

TURKEY FINALLY ENTERS INTO WAR

Italy, Greece And Balkan States Are Now Expected To Be Entangled In The Hostilities

CHRISTIANS ARE IN DANGER

Grave Fears Are Felt For Safety Of Christians In Turkey—Massacre Is Threatened

The war situation in Europe has developed a number of new difficulties within the past week. Turkey has entered into the great game and made her introduction into hostilities by shelling two Russian towns. The battle along the Yser between the allied armies and the Germans has sunk into a lull due to the fact that the soldiers of both opposing armies are exhausted after days of constant fighting.

Much concern is being felt in this country over the entrance of Turkey into the European war. It is generally believed by the war department officials of this country that Turkey's warlike attitude will ultimately mean that Greece, Italy and the Balkan States will be drawn into the conflict.

A very grave danger is said to be facing the Christians in the Ottoman empire. According to the latest reports from Turkey the people are stirred with a hatred for the Christians within their borders and an uprising and massacre is greatly feared. This will place the United States in a delicate position, for there are thousands of Americans in Turkey who must be rescued.

It is the unanimous belief of the allied powers that Germany was the guiding hand in the hostile move made by Turkey. The leading newspapers of London predict that this will mean the complete overthrow of the Turkish empire and that when the war is ended Turkey, as a government, will be no more. Italy is expected to take a prominent part in the subduing of the Turks, while Greece, it is believed, will not lose another opportunity to crush her oldtime enemy.

In East Prussia and Russian Poland the Germans are not faring so well in their campaign against the Russians. Dispatches from Berlin admit that the German armies were forced to retire from before Warsaw. The Russian advances say that the retreat of the Germans is in the form of a riot and the Russian arms are inflicting heavy losses upon the fleeing Germans.

The second uprising in British South Africa, which was led by General Christian DeWett and General Christian Frederick Beyers, promised for a time to be more serious than the first, but that at the present time it had been greatly subdued. Premier Botha, the British leader in South Africa, issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the Union to assist the government to suppress any revolt that may arise against the mother country.

Failure, for the time at least, resulted in the attempts of the Germans to secure command of the seaports along the coast of France. In the event that the Kaiser determined upon an assault on England, the possession of the seaports along the French coast, together with the command of the Antwerp, Ostend and the Belgian coast, would prove invaluable.

The fighting in the region of the sea coast has been the most severe since the Germans invaded Belgium. Day after day the Germans have hurled great masses of troops against the lines of the allied armies but each time they were repulsed. It is said by military experts that the very safety of England depends upon the ability of the allied armies to hold the Germans in check and defeat their efforts to gain command of the sea coast.

When the armies of the Kaiser pushed onward towards the coast of Belgium and began fighting their way in the direction of the French coast, the lines of the allies were quickly shifted. The left wing of the allied armies in France was extended until it reached to the sea. It was then that the British fleet played such an important part in the struggle against the Germans. The fire was so terrific that the Germans were compelled to withdraw further inland.

German Bombs Kill Women

London.—Two German aeroplanes dropped two bombs at Bethune, France, according to the correspondents of the Daily Mail. The first failed to explode, but the second, which fell among market women, killed nineteen of them, and injured forty others. Two bombs were also dropped at Dunkirk, on the same day from a Taube machine, 9,000 feet up in the air. A woman and child were killed and all the windows in the neighborhood were smashed. The women of the town are terrified.

"BUT 'T' WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY"



What this war will mean to a million mothers.

Allies Advancing At Yser

Paris.—The following official communication was issued:

"In Belgium, according to the latest advices, there is nothing to report in the region of Nieuport or Dixmude.

"On our left wing the enemy has directed violent attacks against the front of the British troops and on the two banks of the La Basse canal without any success:

"There has been a recrudescence of activity in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse at the south of Fresnes-on-Woevre."

Paris.—The French official announcement given out in Paris says that the forces of the enemy which had passed the River Yser have been compelled to withdraw by reason of inundations of the low country brought about by the Belgian army.

