WERRASKA, CHIEF



Who's Who In the Great European War

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf,

Marshal Putnik, chief of the Ser-

Gen. Moritz von Auffenberg, com-

Gen. L. von Frank, commander of

Gen. C. Potlorek, commander of the

Rear Admiral F. Loffler, in command

Admiral von Essen, commander-in-

General Jilinski, chief of the Rus

Prince Henry of Prussia, inspector

Admiral von Ingenohl, commander

Admiral von Tirpitz, the German

naval secretary. Has held office un-

interruptedly since 1897, and with the

kalser has been the creator of the

the commander-in-chief of the Italian

Lieut. Gen. Alberto Pollio, chief ni

General Joffre, commander-in-chief

of the French army. Born in 1852

and served in the Franco-Prussian

war. A burly country gentleman of

mander-in-chief of the active French

fleet. A former minister of marine.

who did splendid work in reorganizing

the French navy at a time when it had

sunk, owing to misgovernment, into

Gen. Sir Charles Douglas, chief of

the British imperial general staff, who

has had considerable war service in

Lord Kitchener, British war minis-

One of the particularly striking

things of this time of stress and ex-

citement in Paris is the eagerness of

every human being for a newspaper.

The little midinettes who usually read

nothing but the serial story, the omni-

bus conductors, the finely dressed wo-

men in their limousines, every one

Life is full of abrupt changes for a

working continental nation where

mobilization can call out all types and

conditions of men in less than a week.

A person's daily acquaintances take

on a romantic aspect; for the con-

cierge is an artillery man, I find, and

has a medal for being the best gun-

layer in his battery. The most obse-

quious waiter at the Cafe de Paris

gives orders in the army instead of

taking them. And who could have im-

agined that the nice young man who

marcels your hair is a cuirassier and

will perhaps be charging around with

a gleaming breastplate and a heavy

saber in place of a curling iron with

Eat Raw Potatoes.

emburg are said to be starving and

many of them are reported to have

dropped unconscious owing to their

privations. In some of the dead offi-

cers' pockets raw potatoes were

found, while the soldiers are said to

have dug up unripe turnips and beets

man Uhlans found dead in Belgian

Limbourg were declared after a post-

mortem examination to have starved to

Many horses belonging to the Ger-

The German troops in Belgian Lux-

which he will treat heads.

to ent.

reads every edition of every paper.

ONE PASSION IN PARIS

ter and the most famous English sol-

dier of today. The hero of Khartum

THIRST FOR NEWS THE

Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere, com-

mander of the Austrian eastern army.

chief of the general staff of Austria.

noted strategist.

Former minister of war.

the Austrian central army.

of the Austrian active fleet.

sian army general staff.

modern German navy.

active fleet.

Vice-Admiral Amero

the Italian army general staff.

great simplicity of character.

state of unpreparedness.

India and South Africa.

chief of the Russian Baltic fleet.

general of the German fleet.

International News Service.

RULERS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The most tragic figure in modern history, whose sixty-six years on while passing through Austria. A the throne have been one long succession of family and national tragedies. The assassination of his heirpresumptive, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo on June 28, last, was the immediate cause of the present war.

King Peter of Servia, whose king- Austrian western army. dom, owing to his ill-health, is now governed by the crown prince. Ascended the throne after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903.

The Czar, emperor of all the Russias, cousin of King George, and nephew of Queen Alexandra.

The Kaiser, king of Prussia and German emperor. Cousin of King George. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, sonin-law of the king of Montenegro, who is ally of Servia and possible opponent of Austria, Italy's ally.

King George of England, related by blood or marriage to nearly every royal house in Europe.

Prince Alexander of Servia, the regent, who leads one of the Servian armies in person.

DIPLOMATS.

Count Berchtold, the Austrian foreign minister, who has been in charge of the Vienna foreign office since 1911, was ambassador at St. Petersburg for five years before that and is a personal friend of the Russian foreign

Count Sturgkh, the Austrian pre mier, to whom the emperor sent his manifesto to his people. A member of an old German aristocratic family, who was in the confidence of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Has held office since 1911.

Count Tieza, prime minister of Hungary and son of the man who ruled the country with a rod of iron for 15 years. A man of striking individual-

M. Pasitch, the Servian premier and foreign secretary. Is sixty-five years old, and has been in control of Servia's foreign policy for the past ten

M. Serge Sazonoff has been Russian foreign minister since 1910 and has been called the "Pillar of the Triple Entente." Was formerly in the Russian embassy in London.

Herr Gottlieb von Jagow has been German minister for foreign affairs since 1913. Spent many years in the German embassy in Rome.

