

CRIME UNPARALLELED IN MOSLEM HISTORY

Turks, Seeking to Annihilate Armenian and Greek Races, Engage in Carnival of Murder.

No Mercy For Helpless Women--Turkey is Free to Satisfy Her Thirst For Blood and Destruction and to Carry Out Her Master's Suggestions.

Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 31.—The following despatch upon the new outburst of Moslem fanaticism comes from a source which the Post-Standard considers absolutely reliable. For the best of reasons the Post-Standard feels under obligation to keep secret its news source.

"The atrocities now committed in Turkey surpass anything that has ever preceded even in the palmiest days of Abdul the Arch Assassin. They are carefully planned and diabolically executed, and include torture of the most revolting type, murder by the wholesale and a venomous method of deportation that separates families and sends large numbers of the victims to inevitable death.

"In one prosperous city twelve of the leading Armenian men were taken out upon the road under the great pretence of deportation. In a few hours the guards returned alone. A few days later 300 more men followed the same path to death. This method is being duplicated everywhere in the interior of Turkey.

"Women and children, old men and invalids are driven from their homes at the point of the bayonet and sent along different routes covering many days, even weeks of travel. No preparations for the journey are made or permitted. Children born upon the road are strangled by the mother, who is forbidden to lag behind the caravan of death. Those too ill are left alone by the roadside to die. One German woman following a caravan picked up fifteen children in one day thus left by their parents who could not carry them.

"The women who survive the journey are seated among the Moslem families in Mohammedan villages, where the alternatives before them are Islam or death. This method of extermination is going on from Smyrna to Persia and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Some entire Armenian towns have been depopulated and Moslems from Macedonia have been brought in to occupy the houses.

"A German official recently told an American who was travelling in the country that they were out to eliminate the Christian races in Turkey. They are succeeding and there is no free to satisfy her thirst for blood and destruction and to carry out the suggestions made by her masters in Europe. Never in Moslem history has there been such a riot of crime and carnal of murder aimed at the annihilation of the Armenian and Greek races, whose only fault is that they are not Moslems.



SOME PRO-GERMANS IN BALKAN STATES

They Have Influence in the Courts of Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria But Not With Democracy.

Sir Edwin Pears is Confident That Bulgaria and Greece Will Enter the War on the Side of the Allies ---The Stand of Roumania.

London, Aug. 31.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview by Percy Alden, M.P., with Sir Edwin Pears. Mr. Alden points out that Sir Edwin, ever since 1873, when he settled in Constantinople, has been in close touch with Turkey and the Balkans. As president of the European bar in that city as far back as 1881, and as a newspaper correspondent who called attention to the Moslem atrocities in Bulgaria, he may be trusted, says the interviewer, to give a calm and unprejudiced opinion as to the events that are taking place in Constantinople, Athens, Belgrade, Sofia and Bucharest. Among other things Sir Edwin said:

"If Bulgaria can only secure the promise from Serbia and the Allied Powers that Macedonia will be returned to her, my own impression is that, despite King Ferdinand, who is known to have Austrian leanings, she will come in. If she enters the arena Greece will follow."

When asked whether King Ferdinand's opposition to war with Turkey would make Bulgarian intervention impossible, Sir Edwin replied:

"Ferdinand is a born diplomat. He began life as an Austrian officer and possesses vast estates in Hungary. He is very vain, ambitious, and, I fear, unscrupulous. The foreign policy, owing to the group system in Bulgarian politics, is almost entirely in his hands. Nevertheless, Bulgaria is a democratic in name, and may become at a crisis like this democratic in reality. The King regards Bulgaria as the pressure of the Balkans. I think it would be a mistake to attach much importance to the influence possessed by royal families, but that influence must not be underestimated. At this moment in Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Sweden are strong pro-German elements in the court. The democracy, however, for the most part takes a different view, and I am sure that the Bulgarians, but for their chagrin over the second Balkan war, would long ago have entered on our side."

In regard to Greece, Sir Edwin said:

"The Queen, who is a sister of the Kaiser, as you are aware, has great influence with King Constantine, and it is she who quite recently brought Greece within a measurable distance of a revolution. The concern of Venizelos to-day is rather how far he can rely on the army, which is not inclined to take any great risks. Venizelos is in favor of conciliating Bulgaria and for an adequate compensation he would perhaps surrender Kavalla, although in his election address he said he would never surrender an inch of Grecian territory. If Greece had come in at first she would have had the whole Province of Aidin, Smyrna as its capital, and even now the abominable outrages committed by the Turks on the Greeks make it certain that the success of the Allies, in the event of Greece supporting them, would mean a very large extension of Greece's territory in Asia Minor."

The interviewer asked Sir Edwin if the fear of Russia was likely to have any effect on the attitude of Roumania. He replied:

"The recent reverses of Russia make that less probable. The present King of Roumania is a Hohenzollern, and naturally looks toward Germany, as did King Carlo before him. But this in itself would not be sufficient to keep Roumania neutral. Like Bulgaria, she is somewhat afraid that the success of Russia would mean the occupation of Constantinople, and as a consequence the turning of the Balkan states into Russian provinces. The danger from their point of view is not so great as it was, and the German Alliance with Turkey compels them to favor Russia rather than the Teutonic powers of Central Europe. Roumania's populace is wealthy and powerful, and I am not without hope that before long her relations both with Bulgaria and Russia may make it possible for her to play a part in this great war."

