

GREAT LOSS TO R. I.

INQUIRY INTO RAILROAD'S AFFAIRS PROVE SENSATIONAL.

MANIPULATION IS ALLEGED

Foundation for Investigation Laid by Expert for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington.—An apparent loss of \$7,500,000 in one bond transaction, losses indefinite in amount, but aggregating many millions, in the acquisition of the "Frisco lines and the Chicago & Alton railroad and a loss of \$756,000 on the stocks and bonds of the Deering Coal company were disclosed at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce commission's investigation of the financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. Only two witnesses were examined. The hearing is for the purpose of inquiring into charges made on the floor of the senate, that through the manipulation of a small number of financiers and stockholders the Rock Island had suffered enormous losses. As a result of the charges the senate adopted a resolution directing that an investigation be made by the commission. The foundation for the inquiry was laid by experts of the commission, who had gone over the books of the Rock Island.

Omaha Gets Farmers Congress.
Fort Worth, Tex.—W. L. Ames of Oregon, Wis., was elected president, and Omaha was selected as the next place of meeting by the Farmers' National congress at its final session. A resolution urging congress to remain in session "until it has enacted laws for financing surplus cotton and providing protection for the producers against ruinous prices next year," was adopted by the congress. D. K. Unsicker of Wright, Ia., was elected treasurer, and all other officers were re-elected.

Sixth Cruiser of British Sunk.
London.—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 men seventy-two were saved. The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Aberdeen quotes a survivor from the doomed cruiser as follows:

"Within eight minutes after the torpedo struck the Hawke she went under. Had the ship gone down forward or aft there would have been some chance to get the boats clear of the vessel, but she keeled over on her beam ends and so of all the boats lowered those on the starboard side were useless and those on the port side crushed as soon as they touched the water. I was proud to be among such comrades. Everything was absolutely in perfect order. When the ship was struck a fearful explosion followed and grime and dust were everywhere. I was amidst ships at the time and could hardly see to rope my way to the side. I heard orders given to lower the boats and then someone shouted: 'Look after yourselves.' I did that. Most of the men on board were married men. We saw hundreds in the water, but we were afraid to pick them up as our boat was already overcrowded, so we threw out life belts to them. It was all we could do. The weather was bitterly cold and I do not think that many apart from those who were landed at Aberdeen were saved."

Armistice Declared by Conference.
Naco, Ariz.—General Hill and Governor Maytorena, rival commanders in the Naco battle, which for more than two weeks has endangered lives of residents on the American side, were notified officially that an armistice has been agreed upon at the Aguas Calientes conference.

Germans Reach Belgian Port.
Berlin (Via The Hague to London).—"The Germans occupied Bruges October 14 and Ostend October 16," an official statement just issued here says. "An attempt by the Russians to occupy Lyck (East Prussia) failed with the loss of their artillery and 800 prisoners."

Activity in Far East.
Tokio.—An official announcement says Japanese and British warships bombarded Iltis and Huichuan forts at Tsing-Tau October 14 and that an aeroplane destroyed part of the batteries of the forts.

\$2,500,000 War Loan Planned.
Amsterdam.—A Berlin dispatch states that the Prussian government will ask a war credit of \$2,500,000,000 from the diet, which will convene very shortly.

Political Rancor Leads to a Killing.
San Bernardino, Cal.—Howard E. Davis, secretary of the progressive county central committee and editor of the Evening Independence, shot through the heart and killed Ben Emerson, a local sportsman. Davis said Emerson attacked him.

Would Leave Mexico.
Washington, D. C.—General Funston has reported to the War department that sixty-five priests and nuns are in Vera Cruz, who desire to leave Mexico.

Authorized Trading by Brokers.
Toronto, Ont.—Authorized trading among brokers of the Toronto Stock exchange has begun. The trading is for cash and is restricted to securities listed on both the New York and Toronto exchanges. No prices will be published.

Cholera in Hungary.
Venice, Italy.—According to reports reaching Venice, cholera is making rapid strides throughout Hungary and the progress of the disease is causing alarm.

