

BRITAIN'S FIRST SEA LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY

It is safe to assert that the recall of that staunch old sea-dog, Lord Fisher, from his retirement, to take the place of Prince Louis of Battenberg, as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, will cause a spontaneous sigh of relief to rise from the decks of the British fleets, North Sea, Channel, Mediterranean, Special Service, wherever they may be. For the officers and men of the Royal Navy who personally detest Admiral Lord Fisher as a hard-headed, harder-tongued disciplinarian, have every confidence in his professional skill and far-sighted strategy. They know, far better than the politicians can hope to know, that it is to him that England owes the remarkable readiness for action which the navy displayed when the big war, which men had been expecting for more than a generation, burst in the midst of a peaceful summer.

For will be come to the Admiralty as the man who faces a new job with a calm, no matter how efficient he might be. For Lord Fisher—in the navy he is known simply as "Jackie," with a world of hatred or admiration expressed in enunciation of this single word—has sat in the place of the First Sea Lord before this; in fact, for seven tempestuous, work-fraught years, from 1904 to 1910; and before that he was Second Sea Lord for two years, and before that again he served at the Admiralty as Director of Naval Ordnance, 1886-91; and as Controller of the Navy and Lord of the Admiralty from 1892-97. He has been one of the principal naval advisers of the last three sovereigns of England, and to him is very largely due the credit for the eradication of the "old fogeyism" as it was called—which was sapping the heart out of Britain's sea-service in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Indeed, one of his most conspicuous successes in reorganization of the navy was in stopping the issue of boarding pikes to the Dreadnaughts a few years ago.

Born in Ceylon.

He is no respecter of persons, is Lord Fisher. He rose to the rank of naval commander-in-chief and Admiral of the Fleet by dint of sheer personal capacity, vigor, hard work, and around ability. There is a foolish story to the effect that his mother was a Cingalese woman of high rank, the rumor having been started by some of his numerous personal enemies and gaining ground through the undoubted Oriental aspect of his face. But Lord Fisher squelched the story years ago by quietly producing the authentic facts of his birth. He is the son of Capt. William Fisher, Seventy-eighth Highlanders, and Sophia Lamb, daughter of a London merchant. He was born on the 10th of May, 1841, and he was born on that island, where his father was serving.

He was born in 1841, so that he is now seventy-three years old, but he is a man of splendid health and constitution, and up to far more work than many of his juniors. He entered the navy as a lad of thirteen in time to see service in the Crimean War. In 1860 he was promoted lieutenant, and served in the China expedition, participating in the attack on the Tientsin and Peking forts. At Alexandria he was captain of the inflexible, and took a prominent part in the bombardment of 1882. After the Egyptian troops had been driven from the fortification he was made commander of the police force of blue-jackets that was organized to bring order out of the anarchy that rent the city. Fisher gave the navy one of the first illustrations of his ruthless severity on this occasion. He suppressed the looting with an iron hand, and shot the culprits without exception. Men and officers of the fleet who were caught red-handed, even his own friends, he ordered under arrest and punished.

Fisher's great reputation in the navy rests rather on his administrative ability than upon accomplishments at sea, although it would be unfair to emphasize this to the point of seeming to indicate that he is not a blue-water sailor. He certainly is. He is regarded as a remarkably able naval strategist, and has done splendid work on the fleet commands that he attained toward the end of his long term of active service. But, at the same time, it is undeniable that the great reforms in the navy he achieved and the accomplishments which won him the peerage and the confidence of his countrymen were gained in the bureau of the Admiralty.

His first important shore assignment came to him in 1886, when he was made Director of Naval Ordnance, a job he held until 1891. In the meantime, in 1890, being promoted to flag-rank. In 1891 he became admiral superintendent at Portsmouth dock yard. Then followed his service as Controller of the Navy and Lord of the Admiralty, from 1892-97. In the latter year he was picked for sea service, and became commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic and West Indian stations. He held this command for two years. In 1899 he was a delegate from Great Britain to the Hague Convention, and he electrified the foreign diplomats present by his blunt comments upon the waging of war. There are no half-way measures in Fisher's book of strategy. War is war with him.

