

DEVELOPMENTS IN WAR-ZONE OF IMPORTANCE TO WORLD

WAVE OF INDIGNATION SWEEPING OVER STATES AT TURK ATROCITIES

Threatened Annihilation of Armenians Causes Outbursts of Sympathy

A growing wave of indignation is sweeping over the United States against the Armenian atrocities. Judging by intimation in American newspapers and magazines of all shades of sympathy. The Literary Digest says:

It is a period marking the death of nations, and the one to reach the goal first seems to be the victim of the "Jihad" which was to overwhelm the Allies. Instead of having any such result, the Holy War is merely extinguishing the race who were Christians when our ancestors were offering heathen sacrifices in the dense forests of Europe. "Turkey is now in the act of murdering Armenia, and she has almost completed her work," says Vincent Yardum in the New York Times. All able-bodied males, we are told, have been impressed into the army, where they have met their death; or they have perished in prisons or on the gallows. Old men, women and children have been driven out of their homes and sent into exile toward Arabia, where they never arrive. Death from starvation or from the attacks of plundering Mohammedans overtakes most of them. The American Armenian Relief Fund Committee issues in the Churchman, New York, a letter dated Constantinople, June 15, 1915, and purporting to come from a high authority whose word is not to be doubted. We quote:

"The public in America are unaware of the great crisis through which the Armenian nation in Turkey is passing at present. Indeed, our knowledge of the actual condition of the provinces is very little, because of the strict censorship to which communications with the interior are subjected, and because of the absolute interdiction against traveling on the part of Armenians; yet you will have an idea of what we know already. The Armenian nation is twining between life and death at this moment in every part of Turkey. I will pass over the misery caused by arbitrary confiscations, the ravages of typhus, the conscription of men between eighteen and fifty, and the imprisonment and exile during the last two months of thousands of Armenians. About the beginning of April, immediately after the events of Van, Armenian houses, schools, churches and diocesan offices were searched by the order of the central government, even in the poorest country corners, and consequently many people were thrown into prison for possessing arms, which were hitherto permitted, and for books and pictures publicly sold. In the fall of Caesarea alone 500 Armenians are incarcerated today, besides those who have been exiled, by administrative orders only and without any right to places allotted solely by kismet. But this condition of affairs is much sadder than...

At the provinces of Cilicia and of those bordering the Caucasus. The Turkish government is executing today the plan of scattering the Armenians of the Armenian provinces, profling from the troubles of the European powers and from the acquiescence of Germany and Austria. This scheme began to be carried out first in Cilicia. The whole of the population of Zeitun, Doryot, and its neighborhood, and the greater part of those of Marash and Hama, were deported locally and without notice...

"The condition of the Armenians is extremely aggravated since my last letter. It is not the Armenian population of Cilicia only which has been deported wholesale and exiled to the deserts. Armenian communities from all the provinces of Armenia—from Erzerum, Trebizond, Sivas, Kharput, Bitlis, Van, and Diarbekir, also from Samsun, Caesarea and Gort—a population of 1,500,000—are marching today, the stick of forced pilgrimage in hand, toward the Mesopotamian wilderness, to live among Arabian and Kurdish savage tribes. It is evident that these poor people can take with them only a little of their goods and property, owing to the impossibility of transportation and the insecurity of traveling. Very few of them will be able to reach the spots designated for their exile, and those who do will perish from starvation if no immediate relief reaches them. There are no means of communicating with the people in the provinces, as the scattered people are not permitted to send any telegraphic despatches. However, we hope that it will not take very long to find out their present locations and to reach them somehow or other. I trust that the Armenians of America will hasten, on being informed of this distress of their parents, children and relatives, to send us funds, so that their lives may be saved. I hope also that the American charitable public, on hearing of the condition of this ill-fated nation, already in the throes of death, will not refuse its helping hand. Immediate action is necessary. Every day that passes carries away many victims of starvation. It would be superfluous to add anything more. You may conceive from these lines that we are facing the extermination of a nation. Is it that God Almighty, not deeming sufficient the unlimited sufferings of this people in the past ages, has left the bitterest cup to be tasted in this twentieth century? It is in the name of a starving population of 1,500,000 that urgent appeals should be made to the charitable public of America."

The Chicago Daily News prints a despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, giving an account of the activities of Henry

Morrenthau, the American ambassador to Turkey, who recently made an offer to the Turkish government to raise \$1,000,000 to transport to America the Armenians who thus far have escaped the general massacres.

