# GERMANS STOPPED BY FLOOD WATERS

# FRANCE IS WAITING FOR FATE OF PARIS

Germans Avoiding Hard Fight There and Moving to South and East

# ATTEMPT TO ENVELOP ALLIES HAS FAILED

Searchlight From Eiffel Towe: And Forts Guard Against Night Attack From Sky

Paris, Sept. 6.-France sits waiting for news of a battle which will decide the fate of Paris. There are no official Outside the fortifications are the baggage trains and the wounded of the allied armies. In the distance are the fighting men, but at what distance and in what condition no, one

Outside the fortifications of the city the Germans are carrying on the most puzzling movement of the campaign. They seem to be turning to the south east and avoiding Parls, which the allies have sought to draw

Following a conference between the president and Minister of War Millerad, in which the latter presented the report, it was announced in Bordeaux that the situation is unchanged.

verging movement designed to split the French-British army in two. It has been stated by war experts that this movement cannot continua cause of the extent to which the Ger man lines have been drawn out.

It was announced at military headquarters here early this morning that the German troops have evacuated the district between Complegne and Sen lis. It is stated that this action followed a continuation of their turning movement away from Paris toward the southeast, seemingly with the inten tion of effecting a juacture with their

as satisfactory in the ment. The report says: "T positions of the Austran

aviators who may now be expected to attempt a night attack or cross to attempt a night attack or cross outlying territory to seek to locate the advance of the enemy's skirmishers. The armored trains on the narrow gauge railroads which connect the chain of forts were manned and ready. At every gun the men were ready, waiting the signal to act.

General Gallieon remained at his post. His aides, with their high-powered automobiles, manned by the most expert chauffeurs in the world, the men who in peace times handled

most expert chauffeurs in the world, the men who in peace times handled racing cars in competition for the richest prizes in the automobile world but who are now pawns in the great war game, sped here and there carrying out his will. The gates of the city were closed. None came or went without military pass and the means of identification that showed the right, to go and come. The city itself continued unchanged in most respects. As on every night since the original declaration of martial law the public resorts were closed early. The lights on the main streets are extinguished, chiefly because they would prove idvantageous in location to the course to German aviators.

1-7 the course to German aviators.

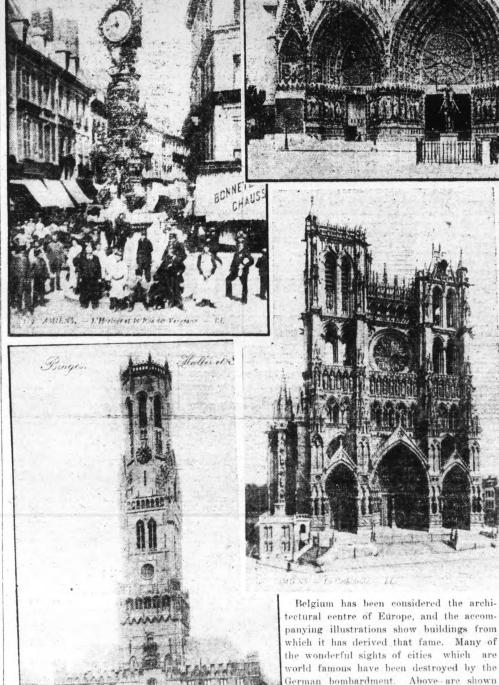
'It is conceded that there is grave danger of an invasion of the skies, not only by German aviators in their aeroplanes but also that the Zeppeacroplanes but also that the Zeppelins might be drafted int. scrvice. At
the outer forts the French aviators
remained at their posts. They also
have armored acroplanes and the
courses they were to follow should
the enemy appear had been carefully
laid out so that their machines could
be distinguished from the Germans.

WAS COMMENCED TO-DAY

MAN COMMENCED TO-DAY

Antwark Montenegro, Sept. 6.—A
bombardment of the fortifications in
the Bay of Cattaro, Austria-Hurgary,
from the sea, was begun by a large
fleet which passed northward this
morning.

# Four Examples of Belgian Architecture | BELGIANS INFLICT



Rue des Vergeaux, and, below, the public market, belfry and steeple at Bruges. 000 000

at the top right, the great doorway of the

Reims Cathedral. Below, the Cathedral at

amiens; top, left, the famous clock in the

# BANK OPENS BRANCH.

by the local manager of the Union Bank that a branch of that institution has been opened at Valcartier, Que., for the convenience of the members of the Overseas contingent. Transfers will be effected free of charge.

### DAUGHTERS OF RUSSIAN GENERAL WOULD ENLIST

London, Sept. 6.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times tele-graphs a story that two daughters of General Tomilovosky, one of the Rus-sian commanders, have volunteered for the war. In compliance with their persistent request they have been per-mitted to dress themselves in sol-diers' uniforms and will be sent to advance positions.

### CATTARO BOMBARDMENT WAS COMMENCED TO-DAY

# FIRST STEP TO BERLIN IS TAKEN GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS HEADS ARMY

# Petrograd, Sept. 6.—Declaring that Austria is no longer a factor

in the war, Lieut.-General Yanushkevich, chief of the Russian general PUBLIC WANTS TRUTH staff, announces that the main object of the Russian offence, the capture of Berlin, has been initiated. While he refused information regarding the plans, he stated that

the armies selected for the invasion of the German Empire, under the direct personal command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, have already started on their march. They will number twenty army corps of the first regular line of the active army, totalling about 800,000 men.

## Great Army to Move in Solid Line.

With all of Eastern Galicia dominated by the Russians and the Austrian-German invasion of Russian Poland checked, it is expected that the Russian armies will move in a solid line toward the first chain of the defences along the Oder river, where it is expected the Germans will make their first real stand. The armies that have been operating in Eastern Prussia have been heavily reinforced.

## **EVACUATE TERMONDE**

## PARIS IS CALM

# GERMAN LINES ARE BROKEN BY FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMY

London, Sept. 6 .- A dispatch to the Times sent from Boulogne today says that the mayor of that city is reported to have received a telegram this morning stating that General Joffre had succeeded in turning the German lines and that Sir John French had got around on the left of the German army. The German troops at Lille left there hurriedly yesterday.

# WILLIAM OF WIED HAS ONE THOUGHT THAT FOR ALBANIA

Paris, Sept. 6.-A Havas Agency dis William of Wied, who has withdrawn rom his new kingdom of Albania, has Misurata.

A proclamation issued by Prince William to the people when he left sked me to second them in the work

asked me to second them in the work of national revival.

"I came to you animated with the most ardent wish to aid you in this patriotic endeavor, and you have seen me from the outset consecrate all my efforts to the reorganization of the ountry and desirous of giving you a cod administration and justice for all. "However, inauspicious events have hwarted our common efforts. Some inds, blinded by a passion not under tood, opposed reforms and would not rant credit to the government. Europe, has complicated our the advantage of the allies."

rate my strength and my life,

# SAYS LONDON TIMES

London, Sept. 5,-The London Time editorially deals with the British sys-tem of censoring news dispatches. It calls attention to the fact that the German government has always under stood the value of presenting its ow news to the public abroad and says:
"Englishmen are apt to regard this kind of propaganada with contempt. They believe that truth will prevail over untruth, no matter how scientifically, falsehood may be spread. In the long run their confidence is no doubt justified, but in the present circumstances the practice of giving lies too long a start may be attended by serious drawbacks." news to the public abroad and says

### DROPPED TWO BOMBS FROM AIR ON GHENT

London, Sept. 5.-A dispatch to th London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Costend says the fortified Belgian bas been evacuated by the Belgians.

