues and the North Sea is Reached-- Antwerp Has Suffered Serious Damage.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—(2 p.m.)—The military fortunes of General Von Kluck and his one-armed adversary commanding the Allies' cavalry are being rapidly made or marred within sight of the North Sea, which sets a limit to the outflanking movements, the accomplishment of which for so long has been the supreme goal of the rival generals.

The storm centre gradually has extended northward. The battle of Aisne already has been merged into the battle of the Somme and the battle of the Lys, and if the long left tentacle of the Allies continues to stretch out in its present direction the finale of the titanic struggle may be fought out on the banks of the Scheldt, and may decide the fate of the beleaguered fortress of Antwerp, now a prey to German howitzers and air craft.

Whether or not the garrison of Antwerp will be able to stand its ground until the fate of the attempt to relieve the fortress is decided, it is impossible to foretell, as the situation is liable to change vitally with each round of the German 16-inch siege guns.

While some pictures of the bombardment of Antwerp may have been overdrawn, it is nevertheless fully confirmed that the damage done by the incendiary shells and bombs showering upon the citadel from the German howitzers and air craft is extensive.

The aerial raid on Dusseldorf, presumably by British airmen, is confirmed by the German official communique, which admits that the cover of an airship in the hangar was demolished.

From the same source it is admitted that the Russian army invading East Prussia is again back at Lyck, the scene of one of the earlier Muscovite successes. The report that the young Grand Duchess of Luxembourg is a prisoner of the Germans is reiterated to-day, though official confirmation is lacking.

CORRESPONDENT TELLS WHERE FIGHT WAS THE HOTTEST AROUND ARRAS

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Times' Boulogne correspondent, who has been on the scene, relates some phases of the fighting on the French left wing.

The correspondent says that he went unsuspecting to Arras on September 13. The battle of Arras began October 1, and the whole region became a veritable inferno. All around was an unceasing hail of shells and shrapnel, violence, destruction and death.

"On the previous Thursday," the correspondent continues, "the allies were battering at the gates of Cambrai. On Friday the enemy developed a vigorous counter attack from Valenciennes on Lens and from Cambrai and Boulogne on the allies position south and east of Arras.

"On Saturday the enemy greatly reinforced, attacked with great violence all along the line. The allies were compelled to fall back from Lens and Douai, fighting stubbornly the while. The enemy occupied Bethune and sent troops into Lille, firing from windows as they went.

"When I left Arras the enemy's shells were bursting within three kilometers of the town, since we have heard that shells fell in the town and that three streets were

set on fire. The enemy did not enter Arras. They swept around it. They cut a line between Arras and St. Pol, seeking to effect a junction with their Bethune force.

"They came into contact with strong French reinforcements and were driven back in the south. In the north they retired to Labasse, with their right wing resting on Lille. The tide of the battle has been stemmed perhaps has turned in favor of the allies.

"This battle of the north developed with amazing suddenness as may be gathered from the diary of my experiences." The diary describes the beginning of the battle on October 1, and goes on to say:

"As darkness fell the tired, blood stained soldiers began streaming into Arras and for hours the air resounded with the din they made. Throughout the night the boom of guns could be heard in the distance from the east and southeast.

"The next morning opened quiet in town, but the roar of guns was still heard and apparently as the day advanced the sound was coming nearer, but the citizens showed a stout heart and

(Continued on Page Four.)

Even Hospitals Are Under Fire

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Rocendael, Holland, dated Thursday evening says:

"Severe fighting is proceeding outside of Antwerp. I am informed that shrapnel struck the Arazmus hospital in Fontaine street, breaking many windows. In Turnhout, and its vicinity many houses have been destroyed.

"It is reported here that the

Germans have been compelled to retreat for a short distance.

"A number of Ursuline nuns have arrived at Breda, Holland, from Londerzeel, near Malines, where their convent was destroyed by the German fire, although they were nursing there, it is said, hundreds of wounded. The wounded were courageously rescued by Belgian soldiers, who dashed through the flames to get them out."

SCOUTING AEROPLANES ARE A GREAT AID TO GERMAN ARMY



AEROPLANE SCOUTS DELIVERING MESSAGES TO GERMAN STAFF

In the above illustration is shown German soldiers taking messages from an aeroplane, which shows that one of the most striking changes which has arisen in tactical methods in the present struggle has been the combination between the aerial and artillery arms in the German army. The assistance which the aeroplane has given to the gunners in enabling them to find the exact range of the hostile trenches has been remarkable. By day the German monoplane has daintily hovered over the hostile lines and have indicated to the batteries the most vulnerable positions of the hostile trenches. At night time the German aeroplanes have been fitted up with a small portable searchlight, by means of which the enemy's trenches have been clearly visible, whilst at the same time small bursting charges have been also dropped into the trenches. These flare up and burn for several minutes, and so help the German batteries to range at night with more or less accuracy. The officer pilots of the German Flying Corps greatly prefer the Taube monoplane to the Albatross and Eulor biplanes, which they chiefly use for work with the artillery arm, as they are so much more stable and mobile. The German airmen consider themselves out of danger of hostile fire at a range of 2,000 feet, but as so many of them have been brought down in the recent fighting it is very doubtful if they are immune from fire at anything like that height.

