

VENIZELOS FIRMLY IN FAVOR OF JOINING ALLIES

Wanted War Months Ago as Best Thing For Greece

PREDICTED ENTRANCE OF BULGARIA LATER

Remarkable Letters, Now Published, Show Greek Premier as Remarkable Far-sighted and Patriotic Statesman—Sees in Future Great and Powerful Greece with Vast Territory in Asia Minor.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Boston, Sept. 26.—The Boston Post today published translations of two remarkable letters written by M. Eleftherios Venizelos, the prime minister of Greece, to his king advising him as to the policy his country should adopt in forming the new pan-Balkan alliance.

This letter was written before the Greek prime minister's withdrawal from the cabinet several months ago. Venizelos has since been re-elected, and is again the dominant force in the political life of Greece. The king has accused his returning prime minister of having proposed to cede Greek territory to Bulgaria in order to win that country's good will towards the Allies of the west. Venizelos denied the allegations of his king, and to prove his own correctness he has allowed these personal letters to be made public. The developments regarding Bulgaria show the following letters to have been singularly prophetic in character:

If Serbia Were Crushed.
Venizelos says in part: I now have the honor to submit to your majesty the contents of a communication which the British minister here made to me with instructions from Sir Edward Grey.

Greece, by this communication, is again confronted with one of the most critical periods in the history of the nation.

Until today our policy simply consisted in the preservation of neutrality, in so far as our treaty obligations with Serbia did not oblige us to depart therefrom. But we are now called upon to participate in the war, no longer in order to fulfill simple moral obligations, but in view of compensation which we realized will create a great and powerful Greece, such as not even the boldest optimist could have imagined only a few years back.

In order to obtain these great compensations great dangers will certainly have to be faced. But after long and careful study of the question I end with the opinion that we ought to face these dangers.

If we allow Serbia to be crushed today by another Austro-German invasion, we have no security whatever, and the Austro-German armies will stop short of our Macedonian frontiers, and that they will not be tempted as far as Salonica.

Where Honor and Interest Beckon.
But even if this danger is averted, and we admit that Austria, being satisfied with a crushing defeat of Serbia, will not wish to establish herself in Macedonia, is there any possible doubt that Bulgaria, at the invitation of Austria, will advance and occupy Serbian Macedonia? And if that were to happen, what would be our position?

We should then be obliged, in accordance with our treaty of alliance, to hasten to the aid of Serbia unless we wished to incur the dishonor of disregarding our treaty obligations.

Even if we were to remain indifferent to our moral debasement and impasse, we should by doing have to submit to the disturbance of the Balkan equilibrium by Bulgaria. The power, thus strengthened, would either now or some time hence be in a position to attack us, when we should be entirely without either friend or ally.

If, on the other hand, we had, in the circumstances indicated, to go by help Serbia in order to fulfill the duty incumbent on us, we should do so in far more unfavorable circumstances than if we went to her assistance now, because Serbia would already be crushed, and in consequence our aid would be of no, or at best of very little, avail. Moreover, by rejecting now the overtures of the powers of the Triple Entente, even in the event of victory we should secure no tangible compensation for our support in their struggle.

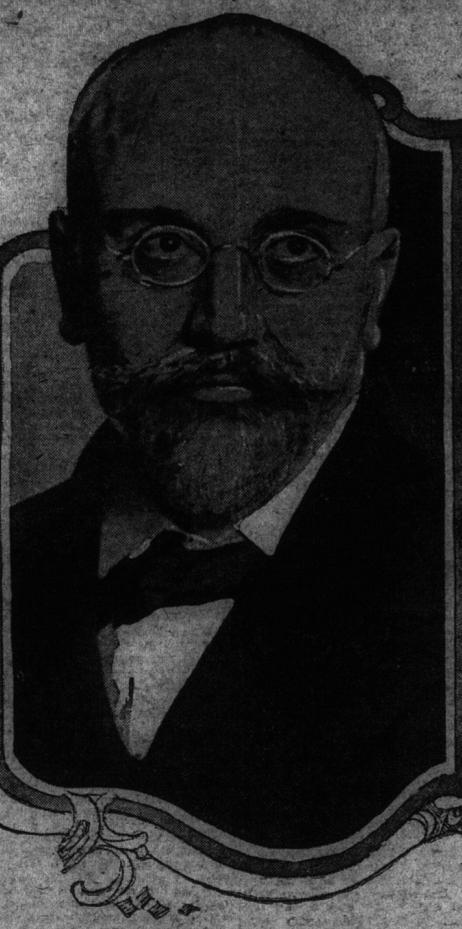
Pointing out that the circumstances demand the co-operation of all the Balkan states, Venizelos counsels the king to make adequate concessions to Bulgaria in return for the realization of the Greek national policy in Asia Minor. These concessions would include the sacrifice of Kanakia, in order to save Hellenism in Turkey, and with a view "to create a real Magna Graecia which would include nearly all the provinces where Hellenism flourished through the long centuries of its history."

