

BARBAROUS GERMANS

A GRIM STORY OF MURDERS IN COLD BLOOD.

Frenzied Soldiers of the Kaiser Seize Patriotic Youths at Frontier Town Line Then Up and Shoot Them Down.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The papers devote much space to a statement sworn to on August 3rd before a Paris commissary of police by a young Frenchman, Jean Euseuroy Benoneyes, age 15, regarding the murders of Frenchmen by German soldiers witnessed by him on the frontier on August 1, when he was travelling home just before the war began.

The Matin devoted three of its first columns of the front page to this story, including, an editorial denouncing the assassins in the strongest terms, all under the heading of "An Empire of Barbarians." Benoneyes says he and about 50 other Frenchmen were arrested at Lorrach, a frontier town, on August 1st at 5 p.m. They were marched to the police station amid insults of the populace and marched back to the railway. When they arrived there a French commercial traveller, whose name was unknown to Benoneyes, cried "Vive la France!" He was immediately seized, held against the wall of the station restaurant, and shot dead. Benoneyes continues:

"Many among the Frenchmen shouted: 'This is an act of an assassin!' the most vehement being three young fellows, apparently students. They were also seized and taken roughly to shut their mouths. When attempting to protest they were placed against the wall, two rows of soldiers were drawn up on each side, while a group of other soldiers faced them at a distance of ten yards. The order 'Fire!' was given, a volley followed, and the prisoners fell. A tumult broke out among us. The women wept hysterically. Another of my countrymen, a tall man, with a great black beard, cried: 'Forward! Assassins!' The soldiers beat him and thrust him against the wall. Then one, putting his rifle against the man's stomach, fired.

"I heard other shots, but closed my eyes. I was unable to bear more. The survivors were placed on a train, still guarded by soldiers. They arrived at Immeneben on August 2nd at 4 p.m., and finally got to the French frontier."

Benoneyes, who also says that he was told that two young Italians were shot in the train between Immeneben and Walzburg on a trifling pretext, is the son of a professor of the School of Eastern Languages. He lives at No. 9 Rue Josefa Barz, just opposite the American Artists' club in the Latin quarter.

A Preliminary Canter.

London, Aug. 11.—In regard to the fighting both around Liege and in Alsace it is necessary to bear in mind that these operations are only preliminary encounters to the real shock of the great battles which, as pointed out some days ago, cannot well begin before the sixteenth instant. In Alsace probably only a couple of brigades were engaged, one on each side. The French advance was only a reconnaissance by a force designed to test the strength of the enemy in front of Belfort. Possibly also the French commanders were influenced by the knowledge of the effect the re-occupation of a part of Alsace would have upon patriotic sentiment. This, of course, is a side issue. Probably the French general staff has determined where the German concentration is taking place and where the chief offensive stroke is to be made.

Three routes are available through Nancy, through Belgium, and through Belfort. Undoubtedly the German plan will be to utilize all three, but which will be their main

line of attack? It looks as if the operations around Liege were designed to distract French attention from other avenues of German approach, but the occupation of Vic and Moyencourt last week showed they are feeling the German strength before Nancy, and the penetration of Alsace means they are feeling the strength of the enemy before Belfort. A Swiss telegram reporting Austrian troops near Basel indicates the Belfort route as most likely.

Kaiser's Rude Awakening.

London, Aug. 11.—According to the view of a very high military authority quoted by the Daily Telegraph, the German general staff made no secret of the fact that it anticipated an easy time in marching through Belgium.

An officer from the German war

THE GERMAN BORDER.



Map Showing Line of Advance of the French Forces into Alsace Lorraine. After Taking Aitkirch They Advanced and Took Muelhausen and Are Now Advancing Further North in an Effort to Secure a Western Position Near Strassburg.

office recently stated that they counted on the benevolent neutrality of Belgium at the worst and more probably that the king of the Belgians would range himself on the German side.

Some time ago a military mission at the Kaiser's invitation attended manoeuvres of special importance near Berlin. In conversation with a senior British officer present the Kaiser said: "I shall sweep through Belgium thus," and waved his arm in the air.

In Defence of Homes.

London, Aug. 11.—The enlistment of 30,000 special policemen for London began to-day. University men, brokers, bank clerks, actors and men of all classes propose to join. Cyril Maude, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Sir George Alexander are organizing the actors while Vic-

count Goschen heads the bankers. They will guard the waterworks, railways, tunnels, etc., relieving the territorialists for more important work. Each man will be on duty four hours each day. A special patrol of motorboats, which have been loaned by owners, will police the Thames.

