

HITLER GIVES ALLIES CHOICE OF PEACE OR FIGHT TO FINISH

Mrs. Knoll Says Deposits Were Her Father's Money

Lieutenant Gave Her None of Cash Placed in Bank, Wife Tells Jury Trying Husband

By JACK MEDDOFF
A dramatic touch entered the gambling conspiracy trial today when Mrs. Florence E. Knoll took the witness stand in defense of her husband, Lieut. George A. D. Knoll, to explain bank deposits during the period he headed the police gambling squad from mid-February until about the end of October in 1935.

(Prosecution evidence purported to show that in that period cash deposits in the Knolls joint bank accounts were in excess of his salary and that besides these deposits Lieut. Knoll bought a new automobile for cash.)

Mrs. Knoll testified that her father died in January, 1935, leaving her approximately \$3000 in cash and that for fear of having relatives claim a portion of the money she deposited it piecemeal and the deposits happened to coincide in time with her husband's tenure as gambling squad commander.

Gatta Story Attacked.
Before Mrs. Knoll took the stand the defense made an attack on the testimony of Frank Gatta, ex-bookmaker and a principal prosecution witness, who related two weeks ago how he paid for police protection and had to take "a pinch" occasionally.

Mrs. Knoll, who married Lieut. Knoll in 1914, testified her father, Charles Hunter, died Jan. 26, 1935, at the age of 84. He had been living with Lieut. and Mrs. Knoll at 77 Mayer ave. since 1919. Mr. Hunter was a city employee, working as a blacksmith and laborer until his retirement in 1930. From the time he lived with the Knolls until his retirement he paid \$7 a week board, but after that he paid nothing, Mrs. Knoll testified.

Under Defense Counsel Mahoney's interrogation, Mrs. Knoll continued to unfold her story as follows:
Father Gave Money Belt.
One day in March or April of May, 1935, she testified it was around that time because the bank holiday had come and gone—her father said to her in the kitchen that he wanted her to keep some money for him and to use it as she saw fit after he had passed away.

The money was in a money belt and she testified that it was safer there than in the banks in those uncertain days, Mrs. Knoll said.

Defense Counsel Mahoney produced a money belt which Mrs. Knoll identified as her father's and it went into evidence.

Together she and her father proceeded to count the money, 30 the belt on that occasion in 1933. The total was \$2750 in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills. She returned the money to the compartments in the belt, put the belt in a pocketbook and locked the pocketbook in a dresser drawer in her room.

\$888 Withdrawn at Death.
She used none of this money for household expenses, paying bills with the \$750 special money, Lieut. Knoll gave her as he got his pay every two weeks.

(Gambling Squad, continued on Page 49, Column 1.)

Grade Schools Open Monday; Bapst Instructs Principals

Removal of Ban by Health Board Also Affects Theaters, Other Gathering Places.

All public and parochial schools will be opened Monday morning. This announcement affecting approximately 90,000 children in grade schools, came from Dr. Robert T. Bapst, superintendent of public schools, and from the office of the Catholic School Department immediately after the Health Board this morning gave its permission to the reopening of schools, effective Oct. 9.

Meeting in special session, the Health Board lifted its public assembly ban that had kept schools closed for 23 days after their scheduled opening because of an infantile paralysis outbreak of proportions equalled locally only in 1912.

Directly after the Health Board's announcement, Dr. Bapst prepared instructions which are being sent to school principals and teachers for their guidance during the first week of school.

Opposes Reduced Holidays.
Dr. Bapst's orders to principals made it clear that although the school year has been reduced more than 12 per cent, it would be "decidedly unwise" to try to make up time by curtailment of holidays.

High school assemblies are strictly limited to one a week and, except for monthly assemblies, they must not exceed one hour in duration.

Assemblies After School.
While that prevents all curtailment of class time for entertainment, rallies, ticket sales, and similar activities, the order does not preclude the conducting of assemblies when they are held after the afternoon closing hour of school, Dr. Bapst said.

(Schools Open Monday, continued on Page 36, Column 3.)

War at a Glance

Clip for Your Historical Scrapbook.
FRIDAY, OCT. 6

The main theaters of the European war today were the world's air waves and Berlin's Kroll Opera House, where Hitler announced that German casualties in the Polish campaign were 10,572 killed, 30,322 wounded and 3404 missing.

