

VERIFIES REPORTS OF HOSE GERMAN ATROCITIES

Son of Author of "History of the Reformation" Substantiates Reports of Brutality and Outrages of Which Kaiser's Men Have Been Guilty—Fears Sense of Impending Defeat Will Lead Them to Further Depredations.

46 Boulevard des Invalides, Paris, Jan. 23, 1914.
To the Editor of the New York Herald:
I should be thankful to you if you would publish in your issue the enclosed open letter to the President of the United States. My name may not be quite unknown to you, as my father's "History of the Reformation" is well known in your country.
I was educated in Geneva and I am a minister of the Reformed Church of France, and although I have thirty-eight nephews and cousins fighting in the French, British and Belgian armies and navies, I am not at all an enemy of the Germans. I studied in the universities of Leipzig and Erlangen and value so much the educative advantages of Germany that I have sent four of my children repeatedly to that country.
But, living in Paris and having married a Belgian, I am in a position to know much of what has happened here the last few months, and fear lest worst may happen in the future. I trust, therefore, that you will be kind enough to publish my appeal.
Believe me to be, Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.

Open Letter.
Paris, Jan. 8, 1915.
To His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, Sir—

Ever since the outbreak of the dreadful European conflict the eyes of all lovers of peace have looked across the Atlantic to the great republic of the United States of America, and to you, its Chief Magistrate, as the only Power that can interfere to alleviate the sufferings of the innocent victims of this atrocious war. The more we know about what has happened in Belgium and Northern France during these five months the better we see how ruthlessly war has been carried on by the Germans. Historical monuments of the greatest value have been destroyed. Thousands and thousands of peaceful, innocent men have been shot in cold blood. Scores of women have been violated and children mutilated in the most cruel manner.
For the last few weeks there has been a lulling down of hostilities. The atrocities committed by the Germans have lately been less numerous, perhaps, no doubt, because their progress has been stopped; perhaps also because they have felt that the civilized world, and especially the United States, was turning against them.
But as the fighting will begin again on a larger scale. Whether the Germans get the best of it or whether, as is more probable, they are driven back, we have every reason to fear that disappointment at being beaten will bring on a destructive and murderous frenzy that will be worse than all that we have seen.

Appeals for Belgians.
Having many relatives and friends in Belgium and in the north of France, may I be so bold as to appeal to you to prevent acts of cruelty and destructive barbarism from being enacted against the people and the places that have been spared as yet? In times of peace the Germans have done great things. As individuals they may not be cruel, but it cannot be denied that they wage war in an unscrupulous way. As Nietzsche and their military authorities have taught them, anything is right if it can contribute to victory.
One of their most barbarous practices is their custom of using non-combatants as screens to protect themselves against the fire of the enemy. A great many men, and even women, have perished in this way, killed by their own countrymen or Allies. There is every reason to fear that the Germans will do in their retreat what they have done in their advance.
Second, we have the proof that when having to leave a town or when prevented from taking it the Germans have vented their fury on public buildings, such as the Cathedral of Rheims, the famous Halls of Ypres, the Town Hall of Arras and thousands of public or private buildings of less importance.
Now, when they shall be driven out of their trenches they will have to retreat to Bruges, Lille, Cambrai, St. Quentin, Laon and then to Ghent, Brussels, Liege, Metz, Strassburg. All these cities have magnificent churches and monuments. They will have to be taken by the Allies. If the Germans put machine guns on them, as it appears they have already done with some, the Belgian and French artillery will have to do against Belgian and French public buildings what they had to do against Belgian and French citizens when used by the Germans as screens for their troops.

Wants Master Pieces Guarded.
Is it possible that the civilized world would allow the destruction of these masterpieces of art? What can be done to save them? I see only one answer to this momentous question, namely, that the United States should do for these buildings something similar to what they are doing for the people of Belgium in seeing that the food that is sent to them reaches them.
Could not America propose to the German government to send over a number of American citizens who would act as wardens of the public buildings in the cities that are being attacked, would see that they are not used as observation posts, would take measures that inflammable material be taken out, that works of art be put into security, and that pumps and water be prepared in case of fire?
What could be done for French and Belgian monuments could be done later on in case such gains as the Cologne, Worms or Ulm cathedral was in danger.
Lastly, there is the question of the prisoners of war in Germany and Austria. It is a very painful one. Food is