"Ever since the minister of war, and Talaat Bey, minister of the interior, accepted the offer, and September 3 the ambassador asked the government at Washington to appoint a committee of five Americans, whom he recommended, to take charge of the great undertaking," Mr. Morrenthau declared, however, to give "me their names when I saw him recently in Constantinople."

"Since May, said the ambassador, 250,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or have died of starvation. There are 500,000 Armenians who could now be sent to America, and we need help to save them. One million dollars is too little for the purpose of transporting them as it takes \$100 to equip, feed, and transport one man. Perhaps \$5,000,000 will be necessary. I should like to see each of the western states take a fund to equip a ship to bring the number of 'refugees' it wants. The Armenians are a most hard-working race, and would make good citizens to settle the less heavily populated parts of the western states."

Turks admit that the Armenian persecution is the first step in a plan to get rid of Christians, and that Greeks will come next. Jews also are marked for slaughter or expulsion. American missionaries must soon be driven out for Turkey is now a "to be for Turks alone. The Special Agent, on being questioned, said that the deportation of the Armenians was contrary to "Moslem law," but that he was powerless in the face of military despatch.

Foreigners in Constantinople hold the opinion, in part at least, responsible for the persecution of the Armenians, for they are doing nothing to prevent the distribution of inflammatory literature among the Armenians, which incites them to attack Christians.

Vincent Bryce, formerly ambassador to the United States, writes to the Associated Press to enlist the aid of America in this crisis. "If any man can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish government," he thinks, "it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, chiefly the judgment of humane America."

"Soon after war broke out between Turkey and the Allies, the Turkish government formed, and since has been carrying out, with relentless cruelty, a plan for exterminating Christianity by killing off Christians of the Armenian race."

In Trebizond City, where the Armenians numbered 10,000, orders came from Constantinople to seize all Armenians. Troops hunted them, drove them to the shore, took them to sea—threw them overboard and drowned them all—men, women and children. This was seen and described by the Italian consul.

"Some in the country escaped by professing to accept Islam, and a quarter of a million escaped over the Russian frontier, but perhaps half a million were slaughtered or deported and those deported are fast dying from ill-treatment, disease or starvation. The roads and the hill-sides are strewn with corpses of innocent peasants."

"We can all try to send aid to the miserable refugees now in Russian territory, but what can we do for the massacres? Not the Allied powers at war with Turkey. Only one power can take action for that purpose, it is Germany. Would not the expression of American public opinion, voicing the conscience of neutral nations, lead Germany to check the Turkish government?"

HOW YOU MAY THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not realize it. If you are one of these unfortunate ones, these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "Windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Otona; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Otona tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have glaucoma, eye strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may no longer need your glasses. Thousands who are blind or nearly so, or who wear glasses would never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late. Do not become one of those victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition; so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given—**AD.**

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO ATTEND CORONATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has appointed Ambassador George W. Guthrie to be his representative at the coronation of the Japanese emperor.

No Peace Until Central Empires Win Their Ideals, Declares Chancellor To Reichstag

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Forecasts German Policy From Present Until Peace Is Declared, in Speech Which Reiterates Assertions Since Beginning of War Regarding Responsibility for Conflict—Reviews Anti-Belium Diplomacy

[The Continental Times, a paper published in English in Berlin and devoted largely to American news, recently published the following important statement by the German chancellor, forecasting German policy throughout the war. It succinctly states the position taken by Germany.]

Gentlemen: Great events have happened since last we met in session. Every action made by the French to pierce our western flank, though carried out in defiance of death and at the utmost sacrifice of human life, has been shattered by the transcendent endurance of our valiant troops. Italy, our ally, who, though she might make an easy conquest of those alien possessions which she coveted, has been repulsed in the most brilliant manner, despite her numerical superiority and despite the ruthless sacrifices of human lives which she did not scruple to make—and make doubly in vain. Unshaken and unshakable stands the Turkish army at the Dardanelles. We stand greetings to our faithful allies. Today, assembled under this flag, our thoughts turn like those of the exiled ruler of the Danish monarchy, who yesterday uttered upon the sixtieth year of his life.

Everywhere—wherever he have seized the offensive, we have beaten the enemy and hurled him back. In conjunction with our allies we have freed almost all Galicia and Poland, we have freed Livonia and Courland from the Russian yoke. Ivanograd, Warsaw and Kovno have fallen. Far distant in the land of our enemies our lines have built up an impenetrable wall. We possess powerful armies which are now free to strike fresh blows. Proudly and fearlessly, with the strongest faith in our magnificent troops we may regard the future.

