

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 Tower 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.

Outside the fortifications of the city the Germans are carrying on the most puzzling movement of the campaign.

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

The German attack is plainly a converging movement designed to split the French-British army in two.

It was announced at military headquarters here early this morning that the German troops have evacuated the district between Compiègne and Senlis.

The general situation was described as satisfactory in the official statement. The report says: "The respective positions of the Austrian and German armies on our left continue practically unchanged."

"The bombardment of the positions at Maubeuge continues, with the besieged defenders (probably British) resisting to the utmost. Three of the forts have fallen but the resistance is well maintained."

"The situation on our centre and right wings remains unchanged."

"The German army continues to retire from the neighbourhood of Paris and continues the movement toward the southeast, beginning two days ago."

The activity in the forts outside of Paris was redoubled last night. The great searchlights on the forts and on the Eiffel Tower alternately swept the skies, searching for the German aviators who may now be expected to attempt a night attack or cross outlying territory to seek to locate the advance of the enemy's skirmishers.

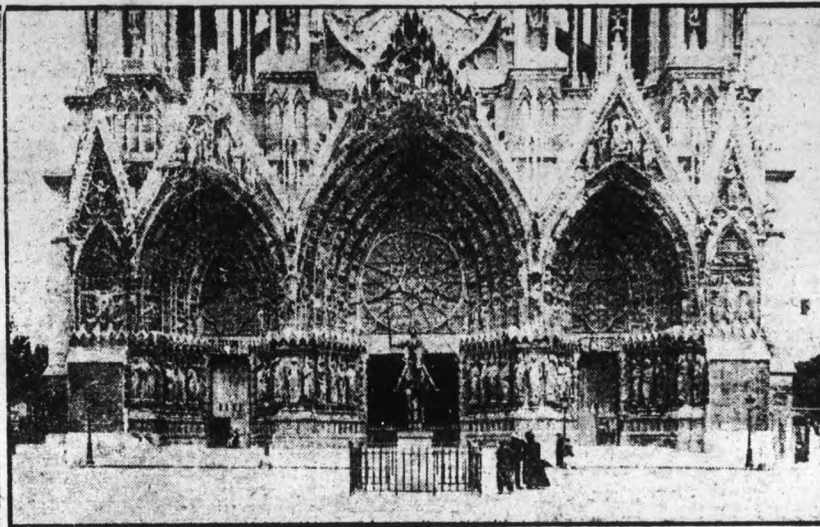
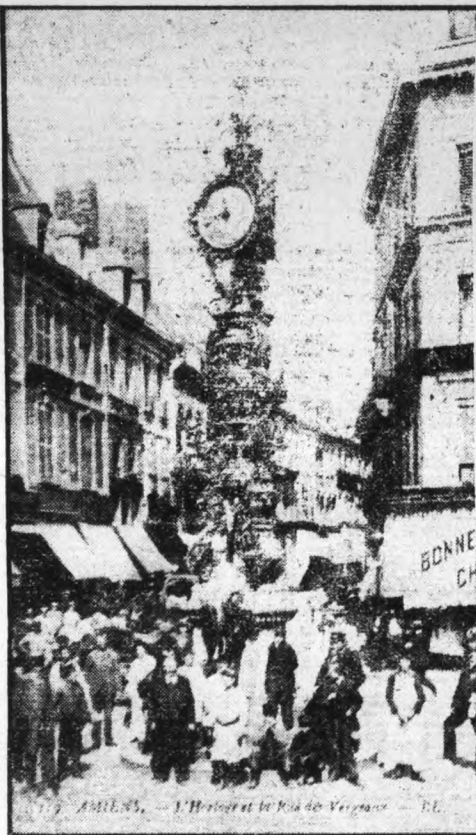
The armored trains on the narrow gauge railroads which connect the chain of forts were manned and ready. At every gun the men were ready, waiting the signal to act.

General Gallieni 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 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 advantageous in locating 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 Zeppelins might be drafted into service. At the outer forts the French aviators remained at their posts. They also have armored aeroplanes 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."

Four Examples of Belgian Architecture



Belgium has been considered the architectural centre of Europe, and the accompanying illustrations show buildings from which it has derived that fame.

BELGIANS INFLICT 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."

The Belgians have flooded the area to the southwest of Malines. The Germans, taken by surprise, were waist-deep in water and their guns stuck in the mud.

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.

"Fighting continues in Lorraine with decisive results," 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 the advantage of the allies."