becoming scarce in these countries. The fare of the prisoners is a very meagre one. As food becomes more scarce Germany and Austria will naturally take measures to keep plenty for their soldiers. They will grant small rations to non-combatants and still smaller ones to the prisoners of war. Can the civilized world allow many thousands of gallant French, British, Belgian, Russian and Serbian soldiers to perish from hunger in the German prisons?
The only solution I can see to this awful prospect is that the United States should offer to all the nations that are at war to ship over to America all the prisoners of war who wish to be brought and kept there till peace is signed. Their voyage, board and lodging, would, of course, be refunded to the United States government by their native countries, as France did to Switzerland for the 60,000 soldiers of Bourbaki's army that were kept there for several months in 1871. Switzerland endeared itself to France by the way she treated the prisoners. Such would also be the case for America, and many valuable lives would be saved.
But if Germany goes on shooting peaceful citizens, destroying precious public buildings, if she begins fanning the flames of civil war, if she refuses to give them over to America, then practical arguments must take the place of letters and conversation. Mobilizing a United States fleet and sending it to the North Sea would be a very powerful argument.
The atrocities committed by the Germans are mostly systematic and "businesslike." They will kill and burn if killing and burning can lead to victory or avoid defeat, but if there is any chance of their accepting defeat their generals will give stringent orders, and the soldiers who obeyed when they were told to kill and burn will generally abstain from doing so when they are forbidden to do it.
In a game of football the best way to insure fair play is to have an umpire. The United States, which has signed the agreements of The Hague Conference and has led the way in the matter of arbitration, is the only Power that can act as umpire and insure fair play in the great European contest. I believe that you can do it without shedding a drop of blood, but if you had to fight it would be for humanity, for beauty, for right. These are causes that are worth fighting for.
Please excuse, Mr. President, the boldness I have shown in writing to you. I do it in the name of Him who was moved with compassion for the multitudes and at whose birth peace on earth was proclaimed on On High.
Believe me to be,
Yours very sincerely,
H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.
—New York Herald.

Concert St. Philip's Church. Folk and jubilee songs combined. Tonight, 8.30 p. m. Admission 10c.

OBITUARY.

Many friends in this city will regret to hear of the death of James McKillop, which took place suddenly yesterday morning. While eating breakfast, Mr. McKillop was taken ill and died in a few minutes. He was about sixty-eight years of age, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to this country about thirty-five or forty years ago. Upon coming to this country, he worked at the old London House, and has since then been connected with several dry goods houses in this city. More recently he has been conducting business under his own name at King street, Carleton. The deceased is survived by four daughters, Mrs. F. Stevens, Mrs. George A. Clarke, Mrs. William Rauckley, Mrs. Fred Sweeney, all of this city, and four sons, David, James, Frederick and John, all residing on the West Side. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. A. Clarke, Carleton.

Benjamin Moore.
The death of Benjamin Moore took place early this morning at his residence 125 Marsh Road. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Moore, one son, Benjamin, in the United States, two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Moore and Mrs. J. F. Ingraham, and one brother, David Moore of Peabody, Mass. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

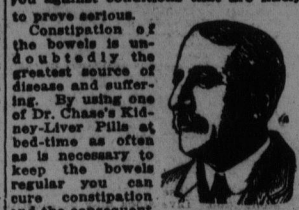
Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's



PROF. SMITH.

PATRIOTIC DAY IDEA MAKES STRONG APPEAL TO ST. JOHN PEOPLE

Business Houses Subscribe Liberally to Flag Fund—Keen Interest Shown by All Classes of Citizens.

Arrangements for the holding of a Patriotic Day next Saturday when an army of women will invade the city and sell flags to raise money for various patriotic purposes are proceeding satisfactorily. The ladies of the Royal Standard Chapter of the Daughters of Empire have every reason to be pleased with the way members of other women's organizations have rallied to their support and the attitude of the public generally. The St. John Street Railway has subscribed \$80 to the fund to purchase flags, and the C. P. R. and M. R. A. have also given \$20 each for the same purpose. Substantial contributions have been received from T. McAvity & Sons and other firms.

T. H. Estabrooks has sent in an order for souvenir flags for all the children at the Protestant Orphans' Home. J. Keefe has sent a similar order for the children at the Wiggins' Home. Daniel Mullin, K. C., has ordered souvenir flags for the children at the home on Cliff street. Mrs. E. Atherton Smith will give all the boys at the Industrial Home a flag to remind them of the occasion.