The text of the communication is as follows:

"On the extreme left inundations brought about the Belgian army in the lower valley of the River Yser have compelled the forces of the enemy which has passed this river to withdraw. They were subjected to a violent cannonade by the Belgian and French artillery during their movement of retreat.

"The Germans endeavored to deliver very violent counter attacks on the French and British army corps which are progressing to the northeast and to the east of Ypres. At the end of the day our troops had, notwithstanding, continued their forward movement in the direction which had been assigned them and had also taken possession of various points of support.

"The British troops, assailed at several points to the north of LaBasse by superior forces, resumed the offensive with energy and reconquered to a considerable extent the terrain yielded to the enemy. At several other points on their line of combat the British troops repulsed the attacks of the Germans, inflicting on them important losses.

"On the remainder of the front there has been no general action, only partial offensive movements on our part as well as on the part of the enemy. We have made progress almost everywhere, notably before certain villages between Arras and Albert, upon the heights of the right bank of the Aisne down stream from Soissons and here and there along the Meuse to the north of Verdun."

South Africa Rebellion Broken

London.—Col. Conrad Brins, who has been engaged in suppressing the rebellion started by Lieutenant Colonel Maritz, in northwest Cape Province, reports that the invasion of the cape has finally been broken, according to a Capetown dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company.

Protests Against U. S. Passports

Washington.—Complaint that many Germans posing as British subjects are receiving passports out of Germany from American diplomatic agents was filed at the state department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. Information has reached the embassy that many aliens have crossed the channel to England with passports obtained by misrepresentation. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said the American officials in Germany would be cautioned to exercise vigilance.

Turkey Enters into War

London.—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of Turkey into the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria. After the Breslau had bombarded Theodosia, Russia, Turkish destroyers sank the Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbor, and damaged three Russian and one French merchantmen.

No official declaration of war has yet been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of the conflict may be greatly widened. The Balkans present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may be easily drawn into the vortex.

Greece, it is believed, will likely be the first state now neutral to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. Her interests and sentiments are violently hostile to both Turkey and Greece.

Christians in Turkey in Danger

London.—There have been great manifestations in Damascus, Asiatic Turkey, in favor of a war against Christians, and especially Great Britain, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens. The massing of Bedouins along the Egyptian frontier, the dispatch adds, is being continued.

1,000 Austrians Taken Prisoner

London.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company sends the following:

"It is officially announced that on the east Prussian front hard fighting continues. Persistent German attacks have been repulsed.

"Beyond the Vistula the enemy's rear guard has been hard pressed by the Russians on a front extending from Lodz to Zwichest. The Russians captured heavy guns and several aeroplanes.

Russian Ports Bombarded

London.—The Russian gunboat Donota was sunk, a part of the crew were drowned and the others were killed or wounded by the Turkish torpedo boats which raided the fort of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's agency. The Russian steamers Lazaroff, Witiaz and Whampo and the French steamer Portugal were damaged by shell fire and a number of sailors killed or wounded. Shells also were fired on the suburbs of Odessa, near a number of oil tanks, but the tanks were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians were also killed or injured by the shells.

Pitiable Plight of Belgians

Brussels.—Famine menaces nearly seven million persons in Belgium unless they receive immediate help from the outside. Brand Whitlock, American minister, asserts that less than two weeks' food supply remains in cities, while conditions in country districts are worse. His reports from Namur, Louvain and Liege say affairs in these cities are worse than in Brussels. Nearly half the people who have remained in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town seeking shelter with friends and relatives.

MILLIONS FOR THE WARRING NATIONS

France, Germany And Russia Negotiate For Large Loans In The United States

MONEY WILL BE SPENT

In This Country For The Purchase Of Great Quantities Of War Supplies

Washington.—Credit loans by American banks to belligerent countries are viewed as private transactions by the Washington government and administration officials will not interpose their influence against such transactions.