The German high command reported Hitler's visit Thursday to troops at Warsaw, where he reviewed the units which conquered the Polish capital.

Near Kock, east of Lublin, the last remnants of the Polish Army, about 8000 men, were reported to have laid down their arms.

On the Western Front a calm night was reported, with the exception of the usual patrol activity, principally southwest of the key German industrial city of Saarbrücken.

BORAH WAR FEARS ARE GROUNDLESS, THOMAS ASSERTS

Utah Democrat Refutes Idahoan's Claims on Repeal; Isolationists Draft Substitute Bill to Save Embargo.

By D. HAROLD OLIVER
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat of Utah, declared today that no nation could complain against repeal of the arms embargo, because the administration neutrality bill would prevent American ships from carrying war supplies to a belligerent.

Mr. Thomas, who helped draft the embargo repeal legislation, was the day's first speaker in the Senate neutrality issue.

"We are considering this legislation with but a single objective," he declared, "and that is to keep the United States out of war."

Taking issue with Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, Mr. Thomas contended that repeal of the embargo would not be contrary to international law.

"We are considering today domestic law," he said. "The proposal is one of adding restraints to American citizens and American property and American ships."

Intervention Denied.
Mr. Thomas said that there was no experience in history in which a major nation ever had created an embargo for the same purpose as that approved by Congress in 1937. But he added that he did not see how anyone could contend, as he said Senator Borah had, that repeal would constitute intervention in the European war.

"When a nation intervenes," Mr. Thomas said, "it moves against another, not against itself. In international relations a nation cannot be charged with 'intervention' when the action which is taken operates against its own people, when the restraint is put upon its own citizens."

"How can a nation become an intervenor by insisting that its citizens do not use the rights and privileges which other neutral nations enjoy?"

Barbour Joins Repealists.
Advocates of repeal gained another Republican vote—that of Senator W. Warren Barbour, of New Jersey—as opposition leaders continued to dispute claims of a "substantial majority" for the legislation.

The opponents also announced that a substitute Neutrality Bill retaining the embargo and providing for a "cash and carry" system for the United States belligerents was being framed by unidentified senators.

A final vote is not expected before two more weeks of debate, although some administration lieutenants said it might come sooner. Senators Sheridan Downey, Democrat of California, and Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat of Missouri, were to speak against repeal later today.

Commands Threatened Ship



Capt. Edgar A. Chelton

U. S. WARSHIPS SPEED TO THREATENED LINER

Germans Warn That Refugee Ship Will Be Sunk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Navy and Coast Guard craft sped today toward a mid-Atlantic rendezvous with the American liner Iroquois, after the White House disclosed receipts of startling information that the refugee-laden steamship was to be sunk.

The tip came from the head of the German Navy, but it left unanswered the questions of how and why and by whom the sinking was to be done. Likewise, it offered no explanation of how the Reich acquired the information.

The White House disclaimed any belief in the report. Nevertheless, several naval ships and a Coast Guard cutter were rushed to accompany the Iroquois to New York, where she is due next Wednesday. The captain was ordered to search the ship for explosives and to double his lookouts and patrol watchmen.

The Iroquois, a 6200-ton vessel, left Cobh, Ireland, on Tuesday with a crew of 212 and 584 passengers.

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said in London Thursday night that only those who were able to prove American citizenship had been permitted to book passage.

At Hyde Park today President Roosevelt told reporters that dispatching of naval vessels to guard the Iroquois was a good illustration of operation of the neutrality patrol. The patrol ships are at sea already and that makes the procedure much simpler, the President explained.

The President said that sending a guard for the Iroquois would not mean warships would accompany other American ships.

The White House statement issued late Thursday said: "Conroy Speeding, continued on Page 37, Column 1."

FRENCH, BRITISH SAY HITLER PLAN IS UNACCEPTABLE

High Paris Sources Assert Fuehrer Trying to Dictate End of War; Fails to Meet Allied Aims, London Thinks.

By HAROLD ETTLINGER
PARIS, Oct. 6 (U.P.).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's proposals for restoration of European peace are "wholly unacceptable," highest French sources said today in asserting that the Nazi Fuehrer had attempted to "dictate" an end to the war.

Fuehrer Hitler is seeking merely to give Russia and Germany a free hand in Eastern and Central Europe and offering nothing substantial in exchange or colonies and trade advantages except his own promise—often broken in the past—to sign an arms limitation pact, French circles said.

