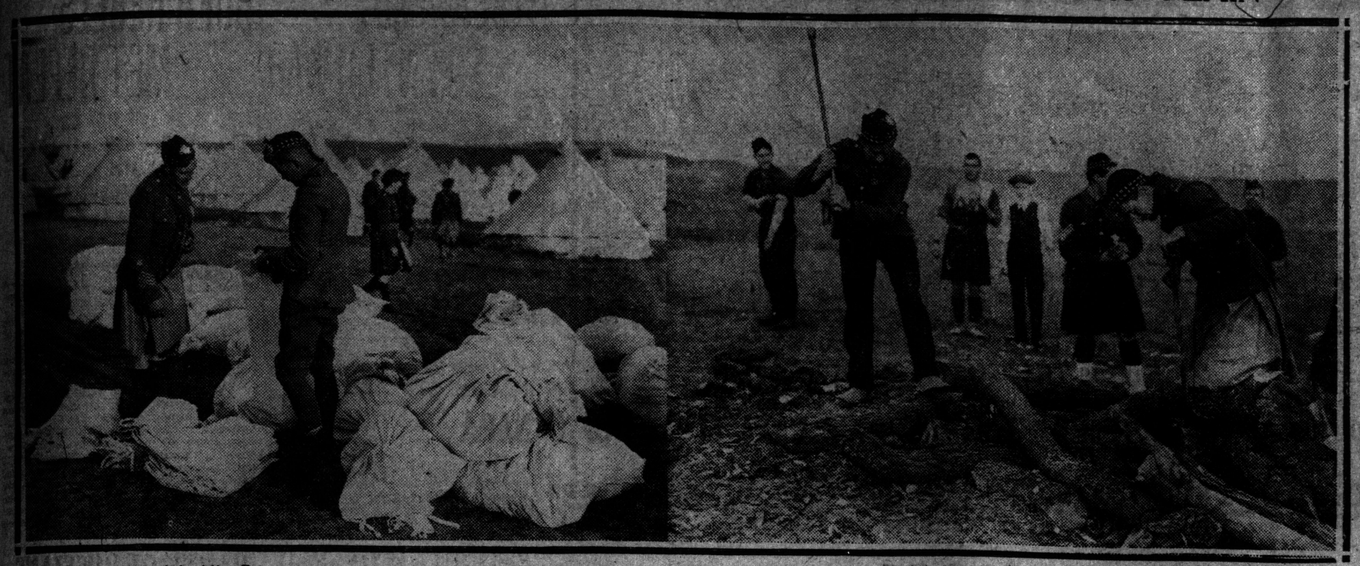
PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE CANADIAN CAMP ON SALISBURY PLAIN



Checking the sheets and bedding of the Canadian Highlanders.

Canadian Highlanders cutting up firewood.

A section of the Canadians at the church parade a week ago Sunday.

PRINCE OF MONACO WILL PAY BIG FINE

Pledges Himself to Complete Levy of Half Million Francs on Marchais.

TO SAVE HIS CHATEAU

Prince Albert Complains to Emperor William of Von Buelow's Acts.

PARIS, Nov. 1, 6 p.m.—This was the day fixed by Gen. Von Buelow for destroying the Prince of Monaco's Chateau de Marchais, near Sissonne, and the villages in the neighborhood unless a fine of 500,000 francs, ($100,000) was paid. This fine was levied because, it was alleged, broken glass was scattered on the road to impede the military automobiles. The inhabitants denied the accusation.

Lieut.-Col. Von Krupka, commandant of the post, ordered the fine paid in full so as to avoid "heavy damages to the commune." The authorities of the commune replied that they were unable to collect 500,000 francs and could gather only 120,000. A council of all the mayors in the district was held and apparently the mayors suggested calling upon the Prince of Monaco for help. Lieut.-Col. Von Krupka, after consultation with Gen. Von Buelow, decided to allow two delegates to visit the prince. His authorization read:

"I am authorized by his excellency to tell you that the remaining part of the fine must be paid before Nov. 1. The delegation is instructed to mention this decision to the Prince of Monaco, adding that if the sum is not paid, besides other acts, the chateau belonging to the prince and the commune of Marchais will be demolished and burned."