Every dealer in the country market has ordered banners from the committee which they will use to decorate their stalls in honor of the day, and the demand for banners and devices from various firms about the city has been very large.

Those who have started the project wish the public to understand that every cent received from the sale of flags on Patriotic Day will be turned over to the various patriotic funds, fifty per cent of the proceeds going to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

ON BLACK'S ALLEYS.

On Black's alleys yesterday Thomas Cosgrove won the daily roll-off with a score of 136.

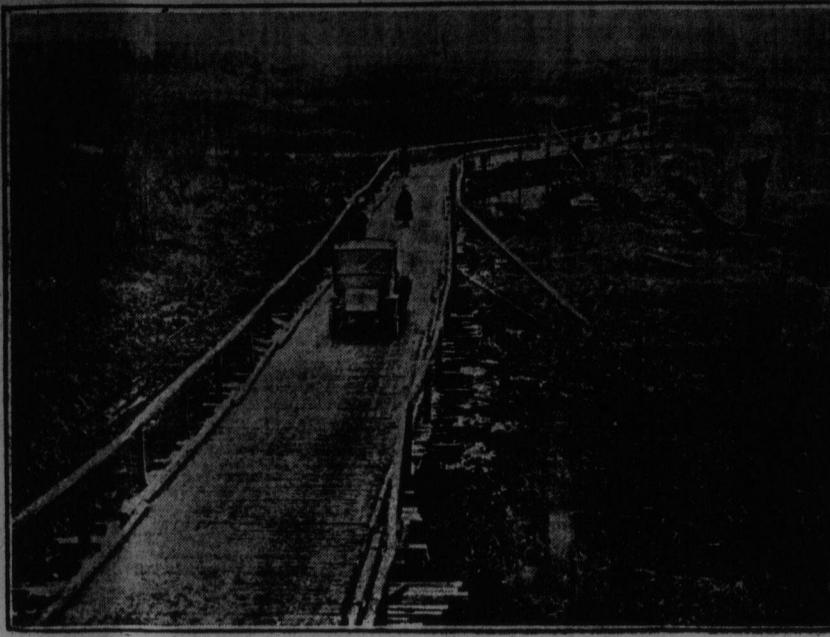
Tonight in the City League the Tigers and Ramblers will bowl.

The Daily Fashion Hint.



Pink satin striped taffeta evening dress. It has a lierre lace underskirt. The bodice is shaped like a wide, loose girdle and has a waist frill.

RAPIDLY CONSTRUCTED ROADS IN MODERN WARFARE.



The above picture shows a road made by Germans in five hours in East Prussia, which afforded a rapid movement of troops, following a fierce engagement. There are emergencies occurring like this very often during the great conflict, when it is necessary to construct roads, when impossible passes are encountered, and quick action is most necessary in modern warfare.

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Cured Both Stomach Trouble And Headaches.

Palmerston, Ont., June 20th, 1913.
"I really believe that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives.' Ever since childhood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old Stomach Trouble and distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Sometime ago, I got a box of 'Fruit-a-tives' and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advised a continuation of their use.
Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied, 'I am taking Fruit-a-tives.' He said, 'Well, if Fruit-a-tives are making you look so well go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can.'
MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

QUEBEC WON
Quebec, Feb. 24—Quebec defeated Wanderers tonight by five to four, playing twenty-five minutes overtime.

Order Your Daily Paper Now!

THE GREAT ADVANCE AGAINST GERMANY will, it is believed, commence in a very few weeks. No one can afford to be without the latest news of these world-stirring events. Kitchener's new army is now in France. The Canadians are there. Our New Brunswick boys are drawing nearer and nearer to the firing line.

You want to know about them, about the battles in which they may be engaged, and the successes which may attend their efforts.

This news can reach you only by means of a daily paper. There is none better than The Standard, nor any which can be so promptly obtained at so low a price. The Daily Standard is sold by mail outside the city of St. John at Three Dollars per year. We are, for the purpose of reaching those who may not be personally acquainted with this paper, making

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

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Two Dollars for One Year

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Enclosed find Two Dollars, for which send me The Daily Standard for one year as per your special offer. I am not taking The Standard at present.

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Cut out the coupon, fill in the name and address, enclose two dollars and mail at once to

The Standard Limited - St. John

DO NOT DELAY. This offer will shortly be withdrawn. You need a daily paper—you cannot find one better than The Standard.

ORDER IT NOW!