London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Chent Paris, Sept. 6.—After the first says: "This morning a Taube aeroplane passed over the town at a great has been evacuated by the Belgians. absolute assurance was no loss of life"

# **GREAT DAMAGE TO** INVADERS' FORCE

German Army Before Paris Divides Into Four Divisions — French Government Has Complete Army Ready For Defence of Capital

First Month of War Leaves Allies Fighting Strength in France Unimpaired is London Foreign Office Report

London, Sept. 6.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends the following: "The news has just come from Antwerp that a strong German force left Brussels to-day for the northwest, apparently trying to cut Antwerp's communication with the coast. They are burning villages and cutting wires on the way. Communication between Antwerp and Ghent is severed.

The Belgians have flooded the area to the southwest of Malines. The Germans, taken by surprise, were waistdeep in water and their guns stuck in the mud. The Belgians then fired on the disconcerted enemy, supported by the outermost Antwerp forts, and inflicted heavy losses."

# Decisive Results in Lorraine.

Dispatches to the French embassy to-day from Bordeaux indicate the German forces, in four divisions, are proceeding in a turning movement toward the south rather than pushing forward to Paris. The first army, dispatches say, reached La Fere and Montmiral; the second army reached Chantilly and continued southward. Albania is given in a Rome dispatch to the Havas Agency. It follows "Albanians: When your delegates came to offer me the crown of Albania I responded with confidence to the appeal of a noble, chivalrous people, who saked me to second them in the work sults." the dispatch added. "The situation as to material

sults," the dispatch added. "The situation as to material and the morale in Paris is satisfactory. We have the army needed for the defence of the capital."

## Allies Before Paris Gain Advantage.

Paris, Sept. 6. - An official communication issued this afternoon; "The advance lines of the allies for the defence of Paris came in contact yesterday with the right wing of the Germans, who appeared in a covering movement in strong force on our right and advancing toward the southeast. A short engagement resulted to

## First Month of War Satisfactory

Washington, Sept. 6 .- The British embassy to-day made public secrate my strength and my life. It will be useful that I go for some time to the Occident, but whether far or near, I shall have only one thought, that of working for the prosperity of that of working for the prosperity of the seas, their fighting strength in France is unimpaired, Russian of the seas, their fighting strength in France is unimpaired, Russian the noble, chivalrous' Albanian country. During my absence the international controlling commission will assure a government."

of the seas, their lighting strength in France is unimpaired, Russian armies are about to enter Central Germany, and successes have come to the allies in the colonies.

The foreign office states that enlistments are going forward in Great Britain at the rate of a division and a half a day. Few unemployed are reported, and the financial situation is pronounced

# Wounded Had to Be Abandoned.

Rome, Sept. 6 .- On the battlefield between Tarnow, Lemberg and Tarnopol more than 35,000 wounded Russian and Austrian soldiers were abandoned to their fate because there was no means of

Neither army during the fighting would ask for a truce to bury their dead or to collect the wounded, being fearful that the other would take advantage of the armistice to better their position.

# British Casuallties Given at 15,000.

London, Sept. 6.-It is officially announced that the British casualties during the whole war have been 15,000.

A special dispatch from Antwerp this morning told of a sack ontaining 62,000 identification plates of Germans killed in France and Belgium being intercepted at Brussels. The plates, it was stated, were being sent to Berlin. Officials here believe this only shows half of the German loss, as they do not believe more than that proportion could be identified.

# Howa Big Nation Pre-pares for Great War

Detailed Plans of Mobilization Explained, Giving the Reader an Insight Into What All Europe Has Just Done-- A Typical Battle Described.

(By a European Military Officer.)

Under the present extraordinary cir under the present extraordinary cir-cumstances nearly every country in Europe is a country at war, and every one of those nations now lighting is under ordinary conditions of peace still a people in arms. In all except Bri-tain military service is obligatory and every man is a defender of the home and country which he and his ancest-tors have correlative built up and of the arefully built up, and of the on national interests and pros

The measures of general defence pre The measures of general defence pre-pared and kept in readiness at all times are closely connected with a con-siderable part of the nation's activi-ties. It is unlikely that many persons in countries like America have any definite or adequate idea of the magni-tude and character in detail of that

Although the words "mobilization Anthough the words modification, and "concentration," seem suddenly to have become a familiar part of the world's vocabulary, they are terms whose meaning in the lands now under arms is as active, and potent in peace as in times like the present.

The war machine of a nation is still —in this year of modern civilization—the only certain means of national defence, against warlike aggression, and the only securely effective weapon for protecting the interests of its citizens abroad and of enforcing its foreign pelicy; that is, the ultimo ratio, when every other method of reaching a mutual agreement between nations

readiness and the rapidity with which it can be got into position for dealing a deadly blow constitute, it is evident. measure of a country's defensive

It is the work of the general staff to organize and determine the use country's armed forces, on land sea; the general staff is in con-centact with the foreign office and sea; the general staff is in con-stant contact with the foreign office concerning the foreign political rela-tions with other countries, and the secretary of minister for foreign with the chief of the the use of the military force

administrative functions reand all material pro-

parks, multary railroad troops and telmultiple duties of the general staff are
ded into several sections and cover
ded into several sections and cover
for an extra number of days.

The army corps staff also organizes
a project, including railroad and other
communications, for the concentration capacity of ratiroad and other rt facilities, such as for the and landing of troops, wharf-tiway stations, rolling, stock, and all other topographical ans, the details of the food re-of those countries, and, in fact, so far as can be dearned er country's general staff.

ame data are collected and recerning the home country, but with a different object in view, namely, that all these elements of concentration and resources shall be developed up to their highest capacity and efficiency, and maintained in constant readiness to meet orders for mobilization and constant readiness. The new test of the constant readiness to meet orders for mobilization and constant readiness. and efficiency, and maintained in constant readiness to meet orders for mobilization and concentration. The general staff determines whether or not railroads must in certain localities double their tracks, what their siding facilities and points of junction shall be, the length of their lading platforms, the type of platform, whether available for heavy ordnance or ordinary carriage material and field artiliery, facilities for entraining cavalry horses and men, the amount and character of the railway rolling stöck, and receives information concerning food information concerning food ploy on receipt of a supplies in war time, information concerning the availability of trained human material, horse material, carriages, automobiles, motor trucks, bicycles and aeroplanes. How a European General Staff Works.

Special data not mublished in codin.

the so-called commernaval attaches, the so-caned con-cial attaches, and through private con-sular reports. It is the duty of one sular reports. It is the duty of one ment within a section of the general staff to receive.

unalyze and record in organized files

When the da section of the general analyse and record in organized files a daily inflow of such intelligence from foreign countries and to prepare reports which are constantly brought up properly which are constantly brought up to the same fatherland, are equal before the each probable theatre of war a geneach probable theatre.

eral scheme of operation, offensive and defensive. This section dealing with military operations works out and determines the ordre de batallie of the military operations works out and determines the ordre de bataille of the national army, the zones of concentration of the different army groups, and tion of the different army groups, and gives general outlines of the operations in the field. A special section is devoted to the working out in detail when the officers halled the private with all matters concerning the assembling of troops in their respective zones of concentration. This section studies and elaborates the entire complex retain the correct stitute. of concentration. This section studies and elaborates the entire complex schedule of military trains and service which would enter into effect immediately the solution of the officer. The man service which would enter into effect immediately the solution of the officers who will be solved to the Frenchman by one of the officer when solved in the officer. upon receipt of the orders for mobilization. The stupendous propor-tions of this task can be estimated from tions of this task can be estimated from the fact that trains must be able to run at intervals of from five to ten minutes. Trains sent out must be able, after unloading men and other war material, to return immediately for a shop closes. All thoughts and desires, fresh load without disturbing the turning from usual pursuits, are fixed that trains place, with varying success, so that the whole front line of an army in battle seems to waver up to the moment when at one or the other points, success becomes decisive and according to the value of the position decides the fate of the battle.

steady stream of outgoing transports along the same line. And there must be no confusion or delay from inter-secting lines.