This was learned on the highest authority, after it became known that German financiers were contemplating establishment of a credit loan in this country similar to the ten million credit fund negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other bankers for France.

The decision of the administration, it was said, may lead to the purchase in the United States of fifty million dollars' worth of supplies by Russia and an equal amount by Germany. Details of the expected transactions are lacking here.

High administration officials insist that President Wilson has not changed the view he announced at the outbreak of the war, that the loaning of money to belligerents would be "inconsistent with the true spirit of American neutrality." A distinction was drawn by officials, however, between the loans referred to at that time, such as bond issued offered for public sale, and credit transactions intended as a checking account against the purchase of belligerents of foodstuffs and supplies from American firms.

The president realizes that this government has no legal right to oppose loans of any character, nor is there any obligation of international law for bidding them. During the Russo-Japanese war loans were floated for Japan in the United States through public bond issues. The president is understood, however, to regard that form of loan as liable to stir up ill-feeling and prejudices.

Officials have decided to refrain from discussing loans, as the position of the government is an embarrassing one.

WANTS COTTON LOAN PUSHED

McAdoo Sends Letters To Bankers Urging Completion Of Cotton Pool

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo made public a letter he has sent to clearing house chairmen throughout the country urging support of the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund. He said the cotton situation presented a problem "of the most urgent character," and declared his conviction that prompt subscription of the loan fund would "be productive of immensely beneficial results." The contemplated acceptance of subscribers' certificates as a basis for emergency currency issues, he added, "should greatly facilitate the banks in making and taking care of their subscriptions."

More replies favorable to the loan fund plan reached the federal reserve board, but members of the board pointed out that consideration by clearing house associations and then by individual banks might delay final action in the matter for several days.

FREIGHT RATES UNCHANGED

Railroads Are Authorized By Commission To Continue Present Rates

Washington.—Freight rates throughout what is known as "southeastern territory"—that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers—were affected by a decision announced by the Interstate Commerce commission. In a decision, supplemental to that announced several months ago, concerning applications of carriers for relief from the operation of the long-and-short-haul provision of the law, with respect to class and commodity rates from all sections of the South to destinations in the South Atlantic and Gulf states, the carriers in most instances were authorized, under specified restrictions, to continue existing class and commodity rates, which are mainly higher to intermediate points than to more distant points.

Another Uprising in Haiti

Washington.—The battleship Kansas and the transport Hancock with a full regiment of marines aboard were swiftly plowing through southern seas bound for Haitian waters as an administration step for the protection of American citizens and other foreigners in that turbulent republic. Port-au-Prince, capital of Haiti, now held by the rebels, was the destination of both vessels, the Kansas having been ordered from Vera Cruz and the Hancock from Dominican waters.

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RELICS TO BE PRESERVED

Mexican Authorities Make Discoveries of Parts of Bodies of Maximilian and His Generals.

The heart of Gen. Tomas Mejia and fragments of the bodies of Emperor Maximilian and General Miramon, all of whom were executed together on the Cerro de las Campas, just outside the city of Queretaro, when Maximilian surrendered there to the forces of President Juarez, were found recently in a search which was made by the constitutionalist authorities of the library of the house of Luis Garcia Pimentel, in Calle de Donceles, No. 68.

The house of Garcia Pimentel is at present occupied by General Davilla Sanchez. When the constitutionalist authorities were going through the library of this residence, taking an inventory of what they found there, they came upon the gawsome relics, which were carefully preserved.

The heart of Mejia and the portions of the body of the emperor and his other trusted general had been kept, it is said, by Doctor Liceaga, who performed the autopsy upon the bodies after their execution, and acquired from him by Garcia Pimentel as relics. They probably will be donated to a museum, it is said, by the authorities.—Mexican Herald.

Affinities may be all right in their place, but they seldom make good in the kitchen.

PRESSED HARD. Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When people realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family were so well pleased with it that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.