

SERBIAN GIRLS ARE DEPORTED TO TURKISH HAREMS

Premier Pasitch Lays Bare
Systematized Hun Atroci-
ties

BULGARS AT BOTTOM
Ten Thousand Girls Of Ten-
der Age Have Been Thus
Kidnapped

London, August 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Ten thousand Serbian girls from ten to fourteen years old have been kidnapped and deported from Serbia to the harems of Constantinople, to Bulgaria and Asia Minor, says advice received by M. Pasitch, the Serbian Premier, who is now in London.

"These deportations," said M. Pasitch, "have been going on since February 1916, but the number was very limited until a few weeks ago. Now it has been systematized under Bulgarian controllers, and it is impossible to predict how far it will go."

"Eight thousand girls have been sent to Constantinople, and two thousand more to Bulgaria and Asia Minor. Prisoners whom we have taken on the Saloniki front tell us that the traffic in our girlhood has grown to be a byword in Bulgaria and Turkey."

"The girls are kidnapped and taken away secretly, particularly from the smaller villages, until at present dozens of small towns have been quite denuded of the young female population."

"I do not think that the Turks are the actual instigators of this gross violation of the rules of civilized warfare. All our information indicates that the Bulgarians are the prime movers and the Turks only incidental beneficiaries of the traffic."

"The girls are too young to be of any use for laboring purposes, besides neither Turkey nor Bulgaria is seriously handicapped for labor, and in Turkey the use of young women for outdoor work is practically unknown."

"It is very difficult for us to do anything to help these unfortunate victims. Our affairs in Constantinople and Sofia are now in the hands of the Dutch government, and we have made the most earnest possible protests through that government. But you know how difficult it is to get any action from Turkey. We have suggested, for instance, that some scheme of repatriation be put into effect immediately, that the girls should be sent back to some place beyond the war zone. But I fear it is too late to save them, and that we can only wait in patience until peace comes."

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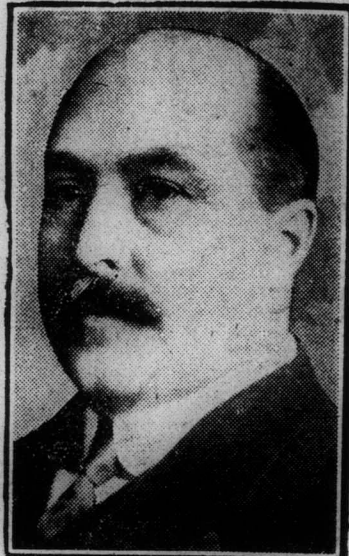
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M. R. HOWARD G. KELLY
who has been elected president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, a position he has been filling since June, when the retirement of Mr. E. J. Chamberlain was fore-shadowed.

REFORM CAMPAIGN COMING IN SPAIN

**Comprehensive Program
Was Decided On By The
Cabinet Yesterday**

By Courier Leased Wire.

Madrid, Thursday, Aug. 30.—After a cabinet meeting presided over by King Alfonso to-day Premier Dato announced that a comprehensive program of reforms was in preparation and would soon be announced after which General elections will be held. The King will return to Santander to-morrow.

There have been widespread strikes and disorders accompanied by bloodshed in Spain at intervals for several months. It is evidently in the hope of quieting this unrest that the government has determined to propose extensive reforms.

GOVT. TEACHER ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

**Alaskan Official Charged
With Killing His Native
Wife**

By Courier Leased Wire.

Seward, Alaska, Aug. 31.—Efforts were being made to-day to bring to an end by Monday the trial begun here yesterday of A. F. McLean, a government teacher at Nushagak, Bristol Bay, charged with the murder, January 2, 1916, of his native wife, because the government desires to avoid the expense of maintaining witnesses here through the winter.

Some of the witnesses brought from Bristol Bay would be compelled to remain this winter if the trial is not ended by Monday when the season to that district. The trial promises to be the most expensive in the history of the territory. Witnesses first were taken nearly two thousand miles last fall to testify before the grand jury at Valdez and brought almost as far to testify here.

ALSACE GIRLS TOIL, LAME MEN ENROL

Germans Still Fated Pro-
vince of Cattle, Metal
Utensils and Clothing

**PEOPLE ARE KEPT
IN IGNORANCE**

**Know Nothing of Success
Of Allies and Believe The
Teutons Invincible**

Lausanne, Switzerland, Aug. 31.—News from Alsace is received here regularly and is more and more depressing. The suffering of every sort endured by the Alsacians seems to grow worse as the war continues. Alsace, infested by innumerable German spies, gagged and almost isolated from the rest of the world, is wasting away in the expectation of a better destiny which is all too slow in coming.