Vivid Story of Work at the Front Issued by the British Bureau To-day

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The official press bureau to-day gives an eye-witness' narrative of operations in France, supplementing that of October 5. It follows:

"Wednesday, the 30th of September, merely marked another day's progress in the gradual development of the situation, and beyond slight attacks by the enemy. There was also artillery fire at intervals. One of our airmen succeeded in dropping nine bombs, some of which fell on the enemy's rolling stock, collected on the railway near Laone. Some were found empty at night, but nothing much can be deduced from this fact, for they are frequently evacuated in this way, no doubt to prevent the men in the back lines from firing on their comrades in front of them.

"Thursday, October 1st, was a most perfect Autumn day, and the most peaceful since the two forces became engaged on the Aisne. There was only desultory gun fire as targets offered. During the night the enemy made a few new trenches, and a French aviator dropped one bomb on the railway station and three bombs on the troops massed near it.

"As darkness fell the tired, blood stained soldiers began streaming into Arras and for hours the air resounded with the din they made. Throughout the night the boom of guns could be heard in the distance from the east and southeast.

"The next morning opened quiet in town, but the roar of guns was still heard and apparently as the day advanced the sound was coming nearer, but the citizens showed a stout heart and

"Up to the 21st September, the advance made by our airmen since the beginning of the war amounted to 87,000 miles, an average of 2,000 miles per day, the total nearly equalling four times the circumference of the world. The total time spent in the air was 1,400 hours.

"There are many points connected with the fighting methods of either side that may be of interest. The following description was given by a battalion commander who has been at the front since the commencement of hostilities, and has fought both in the open and behind entrenchments. It must, however, be borne in mind, that it only represents the particular unit. It deals with the tactics of the enemy's infantry:

"The important points to watch are the heads of valleys and ravines and woods, especially those on the sides of hollow ground, and all dead ground to the front and flank. The German officers are skilled in leading troops under cover in closed bodies, but once the latter are deployed, and their is no longer the direct personal leadership, the men will not face heavy fire. Sometimes the advance is made in a series of lines with the men well opened out at intervals of five or six paces; at others it is made in lines with the men almost shoulder to shoulder. But it is followed in all cases by supports in close formation. The latter either waver when the front line is checked, or crowd on to it in moving forward under the orders of their officers, and the mass forms a magnificent target.

"Prisoners have described the fire of our troops as pinning them to the ground, and this is certainly borne out by their actions. "When the Germans are not heavily entrenched no great losses are incurred in advancing against them by methods in which the British army has been instructed. For instance, in one attack over fairly open ground against about an equal force of infantry sheltered in a bunker road and in ditches, we lost only ten men killed and sixty wounded, while over 400 of the enemy surrendered. After some men had been killed, each side had the support of a battery of artillery, but the fight for superiority of infantry fire took place at range of about 700 yards, lasted only half an hour, and the Germans were wavering. Some of them put up white, but others went on firing and our men continued to do the same. Eventually a large number of white flags improvised from handkerchiefs, pieces of shirts, etc. were exhibited all along the line and many of the men hoisted their helmets on their rifles.

"In the fighting behind entrenchments the Germans endeavor to gain ground by making advances in line at dusk or just before dawn and then digging themselves in, in the hope no doubt that they may eventually during near as to be able, as they do, to reach the hostile trenches in a single rush. They never have succeeded in doing this against us. If by creeping up in dead ground, they position in forward, they do succeed in night, they are easily driven back by fire in the morning. A few of the braver men sometimes remain behind at close ranges and endeavor to inflict losses by sniping.

Sharpshooters also are often noticed in trees or wiggling about until they get good cover. Their remedy is to take the initiative and detail men to deal with the enemy's sharpshooters. "Few night attacks have been made against us. Previous to one of them, a party of the enemy crept up close to the British line and set light a haystack, so it should form a beacon on which the center of the attacking line marched. Generally, however, in these night and early morning attacks widely separated one from the other, and making every endeavor to obtain an advantage from cover. Light balls and searchlights on some occasions have been used. Latterly these attacks have become more and more half-hearted.

"Against our men the enemy never has closed with the bayonet. "The German trenches I have seen were deep enough to shelter a man when firing from a standing position. As regard our own men, there was at first considerable reluctance to entrench, as always has been the case in the commencement of fighting. Now, however, having bought their experience dearly, their defences are such that they can deny the German artillery."