French Government sources said they saw "proof" of what they termed the "bad faith" of Fuehrer Hitler in inaccurate and false statements regarding the Polish war. For instance, they said, Fuehrer Hitler described the attack on Warsaw as beginning Sept. 25, whereas it actually began with a German air raid on Sept. 1 at 5:30 a. m.

The French in particular rejected Fuehrer Hitler's bid for an armistice based on acceptance of the Russian-German dismemberment of Poland.

The speech was carefully studied by members of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's War Cabinet and probably will be debated in Parliament, as Mr. Chamberlain promised.

But well-informed circles expressed confidence that the government and Parliament as well would consider the proposals "completely unacceptable" since they fail to meet any of the fundamental allied war aims.

A bold-faced, single-word "No" captioned the main editorial of Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard.

"Hitler's speech changes nothing," the Standard said. "If he has made his last peace offer, he also has made his last war move. The power of democracy in Britain and France has taken the decision from his hands."

"The speech was received by British newspapers in full and uncensored, according to the British Press Association.

Couldn't Believe Hitler, Senator Norris Declares
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—Some senators indicated today that they had little confidence in the sincerity of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech to the Reichstag.

"I don't see how England and France can put any faith in Hitler's promises," said Senator George W. Norris, Independent of Nebraska. "I don't have any confidence in him. He has lied so often."

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, a leader of the opposition to the administration neutrality bill, told reporters that Fuehrer Hitler, "like presidents, kings and premiers, talks for his folks back home."

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN POLISH CAMPAIGN ARE LISTED AT 44,313

Fuehrer's 9-Point Program Calls for Settlement of Racial Issues, Including Jewish Problem.

By FREDERICK C. OECHSNER
BERLIN, Oct. 6 (U.P.).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler made his final bid for peace today—a conference of nations to achieve absolute security, disarmament, and German-British friendship. The alternative, he said in a speech to the Reichstag, was a finish fight which would be a triumph of destruction.

Disclosing, in a review of the Polish campaign, that Germany had lost 44,313 men in killed, wounded and missing, Fuehrer Hitler argued that there was nothing further for Europe to fight for now that Germany had crushed Poland. He estimated the total number of prisoners taken by the German Army at nearly 700,000.

Fuehrer Hitler's program for European peace touched on everything from disarmament to colonies and Jews.

Offers 9-Point Peace Program.
His points included:
1—The conference of nations.
2—Disarmament or, failing that, an agreement to forbid the use of poison gas in order to reduce the horrors of war. The most important pre-condition to security and peace was a return of armaments to "a sensible and economically bearable level."

3—Solution of the European Jewish "problem."
4—Possibly a restoration of a Polish state under German-Russian suzerainty, to contain only Poles.
5—Germany now has no demands to make but for colonies, and the need for colonies does not represent an ultimate demand.

"Our only demand is for colonial possessions fitting for and suitable for the Reich—that is, the return of former German colonies," he said.
6—Germany will respect the neutrality of Denmark, Belgium, Yugoslavia and all other neighbors and desires only strong economic relations with them.

7—Security is possible only on the basis of German-British friendship.
8—If Britain and France are fighting solely to defeat Germany, they can not do so, but even if they did the present situation would be the same in another ten years.

9—The line between German and Russian interests is clearly drawn and there is no reason for hostilities between the Nazi and Communist states so long as they stick to their respective spheres.

His Last Declaration.
Having outlined this program, Fuehrer Hitler said: "If peace and security are not achieved, and if the conception of Herr Churchill and his cronies prevail, then this will be my last declaration. We will then fight. Neither force or arms nor time will conquer Germany. There will be no more November, 1918, in German history. Hope of disintegration of our people is childish."

Der Fuehrer made more or less specific proposals for the erection of a Polish state, provided that it "not be a center of intrigue" against Germany and Russia, and settlement of Eastern Europe's minority trouble, including some regions for Jews.

"That the last remnant of the Polish Army was able to hold out in Warsaw, Modlin and Heia until October is attributable solely to our cool wisdom and feeling of responsibility," Fuehrer Hitler said.

