

Roosevelt Again Scores Hyphenated Americans

CONSCRIPTION AGAIN TO FORE IN ENGLAND

Winston Churchill and Earl Curzon are Making Renewed Attempts.

KITCHENER HIMSELF IS COMING ROUND

The Whole Dardanelles Campaign is Urged to be Investigated by a Committee.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Oct. 13.—The parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News writes that the conscription members of the cabinet, headed by Winston Spencer Churchill and Earl Curzon, will make a renewed attempt at today's cabinet meeting to force the issue and obtain a definite ruling on conscription.

The conscriptionists believe, The News says, that Earl Kitchener is more inclined to their view than he was a month ago, and they also believe that if the British Government should announce adoption of conscription at the present juncture, when a new war is beginning in the Balkans, it would have a striking effect on the military situation.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

The new war in the Balkans is being employed as an argument by the conscriptionists, and even the Westminster Gazette, which hitherto has opposed conscription, warns the public to-day that plans designed to keep up the strength of the armies at the Dardanelles and on the Franco-Belgian front may not be adequate to meet the demands of three war fronts. It states that additional men and munitions probably will be necessary for the Balkan enterprise, and that there must be no shrinking from the logical consequences of the government's decision to embark on this undertaking.

Outsider Won Race.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Newmarket, Eng. Oct. 13.—Son-in-law of the Caserewitch stakes, a handi-capped outsider in the betting, to-day won the Caserewitch stakes, a handicapped second and Snow Marten was third. Thirty-one horses started in the race, which was run over the Caserewitch course, a distance of two miles and a quarter. The betting was 100 to 1 against Son-in-law, 100 to 6 against Eau Claire, and 7 to 1 against Snow Marten.

Moody Hoynton suggests planting willow trees on the banks would prevent slides into the Panama Canal.

BULGARIA INVADED SERBIA AND SUFFERED REVERSES

Russia Officially Announces an Important Success in Galicia, 2000 Men Being Captured, and Austrians May be Compelled to Retire.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Oct. 13.—The issue between Bulgaria and Serbia apparently has been joined squarely. It is reported unofficially that Bulgaria has declared war. Little is known here of the progress of hostilities between these combatants beyond the fact that Bulgaria has invaded Serbia and is said to have suffered reverses in the opening engagements. In northern Serbia the Austro-German invaders are meeting with stubborn resistance.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The report from Petrograd yesterday of an important Russian success in Galicia has been confirmed officially. General Ivanoff has broken the Austro-German front along the Stri-pa, taking 2,000 prisoners and a number of guns. If the Russian victory is as definite as is indicated by the official announcement, the Austrians

may be compelled to fall back on Lemberg. Such a retreat would be certain to have considerable moral effect in the Balkans, where the continued neutrality of several states is believed to be due largely to the severe reverses suffered by Russia during the summer campaign. HINDENBURG STILL ATTACKS. In the Dvinsk region desperate but indecisive fighting continues with the offensive shifting frequently from one side to the other. Field Marshal Hindenburg evidently intends to continue his attack, as it is reported reinforcements for his army are on the way to the Dvinsk front.

OFFENSIVE IN WEST.

From the western front come reports bearing evidence that the French are resuming the offensive in the Champagne. Paris claims slow

"WHAT WILL GREECE DO NOW?" IS QUESTION ASKED IN PARIS

Not Believed That She Will Depart From Policy of Armed Neutrality, Even Though Bulgaria Has Launched 60,000 Men Against Serbia.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Athens correspondent of the Matin says he has learned from a diplomatic source that the Serbian Government, having raised at Athens the question of Greece being called upon to give her support under the terms of the treaty of alliance, the Greek Government, replies that the present aggressive action of Bulgaria had not a purely Balkan character, and therefore did not come within the provisions of the Greek-Serbian treaty.

PARIS WONDERS.

