

SEES BEGINNING OF A GREAT WAR

Turkish Situation Forebodes It, Says Writer

He Criticizes Italy for Lending a Hand to the Return of Former King Constantine to Greece — Kemal's Belief in Angel of Discord.

(By Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, C. B. E., in New York Times.)

Three hundred years ago, after a disastrous war, when peace terms were under discussion at the Sublime Porte, the reigning Sultan, with the co-operation and approval of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, ordered the following prayer to be recited at every sunset in every Mosque in all parts of the then vast Ottoman Empire: "May the Angel of Discord, who has always been our ally, come again to our aid, and confound our enemies."

That Allah has once more heard the prayers of the Osmanli, and has sent His Angel of Discord to sow dissension among their foes, is the conviction today of every follower of the Prophet. Just a little over two years ago Turkey, as one of the defeated powers of the great war, was subjected to the imposition of the Treaty of Sevres, which deprived her of the greater portion of her territory in Asia as well as in Europe, where it was agreed that she should be left in a sort of honorary possession of Constantinople, subject to international protection and suzerainty, which were likewise extended to the Straits of the Dardanelles.

The Sultan's government virtually made its submission. The Turks, like most other Moslems, are fatalists. When once they find themselves face to face with what they are assured to be the inevitable, they settle down to it, and resign themselves to their lot far more readily and completely than almost any other race or creed. Kemal plays with them today as important a role as it did in the early days of their conversion to Islam many hundreds of years ago. This is a fact well known to those who have an extensive acquaintance with the Orient.

Accepted Losses with Resignation.

The Sublime Porte had accepted with resignation its loss of Greece, of Roumania, of Serbia, of Bulgaria, of Eastern Roumelia, of a considerable portion of Armenia, of Tunis, of Crete, of Tripoli, and of the Aegan Islands; also of Macedonia. In it is only fair to the Turks to admit that they would have held aloof from the Great War, and would have abstained from making any attempt to avail themselves of the opportunity to recover some of their lost possessions, had it not been for the irresistible pressure brought to bear upon them by the former Kaiser and the Berlin government.

Unfortunately, however, there were present at the Peace Congress of Versailles some delegates who manifested an inclination to lend an ear to those who, ignorant of the character of the Turks, argued that they would never submit to the terms imposed upon them as the penalty not only of their adherence to the cause of the Central Powers in the Great War, but above all for the appalling atrocities of which they had rendered themselves guilty in pursuing their Teuton-abetted policy of exterminating the entire Armenian race and in subjecting the other Christian races of Asia Minor to the most cruel prosecution, spoliation, and massacre.

These delegates were powerless to sway the dominant forces at the Peace Conference in Paris and Versailles to mitigate the drastic terms of the Treaty of Sevres. But the fact that some dissension had existed among the members of the conference, exploited by German agencies and newspapers, and by the Lenin-Trotsky Junta at Moscow, encouraged certain Mosley outlaws to repudiate the authority of the Sublime Porte and of the sultan, and to establish a so-called Nationalist government at Angora, under Mustapha Kemal

Pasha. Prime Minister Lloyd George at the time demanded of the Allied Powers that they should join Great Britain in crushing this fellow Mosley and cut-throat of the scullion-bred Enver Pasha, who has been recently overtaken by a relentless fate at Bokhara, in Central Asia, succumbing, like his other associates, Talaat Pasha, and Djemal Pasha, to the hands of Armenian avengers.

Lloyd George's Warning.

He declared in a memorable speech in the House of Commons that if a man of the type of Kemal were permitted to overcome, or even adversely affect, the policy deliberately adopted under the Treaty of Sevres by the Allies with regard to Turkey, "Europe would miserably fall in her duty." He added that "Any sign of weakness on the part of England, France and Italy, and indeed of the entire civilized world, with regard to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Enver Pasha, Talaat and Djemal, as well as their Bolshevik friends at Moscow, would destroy entirely the prestige of the Occident throughout the length and breadth of Asia, and practically invite another world war upon the forces of Christianity and civilization."