First Month of War Satisfactory.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The British embassy to-day made public a review by the London foreign office of the first month of the war in which it is claimed that the allies have unchallenged command of the seas, their fighting 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 satisfactory.

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 removing them.

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 Casualties 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 containing 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.

GERMAN LINES ARE BROKEN BY FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMY

London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Times sent from Boulogne to-day 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 dispatch from Venice, says that Prince William of Wied, who has withdrawn from his new kingdom of Albania, has arrived at Venice, on the Italian ship Misurata.

A proclamation issued by Prince William to the people when he left 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 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 country and desirous of giving you a good administration and justice for all. However, inauspicious events have thwarted our common efforts. Some minds, blinded by a passion not understood, opposed reforms and would not grant credit to the government. Besides, the war, which has just broken out in Europe, has complicated our situation. "I have, therefore, no thought to leave the work to which I wish to consecrate 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 the noble, chivalrous Albanian country. During my absence the international controlling commission will assure a government."

PUBLIC WANTS TRUTH SAYS LONDON TIMES

London, Sept. 5.—The London Times editorially deals with the British system of censoring news dispatches. It calls attention to the fact that the German government has always understood the value of preserving its own news to the public abroad and says: "Englishmen are apt to regard this kind of propaganda 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."

DROPPED TWO BOMBS FROM AIR ON GHENT

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Ghent says: "This morning a Taube aeroplane passed over the town at a great height, and dropped two bombs. There was no loss of life."

BANK OPENS BRANCH.

The Times has been advised 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 telegraphs a story that two daughters of General Tomilovsky, one of the Russian commanders, have volunteered for the war. In compliance with their persistent request they have been permitted to dress themselves in soldiers' uniforms and will be sent to advance positions.

CATTARO BOMBARDMENT WAS COMMENCED TO-DAY

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

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 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

London, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Ostend says the fortified Belgian town of Termonde (Dendermonde) has been evacuated by the Belgians.

PARIS IS CALM

Paris, Sept. 6.—After the first exodus of women and children, calm has returned and the citizens exhibit absolute assurance.

Antwerp Able To Stand Prolonged Siege

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

HISTORY OF OTHER ATTEMPTS TO TAKE THE PLACE

Antwerp's power to withstand a long siege is fully borne out by history. In 1832 a force of 5,000 Dutch defended the city against an invading army 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 formation of the present boundaries of Belgium 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, 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 1,200,000,000. 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. In August, 1830, there was an outbreak in Brussels, speedily followed by similar demonstrations of discontent in other Belgian cities. Insurrection 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 Antwerp and subjected the city to a two days' bombardment, doing great damage to property.

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

The conference ordered an armistice and the retirement of the forces in Belgium and Holland into their respective countries; acknowledged the independence of Belgium; bound it to the payment of a portion of the state debt, and left it to the management of its own affairs independently of Holland.

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, in 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.

The powers determined that the Dutch should give up the citadel 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 48,000 infantry, 9,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery.

Garrison of 5,000. The citadel was held by Gen. Chasse, the Dutch commander, with a garrison of 5,000 and mounted 180 guns, most of them of heavy caliber, and the fortress was well supplied with ammunition.

French Before Antwerp. The French crossed the frontier at Charlevoix on November 18, and arrived in front of Antwerp at the end of the month—Charlevoix, but a few days ago, was again occupied by an invading army—this time the Germans.

In the preliminary negotiations before hostilities opened General 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 following 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 negotiations have come to an end, or else I shall fire."

Each Blames Other. On the day hostilities began, November 20, 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." 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."

Citadel at Antwerp. 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 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 in the walls.

The French infantry assaulted immediately and carried the breach at the point of the bayonet. The garrison of less than 500 men was compelled to re-

tire to the citadel with a loss of sixty prisoners. Attacks and sorties followed, but the casements of the citadel were not strong enough to withstand the French fire. The garrison daily diminished from the effects of the fire and the exhaustion of the men. Forty heavy guns mounted on the edge of the counterscarp concentrated their fire on the bastion of the Toledo, and the high brick walls tumbled in ruin from its effect.

On December 23 General Chasse concluded that he had prolonged the defense quite as long as was required either by military honor or state policy, and that further resistance was useless. He hoisted a white flag, and the firing ceased immediately.

War Amidst Peace. The attack on the citadel is described as a most novel spectacle. Peace reigned all round, the city being neutralized and the attack and defence being limited to one side of the fort. It seemed more like a trial of military skill than an instance of actual warfare.