Home Secretary Reginald McKenna issues the following statement to-day:

"During the last few days a considerable number of German, chiefly reservists, have been arrested in various parts of the country. This has been done as a precautionary measure, as is usual in the early stages of war. It is not likely that the detention of most of these prisoners will be prolonged. Every consideration will be shown them while they are detained. Those aliens known to be spies were arrested early last week.

"Though it is a clear necessity to taking precautionary measures, the public eager to return to the great majority of Germans in this country are peaceful and innocent persons from whom no danger is to be feared."

The International Women's Suffrage Alliance has arranged to look after German women and girls in England. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is prepared for active service in relieving English women.

Krupp's Agent Halted.

London, Aug. 11.—The first important case in which the American embassy's new German department was called upon to intervene was that of Frederick von Buelow, a brother of the former Chancellor, who was Krupp's agent in Great Britain. He was eager to return home upon the declaration of war, and had all his plans made to go in the train of the returning Ambassador. But that afternoon, before the ambassador's departure, he was arrested by the police and his papers were seized.

Although Von Buelow assured the authorities he was not a spy and that they were welcome to all his papers, which he said were not incriminating they found it impossible to release him at the time. His wife, greatly alarmed, repeatedly called at the American embassy, where everything possible was done to calm her mind and alleviate her distress. It took a long time to go through the mass of papers in his possession, which were all in German, but finally, on Friday, Von Buelow was released on parole. However, it is now impossible for him to get home.

War In 1870 And 1914.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Paris press commends the discretion shown by the war office in not divulging either the names of the general in command or giving further particulars leading to the identification of the troops engaged in the operations in Upper Alsace.

One of the newspapers commenting upon this reticence says that the Japanese taught the French to make war silently and anonymously. This is in contrast with the methods of the war of 1870-71, when the names of the generals were on every lip and each act was discussed in drawing-rooms as contributing to the glory of individual commanders.

Has Created Stock Needs.

Regina, Aug. 12.—To make the raising of live stock more profitable to the Saskatchewan farmer, the City of Regina has decided to establish stock yards and other industries which naturally follow, with the least possible delay. The exhibition grounds, which contain 75 acres and a great many large cattle barns, have been turned into stock yards, until such time as the city is able to secure a suitable site, to erect the necessary pens and buildings.

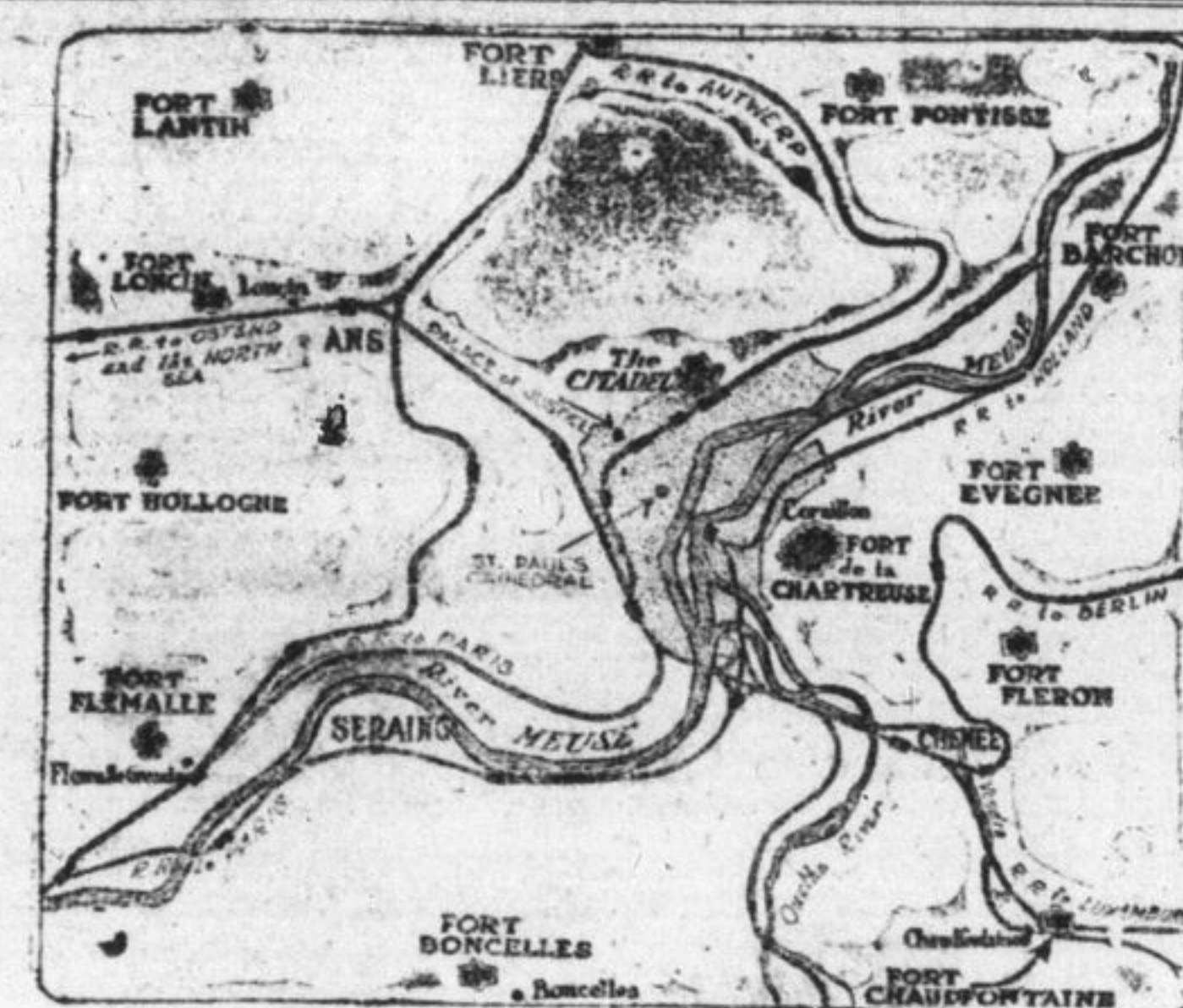
Longed For A Chance.