In the very midst of the terrors of war we think gratefully of that humanitarianism, rich in deeds, which has been shown us by neighboring neutral states, not only during the return of civilians from enemy lands, but also during the exchange of invalid prisoners of war. During the second exchange of prisoners of war with France, all classes of the Swiss population from Geneva to the German frontier, died with one another in the ancient spirit of hospitality in their endeavors to make out brave warriors forget as far as possible the sorrows that lay behind them. For the second time the Netherlands have bestowed their generous care and help upon the seriously wounded and helped them to return to their homes.

The exchange of prisoners with Russia which is now taking place for the first time and which occurs along great stretches of Swedish territory, proves how the government and the people of that land are unsurpassed in the philanthropy and kindness. To these three nations would express the heartfelt gratitude of the German people. I would at the same time utter a word of special gratitude to His Holiness the Pope. He has tolled indefatigably in the matter of the exchange of prisoners and upon many other humane tasks. He has conferred enduring honor upon himself in the execution of these measures and he has but recently contributed to alleviate the sufferings of the people of East Prussia by means of a most generous donation.

Gentlemen, our opponents take upon themselves a monstrous and blood-stained burden of guilt in their attempts to deceive their people as to the true situation. When they cannot deny their defeats, our victories serve as excuses for heaping new calamities upon us. We were victorious during the first year, they declare, because we had long and treacherously prepared for the war, whilst they had lived on in an innocent love of peace, totally unprepared. Well, gentlemen, they spoke differently before the war. You may recall the warlike articles circulated in the press by the Russian minister of war during the spring of 1914, articles in which he gave praise to the Russian army's complete preparation for war. You may recall the boasts and in many ways provocative language used by France during recent years? You are aware that whenever France gratified the Russian need for money, she stipulated that the greater part of the loan was to be used for purposes of war armaments?

And England, gentlemen? On the 2nd of August of last year, Sir Edward Grey spoke in parliament as follows:

For us with a powerful fleet, which we believe able to protect our commerce, to protect our shores, and to protect our interests, if we are engaged in war, we shall suffer even more than we shall suffer even if we stand aside.

He who speaks thus in a spirit of almost gruesome business matter-of-factness on the very eve of his own declaration of war, he who directs not only his own policy, but the policy of his friends according to this, must surely do so merely because he is aware that he and his allies are ready.

To be sure, gentlemen, it is not difficult to understand that our opponents should again and again endeavor to absolve themselves from the guilt of this war. I have presented the inner history of these things before the Reichstag both at the beginning of the war and again last December. All that has since transpired has been only a confirmation of all this. The myth that England entered the war merely on behalf of Belgium has, in the meantime been abandoned



Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg

specimen passages from the revelations.

Baron Grendl, in February, 1905, wrote as follows:

"The real reason for England's hatred of Germany is the envy which has been called into being by the development of the German navy, German commerce and German industry."

Two years later he writes: "The French encroachments have once more assumed the same proportions as those that prevailed during the worst days of the Second Empire, and the Entente Cordiale is to be blamed for this. These presumptions have even perceptibly increased since it has become plain that the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg to which France undoubtedly has been a party, might lead to an entente."

In another place he states: "The policy carried out by King Edward under the pretense of saving Europe from an imaginary danger, has evoked a French peril only too real—which is primarily inimical to us."

Count Lalagne, the Belgian minister in London, declared on May 24th, 1907:

"It is clear that official England is pursuing a secret policy hostile to Germany, the purpose of which is isolation, but there is no doubt that it is very dangerous to poison public opinion in the way this is being done by the irresponsible press."

The Belgian Charge d'Affaires in London, Mr. Cartier, in March, 1907, wrote:

"Since the conduct of Russian foreign affairs has been left to hawks, a remarkable rapprochement has taken place between the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. The incident of the Dogger Bank, the English sympathy for Japan in 1904, the embittered rivalry in Persia, all that belongs to the past. The entire force of English diplomacy is directed towards the isolation of Germany."

Finally, Baron Guillaume, the Belgian Minister in Paris, writes on the 6th of January, 1914:

"I have already had the honor to report that it was M. Poincaré, Delcasse, Millerand and their friends who invented that nationalistic, military, chauvinistic policy and followed it. We have now confirmed a revival of this policy, which constitutes a danger for Europe—and for Belgium!"