Will Pay the Fine.

Gen. Von Buelow allowed the delegates to go to Monaco by way of Switzerland. The prince received them and sent the following letter to the general:

"Monaco, Oct 22.

Monsieur le General: To avoid for the Commune of Sissonne and that of Marchais, the rigorous fate with which you have threatened them, I, on my honor, pledge myself to remit to Emperor William, if the war ends without intentional damage to my residence, or to the communes the sum necessary to complete the 500,000 francs which Sissonne was fined by you.

As a sovereign prince, I will treat with the sovereign, who, during 15 years has called me friend and made me Knight of the Black Eagle. My conscience and dignity place me beyond feeling fear; my energy will place me beyond all regret. But if you destroy the Chateau of Marchais, which is a centre of science, interesting to the whole world, and a centre of charity; if you reserve for this jewel of archaeology and history the fate of the Cathedral of Rheims, and without a hostile act against you on its part, the world will judge between you and me.

"I address myself to your excellency, expressing the highest consideration,

"(Signed) Albert,

"Sovereign Prince of Monaco."

Complains to Kaiser.

The prince also wrote a letter to Emperor William, as follows:

"Sire,—I forward to your majesty documents concerning an affair which is very grave and urgent. Gen. von Buelow has occupied for a month and a half my residence of Marchais, situated three miles from the Village of Sissonne. The general has fined the inhabitants of this poor ruined village 500,000 francs, of which they are unable to pay more than a fourth part.

"Moreover, he has sent to me two delegates, bringing documents in which he threatens to destroy my residence and the Village of Marchais besides that of Sissonne, in case I would not take on my shoulders, and this before Oct. 31, the forementioned sum. This is how a Prussian general acts towards a sovereign prince who, during 40 years, has been a friend of Germany, and who has received from every country tokens of respect and gratitude for his work.

"I answered the demand of Gen. von Buelow, saying that I pledged myself on my honor to complete the said 500,000 francs, because I wish to prevent a horrible action, coldly accomplished. As a sovereign prince, I put this question before the judgment of the emperor, declaring that the aforesaid sum will be paid when the Chateau de Marchais shall be freed from the risk of intentional destruction.

"I am, with great respect, your majesty, your devoted servant and cousin,

"Albert."

TURKISH TROOPS INVADE EGYPT GREAT BRITAIN IS PREPARED

Foreign Office Reveals Dark Plot of Germans to Incite Mohammedans to Revolt, But Britain Believes Plans Will Be Thwarted — Eleven Nations at War.

(Continued From Page 1.)

was attacked by Greece and Servia, would naturally side in with the entente powers, but objects, political observers point out, to fighting side by side with Greece and Servia.

Greece to Take Plunge.

Russia, however, is expected to ask Bulgaria definitely on which side she is ranged and her mere neutrality under the circumstances appears insufficient. Should she join the Austrians and Germans, Roumania is almost certain to declare for the allies, and Greece even before this may decide to take her revenge on Turkey. In fact, it is believed that her treaty with Servia would compel her to take action should the latter be attacked by Bulgaria or Turkey.

Italy, too, is brought nearer to war by the entrance of Turkey, for she has large Mediterranean possessions to protect which would not be easy with a strengthened Turkey.

Cut Off Communications.

It is officially announced in London that the Turkish Government summarily shut off communication with the British embassy at Constantinople Friday last, and that the British Government must take whatever action is required to protect British interests and territory in Egypt from attacks made or threatened.

The British foreign office statement says:

"The Turkish minister of war, with his German advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for attack upon Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus army corps have, since their mobilization, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to the invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal. From Akabah and Gaza, a large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture, and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transports have been collected and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt.

"Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akabah.

"The notorious Sheik Aziz Shawish has published and disseminated thru Syria and probably India, an inflammatory document urging the Mohammedans to fight against Great Britain.

Organized Treachery.