When Lord Kitchener received his commission in the Royal Engineers there did not seem to be much prospect of employment for the energetic and ambitious young officer. He was thoroughly saturated in his profession and longed ardently for a chance of doing something more than mere routine work. The chance soon came. He was offered a post under the Palestine Exploration Fund, and spent some years in that country, and when Cyprus came into the hands of Britain under the Anglo-Turkish Convention he was employed to make a survey of the island. There he worked under Lord Wolseley, and when the troubles with Arabi broke out in 1882 he followed his commanding officer to the country which he was destined subsequently to see so much of, and to do so much in. He went all through the campaign of Tel-el-Kebir. On the termination of the war, Britain was faced by the problem of how to protect Egypt against the wild tribes of the Sudan.

The Egyptian army had been destroyed; another had to be built up. And ready to hand was a young Engineer officer, a glutton for work, and having the requisite knowledge of Arabic. He was chosen by Sir Evelyn Wood to make an army out of the fellaheen. How he succeeded—how he put heart into Pharaoh, with the aid of "Sergeant What's-his-name"—is shown by the history of the next ten years, which culminated in the red-slaughter of Omdurman, and the final dissipation of the dark cloud that had hung over the Sudan for centuries.

South Africa, India, Egypt.

But there was another and greater work for Kitchener in another quarter of the same great continent. In October, 1899, we were talking about the British army eating its Christmas dinner in Pretoria. Some of it did—but as prisoners of war. The Black Week came two months afterwards, and Kitchener was sent out as chief of the staff with Lord Roberts. How he finished the war, how he arranged the peace of Vereeniging, and how he came home to be made a Viscount and to receive the thanks of a grateful country—are all matters of recent history. The same may be said of his appointment to India, where he took up the post of commander-in-chief, had his celebrated quarrel with Lord Curzon, and left the Indian army infinitely stronger and better than he found it. The last three years he has spent as head of the British administration in Egypt.



THE DEFENCE OF LIEGE.

According to despatches the city is occupied by German forces, but the forts are still held by the Belgians. The natural situation, as can be seen from the map, is a great help for the defence of the fort.

THE GREAT KITCHENER

FAUGHT WITH FRANCE AGAINST GERMANS IN 1870.

The Remarkable Career of Britain's Greatest Soldier Who Has Made a Success of Everything He Attempted.

If military tradition be true, the present is not the first time that Lord Kitchener, who has been appointed Secretary of State for war in the war against Germany and Austria, has fought on the side of the French against the Germans. The story goes that when he was a cadet at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 broke out, and the young soldier, anxious to get an insight into real war, rushed across the channel and joined the forces of General Charzy at the Loire. Some doubt the authenticity of this statement and the great soldier himself has apparently not taken either the trouble to affirm or deny it.

