DEVELOPMENTS IN WAR-ZONE OF IMPORTANCE TO WORLD

WAVE OF INDIGNATION SWEEPING OVER STATES AT TURK ATROCITIES

Threatened Annihilation of Armenians Causes Outburts of Sympathy

A growing wave of indignation is sweeping over the United States against the Armenian atrocities, judging by utterances in American newspapers and magazines of all shades of sympathy. The Literary Digest says:

It is a period marking the death of nations, and the one to reach the goal first seems to be the victim of the "jehad" which was to overwhelm the Allies. Instead of having any such result, the Holy War is merely extinguishing the race who were Christians when our ancestors were offering heathen sacrifices in the dense forests of Europe. "Turkey is now in the act of murdering Armenia, and she has almost completed her work," says Vincent Yardum in the New York Times. All able-bodied males, we are told, have been impressed into the army, where they have met their death; or they have perished in prisons or on the gallows. Old men, women and children have been driven out of their homes and sent into exile toward Arabia, where they never arrive. Death from starvation or from the attacks of plundering Mohammedans overtakes most of them. The American Armenian Relief Fund Committee issues in the Churchman, New York, a letter dated Constantinople, June 15, 1915, and purporting to come from 'a high authority whose word is not to be doubted.' We quote:

"The public in America are unaware of the great crisis through which the Armenian nation in Turkey is passing at present. Indeed, our knowledge of the actual condition of the provinces is very little, because of the strict censorship to which communications with the interior are subjected, and because of the absolute interdiction against traveling on the part of Armenians; yet you will have an idea of what we know already. The Armenian nation is dwindling between life and death at this moment in every part of Turkey. I will pass over the misery caused by arbitrary confiscations, the ravages of typhus, the conscription of men between eighteen and fifty, and the imprisonment and exile during the last two months of thousands of Armenians. About the beginning of April, immediately after the events of Van, Armenian houses, schools, churches and diocesan offices were searched, by the order of the central government, even in the poorest country corners, and consequently many people were thrown into prison for possessing arms, which were hitherto permitted, and for books and pictures publicly sold. In the jails of Caesarea alone 500 Armenians are incarcerated today, besides those who have been exiled, by administrative orders only and without any guilt, to places inhabited solely by Moslems. But this condition of affairs is much milder than that of the provinces of Cilicia and of those bordering the Caucasus. The Turkish government is executing today the plan of scattering the Armenians of the Armenian provinces, profiting from the freedom of the European powers and from the acquiescence of Germany and Austria. This scheme began to be carried out first in Cilicia. The whole of the population of Zeitun, Dortyol, and its neighborhood, and the greater part of those of Marash and Hassanbeyly were deported forcibly and without notice. * * *

"The condition of the Armenians is extremely aggravated since my last letter. It is not the Armenian population of Cilicia only which has been deported wholesale and exiled to the deserts. Armenian communities from all the provinces of Armenia—from Erzerum, Trebizond, Sivas, Kharput, Bitlis, Van, and Diarbekir, also from Samsun, Caesarea and Ourfa—a population of 1,500,000—are marching today, the stick of forced pilgrimage in hand, toward the Mesopotamian wilderness, to live among Arabian and Kurdish savage tribes. It is evident that these poor people can take with them only a little of their goods and property, owing to the impossibility of transportation and the insecurity of traveling. Very few of them will be able to reach the spots designated for their exile, and those who do will perish from starvation if no immediate relief reaches them. There are no means of communicating with the people in the provinces, as the scattered people are not permitted to send any telegraphic despatches. However, we hope that it will not take very long to find out their present locations and to reach them somehow or other. I trust that the Armenians of America will hasten, on being informed of this distress of their parents, children and relatives, to send us funds, so that their lives may be saved. I hope also that the American charitable public, on hearing of the condition of this ill-fated nation, already in the throes of death, will not refuse its helping hand. Immediate action is necessary. Every day that passes carries away many victims of starvation. It would be superfluous to add anything more. You may conceive from these lines that we are facing the extermination of a nation. Is it that God Almighty, not deeming sufficient the unlimited sufferings of this people in the past ages, has left the bitterest cup to be tasted in this twentieth century? It is in the name of a starving population of 1,500,000 that urgent appeals should be made to the charitable public of America."

