

IN EVERY HOME



ROYAL YEAST CAKES

ARE USED, AND ALWAYS GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION

THE BARBARITY OF GERMAN TROOPS

Sins Against Civilization.
(By H. Hamilton Fyfe, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.)

In war-times all stories told by one side (even if it be our own side) against the other must be read and listened to with caution. When people are excited they believe easily what they wish to believe. They even suffer from delusions, and give detailed accounts of events which they persuade themselves they saw but which really never happened!

Therefore I have been sceptical about the tales of horror which appear in the French newspapers accusing the Germans of murder and brutality. I have to think that any soldiers could be so devilish as to kill unarmed civilians in blind rage, or any officers so wicked as to permit it. I should infinitely prefer to be able to say, 'I am convinced these are exaggerations. Do not put any faith in them.'

Unfortunately there is no room for doubt any longer that the Germans have been making war in a manner which is very far indeed from being civilized. To call it 'savagery' or 'barbarous' would be doing a monstrous injustice even to uncivilized races. There is only one word, I have used it already. Do not think I mean to apply it to all the German soldiers, or even to most of them. But that a large number have not acted like men, but like devils is now lamentably out beyond dispute. And the French War Office declares that letters found on dead and captured Germans prove these actions to have been deliberate, to have been ordered by officers as high in rank as colonels and majors, and to be part of a general plan.

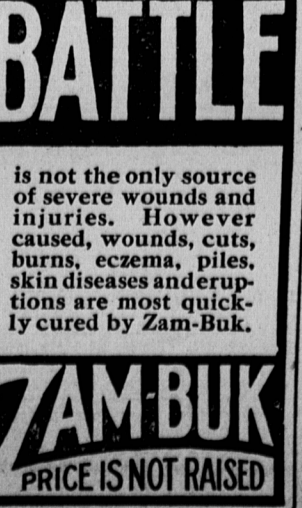
Take the case of the village of Badonviller, in one of the French frontier departments. Ghastly rumors of what happened here when the Germans captured it have been floating about for days. From an official report by the prefect of the department, and from the story told by a Red Cross War nurse, we have learnt the truth.

According to the nurse, one of the Emperor's sons was there and made a speech to the troops. 'The French are savages,' he said. 'Strike hard and make examples.' The troops needed no further exhortation. They set about killing and burning without delay. To begin with, they had bombarded an unfortified village, an outrage which civilized warfare forbids. When they entered they found the inhabitants crowded into the cellars. They fired into the windows, they fired down into the hiding-places of the terrified folk. Then they pulled out those who were left alive and set them up against a wall, where they amused themselves by pointing their rifles at them, filling women and children with wild terror.

'Eleven persons assassinated,' says the official report. One was the wife of the mayor, another a poor woman with a child in her arms. All were innocent of any offence, even against the laws of warfare. The Germans set up the defence that civilians fired upon them. They could hardly plead that excuse for shooting women, and it is proved false as regards the men. These poor villagers were as truly and shamefully murdered as if a number of Germans had entered their village and done them to death in time of peace.

Then the burning and blowing up of houses began. Sometimes it is necessary for an enemy to clear away buildings—always, of course, after warning the inhabitants to leave. If the Germans had been defending themselves in Badonviller there might have been good reason for what they did. But they had no such pretext. In sheer wanton rage they destroyed eighty houses, they pillaged and ransacked the rest.

Then they had news of a French force drawing near, and left the smoking ruins, left the dead bodies covered with bullet-wounds, left a population hating the very name of Germans as dwellers in the jungle bate the name of wild beasts that kill and tear and maim.



BATTLE

is not the only source of severe wounds and injuries. However caused, wounds, cuts, burns, eczema, piles, skin diseases and eruptions are most quickly cured by Zam-Buk.

ZAM-BUK

PRICE IS NOT RAISED

Mayor Benoit whose wife had been murdered was the man who might have cried for vengeance most loudly. Instead he pleaded for the prisoner. He fought down the will of the people. He saved the man's life. If ever there was an action that could rightly be called Christ-like, it was that. One hears an echo of 'Forgive them; they know not what they do.' One sees the nobility of the human soul triumphing over the animal instinct of revenge.

So deep an impression did his magnanimity make upon the President and his Ministers that they immediately made M. Benoit a Knight of the Legion of Honor 'for heroic behaviour' (so the declaration reads), 'in that his wife having been assassinated and his house burned, he continued to discharge his duties with cool devotion, and also saved the life of a prisoner threatened by the just wrath of the inhabitants, giving them a magnificent example of energy and greatness of soul.' M. Benoit will live in history. His action will light up one of the most inspiring pages in the record of the war.

