

BRITISH TROOPS READY TO BATTLE TURKS ARMY

Forces at Dardanelles Await ng Reinforcements of French and Italian Battalion, and Contingent From New Zealand.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that Mustafa Kemal Pasha informed Sir Harry Lamb at the Smyrna conference that he considered the Angora government in a state of war with Great Britain. But he afterwards modified this statement in his official capacity defining the relations as "not hostile, but suspended."

LONDON, Sept. 17.—With British troops entrenching at strategic points on the Dardanelles, French and Italian battalions rushing to join them, and from far New Zealand word that an Anzac contingent will be dispatched to the scenes of their heroic sacrifices in the late war to assist in dealing with the Turkish Nationalists, there has been a swift carrying into effect of the allied pronouncements regarding a firm determination to preserve the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The British troops are supported by heavy artillery, and backed by the fleet and officials here are confident that the combined allied land and sea forces, which are declared to be already prepared for an eventual, can hold Constantinople against all odds.

The Turks have bombarded the last departing Greek transports from the Chesme peninsula, despite the British appeal for mercy, on the ground that the Greeks were helpless and no longer combatants. Mustafa Kemal Pasha is now supreme over all of Anatolia, but has made no direct move toward Constantinople or the straits, and the warnings which the Allies have voiced throughout Europe and the Near East may have served their purpose.

Smyrna, which last month was the center of Greek rule, is a ruin with fire raging for three days and continuing, but diminished in violence. Only the Moslem quarter has escaped.

Up to Saturday evening the British foreign office had received no news of loss of life among British subjects.

PASHA OBJECTS TO BRITISH STAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—The immediate withdrawal of the Greek forces from the Tchatalja region in European Turkey has been insisted upon by Mustafa Kemal Pasha; the Turkish Nationalist leader, in a conversation with Sir Harry Lamb, the British high commissioner, during a visit of Sir Harry to Kemal in Smyrna.

The visit of Sir Harry to Kemal was to ascertain the attitude of the Nationalist government toward Great Britain. Kemal informed Sir Harry that Turkey was not fighting against Great Britain, but that Great Britain had interposed every obstacle to the free development of Turkey. He assured the British high commissioner that the Nationalists would not attack the neutral zones in the straits of the Dardanelles if the British would recognize the Angora National pact and return Thraee to Turkey.

KEMALISTS ISSUE ULTIMATUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.—The Angora government has informed the Allies that if the remainder of the Greek army in Asia Minor attempts to retreat across the neutral zones of the Dardanelles the Kemalists will disregard the neutrality of the straits and pursue the Greeks in international territory. The Greek military mission has left Constantinople.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The French government's policy in the Near East, while unalterably committed to the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, is declared to favor moral persuasion rather than military naval arguments. The semi-official note published in London Saturday night asking the Balkan states to cooperate with Great Britain effectively to defend the threatened straits against Turkish aggression has met with a lukewarm reception in French official circles.

Precipitate defensive military and naval preparations against what is termed "a problematical attack from Mustafa Kemal Pasha," the Turkish Nationalist leader, are reckoned in official circles here to be ill-timed. France holds the inside track with the Angora government by virtue of an agreement signed between Henri Franklin Bouillon, head of the foreign relations committee of the Chamber of Deputies and Mustafa Kemal Pasha, in 1921, and the French government considers that military preparations in Thraee or on the European side of the straits would be waving the red flag to an army flushed with victory and whose generalissimo has expressed nothing but the most moderate of desires.

2,000 PERISH IN FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—The British forces which landed are throwing up entrenchments. Further contingents are on the way.

Gen. Shuttleworth, who is in command, will soon be reinforced by French and Italian battalions.

The British officials are confident the allied fleet and land forces can hold Constantinople against all odds.

SMYRNA, Sept. 16.—Smyrna no longer exists. The fire which has been raging for three days with unabated fury, has swept the city and is extending to the suburbs. Only blackened masonry and a small vestige of the Turkish quarter remain.

BRITISH FORCES LAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—(3:30 p.m., Turkish).—Large British forces, with heavy artillery, have landed at strategic points in the Dardanelles, prepared for any eventuality.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Great Britain has invited Canada and the other British dominions to be represented by contingents in the British force taking part in an effective defence of the neutral zone in the Near East, it was authoritatively reported today.