The Chicago Daily News prints a despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, giving an account of the activities of Henry Morgenthau, the American ambassador to Turkey, who recently made an offer to the Turkish government to raise $1,000,000 to transport to America the Armenians who thus far have escaped the general massacres:

"Enver Pasha, the minister of war, and Talaat Bey, minister of the interior, accepted the offer, and September 2 the ambassador asked the government at Washington to appoint a committee of five Americans, whom he recommended, to take charge of the great undertaking. Mr. Morgenthau declined, however, to give me their names when I saw him recently in Constantinople.

"Since May," said the ambassador, "350,000 Armenians have been slaughtered or have died of starvation. There are 550,000 Armenians who could now be sent to America, and we need help to save them. One million dollars is too little for the purpose of transporting them as it takes $100 to equip, feed, and transport one man. Perhaps $5,000,000 will be necessary. I should like to see each of the western states raise a fund to equip a ship to bring the number of settlers it wants. The Armenians are a moral, hard-working race, and would make good citizens to settle the less thickly populated parts of the western states.

"Turks admit that the Armenian persecution is the first step in a plan to get rid of Christians, and that Greeks will come next. Jews also are marked for slaughter or expulsion. American missionaries must also be driven out, for Turkey henceforth is to be for Turks alone. The Sheik-ul-Islam, on being questioned, said that the deportation of the Armenians was contrary to Moslem law, but that he was powerless in the face of military necessities.

"Foreigners in Constantinople hold the Germans, in part at least, responsible for the persecution of the Armenians, for they are doing nothing to prevent the distribution of inflammatory literature among the savage tribes inciting them to attack Christians."

Viscount Bryce, formerly ambassador to the United States, writes to the Associated Press to enlist the aid of America in this crisis. "If anything can stop the destroying hand of the Turkish government," he thinks, "it will be an expression of the opinion of neutral nations, chiefly the judgment of humane America." He writes:

"Soon after war broke out between Turkey and the Allies, the Turkish government formed, and since has been carrying out with relentless cruelty, a plan for extirpating Christianity by killing off Christians of the Armenian race. * * *

"In Trebizond City, where the Armenians numbered 10,000, orders came from Constantinople to seize all Armenians. Troops hunted them, drove them to the shore, took them to sea—threw them overboard and drowned them all—men, women and children. This was seen and described by the Italian consul.

"Some in the country escaped by professing to accept Islam, and a quarter of a million escaped over the Russian frontier, but perhaps half a million were slaughtered or deported and those deported are fast dying from ill-treatment, disease or starvation. The roads and the hillsides are strewn with corpses of innocent peasants.

"We can all try to send aid to the miserable refugees now in Russian territory, but what man can stop the massacres? Not the Allied powers at war with Turkey. Only one power can take action for that purpose. It is Germany. Would not the expression of American public opinion, voicing the conscience of neutral nations, lead Germany to check the Turkish government?"

HOW YOU MAY THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunates, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Optona; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Optona tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been told that they have astigmatism, eye strain, cataract, sore eyelids, weak eyes, conjunctivitis and other eye disorders, report wonderful benefits from the use of this prescription. Get this prescription filled and use it; you may so strengthen your eyes that glasses will not be necessary. Thousands who are blind or nearly so, or who wear glasses would never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late. Do not become one of those victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given.—adv.

U. S. AMBASSADOR TO ATTEND CORONATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has appointed Ambassador George W. Guthrie to be his representative at the coronation of the Japanese emperor.

No Peace Until Central Empires Win Their Ideals, Declares Chancellor To Reichstag

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Forecasts German Policy From Present Until Peace is Declared, in Speech Which Reiterates Assertions Since Beginning of War Regarding Responsibility for Conflict—Reviews Ante-Bellum Diplomacy

[The Continental Times, a paper published in English in Berlin and devoted largely to American news, recently published the following important statement by the German chancellor, forecasting German policy throughout the war. It succinctly states the position taken by Germany.]

Gentlemen:

Great events have happened since last we met in session. Every attempt made by the French to pierce our western lines, though carried out in defiance of death and at the utmost sacrifice of human life, has been shattered by the tenacious endurance of our valiant troops. Italy, our ... enemy, who fancied she might make an easy conquest of those alien possessions which she coveted, has been repulsed in the most brilliant manner, despite her numerical superiority and despite the ruthless sacrifices of human lives which she did not scruple to make—and make doubly in vain. Unshaken and unshakeable stands the Turkish army at the Dardanelles. We send greetings to our faithful allies. Today, assembled under this roof, our thoughts turn likewise to the exalted ruler of the Danubian monarchy, who yesterday entered upon the eighty-sixth year of his life.