Of course the governments of Great Britain and France were handicapped in dealing with this Kemalist insurrection in Anatolia, by the notorious reluctance of their people to resume the great war, which we had all hoped against hope had been brought to a long lasting close by the armistice imposed by Marshal Foch upon Germany at Compiegne, in the second week of November, 1918.

The armies of France and Great Britain were war-worn and eager to return to their homes and to their civil occupations after their four exhausting years of hard fighting. They were so impatient for demobilization that the authorities had no alternative but to give way. And then there were the taxpayers who made their voices heard. Staggered under an utterly undreamed-of burden of imports, needed to pay the colossal expenditures of the great war, they were clamoring for economy and peace, and indisposed to lavish any further billions in fighting not for the protection of their native land from the foreign foe, but in order to engage in a struggle in the Levant, in Asia Minor and in foreign countries a thousand miles away.

Popular sentiment of this kind had already compelled Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues, the then Premier of France, to withdraw British and French troops from Russia and the restrict their support to the remaining forces of law and order there, headed by General Peter Van Wrangel, to military supplies and money, dispatched with as much secrecy as possible.

They Forget Venizelos.

This condition of affairs became in due course well known at Moscow, and also by Mustapha Kemal Pasha and by his so-called Nationalist insurgents in Asia, also by their friends and associates at Berlin. It was upon this that they banked. But they counted without Eleutherios Venizelos.

As I had occasion to point out at the time, Greece was the one power of all others capable of extricating Great Britain and France, and the United States, from their difficulties with regard to the Ottoman situation, and I predicted that in the long run the Allies would have to have recourse to her, in order to enforce their conditions upon the Turks.

But there was a certain reluctance, particularly at Rome, to give her a free hand in the matter. There was a disposition on the part of Italy to regard Greece's national aspirations and ambitions with a apprehension. She was all very well as a power of purely secondary rank. By making her a mandatory of the Entente in dealing with the Turks, it was converting her into something akin to a great power, and thereby disturbing the political balance of the Mediterranean.

People in London and Paris, and also in America, were alive to the fact that Greece would require some compensation for undertaking a job for which France, Great Britain and the United States were all equally reluctant to furnish the necessary troops and treasure, and that this compensation would have to take the form of still further territorial aggrandisement.

Eleutherios Venizelos, then premier, at length, by dint of his manifest sincerity, and by his extraordinarily skillful statesmanship, won over the Governments of England and of France, and of the United States, to his point of view, and to a realization of his capacity to deal with the situation in the

Levant. In one word of his power to prevent the Treaty of Sevres, imposed by the Allies upon the Turks, from degenerating into a mere dead letter, and a subject of Moslem and Bolshevik derision and contempt.

Greece's Strategic Position.

He showed that Greece was particularly well qualified for the task, being so to speak, on the spot, and as the next door neighbor to Turkey, in a position to dispatch troops and warships at the shortest possible notice to any point of what then remained of the Ottoman Empire.

She had already had several months previously an army of over 100,000 seasoned veterans occupying, and most successfully administering Smyrna and its immediate hinterland, in behalf of the great powers, and had it not been for the limitations imposed until then by the Allies upon the amount of Smyrniote territory held by Greece, her able commander, Generalissimo Paraskeuopoulos, would have long ago cleared Asia Minor of Mustapha Pasha Kemal and his then untrained forces, composed mostly of peasants impressed against their will into his service and anxious only to return to their farms, and to have a Government that would protect their live stock and their products from seizure without pay.

But while England and France were thus working hand and hand, one power, namely Italy, failed in loyalty to her allies. To begin with: While in negotiation in Paris over the future of Anatolia and learning of the possibility of Greece being chosen as mandatory for the Entente at Smyrna, she secretly dispatched several steamships heavily laden with Italian troops and with arms and munitions to occupy that great seaport of the Orient before the Greeks had time to get there. It was President Wilson who on his own responsibility, but acting with the knowledge and approval of Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau dispatched the American naval squadron in the Mediterranean to turn back the Italian convoy, forcing it to return, thus giving the Greeks, that is to say, the mandatory forces, the time to reach and take possession of Smyrna.

King Alexander's Death.