In another little place called Blomont, from which the French drove out the Germans by a sudden attack they only just saved the mayor and other leading residents from being shot. On the walls were papers stating that they had been 'condemned to death.' Far from being able to carry out their sentence, the Germans suffered in great number the pains of death themselves. There was a thrilling charge of French cavalry from a mile away. So violent was the shock that the Germans were utterly broken.

Another terrible accusation brought against the Germans is that of killing the wounded. Again, one would like to dismiss it as a wild rumor. But it rests upon appallingly solid testimony. Names are given by a committee charged with inquiring into any lapses from the civilized code of war. A Belgian sergeant was even shot by an officer taken prisoner that 'the Germans wanted no prisoners.' That cannot certainly be taken as expressing the general view of the German Army, but there are many who have acted upon it. A French non-commissioned officer wrote to his parents in Toulouse that a wounded officer of chasseurs had been 'finished off' on the battlefield, and that this was declared by the murderer to be according to orders.

Such sins against humanity are bound to meet with awful retribution. So, too, will the widespread German spy system make life very unpleasant in future for Germans living abroad. It has been discovered that the German Consuls were empowered to call upon any subject of the Kaiser to employ himself in the mean and degrading capacity of a spy. Note-books were supplied in which the information required was set down, strength of garrisons, names of regiments composing them, names of local officials, resources of the locality, names of wealthy people and estimates of their possessions, amount of food stored in neighborhood, and so on.

The number of spies who went thus systematically to work in France and Belgium was enormous, and in England the system is said to have been carried on also. No country will feel cordial towards people who are capable of abusing hospitality and friendship in this sinister and cynical way.

For the hot mid-day sun and the cool autumn nights, the best thing you can use for your complexion is MacKinnon's Witch Hazel Cream. This is an excellent article which does not contain an excess of fats or oils. It is smooth to the skin, is aromatic and leaves the skin, soft and velvety fine. 25c. MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Streets, M.E.I.

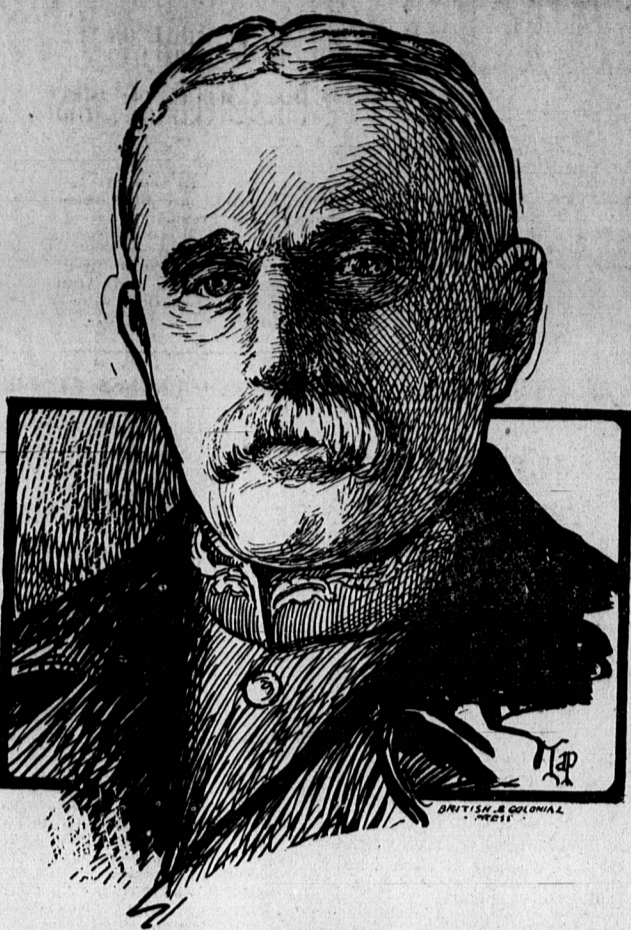
GREATEST MILITARY CATAS-TROPHE SINCE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times correspondent, from a point near Molun Sunday, writes a vivid description of route and retreat of the Germans during a hurricane and torrents of rain, which turned the roads into rivers, so that the wheels of the artillery sank deep in the mire. He describes how the horses strained and struggled, often in vain to drag the guns away. He continued:—'I have just spoken with a soldier who has returned wounded from the pursuit that will go down with the terrible retreat from Moscow as one of the crowning catastrophes of the world. They fled, he declares as animals, like, who are cornered and know it.'

