

YEAR 84, NO. 42

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, MONDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1917

SECOND SECTION

80,000 PERISHED IN HOLY LAND

Shocking Crimes of Turks in Country in Which Our Lord Lived.

CHILDREN SOLD IN STREETS

VILLAGES HAS LOST MORE THAN HALF THEIR POPULATIONS.

An Appeal in the London Times for Succor for the Famished People—The Story Told by Two Eyewitnesses.

London, Feb. 19.—That a terrible famine is ravaging the Holy Land is reported in a letter of appeal in the Times signed by the Bishop of London, Rennie MacInnes, Bishop of Jerusalem, John Brown, Moderator of the Church of Scotland; George Smith, Moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland; Henry MacMahon, chairman of the London Committee, and J. Deacon, honorary treasurer. It is an appeal particularly affecting Christian churches everywhere, therefore also Canadian.

The letter says: "The latest news clearly reveals extremely serious conditions in Syria and Palestine. Many thousands of the inhabitants are starting. In one district alone a careful estimate made on the spot puts the deaths from this cause at fully 80,000. Many villages have lost half their population. Cholera, typhus and other diseases are rampant. Children are being sold in the streets for a shilling. Two eyewitnesses say: 'We passed women and children lying on the roadside with closed eyes and ghastly pale faces. It is a common thing to find people searching the garbage heaps for orange peel, old bones and other refuse, eating them greedily when found. At three different places we visited were camps of women and children where any man could select a child or woman and take them with him, dragging them along by the hair.' This widespread suffering is caused by a deliberate policy of starvation. 'It is clear,' said Lord Grey in October, 'that there has gone on in Turkey a scale of unprecedented horrors unequalled in an attempt to exterminate the Christian population.' Massacre by the sword is terrible enough, but the massacre by famine is tenfold worse. At the moment we seem powerless to meet the appalling situation. If, however, the success of the Allied operations permits, it may be possible to bring relief to the sufferers even before the close of the war. In any case the needed supplies of food, medicine and clothing should be poured in as soon as ever this becomes possible. They can be bought and stored in Egypt, whence they can be conveyed in a few hours to ports of entry to the Holy Land when the opportunity offers. A small beginning has been made, but at least \$50,000 should be forthcoming if anything like an adequate supply is to be ready. No country on the face of the earth should make a stronger appeal to the people of all classes in the British Isles than that in which our Lord lived, and to which we owe the Scriptures and our whole religious inspiration. Now is the time to help. It will little avail to collect the sum after the Holy Land will be in the hands of those who know the people and lived amongst them. Though the policy of starvation is mainly directed against the Christian population, help will be given to all in need, irrespective of creed or race. Pains will be taken not to pauperize, but to re-establish the people in homes and on farms. We appeal with confidence for help in trying to meet the needs of the

innocent sufferers of Palestine. An office has been opened in Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, by the Hon. Secretary of the Syria-Palestine Relief Fund."

MANITOBA'S FINANCES

House to Be Asked for Authority to Issue Short-Term Loan.

Winnipeg, Feb. 19.—In presenting the annual budget to the Legislature, Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, stated that present revenues were "not sufficient for all present requirements," and that in the near future means must be found to augment the provincial revenues. He intimated that direct taxation might be resorted to and that in the meantime the House would be asked for authority to issue a short term loan against outstanding revenue.

Mr. Brown described the finances of the province as being on a sound basis. The year was closed, he said, with a working balance in cash of \$519,279. The total expenditure was \$628,000 less than estimated. At the close of the year there was due the treasury \$1,972,229. He pointed out that the revenue from liquor licenses had disappeared, and that school expenditures exceeded the estimates by \$100,000, and said the year was closed with an adverse balance of \$174,948.

The Treasurer said there had been a reduction of \$449,000 in the provincial debt through the transference of securities from London to New York.