Then, when young King Alexander of Greece met with so mysterious and pre-

mature a death from blood-poisoning, said to have been superinduced by the bite of a monkey, in the confusion which naturally took place in Greece concerning the succession to the throne, which had long been in doubt, the government at Rome permitted and even promoted the sailing from Venice of ex-King Constantine, who had been deposed from his throne and deported from Greece by France and by Great Britain.

Had Italy acted with perfect loyalty to her allies, to Great Britain and to France, she would not have lent a hand in this fashion to the return of Constantine to Athens, where his arrival led to disorders, culminating in the overthrow of the Venizelist government. As Constantine had returned to Greece in defiance of France and Great Britain, they declined to recognize him in any possible way, and the co-operation of these two powers, and also of the United States, with Greece came to an end.

At the time when Venizelos, who had obtained at the Peace Conference at Versailles territorial advantages for his country doubling both the area and the population of Greece, the latter was holding a very strong military position in Asia Minor, and the several millions of Greeks living in Asia Minor were looking forward to emancipation from Ottoman misrule and persecution. But France, England and the United States could not forget that during the Great War Constantine had sided with Germany and with the Kaiser against them, and Greece under his rule was no longer able to look to us for backing and support.

Matters were still further complicated by the discovery in Paris and in London that Italy was conducting negotiations with Kemal Pasha and the Angora Junta, behind the back of France and Great Britain, with a view to territorial concessions—a distinct and glaring breach of good faith.

Thoughts Prayers Were Answered.

This served to convince Kemal Pasha that the liturgical prayers for discord among the powers of the Entente had been heard, and it encouraged many of his co-religionists of the more fanatic type, bent on the seizure of Greek and other Christian property in Anatolia, to join his ranks. It likewise caused many of the Turks at Constantinople, including princes of the imperial family, to look upon him with favor and good will. Indeed, there is no doubt that today the

Sublime Porte has completely receded from its former decision to accept the terms of the Treaty of Sevres.

It cannot be denied that Kemal has been greatly encouraged by the activities of Moslem agitators, paid liberally with Bolshevik gold, in India, and by the promises of a general rising there against Great Britain, if it took any steps to suppress him or his movement; promises that were of the most exaggerated character and unworthy of all the importance accorded to them in England and in foreign countries.

There the situation rests today. Thanks to the Angel of Discord, who has so often saved Turkey from obliteration, as a plague spot or civilization, and as a festering sore of Southeastern Europe, the Turks of Kemal Pasha are again within sight of Stamboul, and literally at the gates of Constantinople. Gathered there for its defence are a large body of British troops, the latter

under Field Marshal Lord Plumer, and a considerable contingent of French infantry and field artillery, while the guns of the warships of both nations, now once more working in unison, at what Napoleon described as the Key of Europe, command the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire.

Meanwhile, Christian property, including that of the American missions, is being plundered, seized and devastated by the Kemalists in Asia Minor, and men, women and children of our faith are being exterminated. The situation is arousing the Christian in the southeast of Europe, especially in Rumania, in Serbia and in Greece, to positive frenzy and with the Greeks clamoring for the return of their great patriot-statesman Venizelos, and for the abdication or deposition of King Constantine, it looks as if we were on the eve of another great war, born of discord and dissension among the Allies.

ITALIAN COMMITS SUICIDE FOR VERY STRANGE REASON

Calgary, Sept. 22.—Leaving a letter in which he blamed his act on the police because, he wrote, they double-crossed him in a liquor deal, Luigi Filepatti, aged 45, an Italian miner of Lethbridge, committed suicide by shooting in a local hotel here.

Killed By Dynamite on Golf Links.

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A large charge of dynamite in a rocky ledge on the links of the Scarsdale Golf Club failed to go off when expected, and Edward J. Duvall, fifty years old, of 640 Heddy Place, the Bronx, foreman of the dynamite squad, went to investigate. He was within a few feet of the place when the dynamite exploded, and he was blown several feet in the air. He died in White Plains Hospital.