'Imagine a railroad littered with guns, knapsacks, cartridge belts, Maxims and heavy cannons even. "There were miles and miles of it, and piles of horses and stacks of men shot so close to one another that they remained standing after death. The sight was terrible and horrible beyond words."

'Train load after train load of British and French are swept towards the points of the retreating host. This is the advantage of battle ground, which the Allies have chosen. The network of railways is like a network of spiders' webs. As all railways centre upon Paris, it is possible to thrust troops upon the foe, at any point with almost incredible speed and food and munitions are within arms' reach.'

UBIQUITOUS WILHELM.
PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Petit Journal prints a Berlin telegram stating that the Kaiser will assume chief command against the Russians in East Prussia.



SIR JOHN FRENCH.
Commander-in-Chief of Britain's land forces on the Continent.

WHAT AN ENEMY MAY DO

THE LAWS OF WAR ON LAND.
(By Professor J. H. Morgan, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London) (Professor of Constitutional Law at University College, London.)

To speak of a 'law' of war may sound like a contradiction in terms. The immediate effect of a declaration of war is to put an end to law—'alien friends' become 'alien enemies,' intercourse is prohibited, old contracts are suspended and new ones not recognized, the alien becomes an outlaw. The subject of the one state ceases to have any rights in the courts of the other State. But while war thus operates to suspend one set of legal regulations it at the same time introduces another and these new regulations are known as the laws of war. Their authority is, it must be admitted, precarious, it rests upon custom and convention, and if one belligerent State chooses to disregard them, the only penalty enforceable is the crude penalty of reprisal by the other. Moreover, many of these laws are implicitly or explicitly subject to the qualifications of 'military necessity,' and German writers, in particular, insist on a kind of casuistry of war by which every rule is declared subject to a convenient exception.

A large part of these laws is now embodied in the international agreements known as the Hague Conventions, and is therefore, 'written' but no inconsiderable part remains 'unwritten,' and is to be sought in the practice of the different States as set forth in their military instructions or the general speculations of their jurists. The general object of these laws may be described as to circumscribe the practice of the different States as set forth in their military instructions or the general speculations of their jurists. The general object of these laws may be described as to circumscribe the practice of the different States as set forth in their military instructions or the general speculations of their jurists.

THE IMMUNITIES OF PERSONS.

The most vital of these laws are those which distinguish between the persons and places open to attack and immune from it. All the subjects of one belligerent State are the enemies of the other State, but not all are combatants, and those who are not within this latter category are entitled to have their lives spared and their liberty, within limits, respected. Each class—combatants and non-combatants—have their respective privileges, but members of one class cannot claim the privileges of both, and a person in the equivocal position of a spy is entitled to the privileges of neither. A non-combatant enjoys immunity from attack, and a combatant, though of course, liable to be killed during hostilities, may claim to be spared if he surrenders, and to be treated as a prisoner of war. But a non-combatant discovered with arms in his hands is not entitled to such tender treatment for he has forfeited the one character which distinguishes him from the other. This is one way of saying that if a man wishes to fight for his country he must not do it surreptitiously. He must, to quote the Hague Convention II (Article I) of 1907 carry his arms openly, wear a distinguished emblem, and be under the orders of a responsible commander.

The Convention marks an advance, however, on pre-existing practices, especially on the cruel practices of the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War, in that it recognizes the right of the inhabitants of invaded territory to organized resistance. A 'spontaneous' rising of the population even though unorganized, is not to subject the people to the rigorous penalty of being shot out of hand, as though they were non-combatants who had usurped the title of combatants. But everything depends on whether the territory is invaded or occupied. If the enemy are in effective possession the subsequent rising of the inhabitants may be rigorously suppressed as a rebellion. But the isolated action of individuals is not to subject the population to the vicarious punishment of fine or decimation.

Whether the German troops, invading or occupying enemy territory, will respect his new rule remains to be seen. Nor is it at all clear that they will refrain from putting compulsion upon non-combatants actively to assist them in their military operations. Germany, while assenting to the principle, refused to join with the other Powers in extending it to the prohibition to compel inhabitants to furnish information.