The British government has also addressed a note to Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece, asking their participation in the defence. The semi-official announcement of the invitation to the dominions said they had been invited to participate "in the defence of those interests for which we have already made enormous sacrifices."

This announcement followed the semi-official statement that the British government has adopted the attitude that the effective and permanent freedom of the Dardanelles is a vital necessity.

During the past week the British cabinet has continuously been studying the situation created by the approach of the Turkish Nationalist force to Constantinople and the Dardanelles and the demands made by the Angora government.

The British government holds that these demands, if assented to, involve nothing less than the entire loss of the results of victory over Turkey in the late war.

The British government holds that if the Allies were driven from Constantinople by the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, it would be an event of the most disastrous character, producing far-reaching reactions not only throughout all the Moslem countries, but throughout all the states defeated in the late war, who would be profoundly encouraged by the spectacle of the undreamed-of success which have attended the efforts of the comparatively weak Turkish forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—Upwards of 2,000 persons perished in the great fire at Smyrna and 2,500 buildings were destroyed. The catastrophe, say direct advices received here, is of much

Constantinople, For Whose Defense Great Britain Is Prepared To Fight



LONDON, Sept. 17.—The landing of British troops at Constantinople, the burning of Smyrna and the massacre of Armenians by the Turks, has created a situation bordering on a declaration of war by Britain against the forces of Kemal Pasha.

Kemal has made himself military and political leader of Islam and will now be looked upon as the head of the great Mohammedan fraternity comprising almost a third of the world's population with ramifications reaching even into the Philippines.

The Turkish leader now is planning to use to the greatest possible advantage the prestige gained by his victory over the Greeks.

Playing on the peculiar political influence Mohammedans are able to wield in the colonial possessions of the great powers,

greater proportions than the conflagration in 1917 at Salonica, which caused \$100,000,000 damage and left 200,000 homeless.

TURKS IGNORE RULES OF WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—Reports were current yesterday that the allied warships were bombarding Smyrna, but investigation proved that the cannonading was the work of the Kemalists coast batteries, which were attacking the remainder of the Greek forces evacuating the Chelme peninsula.

The British authorities appealed to the Turkish officers to cease firing, as the retiring troops were no longer combatants, but hopeless refugees, and the Turkish action, they declared, was in violation of the dictates of humanity and international law. The Kemalists, however, ignored the British plea for mercy, and the Greek vessels retired under heavy fire, with many wounded.

British headquarters announce that Field Marshal Viscount French is expected to arrive here shortly.

The government has instructed the British high commissioner at Constantinople to notify Mustafa Kemal, and the Angora government that the neutral zones established under the flags of the three great powers must be respected. Great Britain maintains that it would be futile and dangerous in view of the excited mood and extravagant claims of the Kemalists to trust simply to diplomatic action. It is maintained that an adequate force must be available to guarantee the freedom of the straits, and defend the line between Asia and Europe against hostile Turkish aggression.

It is announced that Great Britain intends to reinforce immediately to a considerable extent the troops at the disposal of Gen. Harrington, the British commander at Constantinople. Orders have been given to the British fleet in the Mediterranean to oppose by every means any infringement of the neutral zones by the Turks, or any attempt by them to cross to the European shore.

FRANCE AND ITALY IN AGREEMENT.

The British government insists that the Straits affect British interests, European interests and world interests of the first order. Satisfaction is expressed that the British views are shared by France and Italy, which are the other two great powers principally concerned. The question of Constantinople stands somewhat differently, the British government maintains. It is pointed out that for more than two years, it had been decided that the Turks could not be deprived of Constantinople. In January of last year, at the conference in London representatives of the Constantinople Turkish and Angora Turkish governments were informed of the intention of the Allies to restore Constantinople to the Turks, subject to other matters being satisfactorily adjusted. It is the wish of the British govern-



MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA.

Kemal today is preparing to take the first step toward welding all Islam together into a politico-religious empire—the restoration of the glorious caliphate of old.

This information comes from unofficial Kemalists aids, who for months have been in continual touch with Kemalists heads in Angora and Constantinople.

Here are Kemal's plans, as understood by his friends and sup-

porters here:

ONE: To conclude a peace with Greece which will restore Turkey to the same territorial importance it enjoyed before the World War, except that he will allow Constantinople to be internationalized.

TWO: To establish the capital of this new Turkish empire at Angora and to make the city a great center of Moslem learning and a vast bureau for the dissemination of Pan-Islamic propaganda.

