

off eastward towards Chalons. Evidently there is another army following hard on the heels of the one which passed through Chalons and this second battering ram will be hurled at one or two of the forts which guard Paris. If the tactics pursued at Liege, Nainville and Maubeuge are followed the Germans will direct their whole energies to the quick reduction of two forts by means of their new siege guns which seem to have a very devastating effect. Apparently these guns are brought into position by motors specially designed for their transportation. They are pushed into a massed position and concentrate a terrific fire at the point to be reduced. The lighter artillery follows with a hail of shrapnel under cover of which tens of thousands of infantry hurl themselves into the gaps created by the big guns. Directly the infantry attack begins the cavalry charge through any gap which is unprotected by fire from other forts and assume the city is theirs.

It is quite possible the Germans intend to rush Paris in this way if possible, and that not very far to the rear the German Emperor himself is waiting for the news that the road into Paris is clear. He himself would then dash forward in a motor car and make a triumphal entry into Paris. He might ride on a white horse through the streets thinking it would have a good moral effect. He is a great stage manager, and the theatrical appeals to him tremendously. He will be perfectly ready to sacrifice any number of men, and risk much, to have the personal gratification of riding under the Arc de Triomphe and to the Tuilleries. At the Strasbourg monument no doubt he would stage an effective scene of the surrender of Paris with himself in the foreground, and the kneeling citizens begging him to spare their city. He might even sleep a night in Paris just for the sake of occupying the bed of Napoleon.

On the other hand, from the military point of view the sudden turning of the first army to the southwest is more interesting. By this time it is probably going as hard as it can due east to Chalons. That city is slightly to the southwest of Verdun, where it is believed the armies of the Crown Prince Wilhelm have been trying to break through the French for the past fortnight. Chalons is on the Marne, and it seems the British and French are lined up along the Marne from where it enters the Seine almost within Paris to Chalons and Verdun. How far the fight of the Allies is north of that city is a matter of speculation. Probably it forms the apex of their line which at Verdun turns due south and passes through Nancy to the frontier.

The official press bureau states that there has been no very heavy fighting since September 1. But heavy fighting in this war is a comparative expression. There has, it is believed, been "some" fighting all the week. The Allies have pursued their usual tactics of punishing the German advance, and saving themselves. The fortress of Maubeuge is still untaken, and both British and French are believed to be defending it. It may be remembered that the German Emperor announced that he had captured the British infantry in that district. Between capture and surrender there seems to be a vast difference, especially when it comes to dealing with such regiments as the Connaught Rangers. From the colonel down to the last joined private they appear to think they are having a "grand time" and would not miss it for millions of money. For once the Irish regiments seem to be really happy.

The puzzling part of the present situation is the actual positions occupied by the whole allied forces. By this time France must have at least

scattered before they wish to retire, or else that the Allies will take their helmets off their heads and cheer them on their way back. The German military autocrat is very fond of assumptions.

A HINDU TRAGEDY.

The Hindus in Vancouver seem to have entered on a vendetta. There are evidently two parties among the various Singhs who make Vancouver their home and they do not chant in harmony. At the time of the great adventure of Gurdit Singh and the good ship Komogata Maru, it is said some Hindus were assisting the immigration authorities. This does not necessarily mean that they were willing to prevent the Hindus on the Komogata Maru entering Canada, but they wished to see the law upheld and convince the people of Canada, and incidentally the Empire, that not all emigrants from India were in sympathy with the revolutionary movement in that country. That the Komogata Maru was intended as an explosive illustration of the methods of British justice when applied to a white man in contradistinction to the methods of the same justice when applied to a native of India is undoubted. The whole fight was made as secular as possible in order that the native in India might be stirred up against the British Raj. The illustration failed somewhat, chiefly because the German Emperor stepped in and wanted to attract attention entirely to himself. The revolutionary side show in India is now probably not considered much of an attraction. The whole of the native troops, without whom no revolutionary movement could possibly be successful, have something else to think about. They are burning to distinguish themselves in Europe and to show their worth against the German Emperor's picked men. The revolutionaries would, therefore, probably get but scant attention under such circumstances. They will have to wait for more propitious times.

They feel, however, that this is a good time to pay off old scores in Vancouver and perhaps get rid of those men who have been suspected of favoring the British rather than the revolutionary movement. If this is so, it is obvious that the loyalists would get nervous and try and protect themselves in their own fashion. If some of the latter came from the north of India the last thing they would do would be to go to the police and ask for protection. They settle these little affairs differently on the Indian border and possibly some of the Hindus here—they are all classed as Hindus though there may be Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Mahomedans and others among them—prefer their own methods to going to the police.