Count Szapary is the Austrian ambassador in St. Petersburg.

M. N. Schebeko is the Russian am bassador in Vienna.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian minister for foreign affairs, was formerly Italian ambassador in London.

M. Rene Viviani, prime minister of France and also foreign minister. A radical Socialist, but a firm supporter of the triple entente.

Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, whose offer of a conference of the powers in London to settle the dispute between Austria and Servia, though favorably received by most of the powers, was not accepted by Germany.

Sir George Buchanan, British ambassador in St. Petersburg since 1910. Has served in Vienna, Sofia and Ber-

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British ambassador in Vienna since 1913. Has been in the diplomatic service since 1877, and has been ambassador in Lisbon and Madrid.

Count Mensdorff, Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London since 1904. Count Benckendorff, Russian ambassador in London since 1903.

Count de Pourtales, German ambaseador in St. Petersburg. A nobleman of Robemia

M. de Sverbeew, Russian ambassa-

FIRST STORY OF TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF GERMANS INTO BRUSSELS

Brussels. - The Germans entered Brussels Thursday without firing a

Yielding to the dictates of reason and humanity, the civil government at the last moment disbanded the civil guard, which the Germans would not recognize. The soldiers and ordinary police were then intrusted with the maintenance of order.

After a day of wild panic and slumberless nights the citizens remained at their windows. Few sought their couches.

Cry "Here They Come." The morning broke brilliantly. The city was astir early and on all lips

were the words: "They are here," or "They are coming." The "they" referred to were already outside the boundaries of the city in great force. The artillery was packed off on the road to Waterloo.

Horse, foot, and sapper were packed deep on the Louvain and Tervervueren roads. An enterprising motorist came in with the information and the crowds in the busy centers immediately be-

Burgomaster Gives Up. At eleven o'clock it was reported that an officer with a half a troop of hussars bearing white flags had halted outside the Louvain gate.

came calm.

The burgomaster claimed for the citizens their rights under the laws of war regulating an unfortified capital. When roughly asked if he was prepared to surrender the city, with the threat that otherwise it would be bombarded, the burgomaster said he would do so. He also decided to revian general staff, who was arrested move his scart of office.

The discussion was brief. When the burgomaster handed over his scarf it was handed back to him and he was thus entrusted for the time being with the civil control of the citizens. The Germans gave him plainly to understand that he would be held responsible for any overt act on the part of the populace against the Germans.

Triumphant March Begins. From noon until two o'clock the crowds waited expectantly. Shortly after two o'clock the booming of cannon and later the sound of military music conveyed to the people of Brussels the intimation that the triumphant march of the enemy on the ancient city had begun.

in-chief of the German high seas fleet On they came, preceded by a scout-General Count von Moltke, chief of ing party of uhlans, horse, foot, and the German army general staff. artillery and sappers, with a siege Nephew of the famous field marshal train complete. who directed German operations in

A special feature of the procession was 100 motor cars on which quick firers were mounted. Every regiment and battery was headed by a band, horse or foot. Now came the drums and fifes; now the blare of brass and soldiers singing "Die Wacht am Rhein"

Death Head Hussars There.

Along Chausee de Louvain, past St. Josse and the botanical gardens, to the open space in front of the Gare du Nord, the usual lounging place of the tired twaddlers of the city, swept the

Among the cavalry were the famous Branswick Death's Head Hussars and their companions on many bloody fields the Zelten hussars. But where was the glorious garb of the German troops, the cherry-colored uniforms of the horsemen, and the blue of the infantry? All is greenish, earth color gray. All the helmets are covered with gray. The guns are painted gray. Even the pontoon bridges are gray.

"To the quickstep beat of the drums the kalser's men march to the great square, Charles Regier. Then at the whistling sound of the word of command-for the sonorous orders of the German officers seemed to have gone the way of the brilliant uniforms-the gray-clad ranks broke into the famous goose step, while the good people of Liege and Brussels gazed at the passing wonder with mouths agape.

Crowds Want Revenge.

At the railroad station the great procession defiled to the boulevards and thence marched to encamp on the heights of the city called Kochelberg. It was truly a sight to have gladdened the eyes of the kaiser, but on the sidewalks men were muttering beneath their breath:

"They'll not pass here on their way back. The allies will do for them." Many of the younger men in the great array seemed exhausted after the long forced march, but as a man staggered his comrades in the ranks held him up.

It was a great spectacle and an impressive one, but there are minor incidents that were of a less pleasant char-

Officers in Shackles,

Two Belgian officers, manacled and fastened to the leather stirrups of two uhlans, made a spectacle that caused a low murmur of resentment from the citizens. Instantly German horsemen backed their steeds into the closely packed ranks of the spectators, threatening them with uplifted swords and stilling the momentary revolt.