THREE: To conclude official treaties with the Ameer of Afghanistan, the king of the Hedjaz and ruling Mohammedan elements of Persia, and unofficial treaties and understandings with the rebellious elements among the Mohammedans of Egypt, Syria, India and North Africa. All of these will recognize Kemal as their head and as the "defender of the faith."

Jugo-Slavia as a whole, it is argued, while the whole trade of the Danube flowing into the Black Sea is likewise subject to strangulation if the Straits are closed. The engagement of Greek interests in these issues is also pointed to as self evident.

TURKS MUST CEASE ADVANCES.

Great Britain holds, however, that such a conference cannot embark upon its labors, still less carry them through with the slightest prospect of success, while there is any question of the Kemalists forces attacking the neutral zones, by which Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are protected.

The reappearance of the victorious Turk on the European shore would, it is believed, provoke a situation of the gravest character throughout the Balkans and very likely lead to a large scale in regions already cruelly devastated.

The British Government maintains that it is the duty of the allies of the late war to prevent this great danger and secure order and peaceful conditions in and around the Straits, thus allowing a conference to conduct its deliberations with dignity and efficiency and so reach a permanent settlement.

BRITAIN ALL READY TO ACT.

Great Britain is prepared to bear her part in this matter, it is stated, and make every possible effort for a satisfactory solution. She has addressed herself in this sense to the other great powers with whom she has been acting and who jointly with her are associated in the defense of Constantinople and the neutral zones.

It is pointed out as clear, however, that the other allied powers of the Balkan peninsula are also vitally affected. Rumania, it is noted, was brought to her ruin in the great war by the strangulation of the Straits. The union of Turkey and Bulgaria would be productive of deadly consequences to Serbia in particular and

PRESS DIVIDED ON POLICY OF LLOYD GEORGE

Agreed, However, That Neutrality of Straits Must Be Maintained.

HAS STARTLING EFFECT

Daily Telegraph Believes the Government Wise in Seeking Dominion's Aid.

London, Sept. 18.—Aside from general concurrence that the neutrality of the straits must be maintained, the opinion of the London press is much divided over the British government's policy in regard to the situation in Constantinople. It is apparent that the government's reference to the employment of force has had a startling effect, and even where it is not condemned the editorial writers express their views cautiously.

The Daily Mail is in full blast against the "cabinet plan for a great conflict with the Turks," and describes Premier Lloyd George's appeal to the dominions as the most astonishing disclosure in an amazing declaration of the British policy. The Daily Mail accuses the premier of trying to play upon the emotions of the Australians by invoking the immortal name of the Anzacs.

It says in Canada and South Africa the invitation to plunge into fresh strife has caused great surprise and that the dominions will flatly refuse to be entangled in another disastrous military enterprise, which is being contrived for no other purpose than to cover up Lloyd George's irreparable blunders.

The Daily Telegraph, on the other hand, expresses the opinion that it has been well and wisely decided to lay the facts before the dominions and invite them to send contingents to defend the fruits of victory for which they paid dearly during the great war. The Anzacs' ready answer, the Telegraph says, shows that the overseas dominions well understand what is at stake on the shores of the Dardanelles.

The Times thinks diplomatic action would suffice to solve the difficulty if the Kemalists were convinced that Great Britain and France would act together. The newspaper condemns the policy followed by both governments since the armistice, and is especially severe with "the perversity of the British rulers, through whose inaptitude, ignorance and vanity a very real danger has been brought upon the nation."

The Morning Post, sharply scoring the government, says Great Britain has had enough of war, especially of unnecessary war, and that in order to secure peace it must get rid of Lloyd George. The newspaper thinks that whether there will be a war for the straits now rests primarily with Moscow.

Urges Conference.

The Daily News violently attacks the government's policy for the last three years, which policy "has brought us to the verge of another European catastrophe and trailed British prestige in the dust." It contends that a permanent settlement can only be achieved through an early conference attended by all the Balkan states, including Bulgaria.

The Daily Herald declares that "not a man, not a ship, not a gun" ought to be provided for new military adventures, and urges that the whole matter be referred to the League of Nations.

Elsewhere the government's pronouncement of policy meets with more support. The Daily Telegraph, while hoping for an early settlement through a conference is glad to have assurance that the government is taking the military measures which may prove necessary, and expresses satisfaction with the little entente having the opportunity to join in the defence of the straits.

Westminster Turks.