Gentlemen, these reports of the Belgian diplomats coincide thoroughly in all the main particulars and give a clear picture of the policy of the Entente during the last ten years. In the face of such witnesses, all the attempts made by our opponents to ascribe to us the lust for war and to themselves the love of peace, are rendered null and void. Gentlemen, was German policy uninformed of these happenings or did it purposely close its eyes; in that it again and again endeavored to find a way out of the difficulty? Neither the one nor the other. I am well aware that there are circles that reproach me with political short-sightedness because I repeatedly endeavored to bring about an understanding with England. I thank God that I did this. Remote as were the hopes with which I sought again and again to renew these attempts, it is as clear as day that the fatality of this monstrous and audacious war-conflict might have been prevented had an honest understanding, based upon the preservation of peace, been entered between Germany and England. Who in Europe would then still have ventured to wage war? With a goal such as this to strive for, would I have been justified in putting aside a task merely because it was a heavy task and one which proved fruitless time and again? Gentlemen, where the ultimate solemnity of the life of nations is concerned, where millions of human lives are at stake, I hold that with the help of God there is nothing that is impossible. I would rather have perished in the struggle than have evaded it. Permit me briefly to recall to your memories the course of events.

King Edward had conceived the personal furtherance of the English policy of isolating Germany to be one of his chief duties. I therefore had reason to hope that, after his death, the negotiations for an understanding which I had begun as early as August, 1909, might proceed under more favorable conditions. These negotiations dragged along until the spring of 1911, without result, when the interference of England in the discussions between

"Peace of Europe Can Only Be Accomplished By Strong and Unassailable Position for Germany," He Says: "Must Achieve Freedom of Seas"

Germany and France regarding Morocco, made clear to the eyes of all nations how the world's peace was threatened by Britain's extreme policy and by Britain's resolve, backed up by her friends of the entente, to impress her will on the entire world. At that time, too, the English people were but scantily instructed as to the dangerous course pursued by the policy of their government. For after the crisis was happily past and they realized how narrowly they had escaped the precipice of a world-war, a feeling gradually began to express itself in many English circles that it would be desirable to bring about a relationship with Germany which would preclude warlike entanglements. One perilous walk along the brink seemed to have been enough. This gave rise to the mission of Lord Haldane to Berlin in the spring of 1912.

Lord Haldane assured me of the sincere desire for an understanding on the part of the English cabinet. But he felt a certain anxiety because of Germany's naval program. I asked him whether an open understanding with us, an understanding which not only precluded a German-English war, but every European war, would not be worth more than a couple of German dreadnoughts. Lord Haldane personally seemed to incline towards the point of view, but asked whether we would not, as soon as our hands were left free against England, make an attack upon France and annihilate her? I replied that the policy of peace to which Germany had adhered for a period of more than 40 years should have spared us a question such as that.

For surely, had we been planning for war, we had most excellent opportunity to evince our rage for it during the Boer war or the Russian-Japanese war. But there, as well as during all the phases of the Moroccan crisis, we had done precisely the opposite and had proven our love of peace before the whole world. Germany, I assured him, sincerely desired to live on terms of peace with France and would attack France as little as she would attack any other power. After Lord Haldane's departure from Berlin, the negotiations were resumed in London. A few weeks ago I had the formulas of agreements which were proposed on both sides during these negotiations, published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. These documents are well worth the attention of our antagonists. But so far as I have seen, the English press, with a single exception, has ignored them. For that reason I would like once more to make brief mention of the facts.

First, in order to attain a permanent understanding with England, we made a proposal based upon a treaty of mutual and unconditional neutrality. When this proposal was declined by England as too comprehensive in its scope, we suggested that this neutrality be confined to wars in which it would not be possible to say that the power to which neutrality had been assured, was the aggressor. This, too, was declined by England. In the meantime England had on her part, proposed the following formula: "England will make no unprovoked attack upon Germany and pursue no aggressive policy towards her. Aggression upon Germany is not the subject and forms no part of any treaty, understanding or combination to which England is now a party nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object."

Well, gentlemen, I was of the opinion that it was not customary among civilized states to attack other powers without provocation, or to join combinations whose plans included such attacks upon their neighbors, and that for this reason, the English proposal, such unprovoked attacks could scarcely be said to meet the requirements of a solemn treaty between civilized nations. The English cabinet was obviously of another mind, and thought to meet our representations by having the following words prefixed to the unchanged formula: "The two powers being mutually desirous of securing peace and friendship between them, England declares that she will..." and so on, as I have already read to you.

This prefix, however, could in no wise alter my judgment of the essence of the English offer. Even today I am forced to believe that no one could have blamed me had I broken off all negotiations even at that period. But I refrained from taking such a step. I did all that lay within my power to secure the peace of Europe and the world. I consented to consider these English proposals and to discuss them, with the one stipulation that they be completed by the insertion of the following clause:

"England will therefore, as a matter of course, preserve a benevolent neutrality in case a war should be forced upon Germany."