BRITISH CYCLE CORPS WITH COLT GUN



BELIEVE KAISER PLANS TO FORCE WAY TO PARIS

Germans Are Said to Be Pushing Troops From Russia Into France.

ALLIES CLAIM SOME SUCCESS

Assertion Made That Two Cities Have Been Retaken—Belgian Capital Removed to Havre, in France—Minor News of the War as Reported From Various Points.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—The war office, in its official statement, announced that the kaiser's headquarters had been moved farther into France.

Kaiser Rushes Troops to France.
London, Oct. 16.—Although the fall of Ostend appears to have become a certainty, the German sweep of the northwest coast to the west has been circumvented by the allies in driving a wedge between the army of General von Beseler and the forces of Generals von Kluck and von Boehm, which compose the German right of the main line of the invaders in France.

Great re-enforcements are rushing from Russia to France, however, in readiness for another German advance on Paris.

The official communique issued at Bordeaux reports among other gains along the whole front the capture of Estaires, 13 miles west of Lille, and on the north bank of the Lys.

The allies are moving straight north to give battle to the Antwerp beleaguering army, which is moving to the westward.

Germans Occupy Bruges.
Northeast of this position the Germans have made a corresponding advance, which is part of the converging movement upon Ostend.

The army from Antwerp not only has occupied Bruges, only 15 miles from Ostend on the east, but has established a line swinging in an arc to the south and then to the west, with the vanguard of the German army occupying Thoutout and Dixmude, to the southwest of Ostend. In Thielt, 15 miles southwest of Bruges, a large force of Germans has appeared, and at least one hundred thousand of the invaders are reported to have occupied Ghent.

On the left bank of the Lys the Germans have been forced to abandon all their positions, according to official announcement from Bordeaux, and in the vicinity of Lens and between Arras and Albert the French have made considerable progress.

Muehlhausen and Altkirch Retaken.
The French have recaptured Muehlhausen and Altkirch, according to a dispatch from Basel, Switzerland, transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph company by its correspondent in Rome.

This message says that German losses were so heavy that the enemy was compelled to use 150 motor cars to carry off the wounded.

Both these positions had been taken and retaken repeatedly in the fighting in Alsace.

Further successes are claimed by the French war office on the heights of the Meuse and in the Woivre region, principally to the south of St. Mihiel and near Marcheville. Between the Meuse and the Moselle, furious attacks by the Germans to the southeast of Verdun were repulsed, and the French have been able to advance some distance to the south of the road from Verdun to Metz.

Berlin Denies Allies Win.
Berlin (via Amsterdam), Oct. 17.—The war office issued the following official statement:

"In France there is heavy fighting east of Soissons and the Argonne. The French have continued to make attacks on our positions near St. Mihiel, but have been repulsed. The Germans have lost ground at no point, despite the official reports issued in Paris as to French successes. The emperor's headquarters have been moved farther into France.

UHLANS MADE DARING RIDE

German Lieutenant and Twelve Men Penetrate Into Sedan and Cause Panic.

Berlin.—The second extended report issued by the general staff describes a scouting expedition of First Lieutenant Count Wedel, who, at the head of his regiment of uhlans, rode, August 25, from Bouillon toward Sedan, charged with discovering whether the latter place was occupied by the enemy. The account says:

Announces Victory for Allies.

London, Oct. 15.—The occupation of Ostend has not been officially reported here, but there is no doubt in London official circles that it will be accomplished within a very short time. The news of the occupation of Ypres by the troops of the allies is believed to have an important bearing on the situation with regard to Ostend.

A further victory on the allies' left is announced from the war office, at a place not named. It is stated that the Germans were forced back.

Race to Reach Belgian Army.

With practically all of Belgium in German hands, and with at least fifty thousand fresh German troops reported en route to Bruges and Ostend from Ghent, it is generally accepted here that the next move will be a race between the allies and the Germans for the remnant of the Belgian army, which is now believed to have arranged to evacuate Ostend at the most favorable moment for a dash to join the extreme left wing of the allies.

Allies Occupy Ypres.

That the flanking movement of the allies' left wing is making marked gains is indicated by an official statement issued in Paris. It states that the Belgian town of Ypres, which is 27 miles northwest of Lille and 33 miles south of Ostend, has been occupied by the British troops.

