

The Mad Mullah of Europe.

(New York "Journal of Commerce.") Those rulers who are responsible for bringing on the war that is to ravage Europe in this year of our Lord 1914 deserve to meet with a terrible retribution. Foremost of these is the Emperor of Germany. Without his instigation or assured backing Austria-Hungary would not have ventured upon its brutal attack upon Serbia in the face of certain resistance from Russia. Back of it was a fiendish plot in which the Kaiser was the supreme figure, and he seems to have flung all scruples to the winds and become the "Mad Mullah" of Europe.

Sys Germans Pose as French Soldiers.

Definite first hand news is received by the New York Sun that detachments of German soldiers have been using French uniforms for blinds, and under cover of these on at least one occasion, managed to saunter close to a British detachment.

Then, when the suspicions of the British officers had been stilled, the order of fire was given. On the occasion referred to the British managed to beat them back, and for five hours the battle was fought, with a handful of British troops holding back a force of 2 500 Germans.

The news comes in a letter written to an English resident of New York by a British officer who was in charge of the machine guns in that fight. The officer, who escaped in that encounter with a slight bullet wound on the wrist, has since been killed. The letter follows.

"We had our first real scrap with the Germans on the night of the 25th of August, and we simply smothered them. We were billeted at a town [Handecies] and had a small advance post at the top end of it.

"About 7.30 p. m. when it was just dark, we heard a big column coming along the road and thought they were some of our side, as they had no scouts out or any protection.

"When they got to about 80 yard from us we ordered them to halt, which some of them did, but the first twenty or so came wandering on and we could see that they were dressed in French uniforms.

"They came on and chatted with us and said 'Vive l'Angleterre,' and all that sort of thing, and then suddenly gave the order to charge.

"Luckily we were ready for them and Charles Morrook's company and my machine guns were all we had up there. We opened fire and drove them back, although they got one of the machine guns.

Well, that started it. The extent of our front was only the breadth of the road between two houses, and we held it for five hours against 2,500 Germans. The men behaved like absolute heroes and it is estimated that we killed about 1,200 of the enemy. The Germans brought up a big gun and started firing point blank at us down the road from 250 yards away, but the machine guns knocked them out after ten minutes."

Why Belgium was Prepared

Vancouver, B. C., Catholic: His Lordship Bishop MacDonald throws a sidelight on the reason why little Belgium was so well prepared for resistance to the German invasion. He states that about eighteen months ago the Belgian King visited the Kaiser and was then told by the Emperor that at some future time the mighty war lord might require to use Belgium for his troops. The King of Belgium, when he returned home, immediately set about preparing a warm welcome for his expected royal visitor. How the latter got it the world, today, knows.

(Bishop MacDonald, of Victoria falls from Nova Scotia, and was a recent visitor there.

The Writing is on the Wall

London Express Germany is already beginning to feel the pressure of events. The anticipated easy conquest of France is straining its resources, and is doomed to failure. The Austrian army, which was to hold Russia, has been almost destroyed. The beastly outrages in Belgium have aroused the indignation of civilization. The British army, at which Prussia feared, has sent terror to the hearts of its best troops. The Russians are advancing steadily and swiftly, fighting with indomitable courage, led with consummate skill. The writing is on the wall. Even the Kaiser can read it.

The Sugar Question in Great Britain.

London, Oct. 2.—The Royal Commission appointed at the outbreak of the war, with full power to deal with all questions on the public sugar supply, has issued its report. It shows that the commission has made a great experiment with State socialism, and with success, so that there has only been a small increase in price and no shortage of sugar. The commission practically cornered the available supply, and so checked speculation for a rise in the price. The sugar so cornered was sold to refiners at a fixed price, with the proviso that they, in turn, should sell to retailers at moderate prices, which were definitely determined.

The report gives all the necessary details and so forth, but says nothing concerning the sources of supply or the quantity secured. It is understood, however, that most of the sugar was obtained from Java, Mauritius, Cuba and Demerara, and that, owing to the depression of the trade in America, the commission was able to obtain all they wanted at not more than double the antebellum prices.

About 900,000 tons were purchased at an average of \$100 a ton, involving an outlay of \$90,000,000. It is not expected that the transaction will involve any loss to the government, as the prices fixed assure a considerable reserve of profit.

Alleged Mutiny Near Calcutta

London, Oct. 2.—In a despatch from Calcutta, the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company describes briefly a mutiny of Sikhs at Bajraj, ten miles from Calcutta in which sixteen of the Indians were killed.

The Hindus who mutined at Bajraj are the men who for more than three months, resisted the Canadian Government's order of deportation, but who finally were compelled to return to India from Vancouver on the same ship that brought them out, the Japanese steamer Komagata Maru.

Means New Clothes For Millions of Soldiers.

London, Sept. 26.—The possibility of having to furnish new clothes for the millions of soldiers in the war may have to be seriously considered if the conflict is prolonged through the winter.

Some of the correspondents are already reporting that the soldiers' uniforms are beginning to show wear and tear.