Forbade Sacrifices.
"I had forbidden the sacrifice of more men than absolutely necessary... Whatever it was absolutely essential to do was done without regard for sacrifices. What, however, could be avoided was left undone."
"An attempt to persuade responsible Polish Army leadership—insofar as there was any—concerning the purposelessness, yes, the madness, of resistance especially in a city of a million inhabitants, proved vain."

"The city (Warsaw) was converted into a fortress... The entire population was called upon to participate in the fight."
Offered Chance To Civilians.
"Out of pity for women and children I offered those in charge at Warsaw at least to permit the civil population to depart. I offered a truce... The proud Polish city commandant did not even deign to reply."
"Bombers and heavy artillery were directed to attack only objects which were military beyond peradventure of a doubt."
(Wants Problem, continued on Page 10, Column 1.)

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Crippled British Sub Saved As Warships Rout Bombers

Underseas Crew Eats Peppermint Drops and Holds Sweepstakes Pool on Timing of Next Depth Charge.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP).—The dramatic rescue of a disabled submarine's crew while warships and aircraft fought off enemy planes overhead was told today in an official "eye-witness" account given to the British press.

The submarine lay at the bottom of the sea with her periscope blown off by German depth charges while the seamen held a "sweepstakes" on when the next explosion would come, the account said. The crew was represented as prepared to blow up the craft rather than surrender to the enemy.

The account said early one morning in her "allotted patrol area in enemy waters" the submarine fixed her position and dived. "Shortly before breakfast, the detonation of a depth charge quite close to her suggested emphatically that she was in the vicinity of enemy forces," it continued.

Crew Lies Down. "Her captain decided to have a look at them through his periscope and put his ballast pump in action (to rise to the surface). Another depth charge promptly exploded much closer.

"The crew lay down to conserve valuable oxygen consumed by movement. During the next hour they counted six detonations as the enemy groped about in search of them with sweep wires, electrically operated bombs and depth charges."

The account went on to say the submarine could do nothing but remain on the bottom and during this time the crew held "sweepstakes" at sixpence (about 11 cents) a throw on when the next explosion would come. The account continued:

"The bombardment intensified. For the next hour the explosions averaged one every two minutes. They grew gradually more distant. Then there was a lull.

Depth Charge Starts Leak. "About teatime, the strained, weary men in the submarine heard a wire scraping over the after jumping-stay. A series of bumps thudded along the hull...

"Then what they awaited happened. A shattering explosion... All lights were extinguished. There was everywhere the crash of broken glass and in the silence that followed the sound of water spurting and the hiss of air escaping from the high pressure system.

"Portable electric lights revealed enough of the catastrophe. One motor and both engines were out of action. From half a dozen leaks in the air system air hissed as from a punctured tire."

"When the commander knew by his clock that darkness had fallen, he mustered his men and told them that if the ballast tanks held he intended to rise to the surface and 'although his ship was as helpless as a log... fight to the death.'

Arms for Last Battle. The men loaded torpedo tubes and prepared ammunition for other guns and 'as a last grim measure they prepared a demolition charge to blow their ship to pieces rather than let her fall into the hands of the enemy.

"Finally, when all was ready for what they believed would be their 'last fight,' the crew blew the tanks and rose floundering to the surface. The pressure inside the hull had raised to a dangerous point.

The "lightweight" captain guarded against being literally blown through the hatch when it was opened by having a 200-pound signalman hold him by the legs, the account said. Despite this protection, the force of air blew the captain's binoculars above his head, the eye-witness reported.

"He climbed out and looked anxiously about him. It was a clear night and there was nothing in sight," the account said.

Rescuers Attacked by Bombers. The periscope was gone, the wireless smashed, communication pipes crushed and engines disabled. But the crew eventually made sufficient repairs to sail slowly away and send out a wireless for help.

British cruisers and an aircraft carrier appeared just as enemy bombing planes appeared overhead.

"An air attack by the enemy bombing planes crumbled under the anti-aircraft fire of the cruisers and the attacks of fighters sent up by the carrier," the account continued.

When the craft reached a submarine base, the commander found a letter from a rural relative awaiting him which the account quoted as opening with the line:

"We hardly realize there is a war."

Details of the submarine's personnel and her position were withheld.

Poles Forced War on Reich, Ribbentrop Tells Japan

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP).—The Western democracies must decide soon whether it is to be peace or war, and the choice is up to them, Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop said today in an interview with a correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi.

