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It took von Bernstorff to stir up von Trep.

Greece may look to Luxembourg for the precedent in allowing troops to cross here soil in the face of protests.

The Czar had to call the Duma back into session, and now he is wondering what the Duma intends to do.

To judge from the New York papers a millionaire's will is merely a document to be "busted," not prohibited.

Italy has decided to give up the plan to capture Trieste. Many believe that Austria had something to say in bringing about this decision.

The Kaiser in King Ferdinand and King Constantine has a pair of kings that seems to be the best combination drawn out of the Balkan deck.

When up-States visit New York it is for the Automobile Show, the Flower Show etc. etc. but we have thus far sent no delegates to the Golden Show.

The Turks, while massacring Armenians, ignored the United States flag. Now let us add Turkey to Mexico, Germany and the other countries which some of our newspapers want us to fight immediately.

Samuel Untermyer, the stock exchange reformer, who owned Bethlehem Steel when it was low does not possess any now that it is away up to 400. He probably sold out in fear that it would go to \$1,000.

The Society of the Lusitania has adopted a button with the German escutcheon upon which there is a red stain representing blood. This has been ruled as not a violation of law, but it is nevertheless a violation of good taste.

Undoubtedly the general use of motor vehicles instead of horses in the German service permits the army blacksmiths to turn their time to keeping up the supply of Iron Crosses. Five thousand more were awarded last week.

The Republican candidate for mayor of Syracuse appeals for votes on the strength of the fact that he has lived in Syracuse since he was six weeks old. If residence is a vital factor let him explain why he left out the first six weeks!

Charles H. Betts, formerly Republican state committeeman from this district, is one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention who advocates its defeat. If he persuades Wayne County to his view as it voted for Mr. Bashford the Constitution will get a black eye hereabouts.

Pro-Germans who have money to lend have a good opportunity in a new Austrian issue of bonds which is to be sold at \$3.60, bear 5 1/2 per cent. interest and will be due in 1930. If they are satisfied with the security it is doubtful if the Pro-Allies in this country will create "Truth Societies" and "Peace Leagues" to block them in lending their money.

We hear many candidates for mayor now arguing through the state that a city should be run like a private business concern. But these same candidates, in many instances, put up no kick when their party in the Constitutional Convention deliberately out the word "business" out of the home rule plan for cities, because they feared that citizens really would consider the municipality a business concern.

Banks have been threatened with withdrawals by depositors who oppose the participation of the bank in the Anglo-French loan. Depositors have a right to do what they please with their money. The banks, by the way, have threatened depositors who oppose their participation with a foreclosure of all mortgages held by the banks against such individuals. Banks have a right to foreclose mortgages, also. Sauce for the goose, etc.

The newspaper men in Philadelphia are again at odds with the management of the world's baseball series over tickets. Evidently oblivious of the fact that the newspapers of the country made baseball the big

profitable industry it has been, the magnates are forgetful that the press is scouring on giving free publicity as generously as in the past. The newspapers pay altogether too much attention to the national game, anyway.

KING GEORGE IMPATIENT.

An American whose name is not given is authority for an extraordinary story published in today's Sun concerning a heated interview between King George and Premier Asquith. The alleged interview took place a week ago Wednesday and concerned the question of the kind of peace that Great Britain may be forced to make in case the nation fails to respond better to the appeals for recruits. The American got his information evidently through a member of the King's household.

The gist of the story is that King George, dissatisfied with the failure of the Cabinet to obtain a solution for the recruiting problem, should insist upon any plan that would bring the desired number of recruits. He favored the publication of a letter to the people "setting forth the precise facts of the military situation and appealing for absolute unity at this critical juncture" but the Premier explained that the Cabinet was working hard to find a satisfactory solution, although at present it is deadlocked on the question of compulsory enlistment. The King is quoted as saying that unless sufficient troops were found by some method the war would end in a draw and he would abdicate before he submitted to any such termination.

He is quoted as saying: "If ever this war ends in an inconclusive and disgraceful peace, I shall abdicate the throne. I would never continue to occupy it or allow one of my children to occupy it if such an eternal disgrace and humiliation were to be inflicted on the British Empire as a defeat in this war, and for us an inconclusive peace means defeat."