There perhaps has been some astonishment at seeing this people endure the despotism of its German masters with so much patience, and this resignation has perhaps led to the belief that the Alsacians have finally accepted their fate. The truth is otherwise. If the Alsacians have not revolted it is because they know their own weakness too well, and that they are inclined moreover to exaggerate the strength of their oppressors. The Germans, by skillful propaganda, have understood how to exploit their success in the eyes of all those whom they oppress. The dogma of German invincibility has been believed by those who for three years have had only one source of information. The least conversation with Alsatian deserters, who succeed from time to time in escaping into Switzerland, throws a curious light on this subject.

Think Germans Invincible.
"How strong they are," say these deserters, referring to the Germans. "They can't be beaten and our poor country will remain in their hands."

To designate the Germans they always say "them" or "they." "That they" will be the victors was decided long ago, is it not so? The majority of these unfortunate people show absolute ignorance of the facts of the war. They are surprised to hear of the victory of the Marne, which ruined the projects of imperialistic Germany. They are astonished to learn that France still has a large army formidably equipped. Certain ones, among them were convinced that grave dissension existed between England and France, and that the latter would in time be glad to accept the aid of Germany to drive "the English" off its territory. The "English" who do not want to go. The idea that France continues to fight only because she is constrained by England to do so, is also anchored in the minds of the majority of Alsacians. For three years the Germans have applied themselves to representing France as the unfortunate victim of its leaders and "perfidious Albion," and it must be admitted that their efforts are not always in vain.

Everything Taken from Alsace

The disease from which Alsace suffers most cruelly to-day is that of requisitions. Little by little, by inflexible mathematical progression, the property of the inhabitants has been requisitioned and the Alsacians have seen themselves gradually dispossessed of every object necessary to their existence. First there was the requisition of clocks, of organ pipes, of doorknobs, of wires, and of copper utensils of every sort, without influence on the physical life of the people. Then came requisitions of cattle and the formal interdiction to slaughter the cattle, household provisions were claimed: smoked beef, dried fruits, potatoes, vegetables, wheat, flour and cereals of every kind.

Farmers, who form the majority of the population, saw themselves reduced to the same allowance as the laborers of the towns. They, too, were given meat cards, bread and potato cards. Yet these unfortunate had no appreciable privilege, the free disposal of milk and the products of the poultry yard. This privilege, however, no longer exists. German soldiers milk the cows and collect the eggs. Only very young children, the aged and a few invalids are now able to obtain milk. The other civilians have long forgotten the taste of it.

Cattle Taken From Peasants.
The requisitions of cattle, which at about twenty trucks, conducted by

first were moderate, are now made on a large scale. Up to the present, as many as ten head have been taken at one time from a peasant. Consequently, many breeders have laid claims to the goat—the poor man's cow—which now brings a price formerly unknown. An inhabitant of Ferrette purchased last week one of these creatures for 250 marks (\$50). Butter, coffee, oil, are unprocureable. Tea can still be had by paying 40 marks per kilo (over \$5 a pound) and chocolate costs 30 marks a kilo (about \$3.50 a pound). An inferior quality of wine costs 4 marks (\$1) a liter. A Swiss who recently came from Alsace, before his departure, sold a liter of cherry brandy for 20 marks (\$15). A small cake of soap regularly brings 6 or 7 marks (\$1.50) to \$1.75.

Not finding it sufficient to starve the inhabitants, the Germans impose hard labor on the Alsacians, including Ausasian school children. In Courtauvon old men and women and young girls worked last spring in the trenches under the close supervision of the soldiers. On the slightest occasion the owners of horses are placed them at the disposal of the military authorities. They are used principally for the transport of wood gathered in the forests that belong to the French. The products of this wood cutting may be estimated at millions of francs. For weeks now

civilians, meet each morning before the Ferrette saw mills, where they collect quantities of saw timber and carry it to mysterious depots.

Mobilize the Lame and the Halt.

All men able to stand are incorporated despite their infirmities. The Lucelle postman, though paralyzed in the arm, has been called to the barracks. A tailor of Winkel, afflicted with a pronounced limp, has suffered the same fate.

Those who are able, fly to Switzerland, but the German sentinels keep close watch on the frontier, and when the deserters have succeeded in escaping their vigilance they have still to cross the celebrated electrified barrier which separates Alsace from Switzerland. The electric current, doubtless for economy, is intermittent, which enables the deserters to pass the barrier at certain propitious hours. Gossip even asserts that this terrible barrier is merely bluff; that no electric current has ever circulated there, the Germans not having the power to waste. An elementary prudence is nevertheless necessary in such a case, likewise a little malice.