Rarely, if ever, was a siege conducted with so much civility and courtesy as that of the citadel of Antwerp. The stipulations regarding the neutrality of the city and the restrictions of the line of fire of both parties were so well carried out that not a single non-combatant beyond the lines was harmed in person or property.

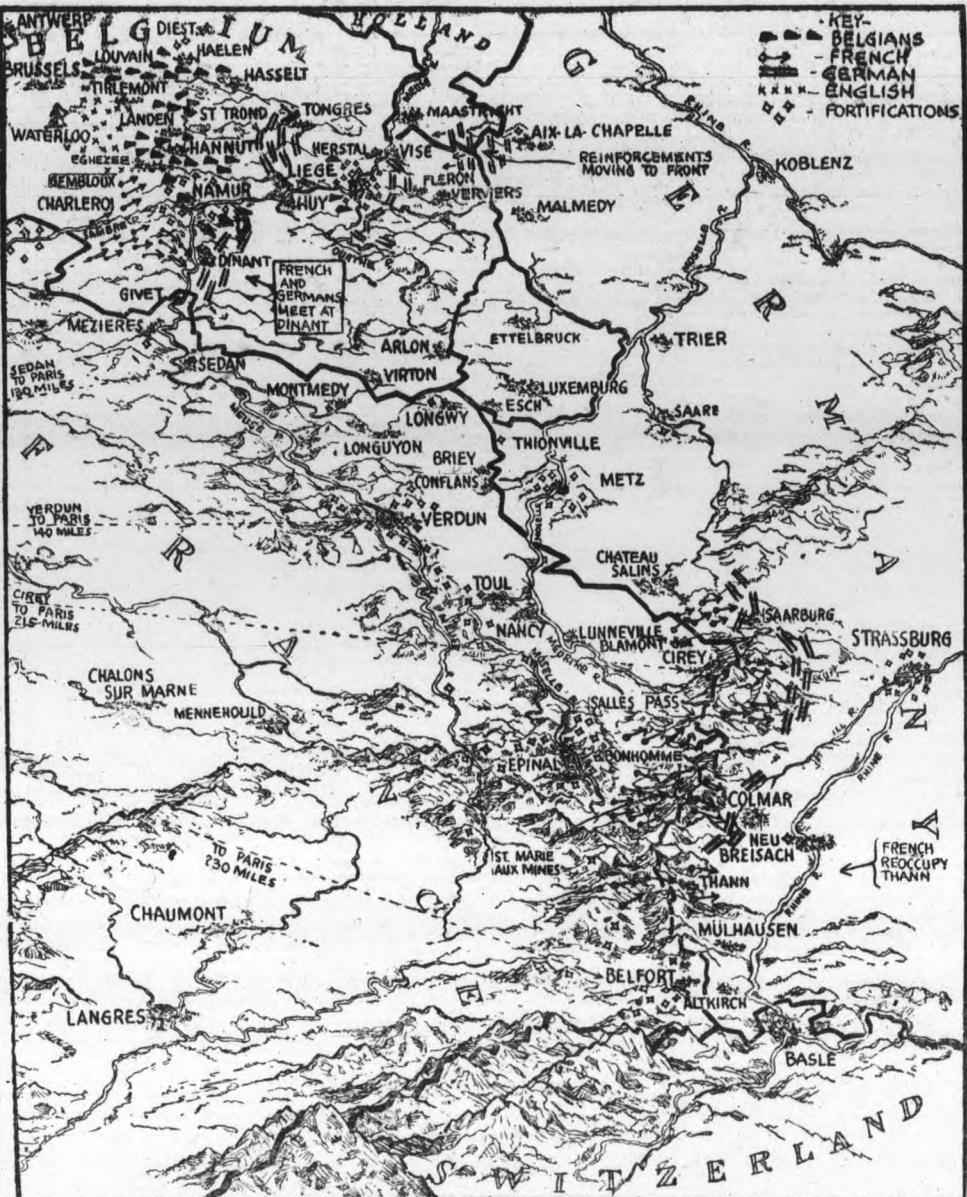
It was not, however, until 1839 that all the negotiations which resulted in the present boundaries between Holland and Belgium were carried out. Since the above mentioned treaty with Holland until the present war, Belgium has kept safely away from the horrors of conflict.

Ammunition Sales Barred. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it forbade the sale of war munitions to either of the contending parties and disarmed and interned all soldiers of either army that entered its territory.

Its peace was seriously threatened at one time during the Franco-Prussian war, but was saved through the conclusion of a triple treaty between Britain, France and Prussia, by which Belgium was guaranteed under 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.