MIDDLE CLASSES SUFFER

Large Fortunes Seem Almost Untouched by the War.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—According to a report to the general committee of the Prussian Diet, the class of taxpayers hardest hit by the war is that with a yearly income of \$750 to \$1,500. The number of these has decreased remarkably during the last two years. They represent the large middle class in Germany.

The lower classes of taxpayers have increased greatly. Very large fortunes seem to remain almost untouched by the war. The wealthiest man in Prussia, who is not named, is taxed for a yearly income of 25,000,000 marks (nominally \$5,250,000).

BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAN

Will Tour States With Vaudeville Company of Her Own.

New York, Feb. 19.—Sarah Bernhardt's tour in a repertoire of plays was brought to an end, because the strain of appearing several times during a performance was too great for her, and a new tour will be begun with the French actress at the head of her own vaudeville company. She herself will appear in a number from her repertoire, and the rest of the programme will be made up of acts given by vaudeville artists. The tour will begin next Tuesday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

COST OF LIVING

No Reduction in Prices Shown by Federal Report.

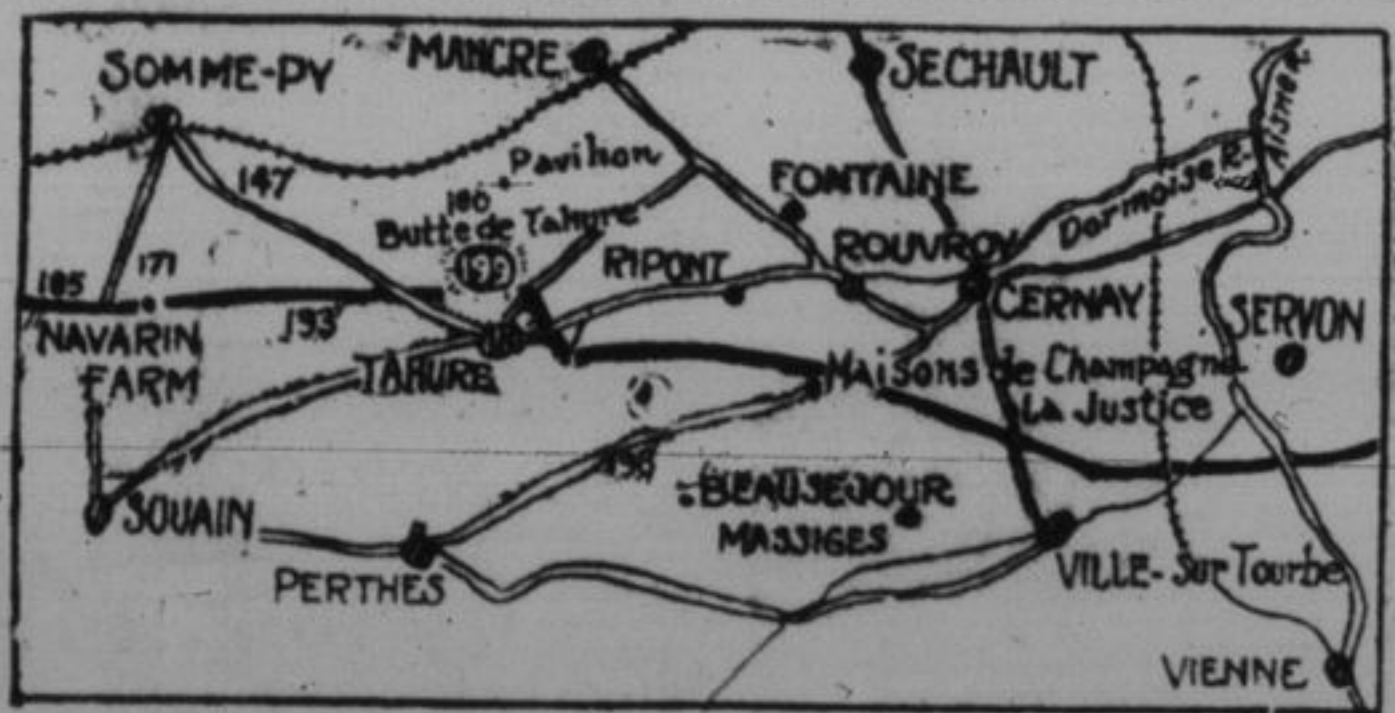
Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The cost of living is not going down. The labor department index number of prices shows that the cost of 29 staple foods weighted according to family consumption, averaged \$10.27 for sixty cities in Canada in January, as compared with \$10.11 for December; \$8.28 for January, 1916; \$7.79 for January, 1915, and \$7.73 for January, 1914.