It used to be believed that a good uniform should last a campaign. That was not the experience of 1870. In December, 1870, German soldiers might have been seen plodding through the miry roads in the depth of winter barefoot, whilst many had only wooden shoes and linen trousers.

When the 10th Corps marched into Le Mans in January scarcely a soldier was clothed in the regulation manner. Civilian garments, even French red breeches, were common.

Strange Songs Of War

(Boston Advertiser.) The epigrammatic person who did not care who wrote a nation's laws so long as he might write its songs, had no very high ambition. National anthems, especially battle hymns, are not the work of leaders, they are not as a rule written by poets; they are the infectious creation of the moment. Often they are written by soldiers in the midst of battle, just as our best football songs have been generated by the enthusiasm of the bleachers in the midst of trying games.

The Germans and French, and practically every one of the continental peoples have imperial war songs. There is nothing in England or America to compare with the grandeur of "Die Wacht am Rhein," or the thunderous tramp of the "Marseillaise." The English speaking peoples abandon what national songs they have when they go forth to war. If one judges by the songs they sing, they never take the business of fighting seriously. The Duke of Marlborough's soldiers won the battle of Blenheim singing the song recorded in the "Mother Goose" melody:—

The only tune that he could play was, "Over the Hills and Far Away."

Our own national anthem during the Spanish American war was, "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." And now the soldiers of England have lost interest in the King and Kipling, and are singing "It's a Long Way to Tip-

perary." The trivial verses have been translated into French and all the Allies' armies in the west are all marching to the tune of the Irish song.

The Insolence of Them.

(Montreal Herald.)

Major Dieckmann, commander of the German forces around Liege has issued a ridiculous list of laws for Belgium, with the death sentence as the penalty for disobeying them. One of the ordinances is worth repeating:

"I require that all civilians moving about in my sphere of command shall show respect to the German officers by taking off their hats and bringing their hands to their heads in military salute. In any case of doubt whether anyone is an officer, any German soldier should be saluted. Anyone failing in this must expect a German soldier to exact respect from him, by any method."

This is practically a carte blanche to all German soldiers to do as they please with whom they please and when they please, with the whole power of the German army to back them up. And this among a population as proud, a independent, and as valiant as either the people of Canada or the United States! Wouldn't this be a lovely universe if only Germany got the opportunity to run it?

Joint Calls Kaiser Tyrant.

(To the Editor of the New York Herald.)

Will it not surprise you that I, a German born and a lover of the central Europe civilization am a dissenter to the mad enterprise commanded by the present tyrant of Germany?

This despotic man gives to himself the air of a militarist, but to him his soldiers are only so many tons of flesh, which he exposes to the enemies' cannon to shield his own pathway to the victorious result he seeks. German soldiers do not know why they go to fight, they know only they are fed with horse flesh.

For a long time a mask has covered the real character of this vampire from the view of his own people and those of foreign countries. In Germany he contrived to make friends in all classes, especially in the low and immoral quarters. His protection have been extended to such objectionable persons, which if I were to mention them here would cause the Angel of Honesty to cover his face, I remember this Kaiser in Caples when, at the side of the proud King Humbert, he glanced with his oblique eyes and greedy expression at the evolutions of the splendid Italian fleet. I well remember his manner on that occasion, this pseudo-hero. While the King of Italy was keeping a sober, correct and dignified composure, this killer of children and harmless citizens was continually busy in moving his sabre, fidgety in all directions and longing to possess that navy, as his own.

The result of that trip to Italy was the intrigue with Austria, by which Italy became an ally, with all to lose and nothing to gain. Why was Italy tricked into this alliance? Because the Kaiser wanted the strong Italian fleet and the powerful Italian armies. Italy awoke to find herself the ally of her old oppressors, the Austrians, and bound to one day aid this German juggernaut in his massacres in Belgium, France and even in England—Massacres which could have been averted, together with the commercial disasters that have resulted, by the civilized nations on this and the other side of the Atlantic. Happily, Italy has slipped away from that alliance.

By declaring themselves for the cause of justice the civilized nations would have paralyzed this evil. The Kaiser would have been compelled to think better of the business and go home. However this war ends he is irreparably ruined his country. Our Germany will become the poorest, the poorest, the most abject place of the world, with no hope of sympathy, thanks to the great Kaiser.

But a great majority of well thinking Germans including myself, think that to save Germany and other people from further ruin it is urgent to create a German Republic, with the annihilation of the hateful military party, in which the majority are worthy only of the titles of outlaws or inhuman monsters. The German Republic may expect support from the best Governments where their flag stand for humanity, not stupid ambitions and cruelties.

The German people are good if well guided. Away with the barbaric militarism and Europe will be liberated from a horrible nest of reptiles. The republic if there is need, will have soldiers proud but generous, and educated above all

not to employ false truce flags, nor to shield themselves from their enemies with children and women.

The exclusion and banishment of the Hohenzollerns by the republic will purify the conscience of the Germans, stained by the sorrows they were induced to inflict.