The Yearly Preparation for Mobili

zation.

Each January the commander of every separate army unit, a regiment for instance, will, with his aids, prepare the mobilization plan of his regiment, which plan will show exactly how many reserve men are carried on the lists of the regiment, the whole transport material belonging to his regiment; the amount of couloment regiment; the amount of equipment available in the regimental magazines, the time required for assembling the reservists of that regiment and putting it into complete readiness to take the field. regiment; the amount of equipmen

At the same time orders of call are mading the place, date and hour when he is to join his regiment. The date is indicated as the "first day" of mobolization, or "second day," etc., consideration being taken as to the place of residence of the reservist and its dis tance from the mobilization centre o his regiment. For this reason a re servist must keep his regimental au-thorities informed of any change in his place of residence. Every year an as-sembly of control is held in each district, where the reservists preser themselves with the individual military

themselves with the individual mintar; registration books to be talkled.

This regiment mobilization plan goe in January of each year to the commander of the brigade, which is formed by that regiment and another one The power of that war machine, its The general commander of the brigade passes upon the regimental plans and passes upon the regimental plans and co-ordinates the mobilization of the two regiments. Then that co-ordi-nated brigade mobilization plan goe still higher up to the commander of division, who in turn with his staff of division, who in turn with his stati of ficers elaborates the mobilization pian for the division, composed of four regiments of infantry, one of artillery, on section or regiment of cavalry, on ambulance and field hospital service complete, one divisional ammupition. pack, one complete commissariat de tachment providing for a food suppl in advance for the entire division during a fixed number of days, to be carried with the division during war by li

> division is complete, which must be omeers elaborates in turn their modu-laction plan, which deals not only with all the various matters comprised in the plans of the lesser formations from regiment to division, but the army corps plans deal also with all bridge supplementary ammunitie parks, military railroad troops and te

of foreign armies, also concern-capacity of railroad and other it facilities, such as for the and landing of troops, wharf-and landing of troops, wharf-part of the basic material for the national plan of mobilization and concen-tration. Each theatre of war, having regard to its political situation as af-fected by foreign alliances or other special considerations, has its own dividual plan of concentration and it

own general scheme of operations.

By the middle of March the entire armed land forces are ready to respond at a moment's notice to mobilization

picycles and aeroplanes.

Now a European General Staff Works.
Special data not published in ordinry statistics are obtained in foreign
ountries through the military and No public order is issued, but each reservist receives his individual leaf-let commanding him to join his regiment within a stipulated number

press which are constantly brought up of the property which are constantly brought up of date. These reports are presented panother section of the general staff, those task is to work out in regard to question of superiority in military ach probable theatre of war a general probable the war a general prob process often brings picturesque sults. A French officer who was with soldier toward his officer. The man was introduced to the Frenchman by one of the officers, who said "Private So-and-So. Before the war he was my

professor at Belgrade university."

ence of the furrow, the saw and the

All ordinary traffic ceases; travel pours only one way, toward concentration centres, toward the enemy, and the travelers on that road are the men of the nation, its defenders. While the man is away during war time the state sees to it that those left behind do not starve, though they too must fare with soldiers' rations. At the outbreak of the war in 1912 the Servian government immediately took the measure, which Great Britain now proposes to imitate, of laying hands on all foodstuffs throughout the country, paying for them a fair price, at which in turn they were dealt out to the charges of Bredow's cavalry at Mars-la-Tourn, the charges of the French cavalry division Margaritte, led by Gallifet at Sedan. In all these famous charges it was always "into the valley of death" they rowed of martine proposes and the propose of the adversaries within the range of the adversary's artillery fire its advance is protected by its own artillery, already engaged in duel with the enemy's batterless. From that moment on the success of the action depends on complete coordination between the french cavalry division Margaritte, led by Gallifet at Sedan. In the state sees to it that those left behind do not starye, though they too must fare with soldiers' rations. At the outbreak of the walley of death" they order of militant arrives within the range of the French cavalry division Margaritte, led by Gallifet at Sedan. In the twalley of death" they order and the two valley of death" they order of militant arrives within the range of the adversaries at Reichshoffen and the charges of the French cavalry division Margaritte, led by Gallifet at Sedan. In the twalley of death" they rough they are the charges of the French cavalry division Margaritte, led by Gallifet at Sedan. In the twalley of death" they order and the charges of the French cavalry division Margaritte, led by Gallifet at Sedan. In the twalley of death" they order and the charges of the Erench cavalry at Reichshoffen and the charges of the Erench cavalry at Margaritte,

egiment left for its point of concen-ation, there was no sleeping or rest or anybody, but packing of kits, dis-cibuting of new uniforms, saddles and

In forty-eight hours after receiving In forty-eight hours after receiving the mobilization telegram the regiment marched out of its quarters as the band played and troops of relatives and friends from the town and surrounding country followed along to the railway station. After hours of journeying on the train we came at middley to a railroad function, where every lay to a railroad junction, where every edy expected an hour or two of res

Bujanovich's Austrian cavalry brigadin the battle of Custozza, 1866; the

all foodstuffs throughout the country, paying for them a fair price, at which in turn they were dealt out to the population.

The writer remembers when about 8 o'clock one August evening some 30 years ago a private, one of the guards on duty at the barracks, arrived fully accoutred, plumped the butt of his guinheavily on the floor, saying as he held himself in a rigid military attitude:

"Sir, mobilization of the regiment has been ordered. Your presence, sir, is required at headquarters."

During the next two days, until the regiment left for the country, already enhance have less. From that moment on the success of the action depends on complete coordination between the infantry awas was vance and the artillery fire and the protection given by the artillery to its infantry.

The moment when the infantry comes through a district out six thousand yards, its deep massed columns begin to broaden and stretch out on both sides in shallow formations disposed over a wide front.

What the Infantry Does

crain was run up and the advancing infantry below. Those tion from sight. After some moments of waiting inquiries were made as to the cause of the halt, which presently was whispered among the officers with the word not to make the matter known to the soldiers.

A long train from the front had entered the station laden with wounded many of them in a grave condition. To the eyes of youth that sight, helper in the first time upon the siding artifulation in the sun of an officer's sword; his batteries are invisible, only some light puff of smoke up in the distance and shells are hurled in the siding are hurled in the

Fate of Generals Who

where the carmous charges it was always the restriction of the Turkish arrays, in the war of the summer and the comment where the indigence of the accession to the carmous that the comment where the finding comment was a comment where the finding comment where the finding comment was a comment of the finding comment where the comment was a comment of the finding comment where the comment was a comment where t

the word not to make the matter known to the soldiers.

