WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The most significant of all messages received via the Sayville radio route from Berlin was made public today by the German Embassy in Washington. According to this message, which came to the embassy early this morning from the Foreign Office in Berlin, Turkey is going to participate in the European war as an ally of Germany and Austria against Russia and England, and there are hints in the dispatch of "fatal consequences" to England from her Moslem subjects.

The dispatch also brought information that John Burns, who resigned from the Asquith Ministry, in which he held the post of President of the Board of Trade, because he was opposed to Great Britain becoming involved in the European war, has made a speech against the policy of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and that this has created a deep impression. No allusion to such a speech by Mr. Burns in criticism of Sir Edward Grey had been received from England through any of the regular news channels.

The dispatch to the embassy follows:

"Former Minister Burns's speech against Grey's policy causes deep impression; hints fatal consequences from Mohammedan subjects.

"News from Constantinople foreshadows the active participation of Turkey against Russia and England.

"Prof. Delbrueck explains unheard-of unanimity of Germans by the conviction that a struggle for life has been forced upon them."

"The East Prussian authorities recall fugitives after great victory at Gilgenburg."

A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, said tonight that he had received no word from his Government indicating that it intended to join the European conflict. He said he had not heard from his Government for several weeks, possibly because of disturbed cable communications.

There had been intimations that the Moslems might be stirred up to revolt throughout the British Empire, and that there might be unrest in India and Egypt. Suggestions had been made that German influences were fostering revolution among these natives, but this is the first official intimation that the German Government seems to expect trouble among Mohammedan subjects of Great Britain.

The official German statement corroborates reports received by other members of the Diplomatic Corps that Turkey was planning to aid Germany, and it had been feared that the Ottoman Empire would seek to start a revolt among the Moslems of India.

The embassy announcement of the expected "active participation" of Turkey follows very closely the news reports of the sending of German army and navy officers and subalterns to Constantinople. The Turkish Army has been under German instruction for many years. It is thought that the officers reported as having been sent from Germany to Turkey are to serve the Turks in the direction of their military and naval forces.
KILLED 2,000 TURKS OF CRACK CORPS: British Also Inflicted a Loss of
5,000 Wounded in Dardanelles Fight.

PARIS, May 24.—News received here from the Dardanelles is to the effect
that the recent Turkish attack against the British troops near Kalez Tepe, (on
the European side, opposite Narara,) by
two Turkish divisions, was carefully
prepared by General Liman von Sanders,
the German commander, and his staff,
with the object not only of inflicting a
check on the Allies, but of raising the
spirits of the Turkish troops and re-
assuring public opinion, which is said
to have been profoundly impressed by
the heavy Turkish losses at the begin-
ing of May.

General von Sanders brought up the
First Army Corps, a crack organization
which had been reserved for the defense
of Constantinople. The landing of these
troops was greatly hampered by the
bombardment from the Allies’ aero-
planes. Two divisions of this, corps
which had been put asore the night be-
fore at Mados, immediately marched
to Kalez Tepe and attacked the Aus-
tralians and New Zealanders the night
of May 18-19. They were completely
beaten, however, losing 2,000 men killed
and 5,000 wounded, the reports say.

In the southern end of the peninsula
the French troops faced strong defen-
sive work. At certain points they ad-
vanced to within a few yards of the
Turks, and fierce bayonet and hand-
grenade fighting followed. In one of
these hand-to-hand struggles it is as-
serted that a Colonial infantryman
named Laborde spontaneously took the
lead as his group was entering a Turk-
ish trench and by throwing grenades
succeeded unaided in stopping a Turkish
counter-attack and preventing quick-
firers from being used until he fell
wounded.

The fighting at Kalez Tepe, referred
to in the above dispatch, was reported
in THE TIMES of Saturday, in a cable-
gram from General Sir Ian Hamilton to
the Governor of Victoria, Australia.
40,000 TURKISH WOUNDED.

Dardanelles Troops Crowd Constantinople Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Bucharest,) May 29.—Italy’s entrance into the arena alongside the Allies has had a profound effect throughout Turkey, as the newspapers concealed the real position and represented Italy as likely to support the Turks, owing to her suspicion of the Mediterranean policy of Russia.

The town is full of wounded soldiers from Gallipoli, where the casualties already exceed 40,000. Every effort, however, is being made to prevent any communication between the inmates of the military hospitals and the general public. As the existing accommodations for the wounded were insufficient, an open space between Haidan Pasha Hospital and the sea is covered with tents in which patients are attended. Meanwhile, the most serious bulletins are issued of the situation, but they no longer deceive any one. The arsenal and repairing yards at Steny, on the Bosphorus, are now being run by the Krupps. German engineers are building a light railway from Belkos to Sungaldak for coal transport, as the activity of the Russian fleet hinders the bringing of supplies by sea. The coal problem for the navy is very serious, as only 2,000 tons of Welsh coal are left.