SAWDUST AS FUEL

Used by Ottawa University; 300 Families Without Coal.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Unable to obtain coal sufficient to keep the fires going, the University of Ottawa officials have been keeping their buildings heated by burning sawdust during the past few days. This they secure from a mill in Hull, across the river.

There are about 300 families in the city without coal.



WHERE GERMAN CLAIM VICTORY. The map shows Hill 185 to the left and just above Navarin Farm. The Germans claim to have taken four enemy lines on a front of a mile and a third.

"We never have coffee at our house, because I can't make good coffee"
"Have you ever started right—with Chase & Sanborn's 'SEAL BRAND' COFFEE?"

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole-ground-pulverized—also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk. 145
 CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.



VON BERNSTORFF, WIFE AND DAUGHTER DEPARTING. This picture of the Bernstorff party about to leave their special train to board the Frederik VIII shows, left to right, Countess Von Bernstorff, Princess Von Hatzfeldt and Count Johann H. Von Bernstorff.

TWO IMPORTANT MOVES TO GO OUT OF 600

BRITAIN SEEKS TO CLOSE LAST EXIT FOR SUBMARINES

New Danger Zone Proclaimed Through Route North of Scotland and Down Irish Coast.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Two important moves by Great Britain to meet the submarine menace were announced during the day. A new danger zone was proclaimed, seeking to block practically the whole route of exit towards the Atlantic of the German U-boats from their bases in Germany and Belgium. With the English Channel practically closed by an elaborate system of nets, mines and patrols, the means of exit for the submarines has been through the route north of Scotland and down the Irish coast. The new danger zone, designed to close that way out, is understood to have been liberally strewn with mines.

Details of plans for changing the port of call and examination for boats between this country and the Northern-European neutrals from Kirkwall to Halifax were made public. The idea is to allow the vessels to avoid the German submarine zone by swinging around Ireland and Scotland and down the Norwegian coast instead of touching the British Isles. A second port for the examination of southern commerce may be established later at the Bahamas or Bermuda.

A TRIBUTE TO CANADA

Actuated By, and Willing to Pay for, Big Convictions.

New York, Feb. 19.—More than 500 persons who have camped in Canada attended a dinner of the Canadian Camp on Friday at the Hotel Astor. The speakers were Dr. Robert T. Morris, chairman of the advisory board; Prof. Henry E. Crampson, Christian Leden, Powhatan Robinson, G. K. Noble, L. O. Armstrong, who told of expeditions among the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, Greenland, North Canada, British Columbia, Peru and New Brunswick. Major-General Leonard Wood spoke briefly on preparedness and urged the club to start a movement for organization of rifle clubs throughout the country.

"Canada typifies a people actuated with big convictions," General Wood said, "and willing to pay the price that all people who wish to live will always pay for their honest convictions. You hear today a great deal about America being a melting pot for all the world, but if the people who come here bring to these shores any of the animosities of the old world, we do not want them. They must stand shoulder to shoulder for America."

James K. Hackett, who acted as toastmaster, led the orchestra in two pieces of his own composition. "The U.S.A.," dedicated to General Wood, and "Canada."

"KID" MCCOY DIVORCED

Well-known Fighter Has Been Married Seven Times.