This announcement, which is the first official statement that has mentioned English troops as operating in this section, shows that the allies' left wing has extended its range of work from France into Belgium.

Belgian Capital in France.

London, Oct. 14.—The advance forces of the German army are within a few miles of Ostend. They entered Ghent without opposition.

The Belgian capital has been moved again—this time to Havre in France. The archives of the government have been taken there and most of the Belgian state officials are there. King Albert remains with his army as its commander-in-chief.

The British consul has left Ostend, leaving his affairs with the American consulate.

These announcements indicate that the allies have little hope of being able to keep Ostend out of the Germans' hands.

Scheldt to Be Neutral.

Official statements given out in Berlin to day and telegraphed here assert that the German government will conserve the neutrality of the Scheldt, the waterway which leads to Antwerp, and not use it as a base for naval operations. These statements say the German government has notified the government of the Netherlands that the status of the Scheldt will be kept as heretofore and that it will not be used for any purpose not sanctioned by the treaties between Germany and the Netherlands.

Another message referring to Antwerp received here from Berlin says: "Belgian officers who are interned in Holland estimate that about 20,000 Belgian soldiers are still in Antwerp as prisoners."

READY TO TAKE OFFENSIVE

Entire German Front Prepared for Move the Kaiser Believes Will Be Decisive.

London, Oct. 13.—The whole German front is preparing to take the offensive again along a battle line no less than three hundred miles long.

German cavalry has advanced within thirty miles of Ostend; Ghent, according to a dispatch to the London Star from Rotterdam, has been captured by the invaders; uhlans, screening a heavy Prussian force, have been encountered all through the territory west of Lille.

These are maneuvers covering the establishment of the new Belgian battle line reaching out from and connecting with the German right wing in France.

Attack Renewed on Oise.

Between Arras and the Oise the enemy has renewed his attacks with increasing fury; the plateau north of Soissons continues to be the scene of vigorous offensive movements by the kaiser's forces, and Verdun, for eight weeks under almost incessant fire from the German guns, now is to be made the target of the monster howitzers that reduced Antwerp.

Belfort, too, is to be battered by the monster siege guns.

The French general staff has anticipated this strategy and during the last week is reported to have concentrated

troop throughout the crooked streets of Sedan, the men uttering repeated cheers, and everywhere throwing the inhabitants into a panic of fear. With cries of 'The lancers! The uhlans!' the citizens fled to their houses and barred windows and doors behind them.

"Straggling soldiers who happened to be in the streets threw their guns away and joined in the flight. Count Wedel fired with his revolver at a number of persons who still retained their guns and these hastily threw their weapons away. At one street corner the count suddenly encountered a detachment of 30 French infantrymen, who opened fire on the patrol. One noncommissioned officer fell, but he and his horse struck by several bullets. Sergeant Janssen who regularly rode beside Count Wedel, and who had characterized himself by great fearlessness, gave the signal to halt, and the little group retired at a sharp gallop, under steady fire from the houses.

trated sufficient troops at Ostend, including the newly arrived British forces, the Canadian regiments who are reported to have arrived there, and the Belgians, who have come to Antwerp, to be ready to meet the new German front.

The greatest activity in France aside from the cavalry movements west of Lille occurred in the region of Lassigny, Roye, Lens and Arras. The heaviest fighting took place at Lens, where repeated assaults by the Germans were repulsed with great losses, according to the French official communique.

The French war office also reports progress in the engagement being fought on the plateau before Soissons, on the right bank of the Aisne, and to the east and southeast of Verdun. In the Vosges the Germans essayed numerous night attacks in the region of Bau-de-Sapt, north of St. Die, with no success. They were forced to retire.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Boers Revolt Against Great Britain—German Forces Are Said to Be Close to Warsaw.

