

Submarine Dreadnought on Which Experts Are at Work.

GREECE HESITATES, AWED BY MIGHT OF TEUTONS.

Correspondent Writes That
in the Greek the Allies
Seem Far Off.

ALBIONIC ALLIES ARE DWARF AND IMPOSING Great Worthy of Greeks, However, and Sympathize with England and France.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.
LONDON, Sept. 25.—The view of the war and her dis-
position to take part in the great conflict
is the subject of a letter from an Athens
correspondent, who writes that the people
of Greece are by no means entirely con-
vinced of the certainty of a victory of
the Allies over the Central Powers and
their military achievements of the
“Huns’ armies,” he says, “look
quite formidable when viewed from this
distance, and the possibility of a
through Serbia or Rumania, thus
forming an unbroken line from Berlin
through Vienna and Budapest to Con-
stantinople, is one which must necessarily
be the gravest misgivings in the minds
of patriotic Greeks.

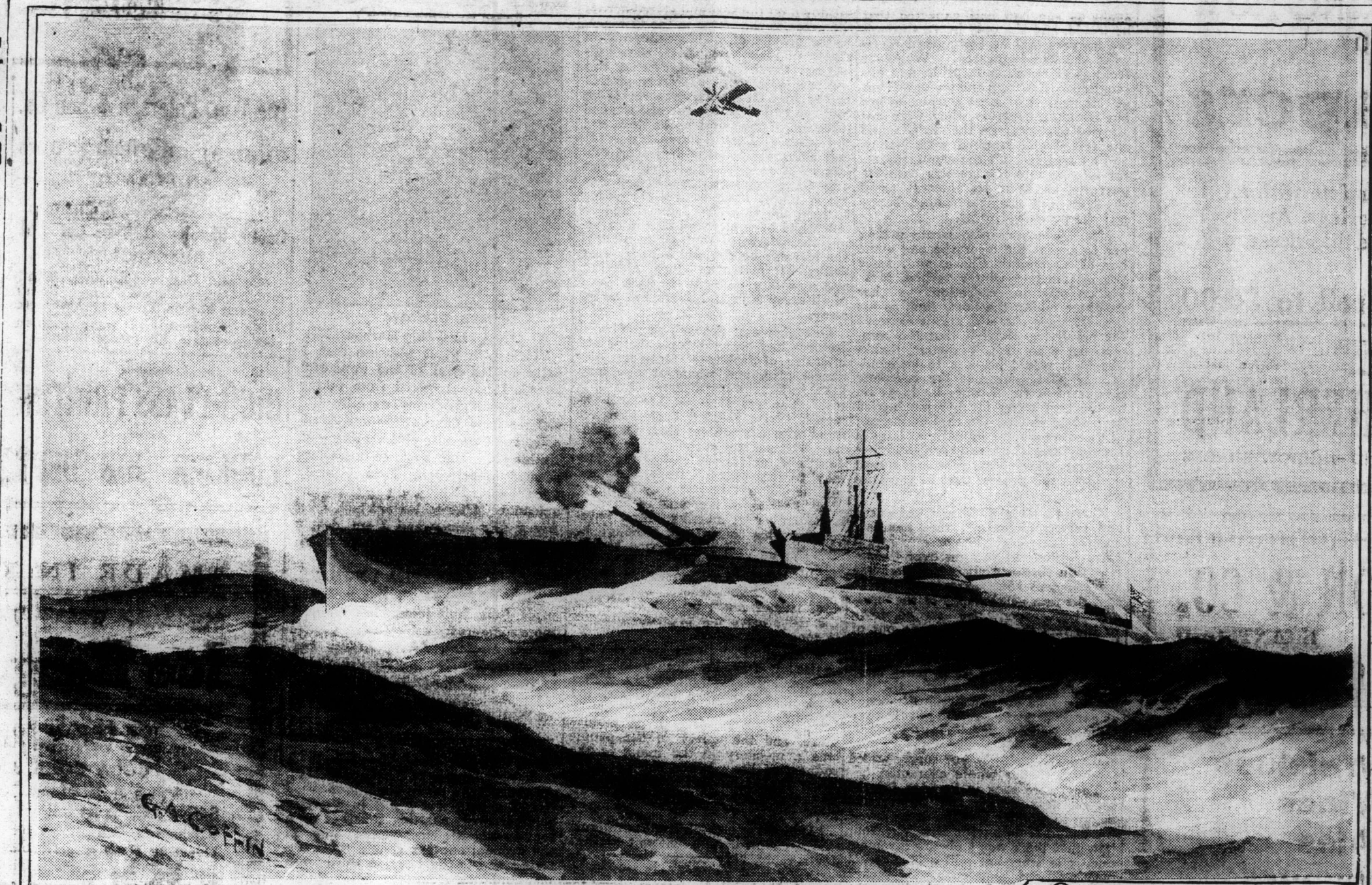
In some circles, therefore, it is argued
that Greece would be running very great
risks in taking sides against the Ger-
man Powers and Turkey, who, after
their successes in other directions and
after establishing their supremacy over
the remainder of the Balkan Penin-
sula, would probably turn and crush the
Hellenic kingdom. At such moments,
when the generous Greek regards the
presence of German, Austrian, Hungarian
and Turkish armies, sweeping through
the neighboring States, England and
France and Russia seem very far away
indeed, and the persistent efforts made
in Greece to magnify German successes add
to the reluctance to intervene in the strug-
gle of giants.