New York, Feb. 19.—Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss heard the suit of Mrs. Edna Valentine Selby, daughter of Washington Valentine, a wealthy exporter, for a divorce from Norman Selby, "Kid McCoy," and announced that he would grant a decree. The couple were married in 1911, in North Carolina. The evidence in behalf of Mrs. Selby was obtained by detectives who followed the defendant and a woman, who was not Mrs. Selby, to the Hotel Seville. The testimony showed that when the raiders got into the defendant's rooms he asked them not to notify the management, because the hotel was respectable.

Mrs. Selby did not ask for alimony. She said in court that her husband was a likeable person, but that he belongs to the public and not to any one woman. She said that although he had been married seven times she believed he might eventually make a match that would turn out happily.

A HORRIBLE BUTCHERY

Carpathians Are a Vast Cemetery for Hungarians.

The Hungarian committee entrusted with the care of the graves of fallen soldiers has issued a report, in which it is stated that their researches in the northern Carpathians have resulted in the discovery altogether of 200,000 graves of Austro-Hungarian and German soldiers, says the Budapest correspondent of The Glasgow Herald. Of these over 35,000 were common graves, where more than one body is interred. The crosses over the graves were re-marked, and the names—where these were known—rewritten. The figures given indicate that during the winter of 1914-15 over 25,000 men were killed in the battlefields of that region—a fact never before revealed. The publication of the report in question therefore has caused the greatest depression for it is well known that the majority of the units who were engaged there against the Russians were composed of Hungarians, only a small fraction of the forces being German and Austrian. The "Nepszava," commenting on the report, points out that at that time the Russians were the attacking party. "Now we are the attackers, and it is hardly necessary to say more," says the writer. "What is the Russians in the winter of 1914-15 had had the artillery and munitions that they have now and will have during the winter of 1916-17. How would that have affected the number of casualties in a defensive campaign? The difference between the defensive campaign and the offensive campaign of this autumn affords much food for reflection."

A horrible butchery is in fact going on in the woods of the Carpathians, where thousands and thousands have been sacrificed in the endeavor to drive a wedge between the Russian and the Roumanian line. The plan of campaign is conceived solely with a view to German interests, although the men who lie in those graves among the mountains are mostly Hungarians.

"From Orsova to the Uzkov Pass the Carpathians are a vast cemetery," says the report, and 7,000 men are being employed in identifying the graves and restoring them. "The work is to be completed before the snow covers everything over and the floods wash away all traces of the resting-places of those who have fallen." The committee, therefore, have but a very short time at their disposal. If General Falkenhausen and the Archduke Karl do not succeed in breaking through the Russian and the Roumanian lines, next year the committee will have to begin their work all over again, for at the present rate of butchery in the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps the number of graves will soon be doubled.

Russia's Ice-free Harbor

Russia's most important transportation undertaking since the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway is the new road from Petrograd due north to an ice-free port on the Arctic Ocean, says Paul P. Foster, in the Review of Reviews. No country in the world with the possibilities that Russia possesses is better situated with regard to access to the sea than she. The other northern ports are closed with ice during a great part of the year, and this is true also of the Baltic outlets. The war closed the Dardanelles to Russia, and Vladivostok, 6,500 miles from the capital, has hitherto been the only year-round ice-free harbor of the empire. But at Novo Alexandrovsk, on the Kola peninsula of Lapland, and well within the Arctic circle, the influence of the Gulf stream keeps the mouth of the bay free from ice throughout the year.

Soldiers to Vote

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Instructions have been sent to the Militia Department to the general officer commanding District No. 6 announcing that authority had been granted to officers commanding active service units in New Brunswick to issue to bona-fide voters among their men transportation from the points at which they are quartered to the districts in which they will vote at the approaching provincial bye-election.

ONLY FOUR WILLING TO GO OUT OF 600

Ottawa Recruiting Officer's Experience With National Service in Civil Service.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—So far the application of the National Service cards to the Federal Civil Service has met with little or no success. The cards signed by 1,700 unmarried men in the Service were turned over to a reputable recruiting officer not long ago.

So far he and his three assistants have canvassed 400 of the men who signed the cards. Of these 600 unmarried men they only found four who were willing to enlist. The four were taken before a medical examiner and all four failed to pass the army test.