Paris, Oct. 13.—"What will Greece do now?" is a question which is being asked on all sides here. Her treaty with Serbia expressly stipulates that if one of the contracting parties, already engaged in war against a third power is attacked by Bulgaria as well as the allied general staffs of Greece and Serbia must consult with the view of immediate action. The next step, therefore, it is maintained here would rest with the Greek general staff whose chief is King Constantine. That the king will consent to depart from the policy of armed neutrality is doubted here although Bulgaria has launched an army of 60,000 men against Serbia.

WHY DID BULGARIA SIDE WITH THE HUNS?

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by French editorial writers with the general handling of the Balkan situation. Stephen Pichon asks to what extent Russia will help or whether France and Great Britain will stand virtually alone in going to the aid of Serbia, although Russia's interests in the Balkans are greater than those of France and Italy. He claims also that the statement of Premier Viviani with reference to the Balkan situation is not sufficiently explicit to satisfy parliament. He maintains that the statement does not explain the failure of negotiations with Roumania of the triumph of "Bulgarian duplicity" WILL SUPPORT GOVERNMENT.

DOES NOT LIKE NEIGHBORS

When peace was finally restored, Bulgaria was compelled to relinquish a large part of the territory she had gained in the first war. The ill-feeling thus engendered made it doubtful that Bulgaria would consent to enter the present war on the side of Serbia and Montenegro. She steadfastly refused to abandon neutrality unless assured of territorial concessions which would enable her to realize her national aspirations. Chief of these was to regain those sections of Macedonia, populated chiefly by Bulgars, which now belong to Serbia. She also sought a section of Turkish territory.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY SCORES.

The first important victory of German diplomacy was scored when Turkey was induced to cede to Bulgaria territory along the line of the De-deagatch railway. In view of this it has been reported that Bulgaria has been promised a regulation of the frontier north of Adrianople as far as the Black Sea whereby the district of Kirk Killise would revert to her. She also is said to have been pledged efficient help in obtaining the whole of Macedonia including the so-called disputed part of Uskub and the coast region along the Aegean Sea to the Struma as well as part of Dobrudja.

HOW WAR BEGAN.

Bulgaria ordered the mobilization of her army in September. On Oct. 3, Russia sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria demanding that she withdraw the central powers in 24 hours, but the Russian demands were rejected and three days later diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the powers arrayed with the quadruple entente were severed. The same day Bulgaria sent an ultimatum to Serbia regarding Macedonia, and on October 8 issued a manifesto announcing her decision to enter the war on the side of central powers. Bulgarian troops actually invaded Serbia about 24 hours before war was declared.

BULGARS AND SERBS OFFICIALLY AT WAR NOW

The Newest Warring State Stood Out for the Highest Bidder.

NO LOVE BETWEEN HER AND SERBIA

Since Last Balkan War She Has Entertained Bitter Feelings Against Her Neighbors.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, Oct. 13, 10.28 a.m.—Bulgaria has declared war on Serbia, a Central News despatch from Paris.

TWELFTH WARRING NATION

The decision of Bulgaria, the twelfth nation to enter the war, to join the ranks of the belligerents on the side of Germany, Austria and Turkey, was reached only after a diplomatic duel waged for months between representatives of the Teutonic allies and the quadruple entente. Each side offered tempting inducements in an effort to gain another ally, but the Bulgaria Government finally decided Germany and her friends had made the higher bid.

BULGARIA HAS 300,000 MEN.

Bulgaria is rated as one of the most powerful of the Christian Balkan states. Her army, while considerably smaller than that of her neighbor Roumania, is well drilled and equipped. Her military strength on a peace footing is only 55,000, but in time of war she is believed to have in the field something like 300,000 men.

RECENT HISTORY.

Since the second Balkan war in which Bulgaria fought Greece, Serbia and Montenegro, after the victory of all four nations against Turkey, Bulgaria has been warring to a certain extent from the other Balkan states. The second war which resulted from a dispute as to the division of territory won from Turkey was not participated in by Roumania, which was the first Balkan conflict. Roumanian troops invaded Bulgaria, however, and forced the latter to make territorial concessions.