Everywhere — wherever he have seized the offensive, we have beaten the enemy and hurled him back. In conjunction with our allies we have freed almost all Galicia and Poland, we have freed Livonia and Courland from the Russian yoke. Ivangorod, Warsaw and Kovno have fallen. Far distant in the land of our enemies our lines have built up an impenetrable wall. We possess powerful armies which are now free to strike fresh blows. Proudly and fearlessly and with the firmest faith in our magnificent troops we may regard the future.

In the very midst of the terrors of war we think gratefully of that humanitarianism, rich in deeds, which has been shown us by neighboring neutral states, not only during the return of civilians from enemy lands, but also during the exchange of invalid prisoners of war. During the second exchange of prisoners of war with France, all classes of the Swiss population from Geneva to the German frontier, vied with one another in the ancient spirit of hospitality in their endeavors to make our brave warriors forget, as far as possible, the sorrows that lay behind them. For the second time the Netherlands have bestowed their generous care and help upon the seriously wounded that have returned from England. The exchange of prisoners with Russia which is now taking place for the first time and which occurs along great stretches of Swedish territory, proves how the government and the people of that land are unsurpassed in the philanthropy and kindness. To these three nations I would express the heartfelt gratitude of the German people. I would at the same time utter a word of special gratitude to His Holiness the Pope. He has toiled indefatigably in the matter of the exchange of prisoners and upon many other humane tasks. He has conferred enduring honor upon himself in the execution of these measures and he has but recently contributed to alleviate the sufferings of the people of East Prussia by means of a most generous donation.

Gentlemen, our opponents take upon themselves a monstrous and blood-stained burden of guilt in their attempts to deceive their people as to the true situation. When they cannot deny their defeats, our victories serve as excuses for heaping new calumnies upon us. We were victorious during the first year, they declare, because we had long and treacherously prepared for the war, whilst they had lived on in an innocent love of peace, totally unprepared. Well, gentlemen, they spoke differently before the war. You may recall the warlike articles circulated in the press by the Russian minister of war during the spring of 1914, articles in which he gave praise to the Russian army's complete preparation for war. You may recall the haughty and in many ways provocative language used by France during recent years? You are aware that whenever France gratified the Russian need for money, the stipulated that the greater part of the loan was to be used for purposes of war armaments?

And England, gentlemen? On the 3rd of August of last year, Sir Edward Grey spoke in parliament as follows:

For us with a powerful fleet, which we believe able to protect our commerce, to protect our shores, and to protect our interests, if we are engaged in war, we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer even if we stand aside."

He who speaks thus in a spirit of almost gruesome business matter-of-factness on the very eve of his own declaration of war, he who directs not only his own policy, but the policy of his friends according to this, must surely do so merely because he is aware that he and his allies are ready.

To be sure, gentlemen, it is not difficult to understand that our opponents should again and again endeavor to absolve themselves from the guilt of this war. I have presented the inner history of these things before the Reichstag both at the beginning of the war and again last December. All that has since transpired has been only a confirmation of all this. The myth that England entered the war merely on behalf of Belgium has, in the meantime been abandoned even in England, for that contention could no longer be maintained. Can it be possible that the smaller nations still believe that England and her allies are waging this war for the defense of these smaller peoples, for the defense of freedom and civilization? England has done her utmost to fetter the trade of neutrals upon the seas. Goods from Germany or to Germany may no longer be transported, even upon neutral ships. England will not permit it. Neutral shippers upon the high seas are forced to take English crews aboard their vessels and to obey their commands. England arbitrarily occupies Greek islands because this most conveniently serves her military purposes. In conjunction with her allies she is now endeavoring to force neutral Greece to cede portions of her territory in favor of her allies, so as to draw Bulgaria to their side. And in Poland, gentlemen?

In Poland, Russia, that fellow combatant of the allies in their battle for the freedom of the nations, is devastating the entire land during the retreat of her armies. The villages and the wheat-fields are burnt down, the population of entire cities and entire villages, Jews and Christians, are transported to uninhabited regions, or they perish in the morasses of Russian roads or in sealed and windowless luggage vans. Such is the freedom and the civilization for which our opponents battle against German "barbarism"! Surely England is protesting that she is the defender of the smaller states must be calculating upon an exceedingly poor memory on the part of the world. One need go back little more than a decade in order to find sufficient examples to explain the true significance of this role of protector.

