The Commoner

SEPTEMBER, 1914

having crossed the frontier that about twenty minutes. He said the "an exceedingly excited and unruly from the Ottoman empire. morning, Belgian neutrality had step taken by Great Britain was ter- alob assembled before the embassy been violated. Herr Von Jagow rible to a degree. Just for a word, and the police were overpowered. We again went into the reasons why the 'neutrality,' which in a time had been took no notice of this until the crash bassador from the Ottoman minister imperial government had been so often disregarded, just for a scrap of glass and the landing of cobbleobliged to take this step, namely, of paper, Great Britain was going to stones in the drawing room where that they had to advance into France make war on a kindred nation, who we were all sitting, warned us that by the quickest and easiest way, so desired nothing better than to be the situation was getting unpleasas to be able to get well ahead with friends with her. their operations and endeavor to in that direction had been rendered strike some decisive blow as early as useless by this last terrible step, and possible.

for them, as, if they had gone by the cession to office, was tumbled down more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of the roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through behind while he was fighting for his decided that the news of the declarawithout formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time.

"This loss of time would mean time gained by the Russians for the bringing up of their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was the inexhaustible supply of troops.

"I pointed out to Herr Von Jagow that the fait accompli of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave and asked him whether there was still not time to draw back and avoid possible consequences, which both he and I would deplore.

"He replied that for reasons he had given me it was now impossible for him to draw back."

The British ambassador went to the German foreign office again the same afternoon and informed the secretary of state that unless the imperial government could give assurances by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with the violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, he had been instructed to demand his passports and to inform the imperial government that his majesty's government would have to take all steps in its power to uphold neutral Belgium and the observance of the treaty to which Germany was as much a party as Great Britain.

"Herr Von. Jagow," says the report, "replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the empire rendered it absolutely necessary that imperial troops should advance through Belgium. "I gave his excellency a written summary of your telegram and. pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when his majesty's government would expect an answer, asked him whether, in view of the terrible consequences which would necessarily ensue, it was not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even 24 hours or more, his answer must be the same.

All past efforts ant." the policy to which, as I knew, he "It was a matter of life or death had devoted himself since his aclike a house of cards.

> able. It was li ... striking a man from ashamed than he could say. He had gress in the empire, the imperial life against two assailants. He held tion of war should not be published Great Britain responsible for all the until the following morning, and for terrible events that might happen.

"I protested strongly against this statement, and said that in the same way as he and Her. Von Jagow wished me to understand that for straand death for Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latto understand that it was, so to of his British titles. speak, a matter of life or death for the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. A solemn compact simply had to be kept, or in engagements given by Great Britain in the future?

ment thought of that?'

further argument.

"As I was leaving, he said that the blow of Great Britain joining Germany's enemies was all the greater because almost up to the last moment bassador ends the report. he and his government had been working with us supporting our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia. "I said that this was part of the tragedy which saw two nations fall apart just at a moment when the relations between them were more friendly and cordial than they had been for years. Unfortunately, notwithstanding our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia, war has spread and brought us face to face with a situation which entailed our separation from our late fellow workers. He would readily understand that no one regretted this more than I."

The ambassador telephoned to the foreign office and police were sent and cleared the street. No more direct unpleasantness occurred. Herr Von Jagow called and expressed his regrets. He said the behavior of his Having thus fr ed itself from what "What we had done was unthink- countrymen made him feel more was an intole able obstacle to all prothat reason had only sent a small al law." force of police to protect the embassy.

"The next day the emperor sent an aid with a message, m which the emtegi:al reasons it was a matter of life peror expressed regret for the occur- they were divided into chapters. The rences, and also requested the ambassador to tell the king of England wight of trial by judges appointed in ter's neutrality, so I would wish him that he would at once divest himself Venice and permanently residing in

> With respect to this message the ambassador says:

> "The message lost none of its acerbity by the manner of its delivery."