The Alsacians are ingenious. Two more have just succeeded in making their escape to Switzerland—a soldier, 47 years old, worn out by two years' war, and a young man of 16 years, who was about to be mobilized. They escaped, bringing with them a cat, which they threw against the barrier to ascertain whether or

not it was electrified. The cat passed over it without effect and they followed its example.

Only One Suit Allowed

After having requisitioned the Alsacians' food, the Germans attacked the wardrobes of the unfortunate "wackes." In future civilians will only have the right to own one suit. All other wearing apparel must be handed to the kommandantur; bedding and body linens have also been seized; private individuals are only allowed what is strictly necessary. Such is the regime to which Alsace is subjected.

Germany is still discussing the subject of dividing Alsace-Lorraine between Prussia and Bavaria, and perhaps also the grand duchy of Baden. M. Lebaud, professor of law at the Strassburg University, after having in a long article published in the Deutsche Revue, studied the question of this eventual division, explains that many difficulties attend thereon. He concludes by affirming that, as regards these two provinces, there must be a return to the conditions existing before the war with the constitution of 1911.

The Tageliche Rundschau, speaking of the coming session of the landtag of Alsace-Lorraine, expresses its distrust of this assembly, from whom, since the declaration of war, it has been impossible to obtain a clear declaration, showing the Alsace-Lorraine problem in its true light. This paper has knowledge of

the project to divide Alsace-Lorraine between Prussia and Bavaria. It believes that in view of the prominent part Bavaria has played in the present war, it will be necessary to consider the wishes of this state. Moreover, Alsace, through its racial character, forms a part of south Germany; it is a German state. At all events, matters cannot remain as they were. A new order of things must be established in Alsace-Lorraine, and to succeed in establishing it, it will be necessary to use "an iron broom."

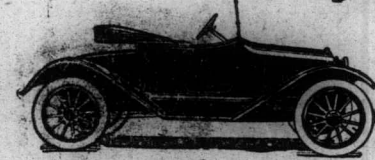
From what is passing at present in Alsace and in Lorraine, one can easily imagine what the life in these provinces would be after the war if they were forced to continue to suffer the German yoke.

CATARRH LEADS TO CONSUMPTION

Catarrh is as much a blood disease as scrofula or rheumatism. It may be relieved, but it cannot be removed by simply local treatment. It breaks down the general health, weakens the lung tissues, and leads to consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is so successful in the treatment of catarrh that it is known as the best remedy for this disease. It purifies the blood. Ask your druggist for it.

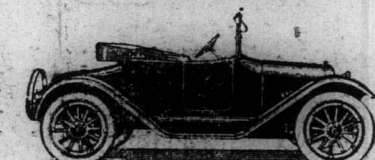
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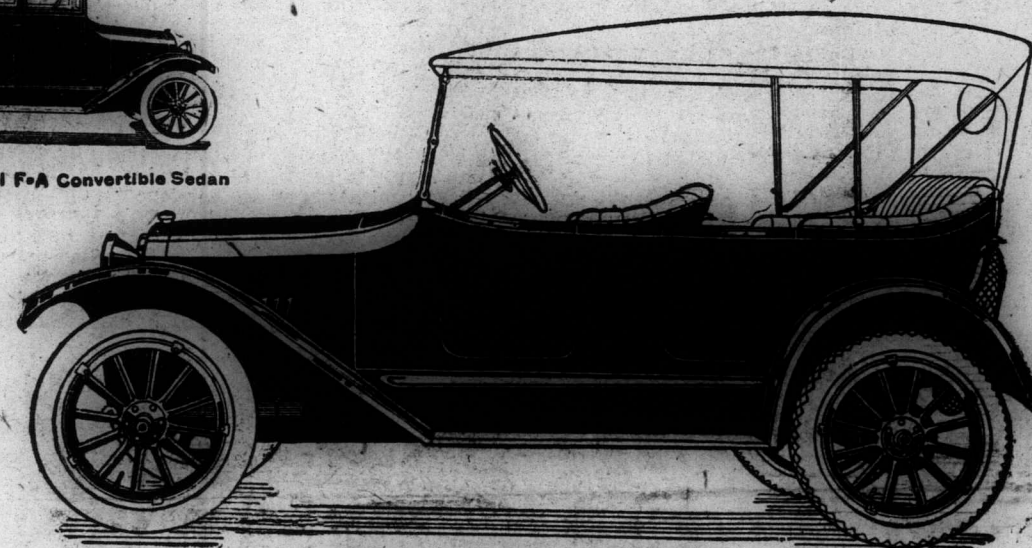
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