London, Oct. 14.—The government press bureau announces that part of the forces of the Union of South Africa have rebelled. This information came a dispatch from the governor general of South Africa. The revolting troops are those under Colonel Maritz and they have been stationed in the northwest of the Cape provinces, supposedly close to German Southwest Africa. It is understood that the mutineers are mostly Boers. As a result of the revolt of the troops serving under the English flag martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Union of South Africa. According to the allegations, the Germans were to help the followers of Colonel Maritz to overthrow the existing government in British South Africa, establish a republic and sever connections with England. German Southwest Africa was to get the British territory of Walflish bay and other land in compensation.

Germans Menace Warsaw.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Warsaw, capital of Russian Poland, is threatened by German forces and may fall at any moment, according to an official dispatch to the American government from one of its consuls, who asked for instructions as to the care of foreign interests during the expected period of occupancy. In case Warsaw does fall, the United States probably will take charge of Russian interests. Russia has abandoned the narrow point in Galicia between Przemysl and Cracow, Russian forces having virtually occupied all of Galicia with the exception of these two places, says a dispatch from London. Vienna officially announces that Jaroslau and Lezayk have been retaken by the Austrians. An unconfirmed rumor that the Austrians have retaken Lemberg, Galicia, is current in Berlin. Berlin claims that all of the western part of Russian Poland is now in the possession of Germany, and that every place west of Vistula, except Warsaw, is in their hands.

Tenth Nation to Enter War.

London, Oct. 16.—Dispatches from Lisbon and Madrid indicate that before many days a tenth nation, Portugal, will have become involved in the European war.

Her treaty with England will line up the new republic, if she goes to war, among the foes of Germany, increasing the number of allies to eight. The treaty obliges Portugal to furnish 100,000 troops to England when called upon.

A Reuter dispatch from Lisbon declares mobilization will be ordered tomorrow and that martial law has been declared in the Portuguese Congo, probably in fear of an uprising similar to that in South Africa among the British colonists.

One report from Madrid states Portugal already has declared war on Germany. This is denied in the Reuter dispatch.

Cut Off Russian Army in Poland.

London, Oct. 16.—German troops have succeeded in cutting off the Russian army in Ivangorod, the great Russian fortress 60 miles southwest of Warsaw, according to an official announcement given out in Berlin and sent here by way of Amsterdam.

The dispatch says communications

have been cut between Ivangorod and Warsaw and that the Austro-German forces are preparing to cross the Vistula. It adds that the Germans have repulsed the Russians south of Warsaw and hold all of southern Poland up to the Vistula.

The general staff at Berlin reports that the battle east of Wirballen, in the Suwalki district of Russian Poland, which has been raging for ten days, is progressing favorably for the Germans.

The Russian official news bureau, on the other hand, issued a statement asserting that the conflict in Poland was proceeding on ground selected by the Russian general staff and that the situation continued favorable to the czar's troops.

The Russian war office denied Austrian claims that the Russians had been routed at Przemysl or that Lemberg had been recaptured and asserted that the fall of Przemysl might be expected at any time.

Dispatches from Vienna admit that the siege of Przemysl has not been entirely raised.

Portugal Is Mobilizing Army.

Madrid, Oct. 17.—The army of Portugal has started to mobilize, according to dispatches from London, which is in close touch with the government at Lisbon. This act bears out the increasing rumors during the last few days that the republic had decided to enter the war at once on the side of the allies. The Portuguese army, including the expeditionary force, numbers eight army corps in active service. Calling out of the First and Second reserves would bring an army of half a million men into the field.

Austrian Dreadnaught Burned.

Rome, Oct. 17.—A new Austrian dreadnaught was gutted by fire in the government shipbuilding yards near Trieste and six new torpedo boat destroyers were also damaged, according to a telegram received here. The dreadnaught was to have been launched this week.

British Sink German Ship.

London, Oct. 17.—The admiralty announces that the German liner Markomania has been sunk by the British warship Yarmouth near Sumatra.

London, England, Oct. 15.—Virtually

all the members of the British royal family departed from London for Sandringham for a stay, the duration of which is not announced. Queen Mother Alexandra and Princess Victoria left the capital on a special train, followed by another special bearing King George and Queen Mary and Princess Mary and the Princes Albert and John. A great crowd assembled at the station to give their majesties an enthusiastic reception. The soldiers guarding the station gave the royal salute.