The Ambassador speaks highly of the courtesy received at the hands of what confidence could any one have Herr Von Jagow and the ministers of the foreign office. The minister sent him a letter couched in the most "The Chancellor said: 'But at friendly terms. On the morning of what price will that compact have his departure the ambassador and been kept? Has the' British govern- the members of his staff were smuggled in taxicabs through streets pa-"I hinted to his excellency as trolled by strong forces of police, and plainly as I could that fear of conse- every arrangement was made for quences could hardly be regarded as their comfort. They suffered no moan excuse for breaking a solemn en- lestation, says the Ambassador, "such gagement. But his excellency was as that meted out by the crowd to so excited, so evidently overcome by my Russian and French colleagues." the news of our action, so little dis- A colonel of the guards accompanied posed to hear reason that I refrained the train to the Dutch frontier, and from adding fuel to the flame in was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged the platforms of every station where the train stopped from insulting the British representatives. The reference to the American am-

TURKEY ISSUES DECLARATION

An Associated Press dispatch,

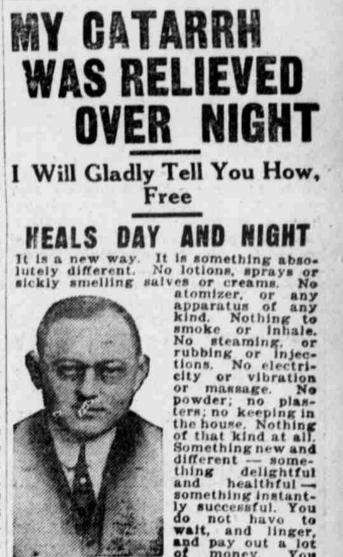
The announcement follows.

"A cablegran: to the Turkish amof foreign affairs states that by imperial irade the Ottoman government has ab: ogated as from the first of October next, the conventions known as the capitulations restricting the sovereignty of Turkey in relations with certain powers.

"All privileges and immunities accessory to these conventions or issuing therefrom are equally repealed. government has adopted as the basis of its relations with the other powers the general principle; of internation-

As early as 1056 the sovereigns of Constantinople granted charters of extra territorial privileges called "capitulations" from the fact that Venetians were the first granted the Constantinople.

Immediately after the young Turks gained control of the government the powers were sounded as to possible abrogation of the capitulations. The reply was unfavorable, it being held that the new regime should justify



"I said that in that case I should have to deman1 my passports.

"The interview took place about 7 o'clock. In a short conversation which ensued, Herr Von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling under secretary of state, called on of his entire policy and that of the Sir William Goschen and asked imperial chancellor, which had been whether the call for his passports was to make friends with Great Britain, equivalent to a declaration of war. and then, through Great Britain, to The ambassador replied that there get closer to France.

"I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappoint- tions showed that if a reply was not ment, but that he must understand received by 12 o'clock Great Britain that under the circumstances and in view of arran; ements, his majesty's government could not have acted otherwise than it had done."

the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von required. Soon afterward a fly sheet Bethmann-Hollweg, and he found was issued by the Berliner Tageblatt, him very excited.

"began to harangue, which lasted --"Immediately," says the report, Bryan by him today as a formal note 1325 Michigan Ave.

The British ambassador declares he handed a telegraphic report of the conversation to the telegraph office in Berlin for transmission, but that it never reached the British foreign office.

That evening Herr Zimmerman, had been cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off in which war had not ensued, but his instrucwould take such steps as her engagements required.

Herr Zimmerman said that it was, in fact, a declaration of war, as Ger-"The ambassador then went to see many could not give the assurances stating that Great Britain had de-"The chancellor," says the report, clared war against Germany.

Washington, September 10, dated Turkey formally notified the says: United States and the nations of the world today that she had abrogated the series of conventions, treaties, privileges, originating as early as the eleventh century, whereby foreigners in the Ottoman empire have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as extra territorial rights, through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

This practice, abolished by Japan several years ago through the negotiation of new treaties. Turkey has removed by a stroke of the pen. Her purpose, it is declared, is to assert her independence and free herself from the domination of the great Upon the rights revoked powers. has rested the legal status of American missionaries in Turkey, permitting them to maintain churches, hospitals and schools in religious freedom.

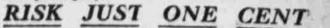
"The removal of every kind of privilege enjoyed by the powers in excess of what the general principles of international law allow is the meaning of this step," A Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States doclared tonight. "This war is Turkey's opportunity."

The Turkish ambassador made known the action of his government in a public announcement after it had done for me been communicated to Secretary

and pay out a lot money

can stop it ever night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doc-tor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

Am Free-You Can Be Free My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weak-ming my will. The hawking, cough-ing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.



Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say mine." That's all you need to say, will understand, and I will write you with complete information, FILEE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal ard or write me a letter today. think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treat-ment that can do for you what it has

SAM KATZ, Suite A653 Chicago, III,