"There is no such thing as humane war," he declared. "War should be made as hellish and direct in effect as possible. There is no excuse for it otherwise. When you have to wring a chicken's neck, all you think about is wringing it quickly. You don't give the chicken intervals for rest and refreshment."

At the Conference somebody brought up the question of the treatment to be accorded the crews of submarines captured by war. Lord Fisher made known his views upon this question with a startling directness that made a deep impression. They will probably be interesting to the Germans as a possible indication of the fate that awaits any of their submarines which may be caught hereafter.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH POWDER
Is the best remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Uterus, Vagina, etc. It is a powerful antiseptic, and cures all cases of Catarrh, whether acute or chronic. It is sold in 25c boxes, and is the only remedy of the kind that is guaranteed to cure. It is sold by all druggists, and is the only remedy of the kind that is guaranteed to cure.



ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FISHER.

Shown above is a portrait, drawn from life by Arthur Garrett, special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, of Admiral Sir John Fisher, the newly appointed First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg. Lord Fisher, of Kilverstone, has been Admiral of the British fleet since 1905. He was born in 1841 and entered the British naval service when thirteen years old, working his way up through all the grades. When the British Channel fleet was reorganized in 1907 Admiral Fisher had a serious difference with Lord Charles Beresford over its composition. The public and the members of Parliament took sides in the controversy, and ultimately Lord Charles Beresford was forced out of the fleet.

"Submarines," he barked. "If I catch any in time of war I'll string their crews up to my yardarm—if I'm court-martialed for it afterward."

From 1899 to 1902 Lord Fisher was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and it was during these years that he began his campaign for educating the bigwigs at the Admiralty in the needs of the modern fleet. He drew a bomb into the midst of their peaceful convalescence by demanding to know what new ships, and how many men would be spared him in event of war developing with certain Powers. Such a contingency would be attended to when it arrived, returned their Lordships of the Admiralty, but with the subtlety which is his distinguishing characteristic and perhaps the real reason for his remarkable success in accomplishing what he sets out to do, he drew to their attention certain conditions which, to say the least, were sinister.

Frightened the Lords.

Briefly, Fisher scared their Lordships. They took his comments so much to heart that the First Lord and the Sea Lords and their staffs journeyed out to Malta to make personal inspection of the things he complained of. They returned to England convinced that Fisher knew what

he was talking about. Fisher put them catch any in time of war I'll string their crews up to my yardarm—if I'm court-martialed for it afterward."

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Sidelights On The War

Lady Jellicoe, wife of Sir John Jellicoe, the British admiral commanding in the North Sea, says in a letter to the London press: "There is a very prevalent idea about that the navy have enough to do with the fleet. It won't be nearly enough, and every helmet, glove, or stocking that you can get will be most welcome. Sir John also writes what the men badly want are sea-boots and oilskins."

In reviewing a body of volunteers at Waterford, Mr. Redmond vigorously repelled the insinuation that the Irish Nationalists were shirking the call to the front. That, he said, was an infamous misrepresentation. At this moment in the firing line Ireland had a larger proportion of her sons than either England, Scotland, or Wales. In addition to that it should not be forgotten that from the ranks of the private soldiers of the British army, the number available for this work was less in proportion than in England, Scotland, and Wales. Further, Ireland was an agricultural country, and therefore Ireland had not the reserves which were to be found in the great English cities, and which supplies certain classes of recruits.

London Truth says: "I hear the private manufacturing firms as well as Westwick Arsenal are full to overflowing with Government orders for war material. Elswick has an order for 325 18-pr. Q. F. guns, and is turning them out as rapidly as possible. Now that Antwerp has fallen, there can

be no indiscretion in saying that this firm sent two 9.2 guns to assist in the defence of Antwerp at the last moment. But what were two guns among so many?"

An English military reporter writes: "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Laurence Parsons has been brought back from the front to command a division in the new army. He is a gunner officer who did good service at the Battle of Colenso, and afterwards commanded a division with great success in Ireland. Though sixty-four years of age, he can ride to hounds straighter than many much younger men, and, being a keen soldier, he will have his division in the best of fighting trim by the early spring."

Major-Gen. Sir Edward Hamerton.