"This sacrifice," he adds, "would not merely be the price of Bulgaria's neutrality, but would be in exchange for the active participation of Bulgaria in the war with the other allies."

"If this suggestion of mine were accepted, the powers of the Triple Entente should guarantee that Bulgaria would undertake to buy the property of all those inhabitants of this ceded district who wish to emigrate within the boundaries of Greece.

Bulgaria's Greed an Obstacle.
"Unfortunately, on an account of Bulgaria's greed, it is not at all certain that whatever concession we make, we shall be able to satisfy Bulgaria, and lead her to co-operate with her former allies."

VENIZELOS AT THE HELM AGAIN



THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN GREECE.

our joining in the war would be hazardous."

Summing up his arguments in favor of an active participation in the war on the side of the allies, Venizelos concludes as follows:

"Beyond that, Austro-German victory would mean the death-blow to the free life of all small States, beside the direct damage which we would suffer through the loss of the islands (the Sporades). And again, superiority either of the one or the other, but by a return to the status quo ante bellum, still after such a conclusion of the war, swift and sure would come the complete destruction of Hellenism in Turkey. Turkey, coming out invulnerable from a war which she had braved against the three big powers, and emboldened by the feeling of security which her alliance with Germany would give her—an alliance which no doubt will last in the future, for such seems Germany's aim—will complete at once and systematically the work of destroying Hellenism in Turkey, driving out the population without pretext and in masses, and appropriating their possessions. In this she will not only find no opposition from Germany, but will be strengthened by her, inasmuch as Germany will be glad to get rid of a competitor for Asia Minor, which she (Germany) covets."

"The driving away in masses of hundreds of thousands of Greeks living in Turkey will not only destroy these, but drag down in financial ruin the whole of Greece."

In ringing tones Venizelos declares: "As against the dangers to which we shall expose ourselves in taking part in the war, the expectation seems above all a legitimate expectation. I hope—that we may save the greater part of Hellenism in Turkey, and that we may create a great and powerful Greece."

Position of Roumania.
In a second memorandum to the King of Greece, touching an alliance between Roumania and Greece, Venizelos infers that "Roumania will refuse joint military action with us so long as Bulgaria will not share therein. Even if it were possible that Roumania would be satisfied with an official declaration of neutrality by Bulgaria towards a joint Graeco-Roumanian action with the Serbians, it is altogether unlikely that such an official declaration by Bulgaria could be obtained."

He has no illusions regarding the pretensions of Bulgarian neutrality. He further says: "Moreover, the general staff does not seem to be altogether satisfied about the safety of Graeco-Roumanian-Serbian co-operation so long as Bulgaria stands apart, even after a declaration of neutrality, which she could easily break directly if she found an advantage in doing so."

Matters being as they are, I think that the time has come to face with decision the problem of necessary sacrifices, so that we may obtain, if possible, a Pan-Balkan cooperation in sharing jointly in the war.

Such an action taken in common by the nations of the Balkans would not only secure for them in any event a local ascendancy in the southern theatre of the war, but would furnish a weighty reinforcement to the powers of the Triple Entente, sufficient probably to turn the scale definitely in their favor in the awful struggle now being carried on.

The cession of Kanakia is assuredly a grievous sacrifice, and I feel in putting it forward a sense of very heavy and heart-felt anguish. But I do not hesitate to propose it as soon as I take in view what the racial compensations are that can be secured to us by this sacrifice.

Dreams of a Greater Greece.
I feel that the concessions in Asia Minor suggested by Sir Edward Grey are especially, if we submit to territories to Bulgaria, assume such an extent that Greece, already doubled by victorious wars from which she has emerged, would have added to her yet another Greece as great and not less rich. I be-

NEED ABOUT 8000 TO RAISE BOTH UNIFORMS AND HELMETS

Third Battalion of Infantry to Be at Once Organized

WOUNDED SOLDIERS TO COME HOME

Provision Made for Two Hundred Every Month, Says Organizing Secretary, Here on Visit—Letter from Shorncliffe Tells of Changes in 23rd Battery.