It is also quite probable that the well-known Bhagwan Singh, the priest who was forcibly deported by the immigration authorities and who is believed to have been somewhat responsible for the Komogata Maru adventure, may know something of what is going on. He is supposed to be in Seattle, having gone there from Manila, and was prominent with ultimatum and pronouncements at the time of Gurdit Singh's visit. It will very likely be hopeless to expect any of those concerned in this latest tragedy to tell the true story or to help elucidate the affair. They will prefer to keep silent rather than shed any light on their underworld. They will consider it their own affair and no one else's. They will probably argue it is none of the white man's business as long as only their own fraternity are concerned. British justice, however, is hardly likely to consider this point of view. Murder is murder, whether the victim be king or pauper, revolutionary or loyalist. If there is a plot against those Hindus who have assailed the immigration

late novices among the members of the artillery section, the contingent should rapidly round into shape.

From all accounts the formation of the Home Guards is having exactly the anticipated effect. It has given a whole lot of men who can not join the forces for active service an outlet for their desire to be of some use to their country. In a week or two it will be possible to remove every militiaman out of Vancouver and there will be a fine body of men in reserve, who can take their places either for Foreign, Canadian or Home service. The Rifle Associations to which most of the Home Guards belong are busily engaged in teaching the men how to shoot. It would probably be a good thing to decide on some insignia by which the Home Guards and Rifle Associations could be distinguished. Every municipality is drilling men and already it is probable that a general parade of all the Home Guards would bring up a surprising number of members.

A SPECIAL SESSION

Ontario Government Is Considering Calling of Legislature.

Toronto, Sept. 7.—In response to a growing feeling among the members of the Legislature that the commercial and financial conditions warrant the calling of a special session of the House, Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, stated Saturday that the matter is now before the government. It is understood that many members have urged upon the ministers the advisability of calling the new house together in order that Ontario's gift of 250,000 bags of flour may receive the approval of the assembly. The question of the passage of a moratorium in respect of mortgages and similar engagements is being urged on the cabinet.

MUST GIVE UP ARMS

Germans and Austrians in Canada to Be Dealt With More Severely.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Owing to several incidents lately in which sentinels on duty at railway bridges, canals and public property have been shot at and, in some cases, hit, the government has decided to deal more severely with German and Austrian reservists.

An order-in-council has been passed directing that all German and Austrian aliens must surrender their arms. The right of search is given the authorities without warrant.

The attention of the government has been directed to statements in several German publications in Western Canada. Several of these papers have been openly gloating over the German advance and have been predicting early German success.

The matter has been under consideration and they will likely be warned and if that is not sufficient will probably be later suppressed.

Irish Melody Is Marching Song of the British Army.

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary" has been the marching song of the British army according to London despatches. It is not widely known in this country. The words are:

Up to mighty London came an Irishman one day,
As the streets are paved with gold,
Sure everyone was gay,
Singing songs of Piccadilly, Strand and Leicester Square.
Till Paddy got excited, then he shouted to them there:

CHORUS.

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go,
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know,
Goodbye Piccadilly, farewell Leicester Square,
It's a long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

Paddy wrote a letter to his Irish Molly O.
Saying: "Should you not receive it, write and let me know."
"If I make mistakes in spelling, Molly dear," said he,
"Remember it's the pen that's bad, don't lay the blame on me."

CHORUS.

Molly wrote a neat reply to Irish Paddy O.

Dealers Join With Government in Preventing Hoarding of Supplies.

Was One of First Questions Considered By British When War Broke Out.

Maximum Prices For Butter and Flour Are Fixed By Commission.

Storekeepers Are Forced to Display Price Lists Conspicuously.

London, Sept. 6.—One of the first questions considered by the British Government as soon as apprehension arose that there might be a European war was food supplies. A committee of members of the cabinet, whose offices specially qualified them to deal with the food supplies question, was formed. From the outset the government took into consultation those who had special information on the subject.

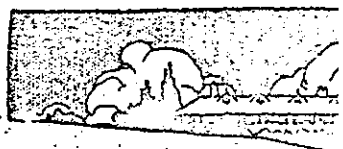
Immediate special inquiries were made by the two government departments of those most closely concerned, the Board of Trade, and the board of agriculture, into stocks of foodstuffs and cattle in the country at the outbreak of war. Public confidence undoubtedly was largely restored by the government's early announcement that there was a sufficient wheat supply in the country to last four months at normal consumption. Subsequently more careful revision showed these figures underestimated the supply, which was sufficient for five months.

Prevent Hoarding of Food.

Similar figures, early prepared, showed supplies of meat in gold storage equivalent to the normal six weeks demand. These prompt measures, combined with the extension of the bank holiday three days, had a wonderful effect in preventing the example of nervous householders who laid in large stocks being widely followed.

During the first few days of uncertainty prices of all the principal commodities showed undue increase, which later was prevented by the government issuing a schedule of maximum prices after conferring with an advisory committee of retail traders, which was a new body formed by them at the outbreak of war to aid the Board of Trade with expert advice. Further, the Board of Trade invited the public to communicate direct with them if they experienced an undue rise in the prices of foodstuffs.

Indication of the calm state of trade circles was given when Secretary



"Ah—a k
With the
aid of
a good follo

Many neop