Be that as it may, Britishers the world over feel confident in having such an experienced general as Lord Kitchener at the head of the army. He stands head and shoulders, not only physically, but mentally, above all the world's great soldiers. Lord Kitchener is no talker. He is one of the strong, silent men who do the work of the world and leave the talking to others. The whole of the sixty-three years of his life has been devoted to duty. He is unmarried, and has not half a dozen intimate friends in the world. He comes of an old East Anglian family but was born in County Kerry. His father was Henry Horatio Kitchener, who had seen service in the Indian army, and then bought an estate in Ireland upon which he settled. Young Kitchener chose his father's profession, and was sent to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He was a tireless worker and showed a great taste for mathematics, which he studied in good stead in his preparation for the Royal Engineers, for which corps he was destined.

Why Britain is Involved. The full gravity of the present European crisis cannot be appreciated unless it is clearly and definitely understood in the event of the outbreak of a general conflagration, this country cannot in its own most vital interests afford to stand out. There is no question of Great Britain espousing the cause of Serbia. There is no question of Great Britain blindfoldedly following the lead of France and Russia, her friends in the triple entente.

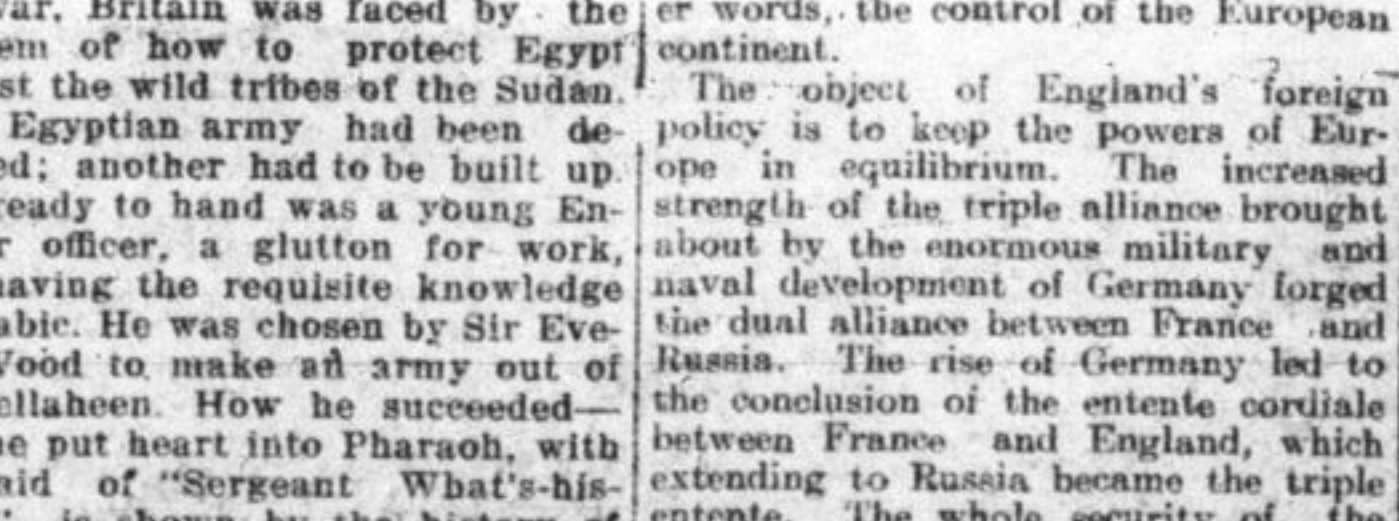
What We Have At Stake—Balance of Power. The full gravity of the present European crisis cannot be appreciated unless it is clearly and definitely understood in the event of the outbreak of a general conflagration, this country cannot in its own most vital interests afford to stand out. There is no question of Great Britain espousing the cause of Serbia. There is no question of Great Britain blindfoldedly following the lead of France and Russia, her friends in the triple entente.

Great Britain cannot jeopardize her maritime supremacy, safeguarding her communication with the overseas dominions, by running the risk of any one power or group of powers obtaining ascendancy on the continent. She cannot imperil her jealously guarded traditions of liberty in her constitution and legislature by exposing this country to the danger of dictation from a foreign power with ideas of government and freedom utterly remote from her own. For these reasons we cannot allow France to be crushed or the dual alliance to be weakened.

The only position some individuals in Cape Vincent take is opposition.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J.C. Watson.

