

ENTRENCHING LINE FROM BRUGES TO GHENT

**Germans Prepare to Fall Back
If the Attack in Flan-
ders Fails:**

**Kaiser Stakes Gains Since the
Fall of Antwerp on Coastal
Attempt.**

**Morale of the Whole German
Right Wing Injured by
Driving Policy.**

**Province Correspondent Makes
Dash into Belgium
from Sluis.**

(Special Copyright Cable to the Vancouver
Daily Province and Montreal Star)

Sluis, Dutch Frontier, Oct. 30.—From word brought me by Dutch journalistic friends, it is evident that the Kaiser means to stake all that has been gained since the fall of Antwerp on a final, desperate and costly attempt to pierce the Allies' left wall inland on the Ypres Canal. Over 40,000 fresh troops have been sent south through Bruges during the last two days. They are fine, seasoned men, withdrawn from the Alsace line, and they brought with them tremendously cumbersome artillery, some on specially constructed railway trucks, but mostly along roads where the bridges have been specially strengthened. At first this new army headed direct for Nieuport, but now its direction has been changed, and Belgian refugees declare they have seen huge artillery trains in the neighborhood of Thielt. They were halted, and as some informants declare British and French troops have been fighting near Thourout, there was possibly good reason for the halt.

Morale Is Bad.

"Calais or bust," appears to be the Kaiser's motto, and Dutch correspondents say it will be "bust." They declare that even the best regiments are tired of being decimated, and that the morale of the whole German right wing is bad, as a result of the driving policy of the new commanders, who have taken over this section from Von Kluck. On our excursions into Northern Belgium we "borrowed" American passports—we have met hundreds of weary stragglers from the firing line making for the Dutch frontier, and so many have got across they are now tagged with badges by the field gendarmerie, who arrest them, and take them to Bruges and Ghent.

With the change in the German plans to the south has come a change also along the northern coast in Belgium. From a safe distance inside the Dutch frontier I watched the German marines at Heyst and Zeebrugge entrenching huge 42-centimetre guns on Monday. They even constructed a light railway to bring up ammunition, on Wednesday. Only one gun and a few marines were left, and they obviously remained only to protect the canal and the tugs which were busy laying mine fields off the shore. Today a winter gale is blowing, and most of the mines are back to land. We heard them explode all morning. From reliable information we learn that submarine parts have been taken down the Zeebrugge Canal and back again.

Last night there was a report that a Zeppelin had passed close to the border, but the Belgian captain of the Wandeeler lightship, who came over the frontier, tells me it was undoubtedly a British hydroplane. So the Allies are not ignorant of movements in this corner of Belgium.

Charge by the Ghurkas.

Tremendous losses were inflicted when Indian cavalry followed up a charge of the Ghurkas on Wednesday. Dutch journalists witnessed this portion of the battle, and had an opportunity of talking with the wounded brought back to Bruges.

"They are black devils, assassins," they declared. "You can not stop them and their lances and knives are terrible. They are not civilized fighters." The wounded were for the most part reserves of the Prussian Guard from Cologne and had some fresh

MEWA SINGH MUST PAY THE DEATH PENALTY

**Slayer of Inspector Hopkinson
Convicted in Short Order
by Jury Today.**

**Death Sentence to Be Carried
Out at New Westminster
on January 11.**

**Sensational Document Pre-
pared by Prisoner Was
Read Before the Jury.**

**Said He Sacrificed His Life
Because the Temple Was
Defiled by Shooting.**

Mewa Singh, the self-confessed slayer of Immigration Inspector W. C. Hopkinson, was this morning tried and found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on January 11. He made no denial of the offence.

"Am I on oath? I am guilty," he said on the indictment being read over to him, but following the usual custom in murder trials, the Crown entered a plea of not guilty and proceeded to prove the charge by witnesses. The whole trial lasted but two hours and the jury was out only five minutes.