I am leaving my country horrified by the barbarism inflicted upon humanity by this ruler. I must rest my brain, will return to Germany when governed by a republic. But I will work for it. COUNT ERIK VANBERGEN

P. S.—I have managed to translate this in Amsterdam into English. I will post it in a town where I will be sure it reaches you. I beg you, sir, to publish it in your well credited journal. You will do it for the justice and for the right of the people of Germany, and for humanity. Accept my hearty, anticipated thanks. E. V. Iserloh, Westphalia, Germany, August 27, 1914.

Exterminate the English, Says Kaiser.

The London Times is authority for the statement that the Kaiser issued the following army order:

"It is my Royal Imperial command that you concentrate your energies for the immediate present upon one single purpose. Address all your skill and all the valor of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English, and walk over Gen. French's contemptible little army. Signed at headquarters, Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 19th.

Emperor William Keeps on the "Go"

Rome, Oct. 1 (via Paris, Oct. 2).

Emperor William, says a telegram from Berlin, is going from one front to another. He travels in a special train of ten Pullman cars, which formerly were painted white and blue, but which now have been repainted like the ordinary cars in order to protect the train from the bombs of French aviators.

When the Emperor goes to places out the reach of the railway, he travels by automobile. Besides his aides and bodyguard, he is also watched by special secret field police.

This year, 1914, will likely be the most wonderful year for a long period. The sinking of the Empress of Ireland, the Newfoundland scaling disasters, the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria and his wife, the European war the opening of the Panama Canal, and the death of Pope Pius X, are a few of the outstanding features.

Responsible only to God

London, Sept. 28.—Mr. J. M. Kennedy says the Daily Express has collected a series of illuminating quotations from the Kaiser's speeches, and his little book, "The War Lord," gives a complete picture of the ruthless egomaniac who has plunged Europe into mourning. Here is what Wilhelm of Hohenzollern says about himself.

"Remember the maxim of an old Emperor, who said: 'The Emperor's word must not be twisted or explained away.' 'Shame on the man who abandons his King!'

"You wear the Emperor's uniform; you have thereby received a preference over other men.

"I am the possessor of an inflexible determination to proceed fearlessly in the path that has once been recognized as the right one, and this in spite of all opposition.

"As I look upon myself as an instrument of the Lord, I am indifferent to the point of view of the present day."

"The soldier must not have a will of his own—they must all have only one will, and that will is mine."

"A ruler may be very disagreeable, and I will be disagreeable if I think it necessary."

"There is only one law—my law, the law which I myself lay down."

"The King holds his power by the grace of God, to whom alone he is responsible. He chooses his own path, and only decides his actions from this point of view."

"There is only one master in this country. I am he, and I will not tolerate another."

Germany Deliberately Planned War.

(Winnipeg "Telegram.")

Point is lent to the view of King Albert of Belgium who in an interview has declared that this war was



SEAL BRAND COFFEE

Often Imitated Seldom Equaled Never Surpassed

Packed in one and two pound tins only.

CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL 150

not a mere bolt from the blue, but it deliberately planned campaign of German conquest by the publication of a book entitled "France in Arms," by Marshal Baron Bismarck von Schellendorf former Prussian minister of war. King Albert, in his interview, has said that because of 'certain facts' that were disclosed' to him, threatening the peace of Europe, he summoned the Belgian house of parliament in 1912, and in secret session "a drastic military programme (which had been delayed for thirty years, and which King Leopold had advocated in vain), was immediately adopted." 'That his fears were not ill-founded' made abundantly clear from an extract from Baron von Schellendorf's book in which he says:

"The next war will be atrocious! . . . Between Germany and France it must be a duel to death. To be or not to be, that is the question that must be asked and will be solved only with the ruin of one of the antagonists.

"Let us not forget the civilizing task which the decrees of Providence have set before us. Just as Prussia has fatally been the kernel of Germany, regenerated Germany will be the kernel of the future western empire.

"And in order that no one should be left in ignorance, we proclaim, at this early date, that our continental nation has a right to proclaim superiority on sea, not only in the North Sea, but also in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Atlantic. We shall therefore absorb one after the other, all the provinces which lie near Prussia; we shall successively annex for ourselves, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Franche-Comte, (in France), Northern Switzerland, Livonia, then Trieste and Venice; finally the north of the Gallic region, from the Somme to the Loire.

"Such a programme, which we give out without fear, is not the word of a madman; the empire we wish to found will not be a dream. We now have in hand the means to realize it."

It only remains to add that the book gains authority from the circumstance that Baron von Schellendorf is a personal friend and has long enjoyed the favor and confidence of the Kaiser.

Lack of raw material is ascribed as the cause of two million people being out of working Germany. The assumption may well be correct. Many German factories depend wholly on the foreign market for their raw material, and the supply from abroad has been cut off almost completely as a result of the war blockade. The German at home is learning what war means today as well as his brother on the firing line.

Many priceless paintings are on the way to London from Belgium and France to avoid destruction by the Germans.

"Trust me not at all, or all in all." —Tennyson.