HOW EUROPE LINES UP. The German allies are shown in white, the British in black, and those declaring neutrality are shaded.



TO GET REGULAR SALARY.

Government To Pay Civil Servants On Active Service.

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—An order-in-council provides that civil servants who are enrolled in the militia and called for active service in Canada, who, with the consent of the head of the department, enlist in any expeditionary force for service abroad during the present war, shall, during such period of active service, whether in Canada or abroad, receive their regular salary subject to such conditions as to payment thereof to their families by order-in-council or by the head of the department.

STRANDED IN SCOTLAND.

Held Up Owing to Suspension of Sailings.

Glasgow, Aug. 12.—Canadian and United States tourists numbering over 1,000 who are stranded here owing to a suspension of the sailing of steamers from Glasgow held a meeting at which John N. McCunn, the United States consul presided. A committee was appointed to register the names of the refugees and render them financial assistance when needed.

TYPEWRITER FACTORIES CLOSE

Demand From Abroad Has Been Killed by War.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Announcement is made that the Remington Typewriter factory at Ilion, and the Monarch and Smith-Premier factories in Syracuse, which were to have opened August 17th will not be opened on account of the European war. There will now be no demand for machines abroad for a number of months, and the domestic market will be supplied from the stocks on hand.

SENATOR CAMDEN.

Richest of Kentuckians, Newest of U. S. Senators.



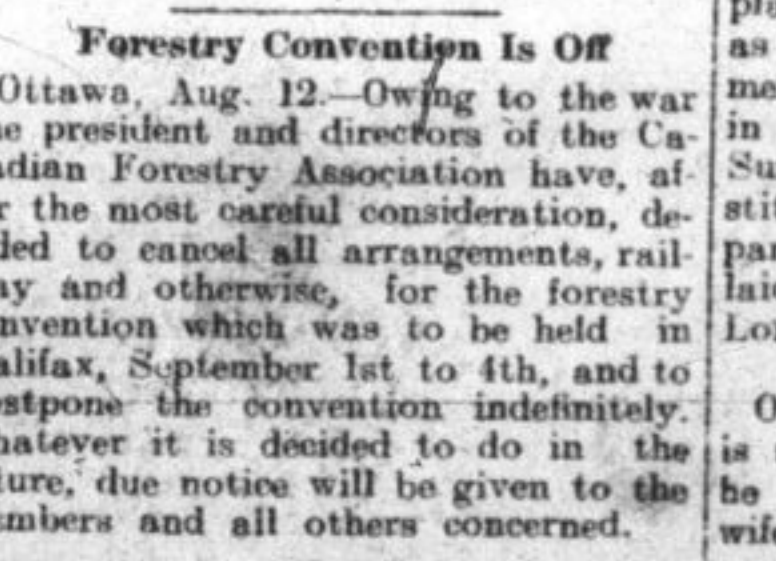
Johnson N. Camden, who succeeds the late William O. Bradley in the United States senate, is rated the richest man in Kentucky. His fortune is variously estimated from \$15,000,000 upward and he has thousands of acres of bluegrass farmland, mine properties and other assets galore. He inherited a fortune from his father, who was a United States senator from West Virginia, whose holdings of mine properties ran into the millions. Camden is a democrat, who has joined in support of the administration's trust policies, is a native of Parkersburg, W. Va., is forty-nine years old, and began business on the Ohio River railroad, a line his father built. Camden is a member of the Kentucky racing commission, whose legislative creation is largely attributable to him, and many noted race horses were bred on his Kentucky stock farm. He has been active in democratic politics and will serve as a senator until November, when a successor to fill out the remaining portion of the term of Senator Bradley, from November until March 4th next, will be chosen.

Forestry Convention Is Off

Ottawa, Aug. 12.—Owing to the war the president and directors of the Canadian Forestry Association have, after the most careful consideration, decided to cancel all arrangements, railway and otherwise, for the forestry convention which was to be held in Halifax, September 1st to 4th, and to postpone the convention indefinitely. Whatever it is decided to do in the future, due notice will be given to the members and all others concerned.

Frank Shaughnessy, T. P. Gorman and M. T. Brice, officials, and Frank Delan, Art Lage and George Hill, players, of the Ottawa baseball team, as well as the London club management, are called to appear in court in Hull, charged with playing ball on Sunday, May 31st. The action is instituted by the attorney-general's department of Quebec, on information laid by the Ontario branch of the Lord's Day Alliance.

Occasionally you meet a man who is so chivalrous toward women that he is actually polite to his own wife.



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