"On the lighter side of the picture is the following anecdote which is current at the front, although its absolute truth is not vouched for. On a recent occasion a British cavalry subaltern, who was cut off from his men, hid himself in the edge of a wood by a road. It was not long before he saw an unsuspecting armed German soldier patrolling the road. He could have shot the man without warning, but felt that it would be akin to murder to kill him in cold blood. In order to instill a little of the spirit of combat into the affair, the subaltern crept from his cover, ran up behind the "bosch" as our men call it, and gave him a kick. Instead of him a furious yell, and the German gave a yell and ran for dear life, leaving the subaltern laughing too hard to shoot."

A despatch from Athens says that German officers have placed large German guns in the forts on the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

LACE CURTAINS

30 pairs (single patterns) lace curtains, 1-3 less than regular. On sale Friday at Crompton's.

ANTWERP AND BATTLE OF RIVERS

Are Closely Allied--London Sees Cause for Assurance.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—So far as England knows this morning Antwerp, the latest of the beleaguered cities of Belgium, is still holding out against the German onslaught. King Albert has withdrawn from the city toward Ostend, where the administration is now fully established, but practically the entire Belgian field army has remained to resist so long as possible, the fire of the great German guns, the horrors of which were made so plain at Liege.

From the standpoint of those nations opposing Germany the hope was that the defenders could hold out till the allies delivered some decisive blow along the battle line in France, which has now almost reached the North Sea, and taken in conjunction with the fighting which extends across the Belgian frontier to the northward of Lille, makes a gigantic front, sprawling like a snake half across Belgium, and practically all of northeastern France.

Though separate conflicts, the siege of Antwerp and the battle of the Aisne are thus becoming more and more closely related and both the Germans and the allies are making the most desperate efforts to crush each other and smash through the ever lengthening right and left wings respectively.

It is contended that the Germans failed in their great effort to drive a wedge through this region, and the latest Paris communication contends that the situation is stationary, though most violent fighting continues.

If Antwerp falls, it will prove the ineffectiveness of modern fortifications against the even more modern guns, for Antwerp is the last old in ingenious barriers. To the east the situation on the East Prussian frontier is becoming more like what happened in France after the German invasion and retreat. Being driven from Poland the Germans are making forcements from Koenigsberg will doubtless give a battle, which will determine whether the Germans will again invade Russia in this region.

All reports of the surrender of Przemysl appear to be premature as were various reports about the beginning of a battle at Cracow.

SUMMARY OF ALL THE WAR NEWS

German heavy artillery is pounding Antwerp, the last remaining stronghold of the Belgium army while German armies to the westward are in a far indecisive struggle with the French and British allies.

Beyond this, little is known of today's developments in Belgium and France. The situation at Antwerp is in doubt. The censorship which masked the fighting there until the Belgian Government was compelled to withdraw to Ostend, is now veiling the attack on the city proper. Reports coming through London refer only to events of yesterday morning or earlier.

King Albert is variously reported as leading a part of the Belgian army out of the city with the intention probably of effecting a juncture with the British and French and having arrived at Zelsacte, a village on the Dutch frontier. Refugees from Antwerp continue to pour into Holland. They report that the German guns already have done much damage in the city.

The bombardment of Antwerp's inner forts is said to have begun at 12.30 o'clock Thursday morning. Two of these forts are reported to have been silenced, and fire is said to have started in four parts of the city.

The most recent statement by the German war office stated that the Germans had crossed the flooded area along the River Nethe and continued to make progress.

The general situation in the west has undergone no change, says a French official announcement made at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The battle continues along the line of Lens, Arras, and Launoy. An artillery duel is occurring in the Woeyre district. Otherwise nothing of importance on the right or on the center of the allies is reported by the French.

The Paris announcement says that Montenegrin troops continue their advance on Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. A similar report has been made almost daily for many days.

The Austrian war office, in its most recent communication reported successes against the Montenegrins and a decisive blow against the Serbian invaders of Bosnia and Vishegrad.

The latest reports from the eastern theatre of war are that the Russians who invaded East Prussia and later were defeated and driven back to the Niemen River, have again invaded East Prussia, driving the Germans back as far as Lyck. On the other hand the Germans are in force in Russian Poland, having reached almost to Warsaw, while the Russian movement west through Galicia is meeting a stubborn resistance from German and Austrian forces. The Russians claim to have captured one of the forts at Przemysl. A similar claim was made several days ago.

OFFICIAL FRENCH NOTICE

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The following official announcement was given out in Paris this afternoon:

"The general situation has undergone no change.

"On our left wing, the two opposing bodies of cavalry are still operating to the north of Lille and of Labasse, and the battle continues along the line marked by the regions of Lens, Arras, Bray-Sur-Somme, Chalon, Roye and Lassigny.

"On the center of the Oise and on the Meuse, only actions of minor importance have been reported.

"On our right, in the Woeyre district, there has been an artillery contest along the entire front.

"In Lorraine, in the Vosges and in Alsace, there has been no change.

"In Bosnia, Montenegrin troops have continued their advance in the direction of Sarajevo as far as the fortified line which protects the city at a distance from it of eight kilometers."

HEARTH RUGS

Special Axminster hearth rugs at Crompton's. Patriotic price of \$2.65 Friday.