Best Treatment for All Complexion Ills

I'll tell you my plan for all complexion troubles. If the skin is colorless, yellow, muddy, over-dried, if it is rough, chapped, itchy, or if it is covered with freckles, there is nothing that will so surely cure it as the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder. It is a powerful antiseptic, and cures all cases of Catarrh, whether acute or chronic. It is sold in 25c boxes, and is the only remedy of the kind that is guaranteed to cure. It is sold by all druggists, and is the only remedy of the kind that is guaranteed to cure.

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Portugal Claims To Be England's Oldest Ally

London, Nov. 6.—Although at the moment writing, the question whether or not Portugal will enter into the great struggle in Europe, is not decided, nevertheless, there has been from the first no question as to the attitude of the country.

Portugal has always regarded with cordial pride the fact that she can reckon herself as the oldest ally of Great Britain. From those early times, over 700 years ago, when Alfonso I, with the help of English crusaders regained Lisbon from the Moors, Portugal and England have been allies.

There are many points in which the history of the two countries is similar. They were both centers of seamen; both countries engaged from early times in a stern struggle against the power of the papacy, and both countries have been famous for their trading enterprise.

Two Peoples in Sympathy.

It is true that Portugal has been left a long way behind and the summit of her power was reached when England was only just beginning to emerge from comparative obscurity. Still, with so much in common, the two peoples have always been in sympathy.

Portugal's claim to importance as a possible factor in the present European war, rests, of course, upon her comparatively vast colonial possessions, especially in Africa.

Ever since the establishment of the republic some four years ago, and for many years before that time, rumor has again and again spread itself abroad to the effect that Portugal intended to negotiate the sale of her colonies to Germany. This has been, of course, repeatedly denied, and any one who understands the feeling on the matter in Portugal and the sturdy determination of Portuguese statesmen, irrespective of party, to retain intact the great colonial empire of the little country, understands how small a foundation in fact these rumors possess.

Foundation of Empire.

It was during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that Portugal laid the foundation of this colonial empire. Henry the Navigator, made his country, celebrated, not only by the capture of Gouta, but by his many geographical discoveries, owing to which Portuguese possessions abroad were enormously increased. It was a period of rapid progress.

In 1442 Madeira and the Azores were discovered, and trade with Africa rapidly increased. Some 40 years later Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and discovered a new road to India; in the closing years of the fifteenth century, Vasco da Gama, sailed from Lisbon to Calicut, and in 1500 Portuguese sailors reached Brazil. Ten years later Albuquerque occupied Goa, took the Malacca, and secured definitely the control of the eastern trade.

When John III. came to the throne in 1521 Portugal had practically reached the height of her prosperity. It was just about this time also that there were sown those seeds which ultimately resulted in decline.

Spain's Power Increased.

This decline continued for many years, and as the power of Portugal declined that of Spain increased. The struggle between the two countries, always more or less active, toward the close of the sixteenth century swept up to a crisis. Philip II. of Spain claimed the crown, invaded the

Portugal, and concentrated too much attention on his African colonies, and neglected his European possessions. Aerial attack is only a matter for serious concern when directed against a naval military power. I would much rather a bomb were dropped on my humble residence—still more on my next-door neighbor—than on the headquarters of the Portuguese navy in the North of England where guns and armies are being turned out. If such places are properly looked after, the rest of us may well be left to take the insurance offices. If a dozen bombs were dropped on London tonight what would be the odds against our being injured? At least 100,000 to 1."

At the instance of Messrs. Mounet-Sully and Georges Berr, the Administrative Committee of the Comedie Francaise has asked Gen. Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, that the actors of the Comedie be allowed to recite patriotic plays and poems in the different asylums of Paris, for the diversion of the poor.

The list of recent victims of the war includes the names of Captain Henri Brugere, nephew of General Brugere, and Guy de Camille, a member of the well-known family of journalists, and himself co-editor of the Aurore.

Relief at Once Cure Certain

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Piles.

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N. S., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglas, Superior Junction, Ont., writes: "For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments, but I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment. There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto."