"Germany always wanted peace," Herr Von Ribbentrop said, "the war with Poland was forced on the Reich by a government which refused to accept the Fuehrer's just compromise. Toward the west the Reich entertains peaceful intentions but nevertheless the western powers will have to decide soon whether to make serious war or not and the choice is up to them."

AT BETTINGER COAL & COKE COAL. 1209 East Ferry St. Buffalo, N. Y.

LITHUANIA READY TO SIGN TREATY

Foreign Minister Expected to Conclude Discussions in Moscow Today.

By WITT HANCOCK

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (AP).—Lithuania has been summoned as next to sign on the dotted line as Soviet Russia today continued her march toward domination of Eastern Europe.

By concluding a 10-year non-aggression accord with little Latvia Thursday—a treaty closely paralleling the one a week ago with Estonia—the Soviet union added to her setup for control of the Baltic.

The treaty gives Russia the right to establish several air fields, naval bases at her western neighbor's ports of Liepaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau) and a coast artillery base to "protect Riga Bay."

Similar concessions from Estonia gave Russia the right to establish naval bases in one mainland port and on two islands, along with air bases and garrisons for 25,000 soldiers in that country.

(Informed sources in Helsinki, Finland, said two additional Estonian ports might be allowed Russia for conversion into naval bases.

(Reports there also said that Lithuanian Foreign Minister Juozas Urbys would fly to Moscow today to complete Russian-Lithuanian discussions following a special Cabinet meeting.

Observers at Helsinki predicted that the proposals would call for Lithuania to surrender two areas for Russian air bases in a mutual assistance agreement and for a trade pact giving Russia special privileges on Lithuanian railroads.

(Both there and at Stockholm, Lithuanians were said to hope that if the pact includes the return of Lithuania of Wilno (Vilna), it will be signed Oct. 9, the anniversary of the city's loss to Poland 19 years ago. Wilno is within the Russian area of conquered Poland.)

Observers speculated whether the Soviet would summon Finland, Rumania or Afghanistan next.

SOVIET DETAINS FREIGHTERS

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP).—The German official news agency, DNE, reported from Moscow today that 12 British and five Swedish freighters loaded with cellulose and ores for England are being held at Murmansk, Soviet Arctic port, on order of Russian authorities.

Italian Troops Drill



Special Cable to BUFFALO EVENING NEWS.

MILAN, Italy, Oct. 6.—Steel-helmeted Italian soldiers are daily put through gas mask drill in Milan. Officers believe gas will play an important part in war.

Soviets to Keep Seat

In League, Geneva Hears

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (AP).—Although Soviet Russia has joined in a friendship pact with Germany, a non-League member, she intends to remain in the League of Nations for the present, authoritative sources here said today. However, should members of the League prove too critical of the Soviet's course she might be tempted later on to withdraw and form a separate league, some sources said.

SUBMARINE VISITS CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 6 (AP).—An unidentified submarine which apparently had spent part of the night in Valparaiso bay was sighted heading out into the open sea at dawn Tuesday, it became known today.



Berger's
514 Main Street

Fifth Floor
Dress Shop!

14⁹⁵

Shirred
Jacket
Dress

with the accent on a slim torso

Buttoned tight jacket that's shirred completely tops the perfect backdrop dress... cowl neckline, flaring skirt, pinched waist... load it with your pet jewelry. Rayon crepe in black, blue, moss green. 12 to 20.

FIFTH FLOOR DRESS SHOP



Sports Shop

12⁹⁵

Buttons
Straight
Down the
Front!

Cashmere Jersey Frocks

Ageless, tireless casual frock! Lovely-to-the-touch cashmere jersey in clouded tones that give it a very, very expensive look! Classic shirt neckline, yoked shoulders and grosgrain banding down the front... elbow sleeves. Mahogany rose, vapor blue, surf green, red, natural. Sizes 10 to 20.

SPORTS SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR

Daladier's Red Ban Told in Paris Jingle

Forming of New Party Also Covered in Six-Line Rhyme.

By ROBERT J. CASEY

Special Radio to the BUFFALO EVENING NEWS and Chicago Daily News.

PARIS, Oct. 6:

Forty little Communists signed a manifesto saying that they couldn't carry on this war with zest!

Uncle Joe was all for peace with Poland on the floor.

Uncle Ed Daladier insisted on the war.