The feature of the trial was a lengthy written statement made by the accused of the motives which led him to commit the crime. In it he protested that he had always been a man of prayer, and that the shooting of Bhag Singh and others in the temple, which had made Bhag Singh's little daughter an orphan, and the defilement of the temple by the shooting, had burned into his soul. He alleged that the late Inspector Hopkinson had tried to get him to swear falsely to secure the freedom of Bela Singh, charged with the temple shooting, and protested that he gave up his life for what he believed to be a righteous cause in the hope and belief that the sacrifice would benefit his fellow Hindus in Vancouver.

Mewa Singh's Swan Song.

Mewa, whose dark, lustrous eyes and drawn features give him the appearance of a religious devotee, had lost the confident bearing he had on the day of his arrest. He appeared cowed before the crowded courtroom, in which only four of his compatriots appeared in the thronged gathering. He kept his turbaned head bowed and his eyes downcast, and though proficient in English seemed to find relief in falling back on his native Punjab dialect in talking to Mrs. Dalton, the court interpreter.

At the close of his statement he made a last request that the little daughter of Bhag Singh, the priest, now motherless and fatherless, should be brought in to hear what he had to say. When the little girl could not be found, he startled the courtroom, where the nerves of the spectators were on edge, by bursting into a religious chant.

"He wishes you all to know," said Mrs. Dalton after the prisoner had spoken to her, "that the words he has sung are from the Sikh scriptures and say that it is the duty of a good man to give his life for a good cause, and that the condition of the Hindus in Vancouver is as bad as when the Mohammedans ruled India." The intoned scripture proved to be Mewa's swan song, for shortly after the jury brought in its verdict.

"I killed him. I did it for a good cause. Be merciful to me," he said to the judge with calmness and resignation.

In the lengthy statement which his counsel, Mr. E. M. N. Woods read to the court at the prisoner's request, it stated in part:

"My name is Mewa Singh. Up till today I have been a man that has always had my prayers, a God-fearing man. There are no words in my language to express the sorrow and troubles and worries I have had to put up with here in Vancouver.

"All of us living Sikhs when we go to the Sikh Temple it is with the object of saying our prayers, but these others have gone to ruin us altogether, and others going in to the Temple and firing there destroyed the goodness of the Temple, spoilt it by having them

(Continued on page 2).

Turkish W Allies' Mar

Most Daring Ship



The Emden which a couple of days ago sank a

Kitchener of the Becomes First S

**Aggression Is the Watchword of Lord
Succeeded Prince Louis of Battenberg
Nelson's Policy of Compelling En**

(Special Copyright Cable to the Vancouver
Daily Province)

London, Oct. 30.—The retirement of Prince Louis of Battenberg marks the successful culmination of a campaign of malignant and ferocious slander. Rumors circulated three weeks past from mouth to mouth that the prince had been arrested on a charge of treason and was confined to the tower. This myth was adorned with many artful details, the slanderers declaring that the prince had betrayed British naval secrets. The anti-Battenberg campaign, it is needless to add, was supported by no responsible person and believed by none save idle gossipers; yet today everyone recognizes that the prince's resignation is mainly due to this campaign of suggestion against him. The Times says:

"It is difficult to write with patience concerning such rumors in the case of a man who has had a long and most distinguished career in the service of his adopted country, whose brother and brother's son have both died in her wars, and whose own two sons and two other nephews are in her fighting forces at this moment. Gossip of this kind represents the most contemptible side of democratic government, and honest men will not care to remember its results in this case."

"None who knew him," says the Daily Mail, "can doubt for one instant his devoted attachment to the country which he adopted and the navy which he entered, forty-six years ago. His loyal and noble figure, the fine service he has rendered the navy in manoeuvres, in high command and as an inventor and tactician will not be forgotten and his self-sacrificing action will win for him the sympathy of all."

Lord Fisher reported early received with Charles Berr against Britain now universal has proved Fl in its most co the Kitchener was among th revolution cre by the subma submarine fled to drive home it. As one of sive weapons ated the doct would weaken ing that they power by ena foes into the to fight. Ye that submarin can attack na secure harbor and forts. Al ter confidentl tively passive promptly ceas aggression. He icy of keeping and engaging battle. Under the naval wa hostilities has disappointment ly acquiesced admiralty tha sible than wh they believe n accomplish wha impossible an by a naval v miralty, and a nation is fully nies are safe.