Where Quality Means Most-Goodyear Tires are Used

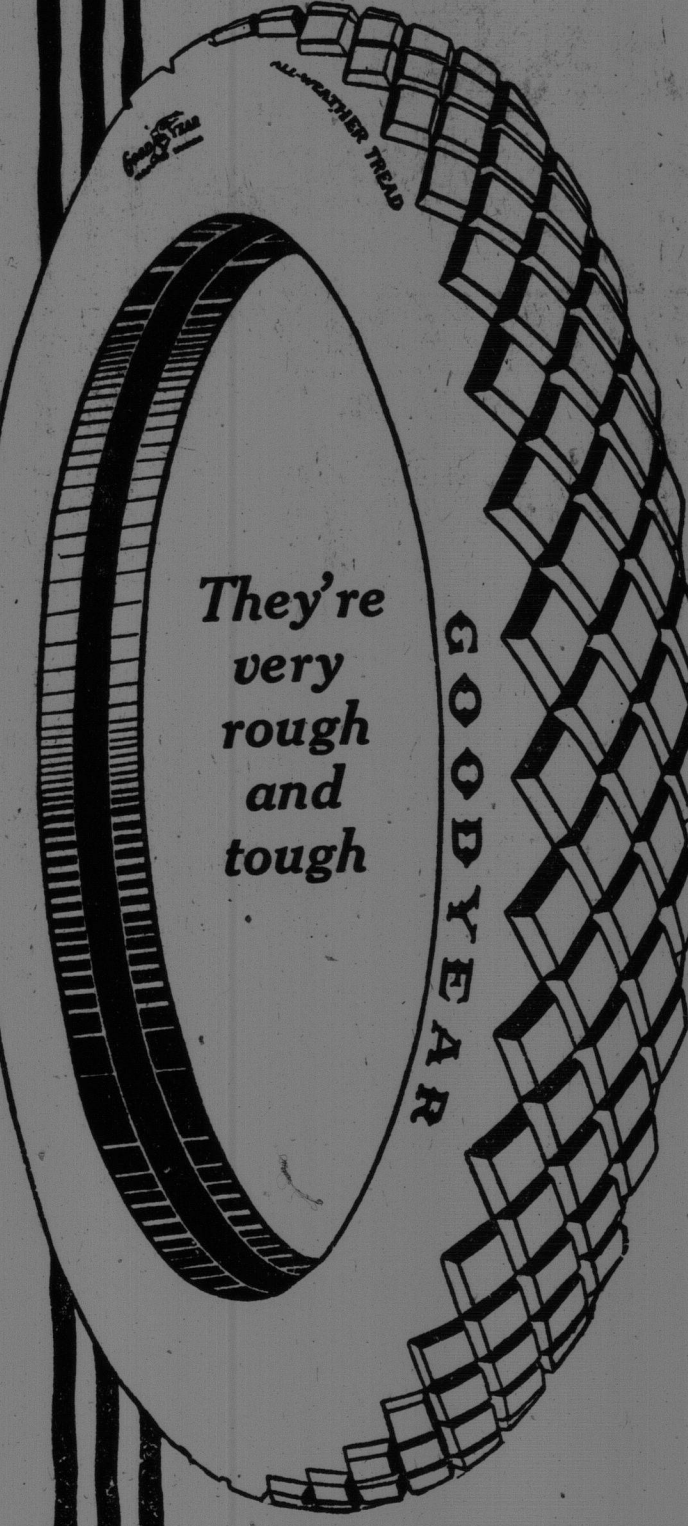
The man, who above all others needs to buy the best tires, is the automobile manufacturer.

The difference in price between Goodyear Tires and the cheapest tires would only amount to a few dollars per car.

But the difference in quality could easily ruin any car's reputation for tire mileage and trouble-free service. The reputation of his car demands that the manufacturer secure the best tires. A great majority of the automobiles built in Canada are equipped with Goodyear Tires.

Manufacturers who buy tires for thousands of cars find that Goodyears give the lowest cost-per-mile. You will find the same thing true of your car.

4000 selected dealers sell them
A host of motorists use them



Young Men!
See the New Styles
Fall Clothes

YOU want to know what kind of Suits will be worn this fall? Well, come in and see for yourself—of course you know we're always first with the Young Men's styles! A distinctive feature is the high chested, four button coat with short stubby lapels. But there are others you'll notice and like, too.

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GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
TIRES