“If this feeling in Greece, which can
also be found in other neutral
countries, were fully understood by the
Allies and not ignored as one of the un-
pleasant factors of the general situation,
and if a clearer perception of this frame
of mind had existed at the beginning of
the year, the mistakes made in con-
nection with the initiative of the Danubian
operations might well have been
avoided.

The doubts which exist regarding the
outcome of the war are very largely due
to the organized German propaganda cam-
paign, so thoroughly successful in the
case of the conflict to influence Greek public
opinion. This propaganda is similar to
that conducted in Austria and Hungary,
in the Scandinavian countries and else-
where. There are some features of it
generally assumed to Greek conditions
contemplating the effort put forth to in-
fluence the Greek press and to impress
Greek public opinion with the conviction
that the Allies are not doing their duty,
and that the only chance of winning
the war is by a policy that
is almost openly anti-Turkish and anti-
British, and which should be conducted
in the Chamber of Deputies,
the German propaganda has been more
successful in these lines, and the histori-
cal incidents, perpetrated in America and Hol-
land, which have been more
in the great sympathy for England is
the most important factor in counter-
acting the propaganda. Every Greek
knows a child who has played the game
with English sympathizers in the struggle
which the English people created.
But the long-continued sympathy has
been somewhat lessened in some degree
by certain events which have occurred
last year, when Greece was on the
eve of declaring war against Turkey in
union with the British Allies, and a
dramatic demonstration of sympathy
with the public mind, accompanied by
and support, signed by members of
parliament and other prominent men,
was given to the cause, as well as the
support of Great Britain.

The “Evangelical” created by the well
known unhappy protestations of mil-
lions of British soldiers, who were
in many circles in Greece
and is to be regarded as perfect-
ly justified. The memory of that period
is so clear enough to be fresh in the
minds of many Greeks who lived through
the horrors of the crushing defeat in-
flicted on their country by Turkey in 1897,
and very cleverly exploited by Ger-
man propagandists in recent months.
The memory of course, since England
is held responsible for the errors of
German policy, but none the less
it is suggested that England is
guilty and that the firm declaration
of the British and other British
that there will be no peace until
the Allies are victorious, has not neces-
sarily been so understood in Greece,
and that the German propaganda
campaign against Turkey
has done them themselves unfavorably.
The Greek Allies in the lurch. All
the Greek states, who had a very
powerful ally in the Allies, the
entire sympathy with the Allies,
and non-Hellenism from their ultimate
disapproval of the German Powers and
Turkey.

“I think with this prevailing sympathy,
and the firm declaration of the British
and other British, that there will be
no peace until the Allies are victor-
ious, has not necessarily been so un-
derstood in Greece, and that the
German propaganda campaign against
Turkey, has done them themselves un-
favorably. The Greek Allies in the
lurch. All the Greek states, who had
a very powerful ally in the Allies, the
entire sympathy with the Allies, and
non-Hellenism from their ultimate
disapproval of the German Powers and
Turkey.



© 1915 BY N. Y. HERALD CO.

BULGARIAN GENERAL SAYS TURKS SAFE

Thinks British and French Are Un-
prepared for Attack on
Dardanelles.