Ottawa, Saturday.—Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. for Kings and Albert (N. B.), is in Ottawa today and interviewed the minister of militia. Final arrangements were made for the 88th Battalion, which Colonel Fowler has undertaken to organize and command. It is to be raised in New Brunswick.

"Col. Fowler is the ninth M. P. now on active service. The others are Col. McLeod, of York (N. B.); Hon. Dr. Beland, of Beauce; Col. Currie, of Simcoe; Col. Baker, of Bromet; Col. Carleton, of Thunberg; Col. G. G. G. of Queens-Sunbury; Col. Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, and Col. Wamock, of Malcoed."

Canadian soldiers who have been wounded will begin returning to the Dominion next week in companies of about 200 at a time to recuperate, said E. H. Scammell, Ottawa, secretary of the military hospitals commission, who was in St. John on Saturday. When the St. Lawrence closes they will come through the port of Halifax. Mr. Scammell mentioned that in the maritime provinces there was the line residence in Sydney placed at the disposal of the commission by Mrs. Ross, who furnished it and fitted it completely, undertaking all the expenses connected with it. In St. John the Parkes house has been accepted for use as a convalescent home. Mr. Scammell said that it would not be used until required and he could not tell when this would be, it might be three or four weeks or as many months.

When the winter comes that it will be required it will have to be fitted up and Mr. Scammell said that this might be left in the hands of Dr. Walker, who is a member of the commission. When the home is opened there will still be another opportunity for the commission to aid by providing delicacies to vary the menu, as well as reading matter and smoking materials, and taking the men out for airings in motor cars. "And from what I know of the ladies of St. John and the assurances of support which they have given I am sure the men will not suffer from lack of attention on their part."

Mr. Scammell added that tomorrow there will be a special convocation of the brigade committee of Ontario, and an ordinary degree will be conferred upon six distinguished gentlemen from the United States who have aided in the peace centenary movement. They are: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, an eminent jurist; Hon. Arthur Parker, former chief justice of the presidency; W. B. Howland, editor of the Independent; William Church Osborne; John A. Stewart, chairman of the United States Association; and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Changes in 23rd Battery.
In a letter from her son, Q. M. S. Frank X. Jennings, received by Mrs. P. Jennings, of East St. John, and dated Shorncliffe, he reports that the changes which have taken place since his unit landed in England, just six months ago, it is now beginning to get cool in the

plains for the formation of our howitzer brigade. The work is now completed and I expect we will move from here to Lark Hill near Salisbury plain, soon to complete our practice. The brigade, so far as known, is to consist of three batteries of 4.7 howitzers and one of 12.5 howitzers. The 12.5 howitzer is slated as Q. M. S. of the column. Maj. Mills, who went over with the 1st division, C. F. A. Major McKay who took over the 23rd battery, and Major Riddan, who went as O. C. of the 2nd battery, are the officers who will command the batteries, while Major Scully, who went with the 21st Montreal battery, is named as O. C. of the ammunition column. Just who will command the brigade is not definitely known, but the choice is said to be between Lieut.-Col. Ingraham, of Sydney, who is major of the 24th battery from Fredericton, and Lieut.-Col. Rathburn, of Montreal, who was in charge of the brigade when the writer went to England.

"I had a letter from King's German a few days ago," he continues, "and he is doing well. He was telephoned with the 6th battery, 2nd brigade, for a while, but at the time of writing, was carrying on the duties of 'lookout' man which took him a time to the front line of trenches for observation purposes—a very interesting though occasionally noisy occupation. Physically I am enjoying the best of health and never felt better nor weighed more in my life—171 pounds. The open air and regular hours have done wonders for a lot of the 'skeletons' we brought over with us and but few cases of serious illness have been brought to light, and mighty few accidents. One of our brigade orderlies (cyclist) appeared on parade this morning, however, with an arrangement over his face that at long range looked like a respirator. It proved on close examination to be a series of plasters and bandages placed there by a medical officer following a forcible meeting between his face and one of Shorncliffe's excellently paved roads after he had been 'pried off' his bike."

Major Day, recruiting officer for York county, has been ordered to join his battalion, the Nova Scotia Highlanders, at Aldershot.

Mayor Martin, of Halifax, has tendered the use of the market building to the military authorities for the quartering of a regiment for the winter months, providing for the heating.