At one point of the march a lame hawker offered flowers for sale to the soldiers. As he held up his posies a captain of hussars, by a movement of his steed, sent the poor wretch sprawling and bleeding in the dust. Then from the crowd a French woman, her heart scorning fear, cried out: "You

brute," so that all might hear. Bear in Belgium Uniform. There was one gross pleasantry, too.

[By Cable to the Chicago Tribune.] | along a bear, evidently he pet of his battery, which was dressed in the full regalia of Belgian general. The bear was evidently intended to represent the king. He touched his cocked hat at inervals to his keeper.

This particularly irritated the Belgians, but they wisely abstained from any overt manifestation or any unpleasant feature of behavior.

The soldiers as they passed tore re peatedly at the national colors, which every Belgian lady now wears on her

Refuse Gold in Payment.

A more pleasant incident was when a party of Uhlans clamored for admittance at a villa on the Louvain road They disposed of a dozen bottles of wine and bread and meat. The noncommissioned officer in command asked what the charge was and offered some gold pieces in payment. The money was refused.

Near the steps of St. Gudule a party of officers of high rank seated in a motor car, confiscated the stock of the news venders. After greedily scanning the sheets they burst into loud laughter.

March Forward for Hours.

Hour after hour, hour after hour, the kaiser's legions marched into Brussels' streets and boulevards. Some regiments made a fine appearance. It was notably so in the case of the Sixty-sixth, Fourth and Twentysixth. Not one man of these regiments showed any sign of excessive fatigue after the grueling night of marching, and no doubt the order to break step was designedly given to impress the onlookers with the powers of resistance of the German sol-

The railway stations, the post office, and the town hall were at once closed. The national flag on the latter was pulled down and the German emblem hoisted in its place. Practically all the shops were closed and the blinds drawn on most of the windows

What It Costs to Kill One Man in Modern Warfare

The cost of killing a man is obtained by dividing the total cost of a war to any of the belligerents by the number of men killed on the other

In 1870-1871 France spent \$400,000. 000 in the actual expenses of the war. Repairing materials and giving succor to the victims of the war, expenses that are justly to be added, cost another \$200,000,000. France paid \$1,-000,000,000 as war indemnity, plus another \$400,000,000 in interest on the sum, loss of revenue, forced contributions by the enemy and upkeep of the German army of occupation. This third category of expenses, not being inevitable in all wars, cannot properly be included.

On a similar basis here are some facts about other wars: Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878)-

Turkey, \$400,000,000. Russo-Japanese war (1905)-Russia,

\$1,200,000,000. The number of men killed or who died of wounds in these wars were: Franco-Prussian war-Germans, 28,

Russo-Turkish war-Russians, 16,-

Russo-Japanese war-Japanese, 58,

Whence it results that the cost of killing each man was as follows:

In 1870-1871, \$21,000. In 1877-1878, \$15,000. In 1905, \$20,400.

What will kill the greatest number and reduce the effective force most will be not the rifle or cannon, but fatigue, typhus or cholera.

Phantom Ships.

British war vessels swarm (just out of sight) off our coast, says the Hartford Courant, German war vessels (just out of sight) are hovering about the Atlantic to capture French or British ships. Mysterious searchlights flash along the eastern horizon for the entertainment of those at the seashore. Startling, indeed-and then "nihil fit." What does it recall to the adult mind? Don't you remember that mysterious "Spanish fleet," which spread a scare all along the coast, not by any means omitting Washington? There never was any such fleet, but that made no difference. Thoughtful residents of Boston quietly transferred their safe deposit contents to similar depositories in Worcester. Conservative New Haveners went to Hartford and put them in safe deposit there. The fleet never showed up, but the scare did, and now the ghost, the same old specter, is on the job again. Will it materialize this time?

Modern Russia's Founder.

Alexelevitch, usually styled Peter the Great, was the creator of modern Russia, the father of such civilization as Russia may be said to possess, and the founder of St. Petersburg, as well as the first czar of Muscovy to assume the title of emperor, as students know. The students also know that the father of his country, while reforming others. neglected to reform himself, an omission not peculiar to Peter-and remained to the last a coarse and brutal savage and tyrant, addicted to the meanest vices and finding his greatest joy in torturing his enemies. Often he lopped off ten or twenty heads in succession, and was immensely proud of perpetrated by a gunner, who led his horrid dexterity with the sword.