SPECIAL DISPATCH.
BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Under a Sofia date the Prazer Tagblatt
prints an interview with General Kova-
tchew, commander of the Fourth Bul-
garian army, who, during the Balkan war
distinguished himself at the battle of
Bular. He gives his views of the Russian
retreat.
“The Russian army is at present so
situated,” said General Kovatchew,
“that there is little chance of its taking
the offensive again for some time. To
my mind the principal reason for the Rus-
sian retreat was lack of strategy on the
part of the commanders, the scarcity of
officers and ammunition, and the incom-
petence of the Russian General Staff.
Another important factor is the lack of
harmony among Russian commanders and
their failure to co-operate with their En-
glish, French and Italian allies. They
went ahead with the campaign without any
proper consultation with their allies. I am
convinced that if the Russian allies had
made a concerted offensive campaign against
severely with the object of establishing a connection
with Constantinople there will be no
chance of the Balkan States entering the
war against them.

The Dardanelles are now the chief
point of war, and events have shown clearly
that the British and French there are
actively prepared to combat success-
fully their Turkish adversaries. The op-
erations thus far have been a failure. The
British and French will have to effect
a landing at the point which was our
objective during the Balkan War. The Dan-
ube constitutes the key to the whole
situation, which the Allies must obtain
at any sacrifice, no matter how great.
However, it appears to be almost too
late now, as the Turks are so strongly
intrenched, as to make success against
them almost impossible.

AN OAK TAUBE FOR FAIR-DRIVING USE

SPECIAL DISPATCH.
BERLIN, Sept. 25.—All kinds of statues and monuments
have been erected in the cities and towns
of Germany in commemoration of the
great war, among them Hindenburg statues
without number, big iron crosses and
knights and soldiers in wood, in which
kaiser can be driven to a far greater
degree than even Belgium saved France
and England at Liege last year. It is no
exaggeration to say that the people have
trusted their rulers and their govern-
ments, and that their statements, for the
most part, subordinating personal ambi-
tions to the desire for the country's in-
dustrial development, have deserved well.
It is almost overnight, having discovered
that being an appendage of Austria was
unprofitable and reactionary. Thirty-
three years of pipe dreaming came to an
end. Therefore, since 1911, Roumania
has leaned toward her natural relatives
in Macedonia suffering tortures not pay
Roumania in 1912.

ROUMANIA, 'GENDARME OF BALKANS,' NOT LIKELY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Stopped the Last Balkan War in 1912 by Show of Force and Got the Dobrudja Province,
Promised Her in 1878, and Has No Love for Teutons
or Bulgaria.

(By a Student of the Balkans.)
Diplomatists of all countries, neutral
as well as belligerent, are watching anx-
iously the third struggle between Latin
and Tanton that has begun since Aus-
tria's ultimatum to Serbia. This third
struggle is between Roumania and Bul-
garia; the earlier two were, of course,
that between Mr. Camdon and Prince
Lichowsky in London and that between
Prince von Buelow and Baron Sommier
in Rome. In both the earlier struggles the
German protagonist failed in his en-
deavor. What will result from the pres-
ent encounter?

Such lack of affection as exists be-
tween Roumania and her neighbor, Bul-
garia, is no mere difference caused by
proximity. To be sure, the Bulgarians
chant dismally about the fruits of vic-
tory being snatched from them by the
treaty of Bucharest in August, 1913; but
it is an old fact that Roumania asks
nothing from Bulgaria and covets no pos-
session of her neighbor. All that she
wants is a square deal. And if a Rou-
manian talks rather cynically about his
country's hopes of ever getting a square
deal from Bulgaria one must remember
that his cynicism is not without some
reason.

A fruitful, generous country sustains
a fairly governed population as a rule,
and to this axiom Roumania is no excep-
tion. Her last participation in actual
warfare was in 1878, when her troops,
defeating Osman Pacha at Plewna, saved
Russia from the Turk to a far greater
degree than even Belgium saved France
and England at Liege last year. It is no
exaggeration to say that the people have
trusted their rulers and their govern-
ments, and that their statements, for the
most part, subordinating personal ambi-
tions to the desire for the country's in-
dustrial development, have deserved well.
It is almost overnight, having discovered
that being an appendage of Austria was
unprofitable and reactionary. Thirty-
three years of pipe dreaming came to an
end. Therefore, since 1911, Roumania
has leaned toward her natural relatives
in Macedonia suffering tortures not pay
Roumania in 1912.