World's Greatest Battleground



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

Britain's Change to High Gear for War

FROM MONETARY TIMES

The transformation of Great Britain's mechanism from peace to war speed has been remarkable. The oft-heard suggestion that the nation would be found unprepared in the event of crisis is answered. In the midst of war 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 chains 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 conditions 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 disorganize British finance so that effective action by England would be impossible. On the one side there were factors which might have overwhelmed the best government and banking brains. Yet the situation was handled in a way which, upon reflection, will excite keen admiration.

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, it was reduced to 5 per cent. The London stock exchange was closed, thus cutting short what would have proved a disastrous panic. One pound and ten shilling notes were in circulation within two weeks of the declaration of war, this emergency currency being of great assistance. The regulation of food prices was controlled immediately by the government. The question of employment for the unemployed received consideration at once and a scheme of road-building was planned. From the peer to the navy, everyone in Great Britain worked zealously for the cause of the empire. The British government and its opposition, and the Bank of England in co-operation, stood firm.

In the financial hurricane, inspiring confidence not only in British people the world over, but in other nations, too, where British credit means so much. Consequently, there were no runs on banks, no banking failures, no 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 shipments were practically impossible because of the presence of German cruisers in the Atlantic. As Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance at Ottawa, 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, therefore, a rush in America to buy exchange, that is to say, gold in London. Any American or Canadian merchant or banker who has a balance in London could sell it at a high premium to other bankers or merchants who had to find funds in London to pay debts maturing there.

Before the war was declared there had been large shipments of gold to London because it was cheaper to send the gold than to buy exchange. War between Germany and Great Britain put an end to this, and the greatest difficulty was being experienced on this side of the Atlantic in making payments in Great Britain. It became practically impossible to finance shipments from Canadian ports of wheat, flour, meat and other food products.

There arose a great congestion of these commodities at Montreal awaiting normal exchange conditions. Shippers could not sell their grain or other produce bills because the banks could not sell these as usual in New York, and if they were sent forward for collection in Great Britain and paid there the banks here could not bring the gold over.

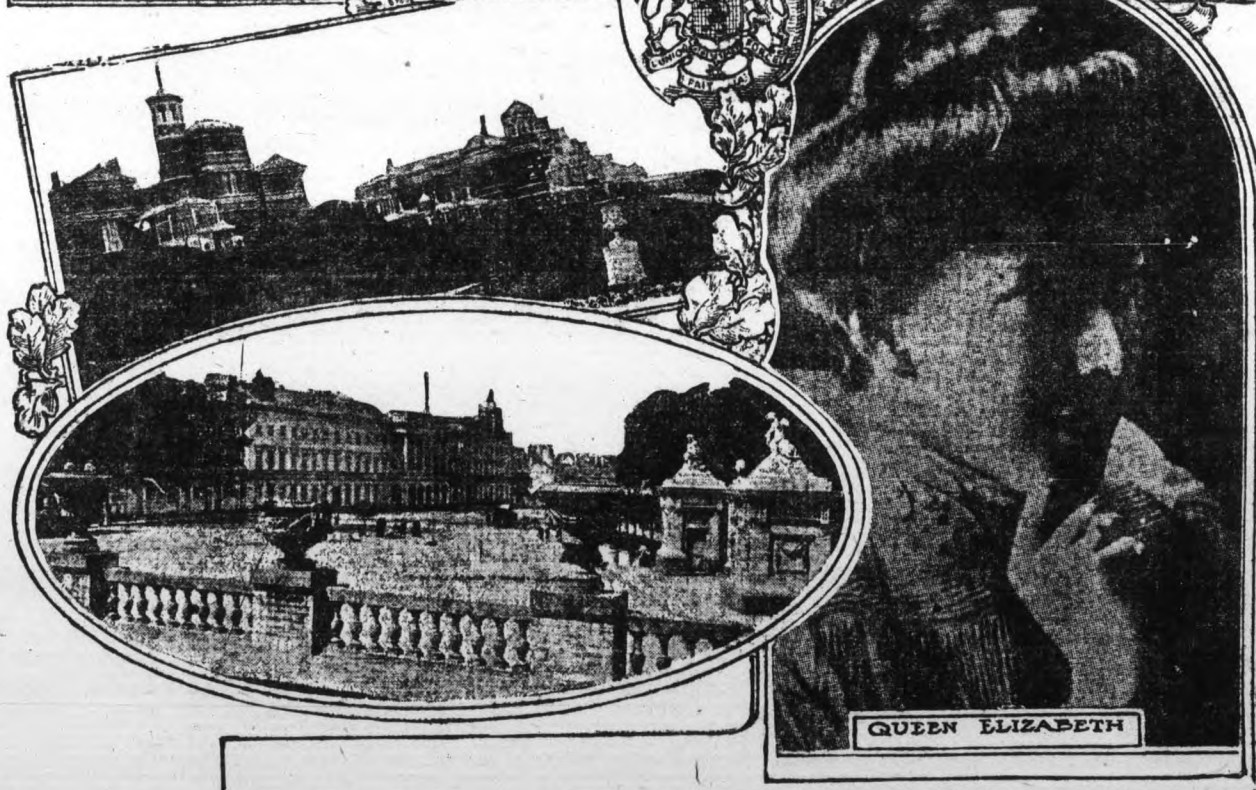
The result of attempting to finance Canada's vast export produce trade in such conditions of exchange would have been that Canada would pile up gold balances in Great Britain and be depleted of gold here.

