

# Examine Your Printing Supply

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## THE DISPATCH OFFICE

### Thousands Torn From Homes BY Soldiers

Paris, Aug. 3.—Poignant details of the deportation at an hour and a half's notice of 25,000 citizens from the French towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing by the Germans last Eastern are given in a French Yellow Book released for publication today.

"The measure caused the greatest anguish and despair among the population of the notified district, while in some cases it led to madness. Many people become very ill.

"Parents especially suffered torture at seeing their wives, daughters and children of both sexes over the age of 14 led away or packed into street cars promiscuously with bad characters of all sorts, male and female, not knowing what was to be their destination or fate. The anguish was renewed night after night during the ten days of Eastern.

"The protests of mayors and other officials were unheeded. A bishop who intervened personally was told by a general: 'You bishop, shut up and be off.' At the beginning of the deportation some girls of the aristocracy were seized, but they soon were released, as were also daughters of those in the houses where German officers were billeted.

"At Roubaix the Prussian Guard refused to participate in the raids and the work had to be done by the Sixty fourth Regiment from Verdun. Some soldiers engaged in the deportation were even seen to shed tears.

"A large proportion of the young women taken belonged to the servant class several of whom volunteered to go in the place of their employers' daughters. On the other hand, many young women of the better classes wanted to accompany the servant girls of their family. When those deported were conveyed to the railway station and loaded into the cattle trucks, they kept crying: 'Vive a France!' and singing the Marseillaise."

Upwards of 200 affidavits are appended, each dealing with incidents of which those making the affidavits had personal knowledge, charging that girls from the age of 13 upward, and boys from 11, were forced to labor in the fields from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening; that they were badly fed and harshly treated, and that girls and women were kicked and whipped and sometimes knocked down.

Summing up French opinion concerning what it defines as the German Government's clear violation of The Hague conventions in deporting the populations of Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lille the Paris "Temps" affirms in substance that it is now up to the neutrals to insist upon observance of the conventions signed by them and by the belligerents.

### Boches Love Loot

(London "Chronicle.")

War Loot for War Loan is said to be the latest exhortation to the German people, and one wonders if as many French clocks have found their way to the Fatherland in the present war as went there in 1870. Mr. Labouchere has recorded that the first action of a German soldier when billeted in a French house was to pack up the best clock in the house and send it home, and it was estimated that at least 100,000 French timepieces were thus disposed of. Nor was this passion for clocks confined to the soldiers or minor officers. Bismarck displayed a number of such trophies in his quarters in the Wilhelmstrasse, and William I. carried off sixteen fine specimens from Ferrières alone.

"The 'Almanach de Gotha,' recently published—shows that since the war eight German princes have been killed. Two belong to the House of Saxe-Meiningen, three to Lippe, one to that of Hesse, one to Waldeck, and one to the ducal House of Lichtenstein. The German colonies in the hands of the Allies are described as under the provisional administration of the French and English.

### Germany's Testing Time

[Watertown (N. Y.) "Times,"]

The entente allies have borne the test of misfortune and they have recovered and are pressing a vigorous offensive. Germany has been elated over constant victories and now comes the test as to whether Germany can stand mis-

fortunes. With Austria failing, with Turkey of little use, with Russians pressing at every point in the east and the French and British making slow gains in the west, Germany has to fight it out pretty much alone. It has been no trouble to inspire the German people as long as there was continued German success, but whether they will bear misfortune is yet to be tested. The German people believed the war practically won and waited expectantly for the enemy to recognize that they were beaten. From the beginning they had been fed on victories, and there is nothing like success to keep up courage. The Germans are a brave people, but will they endure defeat when lacking what the allies lacked, the potent wire of success? If the tide has turned it may be difficult to keep the morale of the people and the armies up to the same high pitch. Germany's hour of trial is close at hand.

### Cash In Advance Is Russian Order

New York, Aug. 28.—New regulations affecting purchase by American importers of commodities in Russia were announced here to-day, providing that payment must be made in advance. Before the goods can be released from the Russian empire, it was stated, the American purchasers must furnish the Russian commercial attaché in this city with a guarantee to the effect that the value of the shipment has been deposited, in American dollars, in the National City Bank here to the credit of the Minister of Finance of Russia, who will pay the amount in Russian currency to the Russian exporter before the commodities are sent forward.

The new regulations, it was stated, are for immediate enforcement and are applicable also to shipments for which payment was not made prior to May 14 last.

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### Italy's Warning Was Not Heeded

Aquino, Italy, Aug. 20.—(Dr. J. E. Dillin, in London Daily Telegraph).—The decision formed by the Italian government a month ago to declare war upon Germany, has been at last carried out.

I am now at liberty to state that proofs will be forthcoming that Austria and Germany reached the decision to wage war immediately after the assassination of the Austrian Archduke. The document will be shortly published and will furnish additional evidence to support any contention that those of the entente government which fancied that if a European conference had been convoked war would have been avoided were laboring under a delusion. The Archduke was assassinated dur-

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ing the first week of July. On three occasions the Italian government, through its ambassadors, called the attention of the Central Empires to the grave symptoms of a European crisis, which was being aggravated by the policy of aggression that Germany and Austria were obviously pursuing on the strength of certain mistaken assumptions.

Secretary San Giuliano virtually said to the Central Empires:

"You imagine that only one of two things can happen, namely, you will impose your will on Serbia without appeal to arms, or else Russia will utter her veto and stand by that."

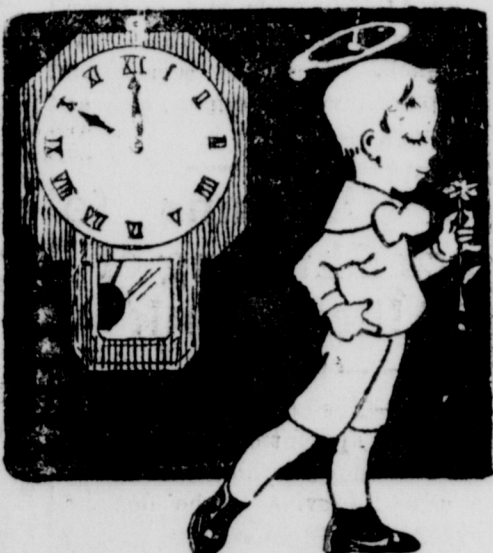
"You fancy that in the former case you will have scored a success and increased your prestige, whereas if the latter alternative is unavoidable you will win an easy victory. Well, we, your allies, assure you that your reading of the European situation is utterly wrong."

"The dispositions of the Entente Powers have changed radically since the Bosnian crisis. They are no longer minded to brook arbitrary action of absolutism, as in those days. Russia will certainly intervene and what is more, France will go to her assistance, unhesitatingly, and if France is drawn in to the war, Britain certainly will not leave her in the lurch."

"Consequently your present policy, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to a European war, and we earnestly request you to desist."

The admonition from San Giuliano was not heeded.

### THE CLOCK AND THE BOY



Frank E. Lahey, a teacher in an English high school, announced recently the results of his investigations



of boys. He says that boys are at their best at 10 a.m. and at their worst at 4 in the afternoon.