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Again Word is "All's Well"

Mrs. Colquhoun received another cablegram this morning from Colonel Colequoun, dated yesterday from France, saying "All Well." Evidently the 4th Battalion is fighting the enemy once again.

Bill Sanctioned.

London, Oct. 13, 4.40 p.m.—The American loan bill, which was sanctioned yesterday by the House of Commons passed through all its stages of the House of Lords and immediately after received the royal assent.

FOREIGN MINISTER DELCASSE HAS RESIGNED HIS POSITION

The Man Whom Germany Made Step Out in 1905, is Once Again Out of Office--Was One of Foremost Statesmen in France.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, Oct. 13.—11.15 p.m.—Foreign Minister Delcasse resigned to-day. His resignation was accepted. Premier Viviani announced the resignation of M. Delcasse and his acceptance at a meeting of the cabinet council to-day, presided over by President Poincare. It was decided that the premier should take over the portfolio of foreign affairs with the presidency of the council of ministers.

THEOPHILE DELCASSE

Theophile Delcasse has been one of the foremost of French statesmen during the last 25 years, having to his credit above all else, the inspiration which led to the formation of the Anglo-French entente cordiale. He was also credited with an effective influence in the settlement of differences between Russia and Great Britain, making possible the formation of the Triple Entente.

In his long tenure of office as foreign minister M. Delcasse aroused bitter opposition in Germany where it was believed his policy aimed at the political isolation of that nation. His efforts to extend French influence in Northern Africa in particular, were regarded with distrust in Germany, and his Moroccan policy, leading to the crisis of 1905 between Paris and Berlin resulted in his resignation after holding office for eleven years. Subsequently he filled other public positions and in August of last year recalled to the foreign affairs portfolio.

Premier Viviani in announcing the resignation of Foreign Minister Delcasse to the Chamber of Deputies, said that M. Delcasse first offered his letter of resignation upon his return from his recent trip to England and again offered it last night. Premier declared there had been no discord between M. Delcasse and the government upon the nation's foreign policy.

BRITISH PRESS IS FALLING AFOUL OF CENSORSHIP

Northcliffe Press is After Foreign Office Over the Alleged Failure of Balkan Diplomacy—London Papers Adopt Violent Tone.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, Oct. 13.—A cable to The Tribune from London, credited to Francis W. Hirst, editor of The Economist, says: "The chief topic of the moment is the Northcliffe press attack on the foreign office over the alleged failure of our Balkan diplomacy. It commenced on Friday last, and now is developing into a general attack upon the government and upon the press censorship. The only minister so far specially excepted from blame is Mr. Lloyd George. Much wrath is expressed here at The Daily Mail's war map.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IS FALLING AFOUL OF THE CENSORSHIP.

"Sir John Simon's letter shows the real responsibility to be so much distributed that no particular person can be fairly blamed for all the mistakes that are made. "The present wave of pessimism, though largely artificial, may lead to political developments at home, but most of the London press critics are too violent and too much indiscreet to shake the government unless it accedes to their claim and for dangerous unpopular measures. The northern provincial press keeps a close watch on the financial and economic situation is now coming to be better understood.

MUST PRACTICE ECONOMY.

"German and Austrian war finance cannot last much longer, and our policy should therefore be to limit our obligations by the practice of the severest economy both in public and in private expenditure. "Economy is difficult for military officers, and for individuals who are making money fast, and for working

Soldier Found Near St. George

The dead body of a soldier was found this morning on the Grand Trunk tracks about a mile or so from the village of St. George.

He had apparently fallen off a train and his injuries had proved fatal before he was discovered.

From papers found upon him it is supposed that he was L. E. Davis of Princeton.

An investigation will be held to clear up the mystery of his death.

Inspector of Munitions.