This was, perhaps, the most difficult situation of all, its continuance meaning widespread disturbance to international finance and commerce. The British authorities, however, rapidly found a simple method to combat a dangerous problem. They arranged with the Canadian government that Canada's finance minister 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 England. Thus it will not be necessary to ship gold across the Atlantic to make payments in London and exchange rates should at once ease. United States and Canadian exports which will go forward to Europe fall speedily will restore the financial balance and possibly bring it about that exchange will be in favor of America.

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 England from any loss it might incur in discounting bills of exchange of either home or foreign banks on trade accepted prior to August 4th. The Bank of England, therefore, was able to announce that it was prepared, on the application of the owners of any approved 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 approve 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, Britannia," has a commercial significance which we now realize in a practical 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 Britain probably will be interrupted seriously only when opposing navies meet in extensive combat. That may mean but one interruption of any consequence.

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



QUEEN ELIZABETH

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 flashed from the shores of California during the past two days.

Federal officials have made unsuccessful efforts to locate the radio stations responsible for the messages, which are said to violate the neutrality proclamation of President Wilson. It is feared that as a result of these messages a German cruiser may stop the Pacific Mail steamer *Siberia* 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 investigation by Collector J. O. Davis before permission was given to place it on the vessel.

Under the neutrality ruling of the Hague, lead is conditional contraband. The Japanese shippers contended successfully 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 lining for several years has been shipped to Japan and that the metal is to be used for the manufacture of bullets.

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE AT MILITARY SERVICE

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

A large number of friends and relatives 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 service. His sermon was most impressive.

The soldiers had luncheon immediately after service, and were then granted leave until 10 o'clock to-night. Leave was granted for last evening also, as the regiment had participated in 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 Esquimalt. Leave was granted for this afternoon and evening also.

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

REASON IS GIVEN FOR SCANTY WAR REPORTS

Berlin, Sept. 5.—Commenting to-day on the scantiness of war news in Berlin, an officer of the general staff explained that the leading military authorities originally had planned to give out much fuller reports, and that they would have done so if the situation had been similar to that at Mukden during the Russo-Japanese war, where the lengthy combats from position to position with occasional intervals of rest made a summary of events possible. The present rush of the German forces into France, it was explained, made it impossible to follow this procedure, for the reason that not only was there no time, but the leaders themselves knew only the general results and had no information concerning details.

NO DUM DUM BULLETS USED IN BRITISH ARMY

London, Sept. 6.—The British government to-day made official denial to the German charges that dum-dum bullets had been found on English and French prisoners. The statement follows: "Neither the British nor the French has in its possession or has issued any but approved pattern of rifle and revolver ammunition, which do not infringe in any respect the provisions of The Hague convention."

ROBLIN OFFERS FLOUR PARLIAMENT TO MEET

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

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 advances that are provided by the federal authorities in regard to temporary financial assistance to meet war conditions. The other is to deal with payments on real property.

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 Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has published 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 sortie 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 sortie. During this engagement the Germans in Louvain were attacked unquestionably in pursuance of an organized plan in different parts of the city. This happened after the Germans had been in pleasant relationship 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 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 greeted with rifle fire at the railroad station."