An Appeal To The British Nation

THE FOLLOWING STRIKING APPEAL HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE FOR PUBLICATION THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

Never before in England's history has the nation been faced with problems so grave and complex. We stand, or rather shall shortly stand, at the parting of the ways. On the one hand lies a road to prosperity and Empire—a road we are opening at a sacrifice in blood and treasure, the like of which the world has never seen—on the other, the resumption of a policy of drift and apathy, which would again permit the Teutonic leprosy to threaten our very existence.

Thirty years ago we were miles ahead of all our competitors in manufacturing, in trade, in finance, and in labour, but what have we done to maintain that premier position among the great nations? We have, alas, permitted foreigners, particularly Germans, to dump their goods at the very gates of our great works, while our own men have starved or emigrated. We have, to our lasting disgrace, readily purchased German products to the detriment of our own industries. We have driven our capital and labour abroad in enormous volumes, and have left our ships to compete, unaided, against the subsidized vessels of other countries. We have seen the German merchant service grow within thirty years from less than 500,000 to more than 5,000,000 tons, and, relying on German manifestations of peaceful intent, we actually began, a few years ago, to cut down our naval expenditure in fact, so reduces our ship-building programme that, in 1908, we launched only 49,000 tons of new battleships against Germany's 87,000 tons!

"MADE IN GERMANY"—THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

As tariff reform has been made a party instead of a national question, and as the policy of the Anti-German League is strictly non-party, tariff reform does not enter into our programme, except in so far as German and Austrian goods are concerned, but we intend to legislate for a protective and, if necessary, a prohibitive tariff on these with all the strength at our command, and with every sinew and muscle in our composition.

Engraved in blood and tears, the war's grim lessons should last as long as our land endures. But will they? Germany is already jeering at and trading on our foolish forbearance, and it is time that a universal responsive resentment was aroused in England.

We have heard people say that after the war they would no longer continue to buy German goods, but we doubt it without some concerted action or national movement in that direction, and in forming this League we make an urgent appeal to the manhood and womanhood of the country. Brave men have died in their thousands for the love or irritant. If you patronize the miscreants who have perpetrated this crime against civilization you defile their sacred name and memory.

When offered goods bearing the mark of the beast, we ask you to think of the vast army of phantom dead, of the poor breastless women, of the outraged girls, of the little children torn to pieces, of our brave soldiers with their faces beaten to a pulp as they lay wounded, and of the sinking of the Falaba with over a hundred innocent passengers, and the jerks of the fiends on the pirate submarine, and the Lusitania with hundreds of helpless victims sacrificed to the blood-lust of the Butcher of Berlin.

The time for false sentimentality has gone. It is quite useless fighting savages with silk gloves. Let us get to business and destroy—destroy first of all the fabric of their fast approaching commercial supremacy—ostracize them socially as a pestilent and cancerous growth—and, lastly, make it impossible for them, with all their knavish tricks and subtle devices, to ever enter our markets again in unfair competition.

Germany has her commercial spies scattered all over the universe. In our factories and workshops, in our banks and great financial institutions, and in every large manufacturing centre we find them; more often than not working as "volunteers" without salary, but in reality highly

paid men. Bought by German gold, and sent over here to obtain information at any cost, they tamper with our employees, steal our ideas, copy our patents and processes, imitate our machinery, and forge our trade marks; in fact, the German standard of commercial morality is only equalled by their respect for sacred treaties, international conventions, and other "scraps of paper," every one of which they have broken during the present conflict.

We have no Hymn of Hate, and no Kultur, or, at any rate, a Kultur which necessitates the cutting off of women's breasts, but in commerce, as in war, self-preservation is the first law of nature, and our commercial prestige is at stake. There can be no possible shadow of a doubt that, after the war, the Germans will come to us on their bended knees with such an accumulation of goods and at such a price that, but for a protective tariff, it will mean the absolute disorganization of our markets and the wrecking of many of our home industries. Therefore, immediate and concerted action is absolutely imperative.

THE ALIEN MENACE.

On the declaration of war a farcical attempt was made at internment, but the German waiter (a born eavesdropper, subsidized by Satan the Second) was soon back again; the German hairdresser (always a spy) continued to flourish on the money paid him by British patrons. Many Germans enlisted and were caught in our army, and for some considerable time Germans were actually employed in our postal and telegraph service! It must be quite evident that the British Government do not understand German methods of war, otherwise they would not have tolerated so many thousands of our bitterest enemies living in our midst.

The Germans have committed crimes against all human forgiveness. From the ruined homesteads of stricken Belgium—from the blood-drenched plains of Northern France, their guilt cries aloud to heaven for vengeance, and there can be no redemption for them to the free commonwealth of Europe. Germans must be expelled neck and crop from the position of ascendancy they have acquired or appropriated to themselves in our administration, finance, commerce, and industry. No half measure will suffice. Russia has expelled every German subject, and has passed a law making it impossible for them ever to return. If our government will not take the necessary steps, the people must force them to yield.