"The excuses given for the most part are simply that they 'don't want to go.'" The recruiting officers have little hope of getting men out of the 1,100 men still uncanvassed.

FRANCE WILL VOTE ANOTHER LARGE SUM

Nine and One-half Billion Francs for Three Months' Outlay.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Minister of Finance Ribot asked the French Chamber of Deputies to appropriate 9,574,000,000 francs, to cover the government expenditure for the second quarter of the present year. This was an average of 300,000,000 francs, over the amount of the appropriation for the first quarter. The finance minister said that the greatest of the country's tasks was not to raise funds at home for the increasing expenses, but to reduce foreign purchases. He said that the forces of the nation's production must be better utilized and an end put to all importations that are not absolutely needed.

He said that receipts from direct taxes last year were 30,000,000 francs in excess of those of 1915, and from indirect taxes 819,000,000 francs larger. The total receipts were 24 per cent below those of a normal year.

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The Weekly Nation estimates that the collection of "new money" for the loan is approaching £1,000,000,000.

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Destroy Ten Dugouts and Give Fritz Cause for Worry.

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He went and took part in the affair, doing some valuable work, but was mortally wounded by machine gun fire when about to return.

South of this place Canadians five hours later raided again with equal success, destroying ten dug-outs.

Latest About Deutschland

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19.—That the merchant submarine Deutschland has been captured and that he saw her in Plymouth harbor with 186 other German submarines was the statement made by William Palmer, second engineer of the American transport liner Mongolia, Palmer said that the British had captured 400 enemy submarines, and that 487 of them were in Plymouth, chained together and in the centre of a huge network of chains attached to buoys and markers.

Captain Koenig, commander of the sub-sea freighter and his crew are in English jails, said Palmer.

Peruvian Post Murdered

Lima, Feb. 19.—Leonidas Yerovi, a well-known Peruvian writer and poet, was shot and killed as he was leaving the building of La Preman. Manuel Jose Sanchez, a Chilean, is charged with the shooting by the police. The crime has caused a sensation in the Peruvian capital.

MENELIK'S THRONE PRICE OF BATTLE

Abyssinia Has Been Divided Over Successor to Late Sovereign.

25,000 KILLED IN FIGHT

EMPEROR DEPOSED WHEN HE CAME UNDER TURK INFLUENCE.

Civil War Has Been Waged—An Account of Happenings Has Just Reached London—A Rebel Chief Has Been Defeated.

London, Feb. 19.—Abyssinia has been having a stormy time since the death of Emperor Menelik. In the past few months the new Emperor has been deposed, civil war has broken out and several battles have been fought between the factions, in one of which nearly 25,000 men were killed. The new ruler is Empress Zauditu, a daughter of Menelik.

An account of happenings in Abyssinia has just reached London from Europeans living in the capital, Addis Abeba. One letter says:

"Lij Jaseu, the young Emperor, who succeeded his grandfather, Menelik, had gradually come under Turkish influence, and had in many ways offended the Christian population. The legations of the Entente powers in September sent in a joint protest and this was followed, a few days later, by a meeting of the Ministry, which declared the Emperor deposed, and entrusted in his place the Princess Zauditu, with Ras Tafari as regent and heir to the throne."

"Things were quiet for a few weeks. Then Mikael, the most powerful chief in the country, declared himself in favor of the deposed Emperor, and marched against Addis Abeba. The first battle was fought some distance outside the capital where the Government army of 5,000 men was virtually annihilated."

Rebel Chief Defeated.

"There was a good deal of excitement in the capital, and the legations prepared for attack, but the enemy was slow in appearing and the new Emperor had time to mobilize a strong force which, under the personal command of the War Minister, met the enemy on Oct. 27th. The battle lasted all day and resulted in the enemy's complete rout. The Emperor's side had 10,000 killed out of 60,000 engaged, while the enemy is said to have lost 15,000 killed."