In the spring of 1902 the Boer Republic were incorporated into the British Empire. Then England's eyes turned toward Egypt. Egypt, to be sure, had been in the actual power of England for many years, but a formal incorporation had been opposed by the solemn promise of the British government to evacuate the land. This same England who so haughtily answered our proposal to preserve the integrity of Belgium in the event of England's neutrality, by declaring that she could not bargain concerning her obligations to protect Belgian neutrality, this selfsame England did not scruple to bargain away to France her solemn obligations toward all Europe when, in 1904, she signed the well-known treaty by which England was assured of the possession of Egypt and France of Morocco. In 1907 it was Asia's turn. In accordance with the agreement with Russia, Persia was delivered over to an exclusive English sphere of interests in the south and to the freedom-loving rule of the Cossacks in the north.

This agreement shows how England was already stretching out her hand towards Thibet.

A country that pursues a policy such as this has no right to charge with lust of war, barbarism and greed of conquest a country which has guarded the peace of Europe for forty-four years, during a period in which nearly all the other states of Europe waged wars and conquered lands, whilst it devoted itself entirely to its peaceful developments. That is sheer hypocrisy!

Absolutely valid testimony as to the tendencies of English politics and the origin of the war has been furnished us in the reports of the Belgian Ministers which I have had published. They suffice to convince all who have not yet been convinced. Why are they doing their utmost to suppress the contents of these documents in London and Paris and St. Petersburg? Why does the enemy press, whenever it does refer to these reports, strive so strenuously to belittle the real significance of these documents and to put forward the vain pretext that they constitute no proof that the neutrality of Belgium had been forfeited by Belgium herself? That proof has already been established elsewhere. The people of the Entente nations need only inspect the publications which I have had issued in connection with the negotiations which the English military attache carried on with the Belgian military authorities. We have an altogether different matter to deal with here. In those revelations we have to consider the Entente and the isolation policy of England. I can assure the public of England and France that they would find these documents well worth reading.

These Belgian reports make such interesting reading because they are so entirely unanimous in their verdicts upon English politics. Had it been only Baron Grendi, the Belgian minister at Berlin, who criticized English policy so sharply, it might perhaps have been said that his views had been influenced by his sympathy for the country to which he was accredited, though such an assumption would be unjust to so non-partisan a diplomat. But the same decision is reached in the reports of his colleagues in London and Paris and their judgments are unanimous and of absolutely incontrovertible weight. Since so little notice has been taken of these reports in other lands, I will here venture once more to read a few specimen passages from the revelations.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg

Baron Grendi, in February, 1905, wrote as follows:

"The real reason for England's hatred of Germany is the envy which has been called into being by the development of the German navy, German commerce and German industry."

Two years later he writes:

"The French encroachments have once more assumed the same proportions as those that prevailed during the worst days of the Second Empire, and the Entente Cordiale is to be blamed for this. These presumptions have even perceptibly increased since it has become plain that the negotiations between London and St. Petersburg to which France undoubtedly has been a party, might lead to an entente."

In another place he states:

"The policy carried out by King Edward under the pretense of saving Europe from an imaginary danger, has evoked a French peril only too real—which is primarily inimical to us."

Count Lalaing, the Belgian minister in London, declared on May 24th, 1907:

"It is clear that official England is pursuing a secret policy hostile to Germany, the purpose of which is isolation, but there is no doubt that it is very dangerous to poison public opinion in the way this is being done by the irresponsible press."

The Belgian Charge d'Affaires in London, Mr. Cartier, in March, 1907, wrote:

"Since the conduct of Russian foreign affairs has been left to Iswolski, a remarkable rapprochement has taken place between the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. The incident of the Dogger Bank, the English sympathy for Japan in 1904, the embittered rivalry in Persia, all that belongs to the past. The entire force of English diplomacy is directed towards the isolation of Germany."

Finally, Baron Guillaume, the Belgian Minister in Paris, writes on the 8th of January, 1914:

"I have already had the honor to report that it was MM. Poincare, Delcasse, Millerand and their friends who invented that nationalistic, militaristic, chauvinistic policy and followed it. We have now confirmed a revival of this policy, which constitutes a danger for Europe—and for Belgium!"