When the 26th Battalion left England for service in France, Sergt. Arnold Frane went with it. He could have stayed in England until the close of the war, but preferred to abandon his stripes rather than do so. Sergt. Frane was signalling instructor with the 26th when it was in St. John. He is a North End boy, and a former member of the staff of Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd.

Salisbury Red Cross Work.
Salisbury, Sept. 28.—The Salisbury branch of the Red Cross is just a year ago are showing no lack of interest in the work. The president, Mrs. A. E. Prites, who succeeded Mrs. V. E. Gowland some months ago, has a son at the front and is taking a keen interest in the work, she has called a meeting of the full membership for next Tuesday evening. Miss M. J. Gaynor, secretary-treasurer of the society, reports that two more boxes were forwarded to the front on Wednesday last. The boxes contained 200 pairs of socks, 3 pillows, 3 dozen pillow slips, 5 dozen towels, 2 dozen face cloths, 4 dozen handkerchiefs, one-half dozen sheets, 16 hospital sheets, 5 pairs pyjamas.

"IMPREGNABLE" GERMAN DEFENCES CARRIED IN FIRST RUSH OF ALLIES

BULGARIA NOT READY TO JOIN HUN ALLIANCE

"Armed Neutrality" is Policy Adhered to by Government

FOREIGN MINISTER SAID TO BE PRO-ALLY

Note Delivered to Entente Powers Sunday Disclaims Any Intention of Attacking Serbia—Prepared Before Greece Took Action.

London, Sept. 26, 7:35 p. m.—The Bulgarian government this morning officially communicated to the powers a note stating in the most categorical fashion that the mobilization of the Bulgarian army was ordered in the national interest and that it had not the slightest offensive character. The note states:

"The entry of Bulgaria into a state of armed neutrality is explained by changes which recently occurred in the political situation, and that Bulgaria has not the slightest aggressive intention, but is firmly resolved to be equally fully armed to defend her rights and independence."

The official note to the powers was despatched from Sofia on Sept. 23 so that it was framed before Greek mobilization had been decided upon.

Dr. Ghenadiev, ex-Bulgarian foreign minister, whose inclusion in the Sofia cabinet is reported to be a possibility, has been known lately for his pro-entente views, and it is believed here that unless he were certain of the government continuing its good relations with the entente powers he would not have assured them of his support.

King and Greek Premier Agree.
Athens, Sept. 25, via London, Sept. 26.—King Constantine and Premier Venizelos, at a conference this morning, reached a complete agreement in regard to both the steps already taken by the government and the measures which are demanded to meet the Balkan situation. These measures include maintenance of Greece's treaty obligations. Greece and Serbia signed a treaty after the second Balkan war. It is understood that upon a similar basis a treaty that nation be attacked by Bulgaria.

NOTED BROOKLYN PREACHER CONFESSES TO CONGREGATION

New York, Sept. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, noted Brooklyn preacher, successor to Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth church, one of the most famous in America, and author of books on religious subjects, told his congregation that his life-long ambitions for wealth and power had utterly crushed out his life.

Ambition, he declared, had brought him to the brink of poverty and humbled him so that, he said, he was not worthy to unloose the shoe laces of a poor worker of the slums.

Then his pastor for sixteen years, his face white and drawn with the agony of an inner struggle, humbled himself before them and threw himself upon their mercy.

As the preacher declared that his love of position, wealth and honor had caused him to fall from his ideals, aged men and women bowed their grey heads, and young people gazed as though at some dramatic action upon a stage.

It was clear from the preacher's words that "the storm of alternate fame and praise," as he himself termed it, broke over his head with a violence that all but overcame him.

Doctor Hillis read his formal statement monotonously. It was strictly an admission that the speaker had strayed from the path which a "true prophet of God" ought to follow.

Although Dr. Hillis did not make any statement yesterday, Frederick W. Hinrichs, his attorney, confirmed the report that Dr. Hillis proposes to sell his handsome home in Monroe place and apply the proceeds toward the liquidation of his debts.

The activities of Dr. Hillis caused further unpleasantness when a summons in a suit for \$80,000 for libel, brought by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis, of Victoria (B. C.), was served on the minister.