"The manner of fighting was primitive. At first they fired with rifles, but, becoming tired of this, they threw their weapons aside and dashed at one another with scimitars and spears."

"There was great rejoicing in Addis Abeba over the outcome of the battle and on the return of the victorious army a grand review was held by the Empress in person. She sat on cushions covered with gorgeous tapestry, and nothing was to be seen of her face but two eyes peeping through a heavy veil. Even her hands were hidden beneath the robes. Each chief rode at the head of his men, and as he approached the Empress he dismounted, drew his sword and danced about her, shouting the deeds he had done. This was kept up until the chief became exhausted."

"The commander of the enemy's army, Mikael, was led up chained to the chief who had captured him. He was a fine looking man of 65. Other chiefs who had been captured, followed him, all in chains and each carrying a large stone on his shoulder as a sign of submission."

Tragic

She flung herself into the arms of her mother-in-law in an abandonment of grief.

"What in the world's the matter, Arabella?" asked the elderly lady, anxiously. "Has anything happened to Edwin?"

"Oh, it's dreadful!" sobbed the bride of a few months. "He's staying out late at nights. I wait for him to come home hour after hour. Every foot step I hear on the pavement I think must be his. I rush to the door—but no Edwin!"

"Dear me! Dear me!" This is dreadful, Arabella. I must talk to Edwin," she added, with a real mother-in-law's look in her eyes. "How late does he stay out?"

"Well," sobbed Arabella, "he leaves the office at five every evening. A few nights ago he didn't get home till six o'clock, and yesterday he wasn't home till—till (another burst of sobs) half-past six!"

Rhinoceros Horn as Cure

Rhinoceros horn is one of the chief remedies resorted to by Chinese doctors in the treatment of typhoid fever. An epidemic of typhoid recently swept through Wenchow in the Chekiang Province, China, and resulted in the death of many persons. During the epidemic foreigners had an opportunity to study the treatment of the disease used by native physicians. Cold towels were applied to the head of the patient while the abdomen was moistened thickly with mud kept cool and moist by frequent application of cold water. Some of the more prosperous patients were given as much as \$12 worth of ground rhinoceros horn in a single day.

WAS ANAEMIC For Over a Year

Anaemia, or "blood turning to water, is caused by the heart becoming deranged and if the heart becomes weakened it cannot pump the blood as it should. As a result the blood becomes impoverished, and it loses its nourishing qualities. The face becomes pale and thin, and the lips bloodless. There is a weakness, tiredness and loss of weight.

When those suffering from thin or watery blood start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills they can see a change from the outset.

Every dose introduces into the blood those vital elements necessary to make it rich and red. The pale cheeks take on the rosy hue of health, the weight increases, and the whole being thrills with a new life.

Mrs. R. J. Grey, Fredericton, N. B., writes: "When I was a girl working at general house work I overtaxed my strength and became completely run down. For over a year I was very bad with anaemia. A friend told me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills so I got a box and when it was done I felt and looked so much better I decided to get six more. When I had taken them I had gained not only in strength, but in flesh and color, and best of all was good health."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box; three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Makes One Feel Young Strong and Full of Life

This is How One Kingston Lady Describes the Influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food—She Had Been Badly Run Down.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 19.—Nearly everybody feels the need of restorative treatment at one time or another. The blood gets thin and watery, the nerves become starved and exhausted, the head aches, digestion fails, you don't sleep well and feel tired in the mornings.

Under these conditions you will appreciate the restorative, rebuilding effects of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. "It makes a person feel young and full of life."

Mrs. G. Brown, 14 1/2 Clergy W., Kingston, Ont., writes:—"A year ago last summer I was badly run down, and so nervous that I could not sleep at night, but would have to get up and walk around. I had no appetite, had pains in my stomach and back. I sent for a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and found it gave such good results that I kept up the treatment until I had taken five boxes. I have gained in flesh, my nervousness is gone, and I can eat as much in one day as I used to in a week. I sleep

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