Dr. Pruffer who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against British occupation, and who is now attached to the German embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria to incite the people to take part in this conflict.

"Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the numerous German officers employed in the Turkish army and acting under the orders of the German Government, who thus succeeded in forcing the hands of the advisers of the sultan.

"German intrigue cannot influence the loyalty to Great Britain of the 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India, and the feeling of the Mohammedans of Egypt. They must look with detestation on the misguided action, under foreign influence, at Constantinople, which will inevitably lead to the disintegration of the Turkish Empire, which shows such forgetfulness of the many occasions on which Great Britain has shown her friendship to Turkey.

Britain on Alert.

"They must feel bitterly the degeneration of their co-religionists who can thus be dominated against their will by German influences, and many of them realize that when Turkey is pushed into war by Germany they must dissociate themselves from a course of action that is prejudicial to the position of Turkey itself.

"The Turkish Government, summarily and without notice, on Friday, shut off telegraphic communication with the British embassy at Constantinople. This is no doubt a prelude to further acts of aggression on their part, and the British Government must take whatever action is required to protect the British interests and British territory and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made and are threatened.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR GETS PASSPORTS.

Canadian Press Despatch.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—The Turkish ambassador will be given his passports today.

All the Mahommedan newspapers in the Caucasus are energetically denouncing Turkey's aggression against Russia and pledging the loyalty of the Caucasian Mohammedans to Russia.

The Russian military authorities are overwhelmed with offers of Cossack volunteers, who, altho they are exempt from military service, desire to serve.

BRITAIN DENOUNCES DUPLICITY.

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The foreign office late Sunday night issued a long statement dealing with the situation in Turkey and the protests made by the British ambassador against what he alleges were breaches of neutrality by Turkey, especially in connection with the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The statement quotes the note addressed by the Sublime Porte to the powers in which the Ottoman Government declared its neutrality, and the note communicated by the British ambassador to the Porte, in which he complained of a number of breaches of neutrality.

As Turkey shut off communication with the British embassy on Friday, the British Government, considering this a prelude to further acts of aggression, declares its intention to take action to protect British interests and British territory, and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made or threatened. The statement says:

Gave Assurances.

"At the beginning of the war the British Government gave definite assurances that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in times of peace. In this France and Russia concurred. The British Government since then has endeavored with the greatest patience and forbearance to preserve friendly relations, in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish Government at Constantinople in the case of the German vessels in the straits.

"On Thursday, Oct. 29, the British Government learned with the utmost regret that Turkish ships of war had without warning and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks upon open and undefended towns in the Black Sea of a friendly country, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage.

Broken Promises.

"Ever since the German warships Goeben and Breslau took refuge in Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish Government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. The promises made by the Turkish Government to send away the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau never have been fulfilled. It was well-known that the Turkish minister of war was decidedly pro-German in his sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that the saner counsels of his colleagues, who had had experience of the friendship which Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish Government would have prevailed and prevented that government from entering upon such a risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side with Germany.

Germans in Control.

"Since the war, German officers in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the government and have been able to coerce the sultan's ministers into taking up the policy of aggression.

"Great Britain, as well as France and Russia, has watched these proceedings patiently, protesting against many acts which have been constantly committed contrary to neutrality, and warning the government of the sultan against the danger in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire.

"Vigorously assisted by the ambassadors of Germany and Austria, German military elements in Constantinople have been persistently doing their utmost to force Turkey into war, both by their activities in the service of the Turks and by bribes, of which they have been so lavish."

After referring to the Turkish plans for invasion of Egypt, the statement continues:

No Sense of Honor.

"The British ambassador, in a note to the Sublime Porte on Oct. 6, which did not reach London until Oct. 19, acknowledged receipt of the Porte's note of Sept. 28, setting forth the rules laid down by Turkey to secure respect for her neutrality. The ambassador said that the rules indicated a conception of the duties of neutrals, and therefore it was a matter of surprise that the practice of the Ottoman Government should hitherto be so at variance with these principles.