Gentlemen, these reports of the Belgian diplomats coincide thoroughly in all the main particulars and give a clear picture of the policy of the Entente during the last ten years. In the face of such witnesses, all the attempts made by our opponents to ascribe to us the lust for war and to themselves the love of peace, are rendered null and void. Gentlemen, was German policy uninformed of these happenings or did it purposely close its eyes, in that it again and again endeavored to find a way out of the difficulty? Neither the one nor the other. I am well aware that there are circles that reproach me with political short-sightedness because I repeatedly endeavored to bring about an understanding with England. I thank God that I did this. Remote as were the hopes with which I sought again and again to renew these attempts, it is as clear as day that the fatality of this monstrous and murderous war conflagration might have been prevented had an honest understanding, based upon the preservation of peace, been achieved between Germany and England. Who in Europe would then still have ventured to wage war? With a goal such as this to strive for, would I have been justified in putting aside a task merely because it was a heavy task and one which proved fruitless time and again? Gentlemen, where the ultimate solemnity of the life of nations is concerned, where millions of human lives are at stake, I hold that with the help of God there is nothing that is impossible. I would rather have perished in the struggle than have evaded it. Permit me briefly to recall to your memories the course of events.

King Edward had conceived the personal furtherance of the English policy of isolating Germany to be one of his chief duties. I therefore had reason to hope that, after his death, the negotiations for an understanding which I had begun as early as August, 1909, might proceed under more favorable conditions. These negotiations dragged along until the spring of 1911, without result, when the interference of England in the discussions between

"Peace of Europe Can Only Be Accomplished By Strong and Unassailable Position for Germany," He Says; "Must Achieve Freedom of Seas"

Germany and France regarding Morocco, made clear to the eyes of all nations how the world's peace was threatened by Britain's extreme policy and by Britain's resolve, backed up by her friends of the entente, to impress her will on the entire world. At that time, too, the English people were but scantily instructed as to the dangerous course pursued by the policy of their government. For after the crisis was happily past and they realized how narrowly they had escaped the precipice of a world-war, a feeling gradually began to express itself in many English circles that it would be desirable to bring about a relationship with Germany which would preclude warlike entanglements. One perilous walk along the brink seemed to have been enough. This gave rise to the mission of Lord Haldane to Berlin in the spring of 1912. Lord Haldane assured me of the sincere desire for an understanding on the part of the English cabinet. But he felt a certain anxiety because of Germany's naval program. I asked him whether an open understanding with us, an understanding which not only precluded a German-English war, but every European war, would not be worth more than a couple of German dreadnaughts? Lord Haldane personally seemed to incline towards the point of view, but asked whether we would not, as soon as our hands were left free against England, make an attack upon France and annihilate her? I replied that the policy of peace to which Germany had adhered for a period of more than 40 years should have spared us a question such as that.

For surely, had we been planning for war, we had most excellent opportunity to evince our rage for it during the Boer war or the Russian-Japanese war. But there, as well as during all the phases of the Morocco crisis, we had done precisely the opposite and had proven our love of peace before the whole world. Germany, I assured him, sincerely desired to live on terms of peace with France and would attack France as little as she would attack any other power. After Lord Haldane's departure from Berlin, the negotiations were resumed in London. A few weeks ago I had the formulas of agreements which were proposed on both sides during these negotiations, published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. These documents are well worth the attention of our antagonists. But so far as I have seen, the English press, with a single exception, has ignored them. For that reason I would like once more to make brief mention of the facts.

First, in order to attain a permanent understanding with England, we made a proposal based upon a treaty of mutual and unconditional neutrality. When this proposal was declined by England as too comprehensive in its scope, we suggested that this neutrality be confined to wars in which it would not be possible to say that the power to which neutrality had been assured, was the aggressor. This, too, was declined by England. In the meantime England had on her part, proposed the following formula:

"England will make no unprovoked attack upon Germany and pursue no aggressive policy towards her. Aggression upon Germany is not the subject and forms no part of any treaty, understanding or combination to which England is now a party nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object."

Well, gentlemen, I was of the opinion that it was not customary among civilized states to attack other powers without provocation, or to join combinations whose plans included such attacks upon their neighbors, and that for this reason a promise to refrain from such unprovoked attacks could scarcely be said to meet the requirements of a solemn treaty between civilized nations. The English cabinet was obviously of another mind, and thought to meet our representations by having the following words prefixed to the unchanged formula:

"The two powers being mutually desirous of securing peace and friendship between them, England declares that she will" . . . . . and so on, as I have already read to you.

This prefix, however, could in no wise alter my judgment of the essence of the English offer. Even today I am forced to believe that no one could have blamed me had I broken off all negotiations even at that period. But I refrained from taking such a step. I did all that lay within my power to secure the peace of Europe and the world. I consented to consider these English proposals and to discuss them, with the one stipulation that they be completed by the insertion of the following clause:

"England will therefore, as a matter of course, preserve a benevolent neutrality in case a war should be forced upon Germany."

