

nounced that evening that France, in event of hostilities, had undertaken to fulfill her obligations to preserve Belgian neutrality.

ENGLAND ENTERS CONFLICT

A London cablegram, dated August 4, follows:

Premier Asquith in the House of Commons at London confirmed the sending to Germany of a request that she should be given the same assurance of the neutrality of Belgium as France had done and that her reply should be sent to England before midnight. Mr. Asquith said that in conformity with the statement made by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, in the house of commons Monday, a telegram had been sent early Tuesday morning to Sir Edward Goschen, British ambassador to Berlin, to the following effect:

"The King of the Belgians has appealed to his Britannic majesty's government for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. The British government is also informed that the German government has delivered to the Belgian government a note proposing friendly neutrality pending a free passage of German troops through Belgium and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions on the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy." Sir Edward Grey in the dispatch requested an answer within 12 hours.

Premier Asquith then read a telegram from the German foreign minister which the German ambassador in London had sent to Sir Edward Grey Tuesday. It was as follows: "Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of the British government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively the assurance that even in case of armed

conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretensions whatever annex Belgian territory."

The premier continued: "We understand that Belgium categorically refused to assent to a flagrant violation of the law of nations. His majesty's government was bound to protest this violation of a treaty to which Germany was a party in common with England, and must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium by Germany be not proceeded with and that Belgium's neutrality be respected by Germany, and we have asked for an immediate reply.

"We received this morning from our minister in Brussels the following telegram: "The German minister has this morning addressed a note to the Belgian minister of foreign affairs stating that as the Belgian government has declined a well-intentioned proposal submitted to it by the imperial German government, the latter, deeply to its regret, will be compelled to carry out, if necessary, by force of arms the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menace."

Mr. Asquith continued: "Immediately after we received from the Belgian legation here the following telegram from the Belgian minister of foreign affairs: 'The Belgian general staff announces that Belgian territory has been violated at Verviers, near Aix-la-Chappelle.' Subsequent information tends to show that a German force has penetrated still farther into Belgian territory.

"We also received this note this morning from the German ambassador here: 'Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of the British government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively the formal assurance that even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretensions whatever annex Belgian territory. The sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we have solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making territorial acquisition at the expense of Holland.

"Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the German army could not remain exposed to a French attack across Belgium which was planned, according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany has as a consequence disregarded Belgian neutrality to prevent what means to her a question of life and death—a French advance through Belgium."

Premier Asquith then said: "I have to add this on behalf of his majesty's government: We cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication. We have in reply repeated the request made last week to the German government that it should give us the same assurance regarding Belgian neutrality as was given to us by France last week. We have asked that the German reply to that request and a satisfactory answer to our telegram of this morning should be given before midnight tonight."

Later in the day, August 4, the British foreign office issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by his Britannic Majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and his majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p.m., August 4."

ITALY DECLARES NEUTRALITY

A special cable dispatch from Rome, dated August 3, says: Italy

today formally proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict. In a semi-official statement published here it was said:

"The Italian cabinet has decided that while some of the European powers are at war, Italy is at peace with all the belligerents. Consequently the citizens and subjects of the kingdom of Italy are obliged to observe the duty of neutrality."

JAPAN ISSUES ULTIMATUM

The Public of Chicago says: The Japan government — which as early as August 4 had voluntarily proclaimed her intention to abide by Japan's treaty with Great Britain and had later reiterated this decision—gave on the 11th Japan's treaty obligations with Great Britain as the reason for her not accepting China's suggestion that China, the United States and Japan should endeavor to mediate the European conflict. On August 15 the following ultimatum was sent by Japan to Germany:

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all the disturbances of the peace in the far east and to safeguard the general interests, as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiauchou, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

The imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that, in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE SIGN AGREEMENT

A London cablegram dated Sept. 5, says: Russia, France, and Great Britain today signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations. Following is the text of the protocol:

"The undersigned, duly author-

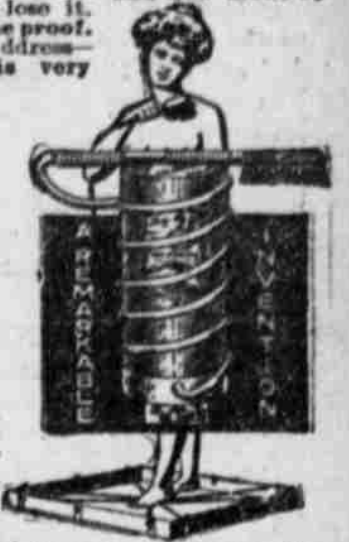
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\$195 TWELVE HOURS AFTER APPOINTMENT; Langier, Haverman, \$15 first day; Rasp, agent, \$165 in 73 days; Boon, solicitor, \$164.25 weekly for 12 weeks; Korstad, farmer, \$222 in a few weeks; Zimmerman, farmer, \$256 in 30 days; Juell, clerk, \$600; Hart, farmer, \$500; Wilson, cashier, \$300 in 30 days. Let us refer you to these men, to the U. S. government to banks, business houses, noted people at home and abroad. Heed this caution from Chas. Starr, of Mich., who writes, "Sorry this field is closed. Should have acted sooner but was skeptical. Your local man's great success has set everybody talking and proves I was a chump. Wonderful what a man can do with a real opportunity." Then read this from Lodewick who acted quickly: "Lucky I answered ad. It's great. Money coming fast." Which will you be, Starr, a victim of "neglected opportunities" or Lodewick, the "early bird." To escape Starr's fate, send your postal this very minute—

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SALE OF SURFACE OF INDIAN LANDS IN eastern Oklahoma by United States Government.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at different railroad points in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in eastern Oklahoma, from November 16, 1914, to December 2, 1914, the surface of approximately 375,000 acres of Indian segregated coal and asphalt lands, at not less than certain minimum prices. One person can purchase not exceeding 160 acres of agricultural land or 640 acres of grazing land. Bids may be submitted in person or by mail or by authorized agents. Residence on land not required. Terms 25 per cent cash, 25 per cent within one year, and the balance within two years, with 5 per cent interest from date of sale. Where houses or other improvements are located on the lands the same will be sold with the land, at appraised value. Improvements to be paid for in full at time of sale. The coal and asphalt underlying these lands will not be sold with the surface, except where authorized. Where the coal and asphalt are to be sold with the surface descriptive circulars will so state. For maps and full information communicate with the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma; CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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