Always Looking For Trouble.
Some people are of so suspicious a turn of mind that they are always looking for trouble. A stout gentleman with sharp eyes entered a little restaurant, fixing an eagle gaze on the obsequious waiter. "I see you recommend your oysters at a shilling the dozen!" he snapped. "Yes, sir; the best, sir—real natives, sir," bowed the waiter. "Then I think I'll have one." "One dozen, sir?" "No! I said one, and mean one—only one!" The waiter's smile vanished, and he eyed the stout gentleman witheringly as he asked—"With or without, sir?" "With or without what?" "Pearls," snapped the waiter, with great sarcasm. "Would you like it with pearls or without?"—Scottish-American.

(Special Cable to New York World and The St. John Daily Telegraph)
London, Sept. 26.—More than 20,000 German prisoners, of whom 200 are officers, a vast quantity of guns and war material, what sun is not yet known, but which include at least twenty-four field guns and the whole of the German first line of fortifications at one point over a width of five miles to a depth of two and one-half miles and at another over a width of fifteen miles to a similar depth have in two days of desperate fighting fallen into the hands of the French and British.

These two gains, the greatest by far for the Allies in the west since the victory of the Marne, came as a result of two tremendous and simultaneous assaults delivered at points 100 miles apart on the opposite sides of the large salient which forms the German position in Northern France.

The French struck north at the German lines in eastern Champagne on the verge of the forest of Argonne, between Auberville and Ville-Sur-Tourbe. From this point the line runs nearly due west to a point near Compiègne, where it turns north to Arras and Ypres. It is north of Arras and just south of LaBassee that the British attacked with the French supporting them on the flank. In point of actual ground gained and of the number of prisoners taken the French assault was the more successful but as far as the immediate tactical results are concerned the British victory is likely to prove more fruitful, because it gave them Hill 70, north of Lens, and only a mile from the outskirts of that city which must now be regarded as in imminent danger of capture.

On the other hand the French by their victory in Champagne have nullified at a blow all the results gained by the German Crown Prince in the Argonne in the course of months of desperate attacks on the flank of the great French stronghold of Verdun.

FIRST LINE CARRIED IN RUSH.
In both assaults, however, the actual amount of ground gained is overshadowed by the fact that as admitted by the Germans themselves the Allies carried almost in one rush the whole depth of the German first line of fortifications, consisting of three, four or even five concrete lined trenches each 100 or 200 yards behind the one in front of it bristling with machine guns, trench mortars and howitzers and strengthened by labyrinths of underground burrows and bomb proofs, the work of months of labor and planned by the most skilled military engineers in Germany.

These fortifications have been in existence for nearly a year and have been constantly strengthened in every way that German ingenuity could suggest until their holders themselves believed them virtually impregnable to any assault the Allies could make against them, and in fact hitherto neither French nor English have ever, in their most furious assaults, been able to do more than gnaw away at the outer lines one by one at no faster than the Germans were able to build fresh lines in the rear and make the whole position as strong as before.

In the fighting of the last two days, however, the Allies practically in one rush broke clear through this elaborate network of fortifications into the open country behind and thereby compelled the Germans to fall back over a considerable front to their reserve line at some points three miles in the rear.

This second line, moreover, it is reasonable to suppose, can hardly be as strong or as elaborately defended as the first and the French official report of tonight which says "in Champagne our troops continue to gain ground" and "the struggle continues on the whole front" indicates that it may already be put to the test.

"Saturday morning we attacked the enemy south of LaBassee canal to the east of Grenay and Vermeles," says Sir John French's official report of the British victory "we captured his trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating his lines in some places for a distance of 4,000 yards (nearly two and one-half miles)."

"We captured the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and the mining works around it and Hill 70."

Hulluch is on the road from Lens to LaBassee, four miles north of Lens. Loos is only two and one-half miles northwest of Lens and Hill 70 is east of LaBassee road, only a mile from the outskirts of Lens. The British are thus squarely astride the only direct communication between Lens and LaBassee which has been immensely valuable to the Germans in moving their reserves and supplies.

A later statement from Sir John French issued tonight tells of the furious counter-attacks by the Germans on this line which show the importance attached by them to the position lost. There are abundant indications in all the official reports that the whole fighting has been of the most desperate and sanguinary description.

The great importance of the victory around Lens lies in the fact that it is a step toward the recovery of the great coal and iron mines of Northern France of which Lens is one of the centres and which have been used by the Germans to supply them with the raw material for ammunition and guns. Sir John French's report speaks of the capture of the mines around Loos.

The news of the Allied victories was received both here and in Paris with demonstrations of the wildest enthusiasm. Impromptu processions formed and marched for hours through the streets cheering wildly and waving French and British flags intertwined.