Some of the Cana at the Front

**Montreal Private Killed at Lille by a G
tawa Believes Part of Army Service C
Portion of Mechanical Transport,**

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The militia department has had no official knowledge of the presence of Canadian troops at the front, as indicated by the reported death of Private William Cockhill of Montreal, by a German shell at Lille yesterday. It is stated here that the expeditionary force is now in control of the war office and that the department here is not consulted excepting on matters of prime importance. It is not believed here, however, that the entire Army Service Corps of the Canadian forces is at the front as this unit is absolutely necessary to provide for the feeding of the men at Salisbury Plain. It is not even believed that the whole of the mechanical transport has gone through, but it is probable that a section or so may have been handed over for service at once. There was a demand for motor trucks and drivers by the war office, some time ago, and it is considered probable that part of

the Canadian has responded Montreal, C hill of Montre in France, w Messages to t here yesterday chauffeur in t erick William the Canadian froce, having transport secti Corps as a d here the section of proceeded to ed the Allied transport sect struck the ca and the gas ta being instantl ceived official of Mr. Cockhi married two d parture from l

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Now.
London Oct. 30.—The view has been expressed in official circles that the Turkish Government may conceivably try to disassociate itself from the action of its warships in the Black Sea in bombarding Russian ports, including Odessa.
It is suggested that the Porte, when it hears the comment of the allied governments, may throw the onus for this course on the shoulders of the German commanders of ist warships and declare they acted without orders. The retort to this, it is said in London, will be a demand that the German officers and crews now in the Turkish navy be sent home within twenty-four hours.
Washington, Oct. 30.—Turkey's entrance into the field of warlike operations, though not unexpected, has caused a sensation in official circles here, because of its probable far-reaching effects. Probably no one factor in the great European struggle is regarded as so uncertain in quantity and quality as the Turkish Empire.
The probability that by yesterday's act of war against Russia the Balkan states may be drawn into the vortex of the great conflict, thereby cutting off a vast quantity of food supplies, which it has been expected would go to the maintenance of the northern European countries during the war, has brought home to the officials here a realization of the close and intense interests of the United States in the latest development. The result of Turkey's action as viewed by military experts here will be to greatly embarrass Russia at the outset.
Will Japan Be Drawn In
Diplomatic representatives in Washington of the Allied powers have said from the outset that as soon as Turkey had fully prepared her army and navy for the conflict she would cast the die for war. Great Britain, Russia and France have, through their ambassadors, made it plain to Turkey it is understood, what the consequences of her entry might be. The Anglo-French fleet, which had been comparatively unoccupied in the Mediterranean, would bombard the ports of Asia Minor. Greece probably will join the Allies against Turkey, and the Balkan States drawn into the general embroglio with the prospect that Italy might be found fighting Turkey as well.
That the conflict might extend to Egypt, Persia or Arabia with the possibility of the Japanese fleet supporting operations of the Allies, has been discussed here.
The Greek navy, with its two American-built battleships, formerly the Idaho and the Mississippi, which must be reckoned with, are superior