“The Dardanelles are now the chief
point of war, and events have shown clearly
that the British and French there are
actively prepared to combat success-
fully their Turkish adversaries. The op-
erations thus far have been a failure. The
British and French will have to effect
a landing at the point which was our
objective during the Balkan War. The Dan-
ube constitutes the key to the whole
situation, which the Allies must obtain
at any sacrifice, no matter how great.
However, it appears to be almost too
late now, as the Turks are so strongly
intrenched, as to make success against
them almost impossible.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GENERAL

Views Expressed by Colonel Barone,
the Well-Known Italian Mil-
itary Critic.

ROUMANIA, 'GENDARME OF BALKANS,' NOT LIKELY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Stopped the Last Balkan War in 1912 by Show of Force and Got the Dobrudja Province,
Promised Her in 1878, and Has No Love for Teutons
or Bulgaria.

Great confidence in the military situa-
tion on the western front and the high
French command is expressed by Colonel
Barone, the Italian military critic, in an
article which has just appeared in the
Prestige.
After having paid a visit to the French
lines and having examined the trenches
and the positions where the most furious
fighting has taken place, Colonel Barone
is convinced that the supreme French
command will adopt the offensive directly
at the opportune moment arrives, and that
then, “despite the great difficulties to be
overcome, the action will be continuous,
with the probabilities of victory all in
favor of France.”

Colonel Barone considers that both in
the first line trenches and in the second-
ary lines of defense the French troops
are admirably trained; that an excellent
understanding exists between them and
their officers, and that both the newly
joined recruits and the seasoned cam-
paigners are full of confidence and ardor.
In these circumstances, he is firmly
convinced of final victory, and is pre-
pared to make any sacrifice.

Colonel Barone has reason to believe
that a very different spirit prevails among
the German troops. The Germans have
been obliged to reduce their garrisons in
Belgium and on the western front, and
their troops are convinced that very few
of them will ever return to Germany. The
number of desertions is increasing daily,
a fact which he regards as peculiarly sig-
nificant. In these circumstances, and also
in view of the fact that the Germans are
wasting their forces in Russia, he feels as-
sured that the German Titan will soon be
at his last gasp.

In conclusion Colonel Barone considers
that the French, British and Italian forces
ought to spare no effort to be ready for
the day when the Germans discover their
error in wasting so much energy on the
eastern theatre. He urges the public, how-
ever, to be content to leave the choice of
the right time to strike this decisive blow
to those in authority, for he is persuaded
that the French commander in chief is
worthy of the fullest confidence.
Unassuming and pugnacious, General
Joffre, when it comes to questions of mil-
itary technique, is a soldier of the first
order and a born strategist. “Those who
are impatiently waiting for some great
action,” says Colonel Barone, “will do
much better to leave the conduct of affairs
to him.”

BOTTLE WITH MESSAGE FROM THE BLUECHER

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.
BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Danziger Zeitung reports that a bot-
tle was cast up on the beach at Stol-
münde in which was enclosed a paper
with the following message, evidently writ-
ten in haste:

“A last word from S. M. S. Bluecher,
Lieutenant von Gersdorf. My parents live
at Bahnhofsstrasse, Hamburg. Kindly send
this to them.”
As the Bluecher was sunk by the British
North Sea last January this bottle
had travelled hundreds of miles. It fol-
lowed the North Sea current eastward,
then made a voyage around Denmark and
into the Baltic, finally being cast up at
Stolmünde. The wine expert von Luen-
ken Gersdorf in his last message was
lamenting the fate of the Bluecher, and
asking the fleetmaster who founded the
bottle, to pay Roumania in 1912.