A long train from the front had entered the station laden with wounded many of them in a grave condition. To the eyes of youth that sight, beheld for the first time unexpectedly, was

piping times of peace, what was there in store for Gen, Emmich, who by his inability to carry Liege and who in permitting the Belgians to check his advance through their country into France had thrown the entire plan of the German general staff for the interval of France out of gear? Belgium has always been regarded at Berlin and, indeed, in every other capital of Europe with derision from a military point of view, and her army as a joke. That the German tro, ps under Gen. von Emmich should have the General officers and indeed, in every other capital of Europe with derision from a military point of view, and her army as a joke. That the German tro, ps under Gen. von Emmich should have the General officers and those who obey the orders the guirrender and those who obey the order are traiters alike and deserved and was subsequently elected by the pation in command of this military forces and was subsequently elected by the popular from capitity he was placed by shot down. Both he who orders the garry alone who obey the order than the close of the war and on his return from capitity he was placed by shot down. Both he who orders the garry alone who obey the order that the close of the war and on his return from capitity he was placed by shot down. Both he who orders the patient of this command to lay down his arms under the pain of incurring the death penalty, one sentence running as follows: "General officers and soldiers who in battle have saved their lives by capitulation should be shot down. Both he who orders the patient penalty one sentence running as follows: "General officers and soldiers who in battle have saved their lives by capitulation should be shot down. Both he who orders the public, dying full of years and honors and mourned by all France.

Next to Ulysses Grant the military law is very long force and was subsequently elected by the public, dying full of years and honors and mourned by all France.

Next to Ulysses Grant the military law is very long force and was subsequently elected by the patien

tion, through disobedience of orders of wilful neglect of duty," while in nearly every navy of the civilized world a commander who surrenders his craft in war to the enemy fenders himself, ipso facto, liable to court martial, with the almost certainty of disgrace, if not

Surrender, indeed, is a well-nigh unpardonable offence. Field Marshal Bazaine was sentenced to death by a French court martial, presided over by the late Duc. d'Aumale, at Versailles, for having surrendered Metz, to the Germans in 1870, his release being a surrendered metz, to the Germans in 1870, his release being a surrendered metz, to the Germans in 1870, his release being a surrendered metz, to the Germans in 1870, his release being a surrendered metz, to the Germans in 1870, his release being a surrendered metal to the surrendered metal are in connection with that surrendered metal to the surrendered metal to be remembered for a large, the surrendered metal to the surrendered metal

regarded with execration by every pa-

on his return from captivity to Russia their sovereign in the way of rev

and Inkerman sanguinary engagements rewards not only for the victors in each one of them, the allies lost but also for the vanquished, always profitteen prisoners. Yet these figures viding that the latter have borne caused much feeling in Britain and France, being construed as indications of cowardice, that the historian King-associated with the victorious ones in lake found it expedient to explain that the record of the battle, and

possible toward the limit of 600 or for factor and the according to the care of the factor of the accounts of the care of the limit of the factor of the fac war in Manchuria ten years ago the times held in more kindly rememtimes held in more kindly remembrance and retain a stronger hold unon that the Czar's soldiers had refrained from giving quarter, but because the Japanese refused to accept it, preferm a measure contribute to this condi-

porne himself gallantly and who has no surrender whatsoever to his credit being put to death, namely, General Nazim Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, in the war of the Balkan alles upon Turkey three years

public, dying full of years and mourned by all France.

Next to Ulysses Grant the military figure of the American civil war that looms up more largely and which appeals more strongly than any other to popular imagination, both in this country and in Europe, is that of General Lee and the admiration entertained for

Lee, and the admiration entertained for him is as warm to-day in the North as in the South.

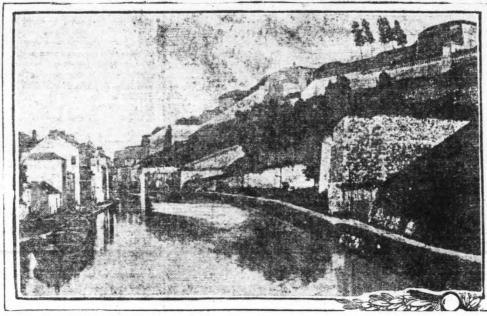
In the last war in South Africa the defeated Boer generals such as De Wet. Botha and Joubert may be said to have carried off the honors, and their names are likely to be remembered for a

strong frementian, in the previous of a strike from the first services in France's many wars being forgotten.

In the same way the Russlan General Stoessel, who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese after a prolonged siege, was sentenced to death were most generously remembered by the British grown and of the British grown and the British on his return from captivity to Russia at the close of the war, his sentence being commuted at the last moment by the czar to military degradation and imprisonment. But Gen. Kuropatkin, upon whose shoulders rests the burden of the defeat of the great army under his command in Manchuria, has retained his commission and is treated in the case with Lord Methuen. His name was associated with disaster after disaster, and when superseded in his command he asked only permission retained his commission and is treated. burden of the defeat of the great army under his command in Manchuria, has retained his commission and is treated with the greatest regard and honor in St. Petersburg by the crown, the army and the people alike. All appreciate the fact that he did his very best without sparing himself in any way—but then he did not order, any surrender. If the memory of Napoleon III, is held in such contempt by the French and if the memory of all the achievements of his eighteen years' reign have been obliterated — that reign during which Paris was the centre of the political gravity of the world—it is because of his surrender at the battle of Sedan. Had he died there all his faults would have been forgotten, even by the fores of his dynasty, which might be occupying to-day' the throne of the cocupying to-day' the throne of with the Grand Cross of the Order of with the Croad Cross of the Order o

though the captured men were un-wounded their horses had been shot under them before they surrendered. It it not only in European armies wounded their horses had been shot under them before they surrendered. It it not only in European armies that these ethics prevail. If during the commanders that their names are off-

# STRATEGIC BELGIAN POINT BOMBARDED BY GERMAN GUNS--THE CITADEL NAMUR



modification and concentration is to do form a screen for the rest of the army; a to scout and penetrate the screen of the adversary, trying to discover his strength, his exact position and his intention. In those reconnoiting expenditures the screen of ention. In those reconnoturing expe-litions the cavalry, in large bodies, is upported by artillery and small bodies supported by artiflery and small bodies of infantry, who are transported on wagons or motor cars, so as to be able to follow the horsemen. The main value of cavalry patrols, who adventure often as far as forty miles in front of

shrapnel.

The object of our batteries will be to locate exactly the enemy's guns and clocate exactly the enemy's guns and of the kaiser of having his troops by sllence their fire, forming a cover for this time under the walls of Paris. or ask of the cavarry during selence their fire, forming a cover for our advancing infantry, which has left our advancing infantry back. At about 1.500 yards from the enemy our infantry begins to draw upon itself the adversary, infantry fire. At that the income our artillery quickly changes and the property of this time under the walls of Paris.

Gen. von Emmich regarded himself of the green value of the pumilitating check to German arms and for this time under the walls of Paris.

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Gen. von Emmich regarded himself of the proposition of the pumilitating the proposition of the propositio the adversary's infantry fire. At that moment our artillery quickly changes its objective and pours its shrapnel on to the enemy's infantry positions, our infantry in struggling broken lines, part of which may answer the enemy's infantry fire, rushes as far forward as infantry fire, rushes as far forward as possible toward the limit of 600 or 700 yards, gaining even more ground if yards, gaining even more ground if possible, where the real infantry fire ing, hot and heavy, begins.

The defendance of the limit of 600 or 700 yards, gaining even more ground if the possible, where the real infantry fire ing, hot and heavy, begins.

deeply impressive and sank into the magnification of fire, not with the magnificant price of the position for fire, not with the magnificant price of the price

# Antwerp Able To Stand Prolonged Siege

Forts Defending Belgian City Are More Up-to-Date Than Those of Liege or Namur

### HISTORY OF OTHER ATTEMPTS TO TAKE THE PLACE

all the negotiations which resulted in the present boundaries between Hol-

Ammunition Sales Barred.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 forbade the sale of war munitions-t either of the contending parties and disarmed and interned all soldiers of

Antwerp's power to withstand a long time to the citadel with a loss of sixty prisoners.