New York, Oct. 13.—Sir Frederick Donaldson, formerly governor of Woolwich Arsenal, England, arrived here to-day on the Steamer California. He came over on government business but declined to state its character. It is understood that he is here to inspect the shipments of munition.

Called on Wilson.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Lord Reading, formerly of the Anglo-French financial commission, which negotiated the \$500,000,000 credit loan for Great Britain and France with New York bankers, called on President Wilson to-day. He spent a few minutes at the White House, but the nature of his conversation with Mr. Wilson was not disclosed.

TOOK A FLING AT GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

"There is No Place Here for the Hyphenated American," Says Roosevelt.

WAXES SARCASTIC AT POPULAR SONG

If the Mothers of 1776 Hadn't Brought Up Soldiers, Where Would U. S. Be Now?

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, Oct. 13.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at the Columbus Day celebration at Carnegie Hall last night, gave full vent to his feelings about hyphenated Americanism and preparedness for war. The Colonel's topic was "Americanism," and he was spurred on to his best efforts by 2,500 enthusiastic men and women who cheered themselves hoarse when the national anthem was played and fairly shouted their approval on hearing the Colonel hail as the "first American citizen" by Vice General Joseph F. Mooney. In a long speech, delivered with all the vigor and earnestness of which he is possessed, the Colonel told of his convictions, scored as traitors those who were not whole-heartedly for their country first, last and all the time, and offered his suggestions for the Americanization of those who come to the United States as emigrants. The foreign population, he said, must be an American population and Americanism was a matter of the spirit and of the soul. His beliefs he characterized as "a declaration of principles," which must be carried out if the great democracy represented by this country were to exist.

LET HIM GO HOME.

"There is no place here for the hyphenated American," he said, "and the sooner he returns to the country of his allegiance the better." The Colonel took a fling at Germany and Austria for attempting to stir up strife in the munition factories of this country, and spoke a bit scornfully of labor troubles here which were not caused by foreign agents. These must cease, he said, if we were to have the true American spirit. He characterized as worse than hyphenated Americans, rich men who kept down the wages of emigrants employed so that they could not enjoy life and fostered discontent which tended to prevent true allegiance to the United States.

THAT POPULAR SONG

While talking of preparedness, he broke in also with this bit of sarcasm which pleased the crowd immensely: "I want to call the attention of the individuals who sing about the mother who didn't bring up her boy to be a soldier, to the fact that if the song had been popular from 1776 to 1783 there wouldn't be anyone to sing it to-day."

GREAT LOAN APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT

Some Criticism of the Rate of Interest, But Generally Commended.

London, Oct. 13.—The bill authorizing the loan which has been negotiated in the United States passed all stages in the House of Commons yesterday.

In the course of the debate on the bill there was some criticism of the rate of interest. John Dillon, supporting the terms, declared the success of the loan was an index of popular sentiment in America toward the allies.

"It was a business transaction, but more than that," he said, "and six, seven or eight per cent. would not have succeeded in obtaining the money if it had not been for a deep wave of sympathy in America in favor of the allies."

"The loan," said Mr. McKenna, "is for the purpose of paying our trade debt and maintaining our exchange in the United States. Our imports from North America have largely increased since the beginning of the war, and our exports have diminished. The increase in imports for the first six months of 1915, excluding Government supplies not included in the Customs returns, amounted to \$58,500,000, (\$292,500,000), and the reduction in exports during the same period was \$12,000,000, thus making the adverse balance \$70,000,000.

"Some relief for this balance

(Continued on Page 5)

MEMBERS OF THE NEW GREEK CABINET



Illustrated are members of the new Greek Cabinet formed by Alexander Zaimis, the new Premier. Mr. Zaimis is also Foreign Minister as well as Premier. Mr. Gounaris takes the portfolio of Minister of the Interior; Admiral Kountouriotis, Minister of Marine; Mr. Dragoumis, Minister of Finance; Mr. Theotokis, Minister of Instruction, and Mr. Theotokis will serve as Minister of Justice and Communications.