A philosophical writer in a London weekly says: "As for bombs from aeroplanes, they may cause a slight addition to the present mortality from street accidents; but who can trouble seriously about that when men are being killed and maimed by thousands daily on the various battlefields of the Continent, and when a torpedo sends 600 or 800 to their graves at a moment's notice? I trust that our military and naval authorities are not

country and endured Lisbon as conqueror on June 20, 1581, and it was not until 1641 that Portugal regained her independence. Even then Spain refused to recognize it, and in the long drawn out struggle which followed, Portugal again and again had the help of England.

The two countries were found allies in 1703 against Louis XIV., a year in which also saw the famous Methuen treaty concluded, a treaty by which English goods were admitted free into Portugal. From that time the alliance between the two peoples has been close, and characterized by the utmost friendliness. They fought Napoleon side by side during the Peninsular war.

It was England again in 1820 who supported John VI. in his efforts to restore a more liberal constitution. John's intentions were opposed by Russia, Prussia and Austria, but Canning with that naive high-handedness, which in those days characterized England's external policy, sent a force to Lisbon and declared that Portugal would resent "any outside interference in the affairs of Portugal."

Since that time Portugal has passed through much troubled water. During the some 80 years which intervened between Canning's somewhat ingenuous intervention and the veritable 1910, the country witnessed many upheavals and tried many political experiments. When, therefore, on the evening of Oct. 5, 1910, the successful insurgents proclaimed the republic, the world at large might have been forgiven if it regarded with caution the claim that it was witnessing the final evolution of the great question of who should rule in Portugal.

The new republic, however, quickly showed itself to be really "a new order," and although the government has made mistakes enough, still it has already shown itself in the presence of holding its own, clearing away many abuses and throwing itself heartily into the work of upbuilding. One of the first acts of the Republic was to affirm its friendship for "Portugal's most ancient ally—England." So today as the crowds gather round the huge belfagied maps hanging outside the Lisbon newspaper offices, the outstanding desire is ever to see what the Allies have done. A large section of the press here, as in all the neutral countries, has tried to force the hands of the government into an abandonment of the attitude of neutrality.

There has been much clamor for a declaration of war against Germany, and it must be admitted that if such a war were to be declared it would not be an unpopular war. Portugal's resources, it is true, are small, but there can be no doubt that if the Portuguese decided to throw in their lot with the Allies, they would be eager to show that their declaration of adhesion was not a mere hollow display. Her fleet, although small, could afford valuable assistance in protecting trade routes, and successful efforts have been made recently in the direction of reconstructing the army.

RINGWORM COVERED CHILD'S FACE

Much Inflamed, Child Not Recognizable, Troubled with Itching, Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Free from Trouble.

Stanford, Que.—"A year ago my little boy, three years old, was affected with ringworm on the chin. It did not appear to make him suffer and I paid no attention to it. But what was my surprise when after a time the eruption increased by half and was much inflamed. I commenced to use a remedy, but the breaking out only spread and it covered the whole of his face. He was not recognizable. He scratched the eruption often, and made it red. What troubled him was the itching."

"I had taken care of it for a year without doing him any good. Then I sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed his face morning and evening with the Cuticura Soap and warm water before applying the Cuticura Ointment. At the end of a month he was completely free from the trouble." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Trepanier, Mar. 10, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail
For red, rough, chapped and bleeding hands, itching, burning pains, and painful finger-ends with shapless nails, a one-night Cuticura treatment works wonders. Soak hands, on retiring, in hot water and Cuticura Soap. Dry, anoint with Cuticura Ointment and wear soft bandages or old, loose gloves during the night. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Labatt's

ALE — STOUT — LAGER
PURE — PALATABLE — NUTRITIOUS — BEVERAGES
FOR SALE BY WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

LOCAL OPTION—Residents in the local option districts can legally order from this brewery whatever they require for personal or family use. Write to
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA

Parties in South Atlantic Provinces supplied for personal use. Write to John Agency, 23-24 Water Street.

An entirely dispassionate view of the situation as it concerns Portugal shows clearly enough that if Germany were victorious in the present conflict, it would mean the end of Portugal's overseas dominions, at any rate as far as Africa is concerned. The same reasons, therefore, for intervention are being put forward in Lisbon as in Rome and Bucharest, only Italy and Roumania desire to gain something, Portugal only to be sure of holding what she has.