In 1832 a force of 5,000 Dutch defended the city against an invading army of 60,000 French and the combined fleets ed the city against an invading army of 60,000 French and the combined fleets

of 60,000 French and the combined fleets of France and England for 24 days. It was only after the besiegers had suffered a loss of nearly 2,000 in killed and wounded, while the Dutch lost not less than 500, that the citadel was taken and the city surrendered.

Cause of Siege.

The developments leading up to the former siege were briefly as follows: Following the wars of Napoleon, Belgium was united with Holland under Prince William Frederick of Orange-Nassau. The union was not to the taste of the Belgian people, who differed from the Dutch in religion, language and occupation. In the union Holland.

War Amidst Peace. The developments leading up to the former siege were briefly as follows: Following the wars of Napoleon, Belgium was anited with Holland under Prince William Frederick of Orange Nassau. The union was not to the taste of the Belgium people, who differed from the Dutch in religion, language and occupation. In the union Holland, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, was granted an equal number of representatives with Belgium's 4,000,000. The national debt of Belgium was only 4,000,000 florins, while that of Holland was 1,200. 100,000. The consolidated debt was to be assumed by both countries.

In the convention which passed the constitution containing these objectionable provisions, the Belgians who dissented were in the actual majority. But all absent Belgians were held to have assented, and so the vote was carried. The use of the French language in judicial and other proceedings was abolished, and there were other conditions equally objectionable.

Outbreak in Brussels.

Outbreak in Brussels.

Outbreak in Brussels.

In August, 1830, there was an outbreak in Brussels, speedily followed by similar demonstrations of discontent in other Belgian cities. Insurrections of discontent in other Belgian cities of discontent in other Belgian cities.

tent in other Beigian cities insurrec-tion led to open warfare.

Brussels, Mons, Ghent, Liege and other towns remained in the control of the Dutch. Gen. Chasse, the Dutch commander, held the citadel of Ant-werp and subjected the city to a two

days' bombardment, doing great damage to property.

Belgium had already formed a proview and government, and; after the bombardment of Antwerp, the quarrel was appealed to a conference of the European howers in London.

The conference ordered an armistize and the retirement of the forces in Belgium war, but was saved through the conclusion of a triple treaty between Britain, France and Prussia, by which countries; acknowledged the independence and neutrality of terms of the treaty of 1839.

It is in defence of that treaty that Belgium is now making its fight against Germany.

First King of the Belgians.

First King of the Belgians.

First King of the Belgians.

In July, 1831, Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was crowned king of the Belgians under the title of Leopold I. No Sooner had he been crowned than the Dutch, n violation of the armistice, sent an army across the frontier.

The Belgians were not ready to meet it and appealed to France for aid. The aid was promptly given. Marshal Gerard with an army of 60,000 men marched into Belgium.

ed into Belgium.

ed into Belgium.

The powers determined that the Dutch should give up the citaded of Antwerp, which they still held. In addition to the force under Marshal Gerard a combined British and French fleet entered the Scheldt to co-operate with the French army. The army consisted of \$4.800 inputry \$4.000 envilue. sisted of 48,000 infantry, 9,000 vavalry and 6,000 artillery,

Garrison of 5,000

The citadel was held by Gen. Chasse the Dutch commander, with a garrisor of 5,000 and mounted 180 guns, most of them, of heavy caliber, and the fort-ress was well supplied with animani-

French Before Antwerp.

The French crossed the frontier at Charlevoix on November 18, and ar-rived in front of Antwerp at the end of the month "Charlevoix, but a few days ago, was again occupied by an in-vading army—this time the Germans In the preliminary negotiations be-fore hostilities opened General Chasse

fore nostifities opened the defend chasse insisted that the French should not make use of the works of the city in their siege operations, otherwise he should consider the city as taking part in the siege and would proceed to bombard it. Marshal Gerard sent the fol-

lowing letter to General Chasse:

"Sir:—In the name of his majesty, the king of Belgium, I ask you to hand over the citadel and all the forts along the Scheldt. If not so disposed I shall force you. Whatever you do, mind not

to fire on the city."
"Sir:—I shall stick to my post as long as life will last. The city is safe. Pray stop your siege works before negotia-tions, have come to an end, or else l

shall fire. Each Blames Other,

On the day hestilities began, Novem-

On the day hostilities began, November 30, the following letters passed between the commanders:

"To General Chasse. Sir: it is you that fired the first shot on my soldiers. Hence do not talk any longer about negotiations. Surrender, I say again, in the name of humanity, and all will be well." Gerard." "Gerard.

Headquarters at Bouhem.

"To Marshal Gerard: Sir: The fault is with you. I shall fight for the city, and it will be safe as long as you will not force me. "Chasse."

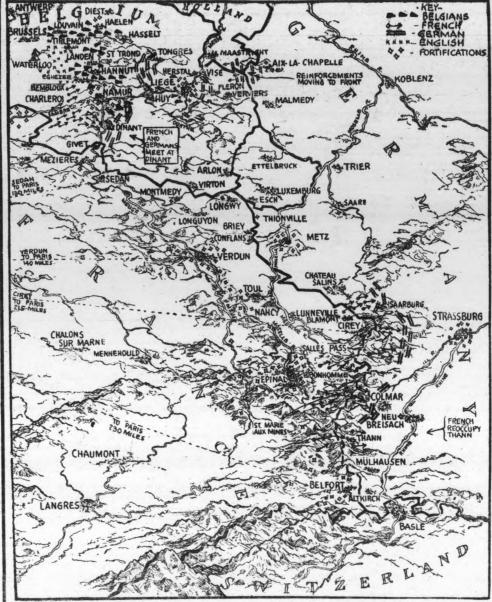
On the receipt of General Chasse's letter Marshal Gerard opened fire. The French soon had 104 guns throwing solid shot and shell into the city. By December 4 all the French batteries were in action, which was maintained

nineteen days without cessation. for nineteen days without cessation.
In spite of the well directed fire of
the citadel the besiegers made steady
progress. The third and fourth parallels
were directed against the lunette Saint
Laurent; a mine was run under one of these bastions, and sprung on the night

of December 14, making a breach the walls.

The French infantry assaulted imm French infantry assaulted imm diately and carried the breach at the come of the bayonet. The garrison of less than 300 men was compelled to re-

# World's Greatest Battleground



MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF CONTENDING FORCES IN BELGIUM AND ON AND GERMAN FRONTIERS FOR GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY

# Britain's Change to High Gear for War

FROM MONETARY TIMES

tain's mechanism from peace to war confidence not only in British people speed has been remarkable. The oftspeed has been remarkable. The oft-heard suggestion that the nation would be found unprepared in the event of runs on banking failures, no crisis is answered. In the midst of notable stock exchange failures. alarms, stock exchange panic, credit breakdown, suspension of international exchange, the country quietly and effectively adapted itself to extraordinary conditions in short time. This has been illustrated in a striking manner in banking, finance and commerce. With national credit chain thrown out of order by war, Great Britain has repaired its own in a truly British way. The government and bankers had to contend not only with sonditions created by hostile declarations. Good reason there is to believe they had to face also a German campaign in finance planned to bring disaster to British credit and to disorgan ize British finance so that effective ac tion by England would be impossible On the one side there were factors on the one side there were factors which might have overwhelmed the lest government and banking brains.