The royal impatience is shared by persons all over the world, but impatience comes easily to those who have not the responsibility of making a stubborn and unwilling people realize the true extent of the task they have on their hands. When every ship from Ireland brings over hundreds of young men who are coming here to escape enlistment, when the pictures in British illustrated papers show men of military age in civilian uniform, when the demands of the war in France, in the Dardanelles, now in the Balkans, require men by the million and they are not forthcoming, it is no easy task that the ministers have to meet. Perhaps King George will repudiate the story told by the American, but there is no denying that Great Britain needs men more urgently than ever before, and that conscription must come if the struggle is undecided in the near future.

THE NEUTRAL BALKANS.

It now seems certain that Bulgaria is at war with Serbia, just as the German and Austrian armies are beginning their advance against that unfortunate country. Greece and Roumania are bent, apparently on remaining neutral, or watching their sister Balkan states, aided by their respective European backers, fight it out.

Taking it for granted that one side or the other will win, what will be the fate of these two neutral states when peace is made? They have elected to stand aside and watch the fighting, in which their more daring neighbors have chosen to take part, and what will be their reward for aiding neither side?

Italy joined the Allies, evidently expecting that fortune would favor their side in the war. Bulgaria has joined the Germans, believing, apparently, that policy dictates siding with Germany, as yet victorious. For Roumania and Greece to join the Allies would make the fighting even; for them to remain neutral, certainly leaves the odds with the Germans. But what will be their fate when peace is made, provided they both remain as they are, favoring neither side?

If Germany is victorious, it is unlikely that Roumania will get much for its neutrality, as the basis of the whole trouble is Roumania's stand against the shipment of arms to Turkey. If the Allies win, Roumania will receive nothing for her neutrality as her participation at the right time would in all probability have clinched the struggle for the Allies.

If Germany wins, Greece will receive short shrift for meekly allowing British and French troops to land at Saloniki; while if the Allies are victorious, Greece will receive small reward from them for her half-hearted attitude of neutral inactivity.

Whichever way one looks at it, the lot of those neutral nations is hard, provided they remain neutral. Of course, later they may decide to join one side or the other, in which case their cause will be improved. Perhaps they want more indications of which side to favor, of which side will be the winning side, before casting in their lot. Every day brings great developments in the Balkans, and soon we may see the hopelessly muddled situation turn certainly one way or the other. But until this oc-

curs, the position of the neutral Balkan states is far from glorious.

GERMANY'S ALLY.

New York Evening Post. (Continued from yesterday.)

"Thirty thousand Mohammedan criminals have been released from jail and formed into bands under strict military discipline. One of the duties of these bands is to pillage villages and to rob and assassinate."

"It is natural to suppose that they will suffer the fate of those that have gone before, and which is appalling to contemplate. The results are that as 90 per cent. of the commerce of the interior is in the hands of the Armenians, the country is facing ruin. The great bulk of business being done on credit, hundreds of prominent business men other than Armenians face bankruptcy."

"The important American religious and educational institutions in this region are losing their professors, teachers, helpers, and students, and even the orphanages are to be emptied of the hundreds of children therein, which ruins the fruits of fifty years of untiring effort in this field. The government officials in locking way ask what the Americans are going to do with these establishments now that the Armenians are being done away with."

"The gendarmes sold to the Turkish peasants what they could not carry away with them. After having taken even the food of those unhappy people, the massacre of the males began, including priests one of whom was ninety. In six or seven days all men below fifty had been murdered. It was the beginning of the end. People on horseback raised the veils of the women, and carried off the pretty ones."

"On the way we constantly met murdered men and youths all covered with blood. There were also women and girls killed after their husbands or sons. On the heights of the mountains and in the depth of the valleys numbers of old men and babies were lying on the ground. During the night the caravans was not allowed to stop in the villages; they all had to sleep on the ground, exposed to the unwarrantable barbarism of the Turkish bands and peasants. The poor people found themselves in the necessity of eating grass."