Germans Rout French Cavalry.

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph company from Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, gives the following statement issued by the German general staff: "Our cavalry completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille and near Hazebrouck we inflicted severe losses on another French cavalry division. Until now the engagements on the front in the western theater did not lead to a decision.

"About the booty at Antwerp no reports can be made."

Boer Leaders Are Loyal.

Cape Town, South Africa, Oct. 16.—The government is receiving numerous pledges of support from Boer leaders in the crisis caused by the rebellion of the troops commanded by Colonel Maritz, but it is learned that many Boers whose loyalty to England had been suspected in the past have disappeared from their usual haunts, both here and in the other towns of the Union.

Two French Generals Killed.

Paris, Oct. 16.—General Rondony, commander of the Third brigade of French colonial troops, and General Marceot have been killed at the front. Two nurses of the English Red Cross corps were killed when a shell exploded in a field hospital south of Reims.

Belgians Reach Holland.

The Hague, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Nieuwe Courant from Hulst, Holland, quotes a Belgian officer as saying that the total number of Belgian and British soldiers who have crossed from Belgium into Holland is about 26,000.

TURCOS NOT ALWAYS PITILESS



That the French Turcos are not always the ferocious savages they have been called is evidenced by this photograph, in which some of them are seen caring for a wounded German soldier.

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WASHINGTON.

The house has passed the bill permitting the leasing by the government of Alaskan coal lands under competitive bidding.

Uncle Sam paid out a total of \$172,417,546 in pensions in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to Commissioner of Pensions Saltzgeber.

Protests against Mexican government seizure of the \$1,000,000 Mexican tramway system in Mexico City have been made to the state department by the company.

More than 3,000 lives were lost in the earthquake in the province of Konia, Turkey, October 5, according to a cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau to the state department.

German victories against Russia near Schirwindt and Warsaw, in which 11,000 prisoners, fifty-one guns and twelve machine guns were captured, has been reported to the German ambassador.

President Wilson has signed the Clayton anti-trust bill, thus completing the administration's trust program. There was no ceremony connected with the signing of the bill.

The independence of the Philippines will be recognized by the United States as soon as a stable government can be established there, according to the Jones Philippine bill, which has passed the house by a vote of 211 to 59.

Ratifications of the peace commission treaty between the United States and Guatemala have been exchanged at the state department and the first of the conventions designed by Secretary Bryan to guard this nation from sudden war went into effect.

The Interstate Commerce commission held to be lawful proposed increases in the proportional freight rates on grain and grain products from Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., for export, applicable to traffic originating at various points in Kansas and Nebraska.

The federal reserve board took decisive action to hasten the opening of the twelve federal reserve banks by announcing its determination to call the first installment of subscriptions to the capital of those banks. The call will be issued at once and the payments are due November 2.

DOMESTIC.

Boston Braves won the world's baseball championship by taking the fourth game from Philadelphia.

All the old directors and officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. were re-elected at a meeting of stockholders held at Chicago.

Negotiations for the purchase of several thousand army wagons, 1,000,000 blankets, 200,000 saddles and bridles, and an immense supply of rifle cartridges for the use of the English and French armies has been opened in Chicago.

The Southern Railway company declared at New York a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable in scrip, on its preferred stock. The scrip is payable in five years and bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent a year for this period.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California and his son, Archie, were badly shaken when their automobile, striking an obstruction at the approach to a small bridge near Dixon, Cal., leaped the guards of the bridge and plunged to the gully below.

Michael Angelo McGinnis, mathematician, whose ability gained him international fame, died at a Kansas City hospital. McGinnis was admitted by the highest authorities to be a genius at solving numerical and literal equations.

Roger Bresnahan, catcher of the Chicago National league baseball team, has signed to succeed Henry O'Day as manager of the club for 1915.

Three persons were killed and fourteen were injured, several seriously, when a twenty-ton boulder, falling from a precipice, crashed into the day coach and smoker of the Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 3, eighteen miles east of Grand Junction, Colo.

Secretary of State of Illinois Harry Wood, one of the democratic candidates at the September primary and former operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, killed himself at Springfield.