THE NEW BATTLE-CRY—"EVERYTHING GERMAN TABOO."

When it is all over, and we have made the stupendous sacrifice we have been called upon and have hesitated not to make, we shall have to fight the silly sentimentalists, who would give back to Germany that for which we have fought and bled. In other words, the danger within our own gates—the danger of drifting back to the old order of things. Unfortunately, we are too apt to forget and to forgive, and that is what our enemies will rely upon. Is it not, therefore, time to raise this new battle-cry with all our strength, and to teach it to our children lest they forget the horrors of the past?

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

To make it a popular movement within the reach of all, the purely nominal subscription for membership has been fixed at 1s. per annum, the object being universal interest rather than a smaller number of rich subscribers. We are out for a million members, and we shall get them. A million members at only 1s. would return £50,000 per annum—not a large income certainly to exploit the aims we have in view, but we feel sure that there are many people in sympathy with the objects of the League who will subscribe substantially far beyond the actual member-

ship fee, in which case our income will be materially augmented, and our scope of operations considerably enlarged.

The main object at first, however, is to secure a million members, who will preach the anti-German doctrine all over the country, conscientiously and sincerely carrying into effect the obligations of the pledge they have given, introducing the while other members, until, snowball-like, it becomes a great national movement and our finances are placed on a solid foundation to fight the common enemy.

THE OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

- (1) To enrol a million members who will take the Anti-German Pledge.
- (2) To amend the law relating to alien immigration and the naturalization of Germans as British subjects.
- (3) To influence legislation for a protective and, if necessary, a prohibitive tariff on all German and Austrian-made goods.
- (4) To investigate German patents, processes and monopolies, with a view to imparting knowledge and information to British traders, manufacturers and others who desire to work same.
- (5) To render financial and other assistance, with or without interest, to British manufacturers who will undertake the production of goods hitherto made in Germany and Austria.
- (6) To assist in returning to Parliament any candidates, irrespective of party, who will pledge themselves to support the objects of the League, and generally to arrange a series of lectures in all the great towns and cities throughout the country for the purpose of obtaining public support and approval.

THE PLEDGE.

I hereby sincerely and conscientiously promise: (a) Not to knowingly purchase, use, or consume German or Austrian goods of any kind whatever; (b) Not to employ a German for either domestic or commercial purposes; (c) Not to place contracts with any German owned or controlled company, trust, or corporation, or to send goods by or travel in German ships; and (d) To boycott and assist in the boycotting of any trader who persists in stocking German or Austrian goods while British goods of equal quality and price are available.

It is the Duty of Every True-born British man and Woman in the Country To Sign This Pledge.

WILL YOU DO YOUR DUTY?

THE ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE.

Committee.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Hertford, J.P., D.L.
The Lady Marjorie North.
The Countess Eleanor Murphy.
Miss Marie Coleman.
The Hon. Alfred Nelson Hood.
The Hon. F. Greville-Nugent.
Honorary Secretary—W. G. Chudleigh, Esq.

Major-General Sir Alfred E. Turner, K.C.B.
Major-General G. F. I. Graham.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin.
The Mayor of Paddington.
The Mayor of Bermondsey.
The Mayor of Poplar.
Honorary Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. F. B. Lane.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

The Right Hon. Lord Frederick Fitzroy.
Violet, the Lady Beaumont.
Sir Beaumont Dixie, Bart.
Lady Katharine L. A. Jones.
Lady Younger.
Major-General A. Brendon.
Inspector-General G. Maclean, R.N.
Col. Donald Wm. Mackinnon.
Lieut.-Com. H. Chamberlain, R.N.

CONSUMPTION DROPS

United States Revenue Falls Off \$25,900,291.

Washington, Aug. 31.—A considerable falling off in the consumption of tobacco and liquors in the twelve months ending June 30th indicated by the preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn for the fiscal year made public here to-night.

The commissioner reported that the ordinary internal revenue collections from these sources was \$25,906,291 less than for the preceding fiscal year. Revenue experts explained that the decrease was partially due to the tendency of the American people to economize by cutting down on their smoking and drinking in the period of uncertainty which followed the outbreak of the European war.

The decrease in liquor tax receipts in the so-called ordinary collections were responsible for the larger part of the decrease. The collections do not include the special taxes imposed by the emergency revenue law enacted last fall.

The ordinary collections on distilled spirits fell off \$18,924,164 from the total in the preceding year. The collections on fermented liquors was \$3,466,245 less.

HUNS NOT CHAINED TO GUN.

Chains Are Used, But Only to Steady Weapons.

Paris, Aug. 31.—A writer in L'illustration demolishes the legend that the Germans chain the men serving their machine-guns to the pieces in order to keep them from leaving their posts. He says the chains are undoubtedly used, but simply to enable the gunners to steady the weapons and that the practice was common in the German army before the war.

Besides, it is easy for the soldiers to unfasten the chains, which are attached merely, by hooks on either side of the men's belts.