The victory is regarded everywhere as another triumph of the military genius of General Joffre, who instituted the policy a month ago of battering daily and hourly at the German trenches with greater artillery fire than has ever before been seen. Meanwhile behind this curtain of fire the Allied generals went quietly and methodically about their preparations. All plans were carefully completed, the troops given every opportunity to rest and train like athletes for a supreme effort, and then General Joffre waited patiently until the ceaseless pounding of the artillery had its effect and the moment for the assault arrived.

Who Will Be The One To Fill The Gap "Bill" Left?

In one of those places which may never be known to his friends except in the vagueness of "Somewhere a France," there is an epitaph to a Canadian soldier, fallen there, which runs:

"Poor old Bill, he left this place, With smoking gun and shining face; But Bill won't mind if some good chap Will follow up and fill the gap."

It is plain and rude, but it tells inconspicuously the spirit of the men in the trenches. His comrades have set up a small wooden cross to mark the grave and on it are the words above, "with by the unlettered muse," but which are as nobly conceived as that other epitaph linked forever with Canadian history which the youthful General Wolfe recited softly to his officers as the boats dropped down the St. Lawrence river that full night before the Heights of Abraham were won:

"No further seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode, Where they alike in trembling hope repose— The bosom of his Father and his God."

A History of
An authoritative, up-to-date history of Serbia and the countries of the Balkans, from the earliest times to the present day. The author, W. M. P. H. is a highly distinguished diplomat who has been writing an history book. Not only a history of the explanation of the Balkan situation, but a story of the storm centre of Europe, of the war against the neighbors, and finally, the heroic episodes. A most interesting and valuable history, as of our valiant and patriotic sides of their own sweet on in a number

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GUNSMIT
GUNS Rifles and R sold, repaired, or heart and lancewood to Ogden Smith, Tax square, St. John.

BIRTH
TOWER—To Mr. an Tower, on the 23rd JACKSON—To Mr. Ric C. Jackson, 874 M 26th inst., a son.

MARRIAC
McCARRON - GAL Riverside, Albert county the Catholic Chapel, by Lochary, Dennis McCa to Margaret Gallacher, d land.

DEATH
VANWART — At Kings county, on the a year's illness, B. Va of this city, leaving h daughter.
McGOVERN—At the diae Home, on the 22 widow of James McGov WATHEN—At Hare Sept. 22, Henry Wath clerk.
DAVIS—At the Geny pital, St. John (N. B.) 1915, William J. Davs
CLOWES—Suddenly, September 24, Dorothy loved wife of Charles daughter of Rev. H. F. Winch, England, former Christ Church Cathedral. GUNNINGHAM—At Public Hospital, in this Mrs. Ada M. Cunnin William J. Cunningham her husband, four brot her to mourn. (Speci papers please copy.)
COUGHLAN—On Coughlan, aged 78 son and one daughter loss.
KERRIGAN—At Chapel street, Lancas September 23, Mrs. B widow of Captain Mil the 96th year of her s sons and two daught

CARD OF T
Mrs. William Scott Cranston avenue, desir many friends for kindr during their recent be

VISIT SIR CHARLES TUPPER
W. S. Fisher, of St. Sumner, of Moncton, good Spirits.
London, Sept. 24—(Cable)—F. W. Sumner, New Brunswick, and St. John (N. B.), who Tupper this week, rep good spirits and menta at the moment incapacitated.
His grandson, Lieut pvt. in the 5th Buffs, is valescent in London.
REV. H. L. SEARL TO THE MI
(Kings County The Record has recy Hanover Gazette, pub New Hampshire, w lengthy account of the ministry of Rev. He which occurred on Fr 27. Mr. Searles' says, was at Jiffries wards he attended sch (Mc.), and is a gradu Theological Seminary, at the ordination serv everything passed off. The church and the er themselves extrem choice of his new pas in the vigor and amb hood.
Rev. Mr. Searles as one of the Norwic church.

A History o
An authoritative, u of Serbia and the cu industries and aspirat from the earliest time elative defeat of the A ber, 1914, is announce many. It is entirel The author, W. M. P. H. is a highly distinguished diplomat who has been writing an history book. Not only a history of the explanation of the Balkan situation, but a story of the storm centre of Europe, of the war against the neighbors, and finally, the heroic episodes. A most interesting and valuable history, as of our valiant and patriotic sides of their own sweet on in a number