Among the first notable actions in banking spheres was the rapid increase in the Bank of England rate in three days, from 3 to 10 per cent. The effect of the high rate was as deadly in finance as is the bullet in war. Less than a week later, the high bank rate having done its work duced to the same of the high rate was saideadly in finance as is the bullet in war. Less than a week later, the high bank rate having done its work, it was reduced to 5 per cent. The London stock exchange was closed, thus cutting short the gold than to buy exchange. Was the gold than to buy exchange was closed, thus cutting short what would have proved a disastrous difficulty was being experienced on panic. One pound and ten shilling notes were in circulation within two weeks of the declaration of war, this emergency currency being of great as-The regulation of food prices wheat, was controlled immediately by the government. The question of employment for the unemployed received consideration at once and a scheme of ing no person of the controlled from the of the empire.

The transformation of Great Bri- in the financial hurricane I notable stock exchange failures. The national machinery, after its first shock, revolved again, hindered certainly by the sands of military and naval operations, but not by financial disaster as well. The nation has changed the low gear for peace to the high gear for war, and with little trouble.

The way in which the international exchange situation was treated was, perhaps, the most interesting phase of this unique British work. Matters had reached a serious point. Since the outbreak of war, exchange quotations had become prohibitive and gold ship-ments were practically impossible be-cause of the presence of German cruisers in the Atlantic. As Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance at Otlawa, explained last week, the United States owes large sums in London which have to be paid in gold. Great Britain is the great creditor-nation, and London has been drawing the gold of the world to her vaults. There was, there-fore, a rush in America to buy ex-change, that is to say, gold in London.

wheat, flour, meat and other food pro-

There arose a great congestion of deration at once and a scheme of ad-building was planned. From the ser to the navvy, everyone in Great ritain worked zealously for the cause the empire. The British government and its opposition, and the Bank England in co-operation, stood firm the banks here could not bring the gold

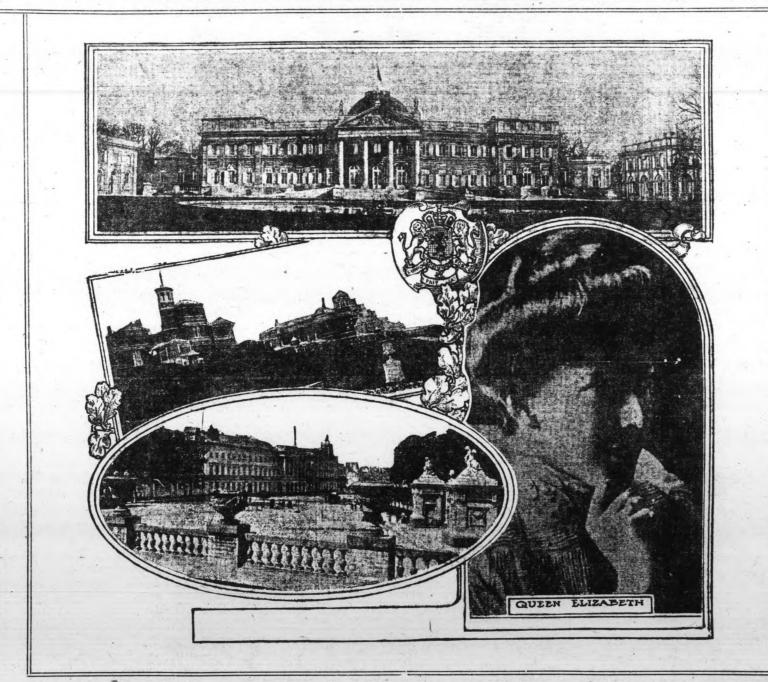
> The result of attempting to finance Canada's vast export produce trade in such conditions of exchange would have been that Canada would pile up gold balances in Great Britain and be epleted of gold here.

This was, perhaps, the most difficult tuation of all, its continuance meaning widespread disturbance to interna-tional finance and commerce, The British authorities, however, rapidly ound a simple method to combat a dangerous problem, They arranged with the Canadian government that Canada's finance minster should act as trustee to hold gold for account of the Bank of England. United States bankers desiring to pay gold in London now will forward it to the finance minister at Ottawa for account of the Bank of Thus it will not be neces sary to ship gold across the Atlantic to make payments in London and ex-change rates should at once ease. United States and Canadian exports which will go forward to Europe this fall speedily will restore the financial balance and possibly bring it about that exchange will be in favor of

To break still more the deadlock in the money market, and to enable trade and commerce to resume their normal courses, the British government then agreed to guarantee the Bank of Eng-land from any loss it might incur in discounting bills of exchange of either home or foreign banks on trade accept ed prior to August 4th. The Bank of England, therefore, was able to an-nounce that it was prepared, on the application of the owners of any ap-proved bill of exchange accepted before that date, to discount it at any time before its due date at the bank rate and without recourse to such holder, and upon the bill maturing, the bank would give the acceptor the opportunity of postponing payment, with interest at two per cent. over the bank rate. The bank is prepared to ap-prove such bills of exchange as customarily are discounted by it, and also good trade bills and acceptances of such foreign or colonial firms or bank agencies as are established in Great Britain. This will abolish a large part of the banking and commercial difficulties experienced in the past fortnight. Accepting houses now have their hands free in financing importations and commodities. The market thus is revived to such an extent that it will not be necessary to take to the Bank of England nearly as many bills as the government estimates, as the certainty of being able to find a purchaser greatly reduces the desire of the holder to sell. Further, the British navy has shown

in modern times that "Rule, Britan-nia," has a commercial significance which we now realize in a practical way. The shipping lanes have been way. The shipping lanes have been kept open fairly well, with the exception of the short routes in the North sea, and even those have been declared safe for shipping for brief periods from time to time. A London message says: "The whole country as well as the business community is quietly confident." With the British navy on the job and the satisfactory financial arrangements which have been made, commerce with Great Bribeen made, commerce with Great Bri-tain probably will be interrupted seri-ously only when opposing navies meet in extensive combat. That may mean but one interruption of any conse-

# THE BELGIAN QUEEN AND HISTORIC PLACES IN COUNTRY NOW IN WAR ZONE



Shown above are some of the historic places of Belgium, now in the war zone, which are threatened. On the top is shown the Royal Chateau at Laeken, in the centre the King's residence at Ostend and at the bottom is the Palace du Roi of Brussels. Also pictured is the Belgians' Queen, who is assisting in the work of caring for the Belgian wounded.