The Morning Post says: It is quite certain the Allies cannot regain control of the situation unless they are ready to fight if necessary, and unless they convince the Turks of this. The action of the British government and the fact that its fundamental views are shared by France and Italy ought to go far to convince them.

The newspaper urges the holding of a conference, at which the Allies must "make and enforce their own peace with the Turks—not merely the Greeks' peace."

The Daily Chronicle, giving its voice for the conference, thinks the meeting cannot be called for some weeks, and that meanwhile the Turks are likely to seize every scrap of ground they can for bargaining purposes.

"Only a firm attitude and a display of force," it adds, "can prevent this."

Warns Against Holy War Which Would Endanger Empire

GEN. TOWNSEND INTERVIEWED.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The allies must surrender Constantinople or precipitate a holy war which will menace the existence of the British empire, Gen. Sir Charles Townsend, hero of Kut-el-Amara, declared today to the United Press.

"We had better make peace with Mustafa Kemal while we can," he warned. General Townsend said Kemal had outlined his terms to him and that he had forwarded them to Lloyd George. They included independence for territories where Turkish population is in the majority.

What Madness.

"General Townsend was in command of the British Mesopotamian army which was besieged by the Turks in Kut-el-Amara during the world war, and surrendered only after bitter resistance lasting months. He was held prisoner by the Turks for the remainder of the war, and was sent out by them to ask the British for peace when the end came.

"My God, what madness to treat the Near East situation as the powers are doing," said General Townsend. "We have no business in Constantinople, and the sooner we get out the better.

"If something is not done, we are threatened with a holy war. The entire Mohammedan world would rise against us and menace the existence of the British empire.

Kemal Can Take It.

"Mustapha Kemal can take Constantinople. If he does I wouldn't be surprised to see the Bolsheviks march to Constantinople to help him, and then we would have another world war.

"The Kemalists have a big, well disciplined army. I would rather not see a case in which a strong line is likely to demand less exertion and expense than a weak one."

The Daily Express applauds the steps the government is taking, and predicts that if Mustapha Kemal tries to cross the straits he will meet with complete disaster.

FEARS COMPLICATIONS.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Italy must not allow Lloyd George to tug her into an armed Turkish crusade in order to cross the straits, says the Giornale Roma, voicing its opinion in the Near East situation.

The foreign minister favors freedom of the straits, which is indispensable for the development of Italian commerce, but does not believe that such freedom can be guaranteed only by sending troops to Constantinople and the Dardanelles, nor does he favor intervention of the little entente, which he contends, would only mean further complications and perhaps even the conflict.

say how many.

"We can have peace with the Turks. I talked to Kemal and he outlined the conditions. I forwarded the memorandum to Lloyd George. The Turks want independence of territories where the Turkish population predominates and will guarantee freedom of the Dardanelles.

Settle While We Can.

"We had better settle while we can, I know what is in the minds of the Turks and I warn of the consequences. A holy war would set the whole East aflame, from Turkey to India—and remember Russia.

"Didn't I see the Soviet officers at Angora adding the Kemalists? That is worth reflection."

General Townsend in another statement said he feared the time for calling a general allied Turkish and Greek conference had passed.

"The Greeks are now out of Asia Minor, and it seems to me the Greeks and Turks should settle the war themselves," he said.

Thinks Kemal Would Accept.

General Townsend expressed confidence Kemal would accept the presence of a British, French, Italian and Turkish garrison in Constantinople under a neutral commander. Danish, for example, and grant the allies guarantees with regard to the straits.

He excoriated the British government for not comprehending the fact that the whole world of Islam, stretching from Morocco to China, and from Turkestan to the Congo, has "new aspirations."

"They're in a ferment," he said. "Allied occupation of Constantinople was a very grave blunder," he declared, "as it lit up the Turkish Nationalists, who immediately ran to arms. It also lit up India and Egypt."

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CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Canada's trade total for August of this year showed an increase of \$14,330,870, it is shown by official figures issued today. Domestic exports increased nearly \$12,600,000.



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MAP showing the extent of Mustafa Kemal's power as Mohammedan leader. Countries predominantly Mohammedan penetrated are shaded.

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RABBIT FUR.

Rabbit fur is being used most effectively on frocks and coats and gives that very soft, fluffy effect that is so desirable this year. It is beautiful with velvet, and may be dyed the most fascinating shades.

Two pumping engines, each more than 100 years old, still work for the Metropolitan Water Board in England.