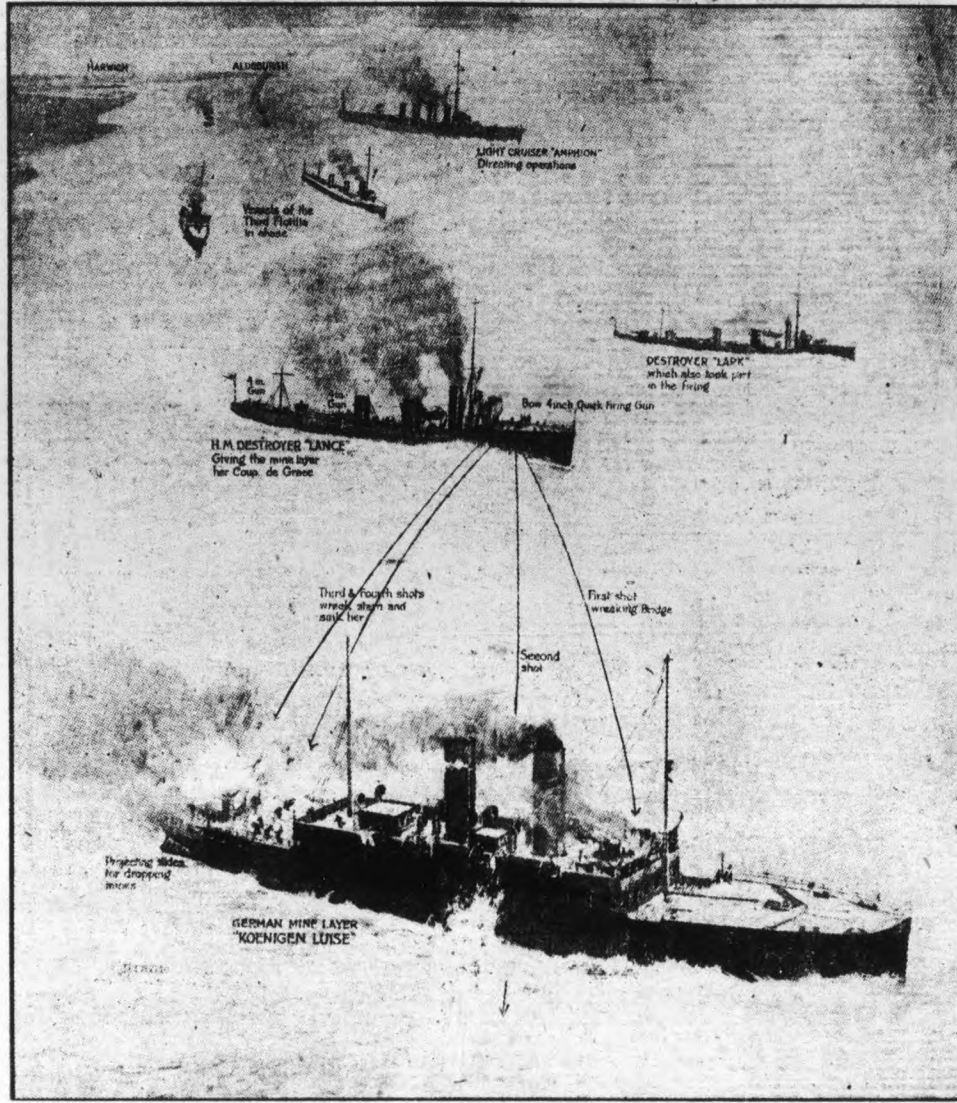
"An investigation is under way, the result of which will be made public. The truth of the statements made in the foregoing is beyond all doubt. The Hotel de Ville was saved from fire. Efforts to extinguish the flames elsewhere were unavailing."

Commenting on the occurrences in Louvain, the *Algemeine Zeitung* says: "German diplomats in the dual states have been furnished with material to refute these lying accusations against the German army. The German minister at The Hague also has been instructed to ask the Dutch government to urge the Belgian government in the interest of humanity to stop the civil population of Belgium from continuing 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 government."

STEAMER CARRYING 600 PASSENGERS IS SUNK

London, Sept. 6.—A Central News dispatch from Hull says that the *Wilson liner Uno* struck a mine in the North Sea and was sunk. The steamer left Hull yesterday with 600 passengers, including a large number of Russian immigrants. A number were drowned, but it is believed that most 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 sinking of a German mine-layer by the torpedo boat destroyer *Lance*. 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 was noticed off Harwich by the third torpedo flotilla whilst actually laying her mines. With this flotilla was also the *Amphion*, which was sunk by striking a mine shortly after. The *Konigin Luise* put on all steam and attempted to escape, but was chased for thirty miles by the flotilla. The *Lance* fired four shots from her bow four-inch quick-firing gun, all of which took effect. The first struck the bridge, completely wrecking it, the second struck amidships and the other two wrecked the stern and sunk the vessel. Of the crew aboard at the time twenty-eight were saved and brought to Shotley naval barracks, where their wounds were attended to. There were no casualties on the *Lance*. This action was of special interest inasmuch as it was the first action in which the British navy was engaged after the declaration of war with Germany.