# **WIRELESS MESSAGES COME FROM PACIFIC**

Gunboats of Three Nations Believed To Be Now Off California Coast

'San Francisco, Sept. 5.—That the British. Japanese and German warships spread about the Pacific off this coast are only a short distance away became certain to-day. Many wireless messages in the code of each country have been fiashed from the shores of California during the past two days.

rederal officials have made unsuc-cessful efforts to locate the radio sta-tions responsible for the messages, which are said to violate the neutral-ity proclamation of President Wilson. Fears are felt that as a result of these messages a German cruiser may stop the Pacific Mail steamship Silieria which sailed for the Orients Stiperia which sailed for the Orient to-day. The Siberia carries 1,000 tons of lead in pigs. consigned to Japanese ports and resulted in an investiga-tion by Collector J. O. Davis before permission, was given to place it on

Under the neutrality ruling of The Hague, lead is conditional contraband. The Japanese shippers contended sucdessfully before the collector that the lead was to be used to make lining for tea chests, but it is reported to be enough lead to manufacture linings for several years has been ship-

# AT MILITARY SERVICE

Captain Campbell Conducted ervice at Willows Camp; General Leave To-day.

number of friends and relaes of the soldiers in camp at the Willows accepted the invitation to attend divine service in the camp this morning. The Highlanders formed up on the parade ground, with the general public around the outside, while the Rev. Captain Campbell conducted the His sermon was most im-

The soldiers had luncheon immediately after service, and were then granted leave until 10 o'clock to-night. e was granted for last evening as the regiment had participated an arduous route march of over five hours during the day

The members of the B. C. Horse attended the service at St. Mary's church, Oak Bay, while the 88th Fusiliers and a portion of the 5th regiment went to the Garrison church at Esqui-malt. Leave was granted in these regiments for this afternoon and even

The B. C. Horse men will participate in the sports at the Willows track on the afternoon of Labor Day with herse-racing, lemon-cutting, etc., but no other events are scheduled for the militiamen on the holiday,

### REASON IS GIVEN FOR SCANTY WAR REPORTS

Sept. 6.-Commenting to-day on the scantiness of war news in Ber-lin, an officer of the general staff ex-plained that the leading military authoriginally had planned to give uch fuller reports, and that they have done so if the situation seen similar to that at Mukden, ng the Russo-Japanese war, where lengthy combat's from position to ne lengthy combats from position to osition with occasional intervals of est made a summary of events pos-ble. The present rush of the German orces into France, it was explained, ande it impossible to follow this pro-cure, for the reason that not only eas there no time, but the leaders hemselves knew only the general re-ults and had no information concern-ing details.

### NO DUM DUM BULLETS USED IN BRITISH ARMY

government to-day made official de-nial to the German charges that dumdum bullets had been found on Eng lish and French prisoners. The state-ment follows: "Neither the British nor the French has in its possession or has issued any but approved pattern of rifle and revolver ammunition the provisions of The Hague vention." which do not infringe in any respec-

### ROBLIN OFFERS FLOUR PARLIAMENT TO MEET

Ottawa, Sept. 5.-It has just been dis-closed here that Sir Rodmond Roblin, premier of Manltoba, through official channels, has offered 50,000 bags of flour to the Imperial government.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.-A proclamation wa Winnipeg, Sept. 5—A proclamation was issued this morning calling for a meeting of the provincial parliament on Sept. 15, when two measures will be submitted for the consideration of the legislature. One of these is to give the necessary authority for the issue of provincial securities to comply with the conditions that are necessary to secure the advantages that are provided by the federal authorities in regard to temporary financial assistance to meet war conditions. The other to deal with-payments on real proance to meet war conditions. The other is to deal with payments on real pro-perty.

## TO OPERATE TELEGRAPHS

Amsterdam. Sept. 6.—An official dispatch from Berlin says that in the Belgian district occupied by Germans official post and telegraph services will soon be opened under the supervision of the general post office at

# THOSE RELATIONSHIPS AT LOUVAIN PLEASANT

Germany Expects the World To Believe Its Story of Burning City

London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Wolff bureau from Berlin, by way of Copenhagen says that the Nord Deut-sche Allgemiene Zeitung has published the following official statement:

the following official statement:

"Belgium is circulating officially a
false account of the occurrences for
which Louvain was compelled to suffer. It is declared that German troops
were repulsed by a sortic from Antwerp, and were mistakenly fired upon
by our troops in Louvain, and that this
caused the burning of Louvain.

"As a matter of fact events proved
undoubtedly that the Germans repulsed
the Belgian sortic. During this engagement the Germans in Louvain
were attacked unquestionably in pur-

were attacked unquestionably in pur were attacked inquestionably in pur-suance of an organized plan in differ-ent parts of the city. This happened after the Germans had been in pleas-ant releationship with the inhabitants of Louvain for more than 24 hours. "This attack was first made on a battalion of the Landstrum, composed principally of middle-aged and peaces."

pattaion of the Landstrum, composed principally of middle-aged and peaceful men, themselves fathers of families. Others attacked members of the staff of the commanding general. The Germans lost numbers of dead and wounded. Nevertheless they gained the upper hand with the help of newly arrived troops who themselves were arrived troops, who themselves

ped to Japan and that the metal is to be used for the manufacture of bullets.

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

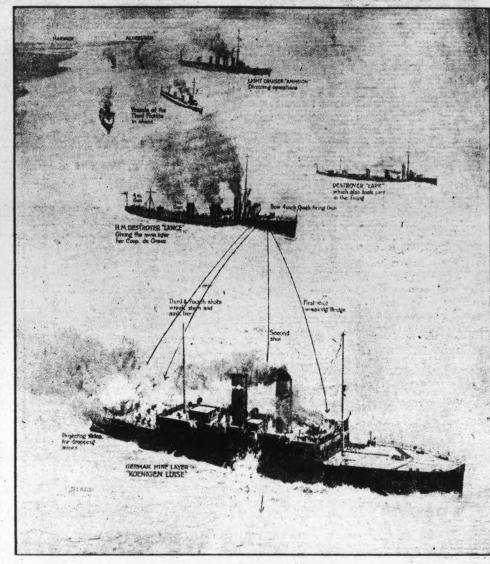
AT MILITARY SERVICE the toregoing is beyond all doubt. He Hotel de Ville was saved from fire. Efforts to extinguish the flames else-where were unavailing." Commenting on the occurrences in Louvain, the Algemiene Zeitung says:

German diplomats in the ducal state ave been furnished with material t nave been furnished with material or refute these lying accusations against the German army. The German min-ister at The Hague also has been in-structed to ask the Dutch government to urge the Belgian government in the nterest of humanity to stop the civil population of Belgium from continuing population of beignum from communing a resistance which is so completely futile. The Dutch minister of foreign affairs transmitted this request to the Belgian minister at The Hague, who in turn promised to forward it to his

### STEAMER CARRYING 600 PASSENGERS IS SUNK

London, Sept. 6.—A Central News dispatch from Hull says that the Wil-son, liner Uno struck a mine in the North S.a and was subk. The steamer of those on board were saved

# Sinking of the German Mine-Layer, Konigin Luise



An action of particular brilliance and excitement was that which, on Wednesday, August 5, ended in the sinkin a German mine-layer by the torpedo boat destroyer Laace. The Konigin Luise was a passenger steamer, owned by the Hamburg-America line, with a speed of twenty miles an hour, and was specially fitted as a mine layer. She amburg-America line, with a speed of twenty miles an hour, and was specially fitted as a mine layer. She do off Harwich by the third torpedo flotilla whilst actually laying her mines. With this flotilla was also the which was sunk by striking a mine shortly after. The Konigin Luise put on all steam and attempted to of the Russian capital has undergone no ut was chased for thirty miles by the flotilla. The Lance fired four shots from her bow four-inch quickwas noticed off Harwich by the third torpedo flotilla whilst actually laying her mines. With this flotilla was also the scape, but was chased for thirty miles by the flotilla. The Lance fired four shots from her bow four-inch quickfiring gun, all of which took effect. The first struck the bridge, completely wrecking it, the second struck amidships This action was of special interest inasmuch as it was the first action in which the British navy was engaged after

# CANADIÁN NORTHERN IS OBTAINING FUNDS

Report to Sir William Mackenzie

Toronto, Sept. 5 .- Sir William Macenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, said to-day that the company has received word from Lon don that the firm or underwriters en trusted some months ago with the sale of forty-five million dollars worth of Canadian Northern government guar inteed bonds, had been able to foreg its rights under the British morator-ium and provide a considerable por-tion of the Canadian Northern funds which it undertook to secure. Sir William said that the good news set-tled all doubts as to speedy comple-tion of Canadian Northern lines, which he declared would be proceeded with according to the original programme.