Forty Reddish deputies went out into the wet.

Harness bulls are looking for Bonte and Ramette.

Bonte and Ramette are Florimond Bonte and Arthur Ramette,

leaders of the Workers and Peasants Party which was formed after a decree dissolved France's Communists.

JAPS SEEK COMPROMISE

Special Radio to the BUFFALO EVENING NEWS and Chicago Daily News.

TOKYO, Oct. 6.—Japan's embattled foreign minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, and his rebellious subordinates of the Foreign Office today are attempting to reach a compromise in their differences. The Cabinet, however, is displaying no inclination to back down from its decision to create a trade ministry separate from the foreign ministry.

BLACKOUT ENFORCED

SYDNEY, MINES, N. S., Oct. 6.

Three businessmen were summoned to court today on charges of non-adherence to air raid precautions. They were said to have failed to extinguish all their lights during blackouts.

MUSIC FOR SOLDIERS

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP).—A Berlin radio station which offered to forward donations to soldiers at the front reported today that 10,000 harmonicas were received the first day.

CONQUEST NOT RECOGNIZED

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (AP).—Foreign officials said today Argentina did not recognize the conquest of Poland because of the use of force.

Older German Soldiers Replaced on Western Front as Opponents Dig In.

By JOHN H. MARTIN

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—French troops dug in on the muddy Saarland front today in preparation against any large-scale German offensive, while French police rounded up Communist leaders behind the lines.

French military circles reported large German troop movements. Older German soldiers were reported rapidly being replaced by younger campaigners from the German armies that crushed Poland. Thursday night was calm.

The strengthening of French vanguards was ascribed in political quarters to the belief that the Nazi "peace offensive" had become a dead issue even before Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's address to the Reichstag today.

Havas (French) News Agency today published a Luxembourg dispatch reporting that heavy German artillery bombarded Ruse, near Sierck, France.

Police in Paris and in other cities tore pictures of Lenin and Stalin from walls in Communist centers and searched for Arthur Ramette who, with Florimond Bonte, wrote to Edouard Herriot, president of the Chamber of Deputies, demanding a parliamentary session to consider peace.

Orders were issued for the arrest of M. Ramette and M. Bonte, both Communist members of the Chamber of Deputies, but M. Ramette had fled. M. Ramette was president and M. Bonte secretary general of the Workers' and Farmers' Party, organized when the Communist Party was banned.

Of 4 deputies who formed the Workers' and Peasants' Party, five have responded to military summonses for questioning about the letter to M. Herriot and about their political connections.

Balkan Peace Sought.

It seemed possible that this re-

port morticed with an Athens dispatch quoting an interview with Grigor Gafencu, Rumania foreign minister, in the newspaper Assymatos. Minister Gafencu was quoted:

"Rumania has endeavored to prevent war from approaching the Balkans and I believe we have succeeded. Rumania will continue friendly relations with Russia and Germany, desiring peace."

The London Daily Herald, Labor Party organ, in an Istanbul dispatch said Turkey had firmly decided to reject any exaggerated Russian demands. It had been indicated that Turkey had backed at some Russian proposals and that Russia had receded.

Information here was that the agreement had now been initiated as finally approved at Ankara, the Turkish capital.

Minister Saracoglu's negotiations at Moscow had caused a change in the diplomatic situation as regards the Black Sea, and it had been assumed that there might be a safeguard clause in the British-Turkish pact—and a similar French-Turkish pact—to guard against the possibility that Turkey might have to fight its old friend Russia.

Triumph for Allies.

Nevertheless the effecting of any agreement at all was regarded as a diplomatic triumph for Great Britain and France because it assured them an ally in the Eastern Mediterranean in event Italy cast its lot with Germany—a contingency now regarded as most remote—and a friendly neutral even if Russia entered the war.

In the World War Turkey's aid to the German cause was of incalculable value.

The Daily Telegraph in a dispatch from Bucharest quoted private advices from Moscow that Minister Saracoglu was about to sign a mutual-aid pact with Russia and that he was conferring now regarding a Balkan peace pact based on maintenance of the present territorial status.

Any such agreement as that naturally would mean that Russia would not try to seize Bessarabia from Rumania, would not permit a German drive into Rumania through Hungary and would not try to force Rumania to restore its Dobruja area to Bulgaria.

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By JOHN H. MARTIN

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