**MEWA SINGH MUST PAY
THE DEATH PENALTY**
(Continued from page 1).
shooting and the men being killed there.
"In the temple that day that the shooting was done by Bela Singh, that day the police caught hold of me and tightened me up and said: 'Did you do the shooting too?' And then when they caught hold of Bela Singh, Bela Singh said: 'Why I have done this shooting in the temple, Mr. Reid and Mr. Hopkinson are well aware of it. They know why I have done this shooting.' At the time that Bela Singh did that shooting we were saying prayers that anybody hearing them would have warmed their hearts together and come to God with hearing those words, and Bela Singh first of all shot Bhag Singh, and he has two little children, without thought Bela Singh killed him and leaving those two little infants without a mother. Bhag Singh had no wife, just the two little children. Seeing that badness done there, the killing of the innocent people, has burned into my heart.
"We, as soldier men, have to swear on the Sikh Bible, which is held in great respect and the Gratha Sabha is wrapped up in valuable silks, to keep it sacred. It is precious and of great value and we treat it in that respectful way. Before Bela Singh did the shooting in the temple two or three hundred of our Sikhs would go to that temple. Since then they have fallen off and they have no respect for it and ten men do not go now.
"All this trouble and all this shooting Mr. Reid and Mr. Hopkinson are responsible for, and I shot Mr. Hopkinson out of honor and principle to my fellowmen, and for my religion. I could not bear to see these troubles going on any longer.
"There is no justice issued out to us by the judges, nor the police, nor any of them and that is why I am giving my life to show this matter up. I understand God's ways and am a God-fearing man. I say my prayers for an hour in the morning, and half an hour at night. When I know that this wrong has been done I can not expect God to bless me if my prayers were not accepted. I know my prayers have been accepted, and God knows between the right and the wrong. In our prayers it says that we must see right done. We can not shut our eyes and see wrong done."
In his statement Mewa Singh said that after his arrest at Sumas on a charge of having guns in his possession he was urged by Bela Singh, Mr. Reid and Mr. Hopkinson, with promises of immunity, to swear that the guns were for the use of Bhag Singh, Balwant Singh and Hernan. I told Mr. Hopkinson I can not. I am a God-fearing man. I may be cut into little pieces, but I can not say that. Then Bela Singh said to me: "Give Mr. Hopkinson some dollars and get it settled." I said I will give you the dollars but a lie I will not tell. I do not mind paying the money, but lies I will not tell. The case where I was charged they had it put aside and dismissed. I paid \$40 to Bela Singh. Mr. Hopkinson was present."
Mewa said that although he had paid a fine in one case and the other was dismissed, he had been continually approached with requests to incriminate Bhag Singh, Balwant Singh, Herman and Rahelm.
"Mr. Hopkinson said, 'When you went to Sumas was Rahelm at the Sikh temple or not? Can not you tell us that?' I said, 'I do not know.' Mr. Hopkinson again reminded me by saying 'I have got you off five years about those pistols and you can not do this little thing for me. Come along and make this false statement. Do not be afraid.' Then Bela Singh turned to Mr. Hopkinson and said, 'Mr. Hopkinson, this is a God-fearing man who says his prayers. Do not make him tell any lies.' After they wrote the letter I would not sign it or have anything to do with it, and Bela Singh and I went out to my home. This is the whole story; it stops here."
Mr. Taylor ignored the suggestions in the document and confined his cross-examination to two questions.
"Was it not owing to Mr. Hopkinson's efforts on your behalf that the charge at Sumas was withdrawn?"
"Yes," agreed Mewa.
"And after the trial did you not go to this gentleman (pointing to Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, who conducted the prosecution at Sumas) and express to him your gratitude for the kindness of Inspector Hopkinson?"
"Hopkinson has told me to go to him and say that," replied the Hindu.
The evidence of the crown at the trial was very brief, and none of the crown witnesses were cross-examined by the defence. Chief Janitor James McCann of the Courthouse staff, who disarmed and seized Mewa as he stood over Hopkinson's body outside the Assize Court; W. A. Campbell and Paul Cadwell, witnesses of the shooting, were the principal witnesses. Dr. G. F. Curtis, who conducted the post-mortem, testified that two of the four bullet wounds were fatal, and Dr. J. R. Smith, who was in the Courthouse at the time of the shooting, testified that death occurred within three minutes of the shooting.

fore the Germans can place artillery advantageously against them."
The Belgians now control the railroad between Nieupert and Dixmude, as well as the River Yser, where the Bavarian troops had their wish fulfilled that they should encounter the British, which they did, to their cost.
The forces of the Allies in that region are said to have the Germans well in hand, but strong reinforcements are moving in that direction to continue the battle which has been so well begun by the Allies.
From Ypres down to Arras fighting of the severest kind went on yesterday. For the most part it favored the Allies, who not only held tenaciously to their position, but made a considerable advance at some points.
Along the entrenched line from the Aisne to the Argonne forest there is little to report except that General von Kluck seems to have abandoned his attempt begun early in the week to break the Allies' lines and has been obliged to give way in many places and retire to trenches in the rear.

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