WITH TRAGEDY IN HIS MIND

Husband Dashed Home In Response to Telephone Call to Find His Worst Fears Were Groundless.

Smithson said a thunderstorm al ways reminded him of this absurd incident in his early married life. He said it happened when their first baby was only two months old, so he might be pardoned if his solicitude exceeded his sober judgment. He was at his office one afternoon when a terrific thunderstorm broke which crashed enough to frighten anyone, so when the 'phone rang and his wife's voice tremulously asked: "George, dear, can you come home right, away?" he said, "yes," quickly, nor paused to question, but frantic with misgivings, grabbed his hat and almost ran through town to his home.

Arriving all breathless, he found his wife awaiting him on the porch, her face the very picture of distress. Rushing up to her he said anxious-

"Why, darling, what's the mat-Much to his surprise came this reply: "Oh, George, dear, we have moths!"-Kansas City Star.

FACE FULL OF PIMPLES

4240 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill. -"About a year ago my face was full of pimples and red spots. To sleep one night without itching was almost impossible. Some of the pimples would get big and red and if I touched them they would pain, while others would get white heads on them and when they broke open some matter came out. They would burn and itch and I scratched them so that sometimes they would break and bleed. That always caused them to be worse.

"I bought all kinds of salves and creams and I found out that they did Soap and Ointment advertisement and | masculine." sent for a free sample. I went to the drug store and bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and I found the pimples were drying out. In two months I was well." (Signed) Chas. J. Peck, May 7, 1914.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston."-Adv.

One Too Many.

The 'bus was rolling up Fifth avenue in a heavy groundswell, on a murky night. Perhaps it was only that the chauffeur and conductor were both sleepy, or maybe it was only the mugginess that deceived them.

On the corner at Thirty-fifth street stood, waiting to cross, a belated delivery boy, holding erect by the waist a dressmaker's dress form. The chauffeur thought he detected a fare, and slowed his craft in to the curb. The conductor looked out through the fog. shook his head, and rang the bell to go ahead.

"Room for one only," he said, and the 'bus rolled on .- New York Evening

All Right With Him.

An applicant for appointment to the position of deputy marshal for one of the counties of southwest Virginia asked a citizen of that county to indorse his recommendation. The man took the paper, glanced over it, then wrote something and handed it back. The applicant read:

'Waiving the language of the indorsement above, I will say that if the appointive board sees fit to appoint Mr. Blank as deputy marshal for this county it will be perfectly agreeable with me-I'm going to locate in Kentucky."-National Food Magazine.

Uncertain.

The secretary of one of the college classes at Princeton, in sending out each year a list of questions to be answered by members of the class, in order that the results may be duly tabulated and set forth in the university annual, is said always to include in his list this question: "Are you engaged?" It would seem that one of the mem-

bers was cursed with doubt in this respect, for in the blank space given over to the query mentioned he made his return as follows:

"Do not know. Am awaiting letter."

The Result. "Did the doctor limit you to any particular diet?" "No, but his bill did."

Some people burn their bridges be hind them, and others fireproof theirs.

Confident an Enemy Will Appear. The Irish people are managing to get some old-fashioned fun out of the menacing situation in Ulster. The London Chronicle (which is for home rule) says that at the moment when both bands of volunteers were swarming through on Ulster town a volunteer of some kind, in full panoply of war, was met in the street by a friend. "So you are going to fight?" said

the friend. "Yes."

'Who are you going to fight, the Nationalists?" "No, we are not going to fight the

Nationalists." "Are you going to fight the police?" "No, I do not think we are going to fight the police?"

"Are you going to fight the English oldiers?" "No, I don't think we shall fight the

English soldiers." "Then who are you going to fight?"

The Pumps.

"The Lord will provide."

Lord Mersey, head of the Empress of Ireland-Storstad investigation board, said to a New York reporter the other

"Much is still left to be desired, but ships are safer than they used to be." With a smile the veteran jurist add-

"We no longer hear of skippers offering such excuses for slow passages as the one offered by the skipper of the collier, who said:

"'Well, gentlemen, no wonder we're late. We pumped the whole Atlantic three times through that ship coming across. ' "

Easily Classified. Hemmandhaw, who was writing a letter, looked up to inquire: "Is it ever permissible to apply

gender to volcanies?" "I don't know," Mrs. Hemmandhaw me no good. I noticed the Cuticura | returned, "but if it is they are surely

> "Because they sputter, grumble and smoke."

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Cartilla In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Poor Showing. "How's your boy getting on in col-

lege?" "Not well. They batted him out of the box in the third inning the other

It's when it is too hotheaded that love is apt to grow cold.

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