I beg you, gentlemen, to consider these words: "in case a war should be forced upon Germany." I shall afterwards return to this point. Sir Edward Grey blankly refused to accept this addition. He was unable to exceed the limits of his formula, and, as he declared to our ambassador, Count Metternich, chiefly because he might otherwise endanger existing friendships with other powers. This,

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STRANGE RUMOR THAT SCOT HERO LEADS RUSSIANS

England Stirred By Report That Hector Macdonald Not Dead But Fighting Germany

Is Hector Macdonald — "Fighting Mac," the greatest Scottish soldier since the days of Bruce—still living?

Is he playing a hero's part in the present war?

These are strange and staggering questions. But hundreds are asking them. Thousands and tens of thousands will be asking them soon.

All the world knows that in the gusty murk of a March morning 12 years ago a coffin believed to contain the remains of the departed general was lowered into a grave in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh.

Britain was heavy of heart that day. Westminster Abbey was the only resting place fit for so grand a warrior. But his amazing career had ended, not in a blaze of glory, but in blackness and horror.

"Fighting Mac," the soldier's idol, the man who had climbed by sheer brain-power and courage from the ranks to a knighthood and a great command, had died by his own hand.

Thus, at least, all believed.

And now a story comes from the front, and is gaining currency all over the north of Scotland, that the suicide's grave in that Edinburgh cemetery is empty; that "Fighting Mac" never died and was buried; that in the uniform of a Russian general he is fighting the Germans in the eastern theater of war, opposing to Prussian weight and ferocity that grim infinitude of resource, that superbly calculated strategy, that thunderbolt suddenness of action that won for Britain the battle of Omdurman, and that placed Macdonald for all time among the great military heroes of the world.

Gen. Demetrieff, the mysterious and brilliant leader of Russian troops, whose exploits during the past few months have been of incalculable service to our great ally in the east, is said to be none other than Maj.-gen. Sir Hector Macdonald, K. C. B.!

Demetrieff bears an amazing facial resemblance to the great Scottish soldier, whose grave lies in Edinburgh. This fact was commented on again and again by Scotsmen traveling in Russia before the war.

When, therefore, Demetrieff drew sword against the Germans and began to display military abilities of the highest order, small wonder the rumor arose that here indeed was Macdonald himself.

No one who compares in detail the portraits of Demetrieff and Hector Macdonald can fail to be convinced of the striking likeness that the two faces bear to each other. "They're photographs of the same man taken at different ages!" is the thought that immediately springs to the mind.

The Features Compared.

Head and brow are of the same massive cast in both portraits. The deep-set eyes hold the same bright, dauntless expression. The nose, straight and broad, and big-nostrilled—the nose of the born fighting man—is common to both; so is the pugnacious chin, hewn out of granite resolve; the ragged mustache, and the firm, generous mouth.

In the case of the heavy jaw there is some slight divergence, but not more than 12 years of life might well account for.

Compare a present-day photograph of Kitchener with a portrait taken of him at the close of the Boer war, and you will see that the jaw-line has altered in precisely the same degree as the difference between the jaw-line of Hector Macdonald and that of Gen. Demetrieff.

In fact, one might truthfully say that the Kitchener of today differs no more from the Kitchener of 1902 than does the present day face of Demetrieff from the face of "Fighting Mac" as we knew and loved it.

Demetrieff is said to resemble Macdonald as much in military characteristics as in feature. He is a leader of extraordinary dash and daring and from the time of the first Russian invasion of Galicia last autumn he has been a prominent figure.

At the battle of Kandahar Macdonald distinguished himself in dramatic fashion. His deeds of valor against the wild Ghazees that day were worthy to rank with the deeds of Richard the Lionheart against the Saracens.

At the end of the campaign Hector was offered his choice between the Victoria Cross and commission. He chose the commission, and was thereupon appointed to a second lieutenantship in the Gordons, the regiment he had joined as a private nine years before.

"Fighting Mac" will go down to posterity as the only man who ever refused the V. C.

Immortal Deeds.

Immortal is the story of Macdonald's deeds on the grim day of Majuba, when with a force of 18 men he held for seven hours the position allocated to him and declined to surrender when even the last of his heroic Highlanders had fallen.

Taken prisoner, he fought with his clenched fists the Boers who attempted to deprive him of his sword, and he would have been shot down in cold blood but for the interference of a commandant, who cried, "Don't kill a brave man!"

Immortal, too, is the tale of how at the critical moment of Omdurman Col. Macdonald, as he then was, turned the tide in favor of Britain by the

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