CANADIAN NORTHERN IS OBTAINING FUNDS

Underwriters in London Send
Report to Sir William
Mackenzie

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, said to-day that the company has received word from London that the firm of underwriters entrusted some months ago with the sale of forty-five million dollars worth of Canadian Northern government guaranteed bonds, had been able to forego its rights under the British moratorium and provide a considerable portion of the Canadian Northern funds which it undertook to secure. Sir William said that the good news settled all doubts as to speedy completion 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 president 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 remarked 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 as a considerable part of the original issue.

"Will you be able now to keep to your original programme for completing the main line of the trans-continental?" "Oh yes, there should be no difficulty about that," was his reply.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL HAS UNDERGONE NO CHANGE

London, Sept. 5.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of Reuters' Telegram company sets forth that after a month of war the general appearance of the Russian capital has undergone no change. The public life continues as 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

Employee of Immigration De-
partment 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: Her-nan Singh, found last Monday with throat cut, near Kitsilano car barn; Ar-gan Singh, shot through throat by Ram Singh, on Thursday, at 1747 Third avenue west; Bhag Singh, Hindu priest, shot through lungs and abdomen in temple, Second avenue, North Vancouver.

Fatally wounded last night: Uttara 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 Grey, shot twice in forearm and through right knee.

Sohan Lal, Port-/-eighth avenue south, shot in right knee. Jawallah Singh, shot through the body, a brother of Ar-gan Singh (deceased).

Dalip 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 Second avenue.

Bhagnt Singh, beaten up by three compatriots 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 last night. Bela Singh, employed by the Dominion government immigration department, is alleged to have done the 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 1:30 and Badan Singh's death is momentarily expected. Utam Singh, who was shot through the lungs, is still battling for life, but his chances for recovery are regarded as very slight.

Israel I. Rubinowitz, J. P., Inspector Hopkinson and several members of the detective force were present and took another 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 authorities to allow entry to Canada of the undesirable immigrants from Shanghai, who came here last May on board of the *Komagata Maru*. Two tragedies disclosed last week are attributed to the same cause. Her-nan Singh's dead body was found last Monday in Kitsilano, while Ar-gan Singh was shot in the throat at 1747 Third avenue on Thursday night by Ram Singh, who has been arrested by the police, and will be charged with murder.

Yesterday afternoon the body of Ar-gan Singh was cremated, and following the ceremony at the cemetery, those present, returned to the Sikh temple to go through certain religious rites. All those present in the temple were kneeling at prayer, witnesses declare, when Bela Singh entered the place and took his place on the floor near Bhag Singh, the priest.

Bhag Singh was bowed in prayer, it is said, when Bela Singh arose and drawing two 32-calibre automatic pistols from his coat pockets took deliberate aim at the kneeling priest and shot him through the back.

Instantly all the worshippers spring to their feet and rushed towards the exits. As they ran Bela Singh continued to shoot. The rear door behind the altar was instantly jammed by the panic-stricken mob of men who endeavored to force their way outside to safety, and as they pushed, shoved and tore at each other in their mad efforts to escape from the hall of death, Bela Singh stood back and emptied his guns into the screaming, screaming mass of humanity.