Every American high school girl who belong to a Greek letter sorority and does not resign before November 15, will be barred from joining such sororities when she enters college, under a resolution adopted at New York by the Thirteenth congress of the National Pan-Hellenic society.

Two more directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company, William Skinner and Gordon F. Plant, resigned at a meeting of the board of directors at New York.

Victor M. Place, Seattle attorney, formerly a Dartmouth foot ball star and afterwards coach at the University of Washington and at Notre Dame was arrested at Seattle on a federal warrant charged with conspiracy.

For the eighth year in succession Ty Cobb of Detroit and Georgia has won the batting championship of the American league. Figures—final although unofficial—give Cobb a percentage for the season just closed of .368.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago in his proclamation of the forty-third anniversary of the great Chicago fire, urged Chicagoans to contribute liberally to the Red Cross fund, pointing out that European nations now at war gave \$88,000 to relieve suffering here after the disastrous fire.

Praise for President Wilson for his neutral attitude in the war was voiced by Former President Taft and Andrew Carnegie at a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce at Providence, R. I. "President Wilson has taken the exact stand," Mr. Taft said, "and has expressed it with admirable accuracy."

Judge Mayer in the New York federal district court denied the application of bondholders to intervene in the foreclosure suit brought by the Central Trust company against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company. Judge Mayer asserted he was satisfied that the trustee was not guilty of fraud.

FOREIGN.

Russia has abandoned the siege of Przemysl.

Austria has temporarily lifted the customs duties on corn, flour and vegetables.

Lyck, East Prussia, is again in possession of the Germans, according to a Berlin statement.

The Berlin official statement announces that 20,000 Belgians are still in Antwerp as prisoners.

Germany has had some guns built of tremendous calibre, capable of carrying twenty-five miles.

Private citizens of the United States can sell whatever they please to the belligerents of Europe.

Recruiting in England is again being actively pushed. The requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered.

Germany plans to mount her newest and greatest guns along the Belgian seacoast to force the British fleet to stay off her shore.

Cardinal Pietro Gasparri has been selected by the pope to fill the position of secretary of state, made vacant by the death of Cardinal Ferraia.

The Russian armored cruiser Palada has been sunk in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine, with all of its crew, consisting of nearly 600 officers and men.

Announcement from Bordeaux says that quarters have been provided for the Belgian government officials at Havre, France, where the Belgian capital will be established.

Open rebellion has been encountered in South Africa, and a force of anti-British Boers, armed with German guns and aided by German troops, is now in that territory.

The enormous number of Russian soldiers crowding military hospitals at Petrograd and at concentration bases nearer the front has necessitated a public appeal for supplies.

An old man of 84, visiting military hospitals in Vienna, and speaking in Magyar, Italian, Bohemian, Slav and other tongues to the wounded soldiers, brings cheer to the men. He is Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

The death of King Charles of Roumania, which occurred at his country seat at Sinal in Wallachia, brings prominently to the front the question of the attitude which Roumania is now likely to assume with regard to participation in the war.

The British cruiser Hawke, used for scouting purposes off the German naval base in the North sea, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, with a loss of 492 lives. Of the crew of 544 officers and men three officers and forty-nine men were saved.

With the fall of Antwerp it has become known through official British announcement of the British admiral that a British force consisting of three naval brigades of about 8,000 men with heavy guns fought beside the Belgians in defense of their fortress.

Since the outbreak of the war an enormous quantity of treasure—representing some hundreds of millions of dollars—in the way of valuable objects of art, gold and silver ware and old pictures have poured into England from different parts of Europe.

A Reading, Pa. firm has received a contract from the English government for 50,000 stretchers to be used in carrying wounded from the field. They are to be furnished at the rate of 1,000 a week.

During the last two weeks the American relief committee at London has given financial assistance to 241 persons, making a total of 9,595 to date. During this period something like 6,000 Americans embarked from these islands for the United States. The total departure is 10,000.

Turkey, it is understood, is about to make a demand concerning the station of certain British warships, with which it will be impossible for Great Britain to comply and it is likely, therefore, to bring Turkey into the European war.