

WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

Rules of Modern War are Strict; Uncle Sam Likely to Be Referee

THE "Queensbury Rules" under which the European armies are fighting, are a combination of the articles adopted by the International Red Cross Convention at Geneva, and those of the second Hague Conference held in 1864. There are many things an army can't do without running foul of the referee. From the protests Belgium and France have been sending to this country, it begins to appear that your Uncle Sam has been unanimously elected referee.

Prisoners of war can be made to work at any sort of labor—except that pertaining to military operations. They cannot be made to work on the enemy's fortifications. When put to work the prisoners have to be given the same wages paid to the troops of their captors for such work. Captured officers must be paid a salary by the government holding them. This is paid back at the end of the war by the officers' government. These conditions were ratified by all the powers at war, but Germany and Austria accepted them "with reservations."

The Hague Conference decided that there were limitations of an army's right to injure the enemy. Here are some of the things that are prohibited.

To employ poison or poisoned weapons.

To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army.

To declare that no quarter shall be given.

To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

The attack or bombardment by whatever means of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended is prohibited.

The pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited.

Articles marked "H" are taken from the Hague Conference agreement; the others are from the Geneva Conference.

Article XXXIX—A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains or endeavors to obtain information in the course of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

Article XXXX—A spy taken in the act should not be punished without previous trial.

Article XXXXI—The laws, rights and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions:

1. To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
2. To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable as such.
3. To carry arms openly.
4. To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army."

Article XXXII—The inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied, who, at the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize with arms, shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war.

Article XXXIII—The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In the case of capture by the enemy both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war.

Article XXXIV—A merchant ship converted into a warship cannot have the rights and duties accorded to such vessels unless it is placed under the direct authority, immediate control and responsibility of the power whose flag it flies.

Article XXXV—Merchant ships converted into warships must bear the external marks which distinguish the warships of their nationality.

Article XXXVI—A belligerent who converts a merchant ship into a warship must, as soon as possible, announce such conversion in the list of warships.

Article XXXVII—Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them. They must be humanely treated. All their personal belongings except arms, horses and military papers, remain their property.

Article XXXVIII—The state may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude, except officers.

The tasks shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of war.

Prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the state is paid at the rate in force for work of a similar kind done by soldiers of the national army, or if there are none in force, at a rate according to the work executed.

When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons, the conditions are settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go toward improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them on their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

Article VII—The government into whose hands prisoners have fallen is charged with their maintenance.

In the absence of a special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards board, lodging and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the government which captured them.

Article VIII—Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders in force in the army of the state in whose power they are. Any act of insubordination justifies the adoption toward them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

Escaped prisoners who are retaken before being able to rejoin their own army which captured them are liable to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping, are again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment on account of their previous flight.

Article IX—Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if he is questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, and if he infringes this rule he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of war of his class curtailed.

Article X—Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country allow, and, in such cases, they are bound on their personal honor, scrupulously to fulfill both toward their own government and the government by whom they were made prisoners, the engagements they have contracted.

In such cases their own government is bound neither to require of nor accuse them any service incompatible with the parole given.

Article XI—A prisoner of war cannot be compelled to accept his liberty on parole; similarly the hostile government is not obliged to accede to the request of prisoners to be set at liberty on parole.

Article XII—Prisoners of war, liberated on parole and re-captured bearing arms against the government to whom they had pledged their honor, or against the allies of the government, forfeit their right to be treated as prisoners of war.

Article XIII—Individuals who follow an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers and contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands and whom the latter thinks fit to detain, are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in a possession of a certificate from the military authorities of the army which they are accompanying.

Article XIV—It is the function of the military police to receive and collect all objects of personal use, valuable letters, etc., found on the field of battle or left by prisoners who have been released on parole, or exchanged, or who have escaped or died in hospitals or ambulances, and to forward them to those concerned.

Prisoners and relief to and for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all import or other duties, as well as of payments for carriage on the state railways.

Article XV—Officers taken prisoners shall receive the same rate of pay as officers of corresponding rank in the country where they are detained, the amount to be ultimately refunded by their own government.

Article XVI—Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at the services of whatever church they may belong to, on the sole condition that they comply with the measures of order and police imposed by the military authorities.

Article XVII—The wills of prisoners of war are received or drawn up in the same way as for soldiers of the national army. The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates as well as for the burial of prisoners of war, due regard being paid to their grade and rank.

Article XVIII—After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of prisoners of war shall be carried out as quickly as possible.

2 million dollars' worth of coal-tar products, and considerable amounts of acids, gums, and opium, 45 million pounds of crude rubber; 45 million pounds of hides and skins; 12 million dollars' worth of iron and steel, such as cutlery, machinery, etc. 13 million pounds of block tin, 15 million pounds of wool; 14 million manufactures, such as chinaware, linens, gloves, linoleum, precious stones, and silk and worsted goods.