"There were about eight hundred in all, and they were tied together in groups of fourteen each. That afternoon they arrived in a small Kurdish village, where they were kept overnight in the mosque and other buildings. During all this time they were without food or water. All their money and much of their clothing had been taken from them. On Wednesday morning they were taken to a valley a few hours distant, where they were all made to sit down. Then the gendarmes began shooting them, until they had killed nearly all of them. Some who had not been killed by bullets were then disposed of with knives and bayonets."

"A few succeeded in breaking the rope with which they were tied to their companions and running away but most of these were pursued and killed. A few succeeded in getting away, probably not more than two or three. Among those who were killed was the treasurer of the American College. Many other estimable men were among the number. No charge of any kind had ever been made against any of these men. They were simply arrested and killed as part of the general plan to dispose of the Armenian race. At least eight hundred more men, including both men arrested by the civil authorities and those enrolled as soldiers, were taken in a different direction and murdered in a similar manner."

"Not many men have been spared, however, to accompany those who are being sent into exile, for a more prompt and sure method has been used to dispose of them. Several thousand Armenian men have been arrested during the past few weeks. These have been put in prison, and each time that several hundred had been gathered up in that way they were sent away during the night. The first lot were sent away during the night of June 23. Among them were some of the professors in the American College and other prominent Armenians, including the prelate of the Armenian Gregorian Church."

"Women with little children in their arms, or in the last days of pregnancy, were driven along under the whip like cattle. Three different cases came to my knowledge where the woman was delivered on the road and because her brutal driver hurried her along she died of hemorrhage. I also know of one case where the gendarme in charge was a humane man, and allowed the poor woman to several hours' rest, and then procured a wagon for her to ride in. Several women became so completely worn out and hopeless that they left their infants beside the road. Many women and girls have been outraged. At one place the commander of gendarmes openly told the men to whom he consigned a large company that they were at liberty to do what they chose with the women."

"The refugees of — have been directed to —, one of the most unhealthy places of the vilayet of —, situated between — and —, but nearer the latter. Many of them died, and the mortality is increasing every day. The malaria makes ravages among them, because of the complete lack of food and shelter. How cruelly ironic to think that the government pretends to be sending them there to found a colony; and they have no ploughs, no seeds to sow, no bread, no abode; in fact, they are sent with empty hands."

A widow who survived the harrowing experiences of the enforced migration for many days with her small daughter and finally promised to become a Moslem, tells the following incident:

"One morning we saw 50 to 60 wagons with about 30 Turkish killed in the war; and these were going to Constantinople. One of these women made a sign to one of the gendarmes to kill a certain Armenian whom she pointed out. The gendarme asked her if she did not wish to kill him herself, at which she said, 'Why not?' and, drawing a revolver from her pocket, shot and

killed him. Each one of these Turkish wagons had five or six Armenian girls of 10 or under with her. Boys the Turks never wished to take; they killed all, of whatever age. These women wanted to take my daughter, too, but she would not be separated from me. Finally we were both taken into their wagons on our promising to become Moslems. As soon as we entered the arabs, they began to teach us how to be Moslems, and changed our names, calling me — and her —."

"The worst and most unimaginable horrors were reserved for us at the banks of the Euphrates and in the Erzingan plain. The mutilated bodies of women, girls and little children made everybody shudder. The bandmen were doing all sorts

(Continued on page 10).

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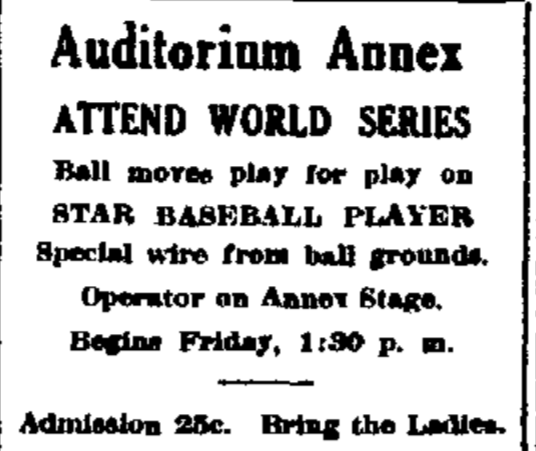
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