I beg you, gentlemen, to consider these words: "In case a war should be forced upon Germany." I shall afterwards return to this point. Sir Edward Grey blankly refused to accept this addition. He was unable to exceed the limits of his formula, and, as he declared to our ambassador, Count Metternich, chiefly because he might otherwise endanger existing friendships with other powers. This,

STRANGE RUMOR THAT SCOT HERO LEADS RUSSIANS

England Stirred By Report That Hector Macdonald Not Dead But Fighting Germany

Is Hector Macdonald — "Fighting Mac," the greatest Scottish soldier since the days of Bruce—still living? Is he playing a hero's part in the present war?

These are strange and staggering questions. But hundreds are asking them. Thousands and tens of thousands will be asking them soon. All the world knows that in the gusty muck of a March morning 12 years ago a coffin believed to contain the remains of the departed general was lowered into a grave in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh.

Britain was heavy of heart that day. Westminster Abbey was the only resting place fit for so grand a warrior. But his amazing career had ended, not in a blaze of glory, but in blackness and horror.

"Fighting Mac," the soldier's idol, the man who had climbed by sheer brain-power and courage from the ranks to a knighthood and a great command, had died by his own hand.

Thus, at least, all believed. And now a story comes from the front, and is gaining currency all over the north of Scotland, that the soldier's grave in that Edinburgh cemetery is empty; that "Fighting Mac" never died and was buried; that in the uniform of a Russian general he is fighting the Germans in the eastern theater of war, opposing to Prussian weight and ferocity that grim infinitude of resource, that superbly calculated strategy, that thunderbolt suddenness of action that won for Britain the battle of Omdurman, and that placed Macdonald for all time among the great military heroes of the world.

Gen. Demetrief, the mysterious and brilliant leader of Russian troops, whose exploits during the past few months have been of incalculable service to our great ally in the east, is said to be none other than Macdonald. Sir Hector Macdonald, K. C. B.

Demetrief bears an amazing facial resemblance to the great Scottish soldier, whose grave lies in Edinburgh. This fact was commented on again and again by Scotsmen travelling in Russia before the war.

"When, therefore, Demetrief drew sword against the Germans, and began to display military abilities of the highest order, and I wonder the rumor about that here (Edinburgh) was Macdonald himself."

No one who comes in detail the portraits of Demetrief and Hector Macdonald can fail to be convinced of the striking likeness that the two faces bear to each other. "They're photographs of the same man taken at different ages," is the thought that immediately springs to the mind.

The Features Compared. Head and brow are of the same massive cast in both portraits. The deepest eyes hold the same bright, dauntless expression. The nose, straight and broad, and big-nosed—the nose of the born fighting man—is common to both; so is the pug-nosed chin, hewn out of granite resolve; the ragged mustache, and the firm, generous mouth.

In the case of the heavy jaw there is some slight divergence, but not more than 12 years of life might well account for.

Compare a present-day photograph of Kitchener with a portrait taken of him at the close of the Boer war, and you will see that the jaw-line has altered in precisely the same degree as the difference between the jaw-line of Hector Macdonald and that of Gen. Demetrief.

In fact, one might truthfully say that the Kitchener of today differs no more from the Kitchener of 1905 than does the present day face of Demetrief from the face of "Fighting Mac" as we knew and loved it.

Demetrief is said to resemble Macdonald as much in military characteristics as in feature. He is a leader of extraordinary dash and daring and from the time of the first Russian invasion of Galicia last autumn he has been a prominent figure.

At the battle of Kandahar Macdonald distinguished himself in dramatic fashion. His deeds of valor against the wild Ghazees that day were worthy to rank with the deeds of Richard the Lionheart against the Saracens.

At the end of the campaign Hector was offered his choice between the Victoria Cross and commission. He chose the commission, and was thereupon appointed to a second Lieutenantship in the Gordons; the regiment he had joined as a private nine years before.

"Fighting Mac" will go down to posterity as the only man who ever refused the V. C. Immortal Deeds.

Immortal is the story of Macdonald's deeds on the grim day of Marston, when with a force of 15 men he held for seven hours the position allocated to him and declined to surrender when even the last of his heroic Highlanders had fallen.

Immortal, too, is the tale of how at the critical moment of Omdurman Col. Macdonald, as he then was, turned the tide in favor of Britain by the

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