Suggestion that the Ottawa government had been making special provisions for the Canadian Northern financing was put aside by the presi-

dent with some impatience.
"Do you ever know what the Ottawa government is doing or is going to do?" he asked in a spirited tone. "Well, neither do I.'

This apparently was Sir William's way of dismissing repeated rumors that the Ottawa government intended to take care of the C. N. R.'s financial problem by having banks provide the company with funds against forty-five millions of guaranteed bonds. After outlining the fortunate turn of affairs in London Sir William re-

marked that a fresh flow of money which has reached the Canadian Northern would let the road out of its immediate difficulties. While not committing himself to statistics he has referred to the amount procured considerable part of the original

"Will you be able now to keep to cour original programme for completng the main line of the trans-contin-

"Oh yes, there should be no difficulty about that," was his reply.

### RUSSIAN CAPITAL HAS UNDERGONE NO CHANGE

Sept. 5.-Telegraphing fro

usual.
Yesterday all the Petrograd schools began their terms as usual, the correspondent continues, and commerce throughout the interior of the empire goes on just as smoothly as in normal times. There has been a considerable drop in price of foodstuffs, of which there are enormous quantities for all requirements. No food products are being exported.

# NINE SHOT DURING HINDU DISTURBANCE

Underwriters in London Send Employee of Immigration Department Said to Have Committed Deed

### CLAIMS TO HAVE ACTED FOR PERSONAL DEFENCE

Three of the Men Thought to Have Been Wounded Mortally

Vancouver, Sept. 6.-The dead: Heran Singh, found last Monday with throat cut, near Kitsilano car barns Argan Singh, shot through throat by Ram Singh, on Thursday, at 1747 Third avenue west; Bhag Singh, priest, shot through lungs and abdonen in temple, Second avenue, North ancouver.
Fatally wounded last night: Uttura

Singh, North Vancouver, shot through Singh, North Vancouver, shot through lungs from behind; Badan Singh, 1687 Second avenue, shot twice in lungs. Wounded: Puttam Singh, North Vancouver, wounded in left knee. Labh Singh, Wilson road, Point

irey, shot twice in forearm

stey, snot twice in forearm and hrough right knee. Sohan Lal, Fortz-eighth avenue south, shot in right knee. Jawallah Singh, shot through the

Jawaiian Singh, shot through the body, a brother of Argan Singh (Jo-ceased).

Datip Singh, Victoria, slight wound in left thigh.

Another Sikh, whose name is given

as Badan Singh, not in the hospital, believed to have received flesh wound in leg. Not the same Badan Singh, of n leg. Not the Second avenue. Bhagnt Singh, beater up by three

compartiests on down-town wharf.

Nine Hindus were shot, three of whom are mortally wounded, in an affray in the Sikh, temple, Second avenue, Kitsilano, at 7.45 o'clock 'lawinght. Bela Singh, employed by the Dominion government immigration de-partment, is alleged to have done the shooting. It is understood that he will shooting. It is understood that he will claim that it was done in self defence after he was threatened with death.

Bhag Singh, president of the temple and priest of the Sikh religion, died this afternoon at 1.39 and Badan Singh's death is momentarily expected. Uttum Singh, who was shot through the ungs, is still battling for life, but his

lopkinson and several members of the letective force were present and took nother statement from Bhag Singh

just before he died.

The trouble last night is the culmination of the factional differences arising out of the refusal of the authori ties to allow entry to Canada of the undesirable immigrants from Shang hai, who came here last May on boars of the Komagata Maru. Two traged disclosed last week are attri the same cause. Hernan Singh's dead body was found last Monday dead hody was found last Monday Kitsifano, while Argan Singh was si in the throat at 1747 Third avenue. Thursday night, by Ram Singh,' w has, been arrested by the police, will be charged with murder.

Yesterday afternoon the body Argan Singh was created, and full ing the ceremony at the cemet-hose present, returned to the S to go through certain ites. All those present in the ere kneeling at prayer, witnes lare, when Bela Singh enter lace and took his place on the ear Bhag Singh, the priest. Bhag Singh was bowed in pr

said, when Bela Singh

afety, and as they pushed tore at each other in their mad efforts to escape from the hail of lead, Bela Singh stood back and emptied his guns into the screeching, screaming mass of

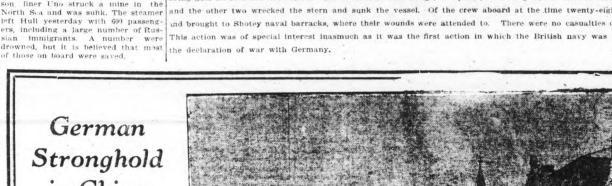
umanity. One Hindu ran to the nearest tele-

One Hindu ran to the nearest telephone and informed the authorities. The ambilance was sent for and was loaded with wounded and sent to the hospital, where everything had been made ready to receive them.

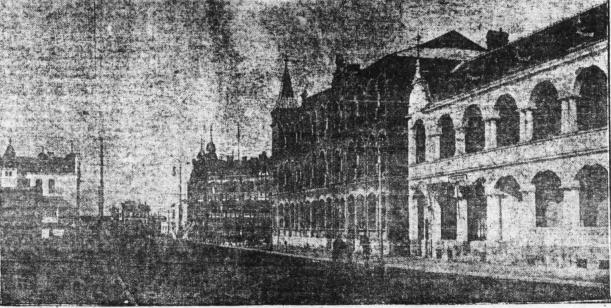
While the police are very reticent on the matter it is understood that they have evidence that Bela Singh was yesterday threatened with death. He it was who summoned the police when Argan Singh was shot on Thursday night. This and his open friendliness to the authorities made him particularly obnoxious to the revolutionaries.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING

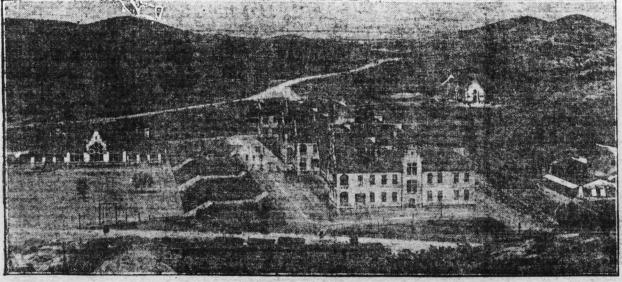
Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Notice has ap-eared in the Canadian Gazette of the thirty-third annual general meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Com-pany to be held on October 7. next, at Montreal. The meeting is for the pur-Montreat. The meeting is for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of giving authority for an increase of the present authorized ordinary capital stock of the company by the amount of \$75,000,000, that is, from \$250,000,000 to \$325,000,000, in order to make it accord with the amount for which the company has the executor. which the company has the sanction of government. No portion of the ad-ditional stock is to be issued until the authority of the shareholders has been obtained at a special meeting to be



German Stronghold in China Which Japan is Fighting to Capture



STREET SCENE, TSING TAU



GERMAN BARRACKS AT TSING TAU

Japan has entered the great war of Europe by an attack on Kiau Chau, the German leased territory in China. Tsing Tau, the city on the bay, is the centre of activity. It has been rebuilt into a typical German city. The country is arid, but holds considerable mineral wealth. The total population is about 168,000. The garrison consists of 3,125 German marines and na-

tives.

VITH assurances

ritorial aggrandisement,

to the world that she seeks no ter-