"The ambassador points out that despite the rule to the contrary, the Goeben and Breslau were allowed to enter the Dardanelles and remain in Turkish waters for an indefinite period, on the pretext that a sale, as to the genuineness of which no evidence exists, had taken place.

Cruisers Were Busy.

"The note goes on to point out that the two ships were not interned, that they were allowed to search British ships in the Dardanelles, were repaired in Turkish waters, have put to sea under Turkish command and were revictualed at German expense on their return from cruises in the Black Sea and were generally allowed to use the Turkish port as a base.

"Finally, says the note, the status of the Dardanelles has been violated by Turkey itself in violation of the series of international acts, and she has interfered with the free passage of British merchant ships thru the straits. The ambassador's note concludes:

Given Alternative.

"'In the presence of facts set forth above it is impossible for the Imperial Ottoman Government to maintain that they have hitherto observed that duty, as neutrals, the performance of which the Imperial minister for foreign affairs declares them to have had in view when drawing up the rules embodied in the circular note of September 26. If, after consecrating their recognition of these duties by an official communication, the imperial government should continue to tolerate the use of Turkish territory by German ships and agents for purposes connected with the war, his majesty's embassy will feel itself constrained to protest with renewed vigor against what it cannot but consider the partial and unneutral attitude on the part of the Imperial Ottoman Government, and must reserve to his majesty's government complete liberty of action. If, on the other hand, the object of the communication is to prove that the Imperial government is prepared to embark on a new line of action, the embassy will have the utmost satisfaction in taking the act of assurance in that sense and bringing it to the knowledge of the British Government.'"

TURKEY BOASTING OF NAVAL VICTORY

Mine Layer and Destroyer Sunk and Other Craft Damaged.

Canadian Press Despatch.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1 (via London).—The following official telegram from Constantinople, dated Saturday, is published by The Frankfurter Zeitung:

"A small part of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea on Thursday sunk the Russian mine-layer Prut, a vessel of 5000 tons, which had aboard 700 mines, damaged a Russian torpedo-boat and seized a coal steamer.

"A torpedo fired from the torpedo-boat Haireti-Millet sunk the Russian destroyer Kubaners. The Mauvenet-I-Millet torpedoed a Russian coast-guard ship, which was severely damaged. Three Russian officers were saved by us and imprisoned. The Turkish fleet suffered no loss, and the battle was successfully continued."

U.S. EMBASSY IN TURKEY IS BUSY

Great Britain, France and Servia Place Interests in Its Hands.

Canadian Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. — Turkey has announced that Russian consuls in the Ottoman Empire will not be permitted to leave until assurances of safe conduct are given Turkish consuls in Russia, according to a cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau to the United States Government, received today.

Servia has asked the United States thru Mr. Morgenthau to look after her diplomatic interests at Constantinople "in case of war with Turkey."

Great Britain and France have placed their interests in Turkey in the hands of the American embassy, and the Turkish consul at Havre has turned over his consulate to the United States and is preparing along with other Turkish consuls to leave France.

LOOK FOR TURKEY TO FAIL IN EGYPT

Canadian Press Despatch.

PARIS, Nov. 1, 3.20 p.m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Rome says:

"The entrance of Turkey into the European conflict produces a deep effect in Italy. The newspapers are filled with comment upon the new factor in the war. The Russian embassy avers that the attack of the Turks causes no anxiety in Russia. The aggression does not take Russia by surprise, because the relations between Germany and Turkey have been followed at Petrograd, and a strong Russian force is ready in the south to meet any emergency.

"The military critics consider that the Turkish army will be unable to worry Great Britain, Russia and France. The only vulnerable points are the Caucasus and Egypt. It is declared that the Turks will be lost in the mountains of Caucasus, and as for Egypt, the holy war preached in 1911 and 1912 failed of results. A similar agitation on behalf of Germany is no more likely to succeed today."

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QUARTER BILLION DOLLARS NEW LOAN FOR RUSSIA

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 1—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that a ukase issued in the Russian capital orders the flotation of an internal loan of $250,000,000, at five per cent, redeemable in fifty years.

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