“They are not speculating about the
terms of peace, but they know that they
will restore the regions now in tempo-
rary occupation of the enemy and will
give them back their severed provinces.
They see in the future an unlimited
France relieved from the Prussian night-
mare which has haunted them so long,
and they realize that the means of a
dawning of a marvelous new era, which
under the freedom of the republic, will af-
ford to this people, in manly and in the
elite of the human race, a scope for its
talents and its initiative unique in its
history. France intends to take full ad-
vantage of this opportunity and she
rightly judges that she cannot begin pre-
paring to do so too soon.”
“No such drastic measure as the total
abolition of spirituous liquors is contem-
plated, but the prohibition of the
suppression of the privileges of the
bonheur de cru, which have permitted
nearly a million people to engage in
private distillation, practically exempt
from governmental control, a heavy in-
crease in the tax on spirits and other in-
duced will unquestionably result in greatly
reducing alcoholic excess. The exceedingly
reasonable and just nature of the in-
crease in all its branches and its apparently
sincere desire to co-operate in securing real
reforms in aid of the efforts of the
government.”

“The war has made it possible to meas-
ure accurately the strength to which the
Germans had succeeded in their com-
mercial penetration of France and the de-
gree in which the latter has depended upon
products of German origin, and the French
people are determined to remove this com-
mercial menace as thoroughly as the in-
dustrial to eliminate the German military
danger. They intend to keep German prod-
ucts out of France for the future, and will
endeavor not only to replace them by
articles produced at home but to supersede
the Germans in the markets of the world.
The list of the measures already taken or
under contemplation is much too long to
cite in detail, but the following may be
mentioned: “Revocation of naturalizations and more
stringent naturalization laws for the fu-
ture.”

“Formation of leagues and societies for
the perpetual and efficient boycotting of
all German concerns in which Germans
are interested in the slightest degree, and
of all merchandise of German origin.”

“The development of those lines of pro-
duction in which Germany has been pre-
eminent or successful, especially all
branches of what may be termed scien-
tific industry.”

“Increase and development of the utili-
zation of the mineral resources of the
country.”

“Development and extension of the utili-
zation of electricity in industrial produc-
tion, especially in industrial chemistry and
metallurgy.”

ASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Others Know That
Genuine Castoria
Always
Bears the
Signature
of
Wm. A. Jackson
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
ASTORIA
Wm. A. Jackson Company, New York City.

ATE
AILURE.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets,
Fish Medicine.

ANNOUNCED INCURABLE.
A Girl's Remarkable Recovery.

H. Cooper, of Fern Lakes, Ferry
on, Vancouver, England, says—
I shall never cease to praise Dr.
Cassell's Tablets for the wonderful cure
they effected in my little girl Hilda,
who was completely helpless for no less
than three years, and now, after a course
of nine months, is as well as ever.
The cause of the trouble was
a severe cold, which she had
when she was three years old. She was
unable to get up and could not
walk. Her limbs were stiff and
she was unable to move her
head. She became a complete
invalid. It was nine months
before she could sit up and
she was unable to walk for
nine months.
I would not say that everything
was done for her. I would only
say that Dr. Cassell's Tablets would
do it. The first sign of
recovery was in the second
month. She began to eat better,
and her limbs and she was able
to sit up in the third month.
In the sixth month she was
able to walk and in the eighth
month she was in the best of health.

AIN'S GREATEST MEDICINE
Popularity Now World-Wide.
Medicine could never have
been so successful like the above.
It is the greatest medicine
in the world. It cures all
kinds of ailments, both
physical and mental. It is
the only medicine that
does not hurt. It is the
only medicine that is
guaranteed to cure. It is
the only medicine that is
sold in every part of the
world. It is the only
medicine that is so popular
and so successful. It is the
only medicine that is so
well known and so widely
used. It is the only
medicine that is so
effective and so reliable.
It is the only medicine
that is so cheap and so
easy to take. It is the
only medicine that is so
suitable for all ages and
sexes. It is the only
medicine that is so
valuable and so essential.
It is the only medicine
that is so truly a blessing
to the human race.

AIN'S GREATEST MEDICINE
Popularity Now World-Wide.
Medicine could never have
been so successful like the above.
It is the greatest medicine
in the world. It cures all
kinds of ailments, both
physical and mental. It is
the only medicine that
does not hurt. It is the
only medicine that is
guaranteed to cure. It is
the only medicine that is
sold in every part of the
world. It is the only
medicine that is so popular
and so successful. It is the
only medicine that is so
well known and so widely
used. It is the only
medicine that is so
effective and so reliable.
It is the only medicine
that is so cheap and so
easy to take. It is the
only medicine that is so
suitable for all ages and
sexes. It is the only
medicine that is so
valuable and so essential.
It is the only medicine
that is so truly a blessing
to the human race.

WANT ADS.