PLAGE AND PROPERTY.
A good deal of apprehension appears to prevail among the inhabitants of London and our sea coast towns as to the possibilities of their being exposed to aerial or naval bombardment. As to this there is a plain, general rule: 'undefended' ports or towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings are not liable to 'bombardment'—bombardment being interpreted to include aerial attack by balloons. Everything depends upon what is meant by 'undefended.' I am afraid London would not be immune, nor would Weymouth, nor would Tynemouth. A place is not necessarily 'undefended' merely because it is not fortified. If it contains a depot of arms, a naval or military establishment or even workshops or plant utilisable for military purposes, its immunity is at an end. This obviously leaves a good deal of latitude, and all that can safely be said is that the most defenceless places are, legally speaking, the best protected. Still, the ordinary pleasure resort or fishing village may fairly sleep in peace—unless a German man-of-war demands supplies, in which case a refusal to provide them would entail the penalty of bombardment.

While places which are immune from 'bombardment' are also immune from aerial attack, places which are exposed to the one are exposed to the other. The Hague Convention (No. XIV, of 1907) forbidding altogether the discharge of projectiles and 'similar' methods' although signed by Great Britain, did not command the assent of Germany. But neither did it command the assent of France; she is not bound by it, and, as a result of our being allied with her, neither are we. Indeed, the effect of the present grouping of belligerent Powers, is to suspend this Convention altogether. Exactly the same appears to hold good of the prohibition of mine-laying in coastal waters and in the track of commercial shipping.

It is a general rule of international law that private property on land is immune from capture or destruction, and that private property on sea is not. To both statements there are exceptions. Mails (but not mail vessels) and coast fishing vessels are exempt at sea; all forms of transport, including motor cars, are liable on land.

AUSTRIANS JOIN FORCES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A despatch from Rome states that the two Austrian armies commanded by generals Dankl and Auffenberg have joined forces at Rzesow, thirteen miles north-east of Jaroslau. In the course of this operation, the despatch says, they lost forty per cent. of their numbers.

GERMANS STUPEFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Bordeaux despatch, according to Berlin telegrams newspapers there, testify to the stupefaction of the German people on learning of the retreat of their armies which were believed to be under the walls of Paris. The papers endeavor to explain the retreat as strategic, adding that the final result must be awaited.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science and proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cathartic Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, it acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

S. A. McDonald
The largest assortment in the city to choose from now


2.50 Hats

Something different
Something new
Something Smart
You will find it in

S. A. McDonald's Hats

Satisfaction in fit, shape and wear, our hats are specially made for us. Our young men's hats are the latest creations in new headwear; every new shape shown in the big cities is here now.

Remember the usual guarantee goes with every hat sold here.



REAL TEST COMING FOR ALLIED ARMS

Military Expert Says Men Constantly Needed When Offensive Taken on Gigantic Scale.

RUSSIA'S BOLD MOVE.

No Plan More Swiftly Decisive Than Russian Invasion Through Posen and Silesia—If German Advance into France Ever Renewed, it Would Meet Most Formidable Resistance.

(By E. Ashmead Bartlett, Military Expert London Daily Telegraph.)

PROWSE BROS., LTD. MILLINERY EXHIBIT

Miss Rendle who has just returned from Montreal, Toronto and American Fashion Centres has again demonstrated that this store leads in millinery. All the latest and best hats are here. Among the many we will describe a few. Hats for fall are worn medium and small. Among the small hats worn will be seen four cornered sailors, Glangarry and Colonial shapes. Among the hats are a black velvet four cornered sailor with maline edge trimmed with broad and narrow colored ribbon and finished with a pretty white rose.

Another is a little Glangarry made of black velvet with a gold and black brocade crown and finished with a black spray.

Another pretty hat is made on Colonial shape in Mahogany velvet trimmed with handsome shaded plumes of the same color.

A pretty hat for a young girl is made of black velvet and pink satin and trimmed with small pink butterfly wings.

A pretty turban is made with a black plaited rim and velvet. This is trimmed with a black Ostrich Spray.

6614.

"The Silver Black Fox Industry"

If you intend making an investment in the **Silver Black Fox Industry**

OUR SERVICES ARE AT YOUR COMMAND

Accurate and Authentic Information may be obtained without charge or obligation,

THE ROYAL INVESTMENT EXCHANGE

Offices: Royal Bank Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Directors:

Hon. John Agnew George D. DeBlois
John O. Hyndman William E. Agnew

Montreal Office: London Office:
510 New Birks Building St. Mary's Chambers,
3433-79Mtstft 161 A Strand

War News

For the latest News on the great European War call at

Carter's Bookstore

Latest Magazines containing articles on the present situation in Europe. We get all the leading Newspapers of Canada and United States every day.

War Maps 25 cents each, a third shipment on the way. The best War Map published, leave your order.

Have you read "The Eyes of the World" by Harold Bell Wright? The most popular book and biggest seller of the day. For sale by

Carter & Co., Ltd