GERMANY—is our chief source for imported chemicals, the contributions thereof exceeding 20 million dollars' value. Last years imports included coal-tar preparations, aluminum, aniline salts, indigo, potash, guano and other drugs to the value of 21 1/4 millions. Other important articles were 11 million dollars' worth of cotton goods; one million tons of potash salts, used largely as fertilizers; 150 million pounds of wool pulp; 25 million pounds of palm and palm-kernel oil; 5 million dollars' worth of hops; and numerous manufactures, including machinery, cutlery, anti-friction balls, gloves, silks, paper goods, and clover and sugar beet seed. Certain food products were also imported from Germany in large quantities, the leading items being 40 million pounds of rice flour, 7 million pounds of crude cocoa, and 2 million dollars' worth of spirits, wines and malt liquors.

France is the largest source of our imported silk goods, art works, automobiles and wines. The more important articles included last year, 22 million dollars' worth of art works; 5 million of chemicals, chiefly lacacetins, argols, glycerin and essential oils; 12 1/2 million of silk goods; 5 million of cotton laces and embroideries; and large sums for perfumeries, diamonds, motion-picture films and other manufactures, as well as 19 million pounds of so-called English walnuts.

Daily supplies large quantities of macaroni, fruits and nuts, olive oil, prepared vegetables, cheese, still wines, art works, hats, aprons, and distilled oils. Netherlands is a leading source for diamonds and wrapper tobacco, and also sends us hides, fish, quines, tin and paper stock. Belgium is our largest source of diamonds, and sends us much rubber, laces and furs, and linens. Switzerland leads us our source of imported watch faces and watches, and is important in the matter of cheese, silk goods and coal tar colors. Ireland is first in the supply of linens.

WAR LEADERS ARE OLD MEN.

The European war seems to disprove the old saying, "Young men for war, old men for counsel." The leaders in all nations are not so young any more. Some of them are really old. Here are a few of them:

England's war chief, Horatio Herbert Kitchener, general and viceroy, was born in Daily Loughford, County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1851. He was the son of a barrister, trained in the British army. He entered the army in 1868.

Field Marshal Sir John French, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, was born in England in 1852, the son of a naval officer. He won distinction in the army in India and in South Africa.

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, is 62 years old. He entered the French army when he was 18 years old and served through the Franco-Prussian war. He is a noted disciplinarian.

General Helmuth von Moltke, chief of Kaiser Wilhelm's general staff, was born May 22, 1848, in Gersdorf, Silesia. He is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war and a field-marshal.

Premier Stephen Tamm, of Hungary, called "the dual monarchy's man of the hour," was born in April 1861. He has been prominent since 1888 in Hungarian political life.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was born August 18, 1858, and has reigned since 1894.

King Albert I of Belgium was born April 8, 1875.

Emperor William II, of Germany was born January 27, 1859, and has reigned since June 10, 1888.

Emperor Nicholas II of Russia was born May 18, 1868, and has been on the throne since November 1, 1894.

King Peter I of Serbia was born in 1844 in Beograd, and was proclaimed king June 21, 1892.

King George V of England was born June 3, 1863, and succeeded his father May 6, 1914.

GLORIE IN BUDAPEST.

Source says the people are greatly disheartened.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Budapest says: "A tourist who has just arrived here from Budapest after nearly a week's trip, said:

"There is a feeling of complete despair in Budapest. This is caused mainly by the practical abandonment of the campaign against Serbia, which had the whole-hearted support of the population, who believed that only one sharp stroke was needed to demolish Serbia. Yet at the end of a month not a single Austrian soldier is on Serbian soil."

"The position of the dual monarchy is very serious if it is compelled to make peace with Serbia, on account of the chronic differences with the Slav population. The people of Budapest believe that the breaking up of the whole Austro-Hungarian structure is impending."

"The failure of the army sent against the Russians is also disheartening to the Austro-Hungarians. The newspaper commentary in Budapest is so full that the people practically have ceased reading the newspapers."

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| Cash and Sight Exchange | 292,054.46 |
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Character of American Imports From War Zone

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1914.—Europe, which in recent years has supplied about 75 per cent of the manufactured goods imported into the United States, showed in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914, a similar gain in its exports to other grand divisions except Africa, according to official figures of the Department of Commerce. Imports from Europe were 3 million dollars greater than in the previous year, compared with a gain of 2 million in imports from South America, 1 million in those from Asia, 45 million in those from North America, and a loss of 7 million in

those from Africa. France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Spain showed gains, while the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Russia were among the important European countries the imports from which decreased during the past year.

ENGLAND—Imports from England included nearly 24 million dollars' worth of cotton goods, comprising 24 million yards of cloth, 2 million pounds of yarn, and 3 million dollars' worth of hosiery and stockings; 5 million dollars' worth of chemicals, among which were 20 million pounds of bleaching powder, 20 million pounds of ammonium sulphate, 24 million pounds of glycerine,

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