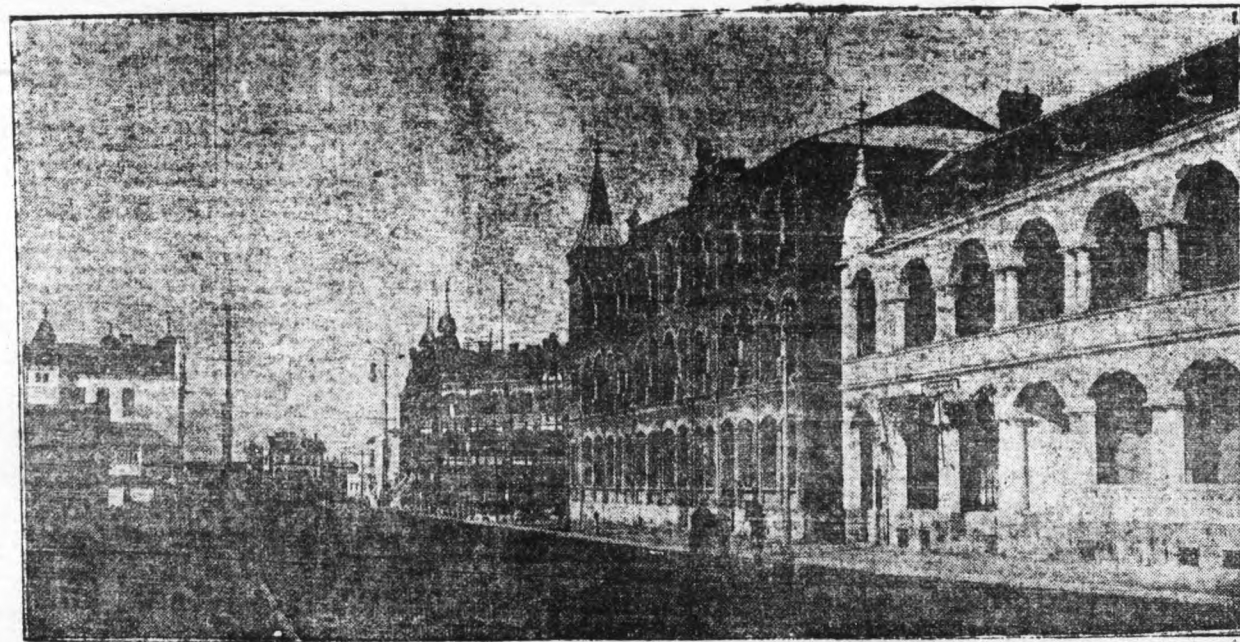
One Hindu ran to the nearest telephone and informed the authorities. The ambulance was sent for and was loaded with wounded and sent to the hospital, where everything had been made ready to receive them.

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 Ar-gan Singh was shot on Thursday night. This and his open friendliness to the authorities made him particularly obnoxious to the revolutionaries.

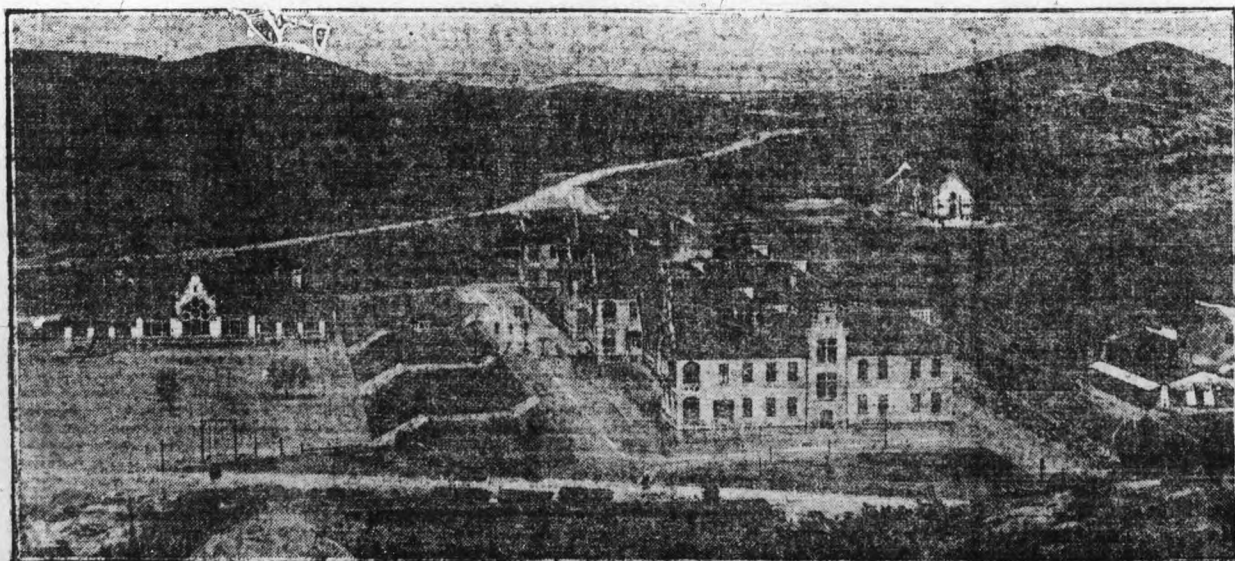
CANADIAN PACIFIC TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Notice has appeared in the Canadian Gazette of the thirty-third annual general meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to be held on October 7 next, at Montreal. 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 sanction of government. No portion of the additional 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

WITH assurances to the world that she seeks no territorial aggrandisement, 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 natives.