

having crossed the frontier that morning. Belgian neutrality had been violated. Herr Von Jagow again went into the reasons why the imperial government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible.

"It was a matter of life or death for them, as, if they had gone by the 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 without 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 I 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.

"I said that in that case I should have to demand 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 of his entire policy and that of the imperial chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain, and then, through Great Britain, to 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 disappointment, but that he must understand that under the circumstances and in view of arrangements, his majesty's government could not have acted otherwise than it had done."

"The ambassador then went to see the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and he found him very excited.

"The chancellor," says the report, "began to harangue, which lasted

about twenty minutes. He said the step taken by Great Britain was terrible to a degree. Just for a word, 'neutrality,' which in a time had been so often disregarded, just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation, who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All past efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office, was tumbled down like a house of cards.

"What we had done was unthinkable. It was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen.

"I protested strongly against this statement, and said that in the same way as he and Herr Von Jagow wished me to understand that for strategic reasons it was a matter of life and death for Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to 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 what confidence could any one have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future?

"The Chancellor said: 'But at what price will that compact have been kept? Has the British government thought of that?'

"I hinted to his excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking a solemn engagement. But his excellency was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, so little disposed to hear reason that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by 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 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 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, under secretary of state, called on Sir William Goschen and asked whether the call for his passports was equivalent to a declaration of war. The ambassador replied that there had been cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off in which war had not ensued, but his instructions showed that if a reply was not received by 12 o'clock Great Britain would take such steps as her engagements required.

Herr Zimmerman said that it was, in fact, a declaration of war, as Germany could not give the assurances required. Soon afterward a fly sheet was issued by the Berliner Tageblatt, stating that Great Britain had declared war against Germany.

"Immediately," says the report,

"an exceedingly excited and unruly mob assembled before the embassy and the police were overpowered. We took no notice of this until the crash of glass and the landing of cobblestones in the drawing room where we were all sitting, warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant."

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 countrymen made him feel more ashamed than he could say. He had decided that the news of the declaration of war should not be published until the following morning, and for that reason had only sent a small force of police to protect the embassy.

The next day the emperor sent an aid with a message, in which the emperor expressed regret for the occurrences, and also requested the ambassador to tell the king of England that he would at once divest himself of his British titles.

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 Herr Von Jagow and the ministers of the foreign office. The minister sent him a letter couched in the most friendly terms. On the morning of his departure the ambassador and the members of his staff were smuggled in taxicabs through streets patrolled by strong forces of police, and every arrangement was made for their comfort. They suffered no molestation, says the Ambassador, "such as that meted out by the crowd to my Russian and French colleagues." A colonel of the guards accompanied the train to the Dutch frontier, and was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged the platforms from insulting the British representatives.

The reference to the American ambassador ends the report.

**TURKEY ISSUES DECLARATION**

An Associated Press dispatch, dated Washington, September 10, says: Turkey formally notified the 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 powers. Upon the rights revoked 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 declared tonight. "This war is Turkey's opportunity."

The Turkish ambassador made known the action of his government in a public announcement after it had been communicated to Secretary Bryan by him today as a formal note

from the Ottoman empire. The announcement follows.

"A cablegram to the Turkish ambassador from the Ottoman minister of foreign affairs states that by imperial irade the Ottoman government has abrogated 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. Having thus freed itself from what was an intolerable obstacle to all progress in the empire, the imperial government has adopted as the basis of its relations with the other powers the general principles of international law."

As early as 1050 the sovereigns of Constantinople granted charters of extra territorial privileges called "capitulations" from the fact that they were divided into chapters. The Venetians were the first granted the right of trial by judges appointed in Venice and permanently residing in 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

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I Will Gladly Tell You How, Free

**HEALS DAY AND NIGHT**

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different — something delightful and healthful — something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night — and I will gladly tell you how — FREE. I am not a doctor 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.



**I 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 weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, 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 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.

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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. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

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