Very little is known as to Portugal's preparedness to resist German incursions into her colonies in East and West Africa. Portugal's great advantage, however, in this direction over her possible opponent would, of course be that she has the freedom of the sea. Germany cannot add to the fighting force in any of her colonies. Meanwhile, as the position stands at the moment of writing the question of intervention is being seriously considered in Lisbon, and any day may witness the reaching of a definite decision.

—Christian Science Monitor.

As to the life of the guns used in land warfare information is not so easy to get, but it must be much longer than that of the navy's guns, considering the amazing rate of fire and the duration of the bombardments.

Suffered Intense Pain In Her Back. Could Hardly Do Her Housework.

If a pain attacks you in the back "stop and think" what it is and what causes it. If the kidneys are at fault—and in a large majority of cases of pain in the back they are—doctors then at once, and doctor them persistently, as it is impossible to have a well strong back unless the kidneys perform their function properly.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all forms of kidney trouble, and cure them to stay. Mrs. H. F. Jacob, Lavant Station, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in telling you how much good your medicine has done me. I had suffered from intense pain in my back, and was so bad I could hardly do my housework. My kidneys were also bothering me a great deal. I tried several kinds of patent medicines, and was discouraged, and was looking for some other kind of medicine to try when I noticed your advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, so I bought a box, and it did me good. I noticed a great difference when I had used one box, and to my great relief when I had used three boxes I was entirely cured. I have not been bothered since. I will not hesitate to recommend them to all I know."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price from The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

AFTER SUFFERING TWO LONG YEARS

Mrs. Aselin Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"After my little one was born I was sick with pains in my sides which the doctors said were caused by inflammation. I suffered a great deal every month and grew very thin. I was under the doctor's care for two long years without any benefit. Finally after repeated suggestions to try it we got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the third bottle of the Compound I was able to do my housework and today I am strong and healthy again. I will answer letters if anyone wishes to know about my case."—Mrs. JOSEPH ASELIN, 628 Monroe St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs and holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for women's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Another and more remarkable manner in which the Turkish troops interpret the word "peace" is by the sale of the two do not believe no

WHY TURKISH SYMPATHY

Drift Toward Russia Has Appeared

Turkish sympathy many and Eastern aims with fear of

tition of Emp Germany gain ship formerly England.

The news that Turkey was against Russia, and that the people by Henry Griss, the current number of on German sympathy country's unchangeable, though the issue is recent revocation of exempting foreign law from Turkish law. T is as follows:

Constantinople. "Will Turkey fight hearing that question cents and degrees of way from Persia to The way it was asked whence I started in of the war, made me would be possible For to reach Constantinople the cross flies is a big miles from Hamadan travel nearer two to the Caspian, the Cas Black Sea—unless you money for the Bagdad Bagdad route was a of the Turkish military ships were withdrawn of the Persian Gulf, Consul was confident that his people were the Caucasus.

"The Caucasus, however, had occasion to aware that Turkey was Germany to Persia? only did I myself a Russian military act to the Caspian, but whom I afterwards learned that Azerbaijan was like a Russian front for the Caucasus issue. I was confident that he would come from perhaps the sacks bound for the were chiefly to be where the question of some heavy arms or Baku. Batumi is border, it has been a generation, and I large Turkish soldier of it as might be the armies of the Sultan it easy to get away there were steamers, preferred to remain risk being held up in the Dardanelles. nitzpazMrce6n4id

Turkish Troop The next morning Turkish soldier was shore in the way kn At close quarters I sold spiritman, then left something to be ly in the article of shod for the most part, or money for the which are better Government boots, b paign among mounta country would soon way. In Kars, the Samun it was the was the same. And ing. They arrived off Batum, just bel liner from Odessa, stopped by a plun

Constantinople ing. But, the question in Persia. Some per to it in the mobilization. Mar The fatal killing decaire, is in vigor. fum. The War Offi ters, or at least a service example man. And regulat on. This is to the sion under a new out runs milita may be reasons wh Sanders, the Germ the army, should be taken from an less clear why should roll through Englishman's p military authorities have make killi merce still attempt proceeded to requi cargoes of coal, ric etc., paying for the prices below their The consequence is care to take the ri their shipments, an rises alarmingly, essay because the ally good in Asia. They are now rot thanks to the gen harvest time.

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