The Germans are still making efforts to smuggle ammunition through to Turkey. Red Cross material passing through, for example, was found to contain sections of a submarine and an aeroplane. An X-ray examination of the baggage of a German diplomatic courier at Predeal, on the Austro-Rumanian frontier, revealed the fact that its contents consisted of mine cases and asphyxiating bombs, while the day before sixteen boxes of cartridge cases were seized at Giurgiu among the belongings of an Austrian courier on his way to Turkey.

I have seen a reliable eyewitness of the Armenian massacres. He says the situation in Armenia is perfect hell, and that the inhabitants are maddened by war, typhus, and famine. On May 12 several bands of Kurdish horsemen made a concerted rush into the Armenian quarters at Moush, first attacking the shopkeepers in the bazaar, burning, looting and murdering as they went. The massacre went on till far into the night, even the regular police joining. Fully 250 men were killed. The women, if old and ugly, were murdered or beaten; if young and pretty, were taken away. The children generally were spared, but a few were put to death for sheer amusement. The political effect of these horrors is very deep in Constantinople, as many of the best officials of the Turkish Government are Armenians.

The heir apparent now speaks opetly of the necessity of a separate peace.

I traveled with a German officer from Constantinople, who had just been appointed to the command of the prisoners’ camp at Ulm. He said he hoped he would have the English prisoners under him, as he wanted to visit the sins of the nation on them, and calmly and rather proudly confessed that when he was at the front in France, near Lille, he had on two occasions done away with British prisoners.
TURKS DEPOPULATE TOWNS OF ARMENIA: Traveler Reports Christians of Great Territory Have Been Driven from Homes.

600,000 STARVING ON ROAD

Adds That More Than 100,000 Greeks Have Been Deported from the Mediterranean Coast.

A traveler who has just arrived in New York from Turkey, where he was long a resident, told The Times yesterday of conditions as he found them in Constantinople, and of the wholesale deportations of Armenians from the interior districts of Asiatic Turkey. For reasons that are valid the narrator does not wish his name published, but The Times can vouch for his qualifications as an observer, especially of conditions in the Armenian district.

Leaving his home, spent some time, he proceeded to Constantinople and thence to Athens, from which port he sailed for New York. When in Constantinople about four weeks ago, he said, the tension was pretty high. In official circles it was maintained that everything was proceeding smoothly for the Turks, but there were many individuals, he said, who expressed discouragement. These put little faith in Germany’s motives in aiding Turkey, and some even charged Enver Pasha with having sold out to Germany for money.

German doctors and nurses told him that long after the beginning of hostilities Germany had got more than 2,000 officers into Turkey through Rumania, disguised as surgeons and Red Cross helpers. The ruses of false bottoms in care and the labeling of munitions as other commodities to smuggle supplies through Rumania were also the subjects of boast. From what he observed in Constantinople and from the dispatches since leaving there, he judged the Allies were heat-setting with the Gallipoli end of the campaign and ready to chase the Turks out of Europe. In case it should become necessary to evacuate Constantinople he said Rumania would become the new capital, and that he understood some of the records had already been removed there.

"The Armenians of the interior," he said, "have been deported in the direction of Mosul. At the time I left Sivas two-thirds of them had gone from the city, including all Protestants, teachers, and pupils. According to my best knowledge and opinion, with the exception of Armenian soldiers and prisoners, and a very few exceptions, who for various reasons were necessary to the Government, all Armenians are gone from Sivas. According to what I consider good authority, I believe it to be true that the entire Armenian population from Erzerum to and including Cemereh, near Lezara, and from Samsun to and including Harput, has been deported. There is also a movement in the central field which had not become general, but will doubtless become so. More than 100,000 Greeks from the Marmora and Mediterranean coast have been deported.

"We heard many rumors of massacres, but I have no evidence on the subject. To my knowledge no general massacres have occurred in the Sivas vilyatet. Not a few men have been killed in one way and another.

"This moral movement against Armenians began months ago in arrests for alleged revolt, activity and in search of guns and bombs.

"After I had seen thousands of people start out I came to the conclusion that if anything could be done to stop this terrible crime, which impresses me as ten times worse than any massacre, it must be done in Constantinople. In Constantinople I found that the whole plan of deportation was one of the central Government and that no pressure from the Embassies had been able to do anything to stop it.

"I believe there is imminent danger of many of these people, which I observe for the Sivas, Erzerum, and Harput vilyatet to be 600,000, starving to death on the road. They took food for a few days, but did not dare take much money with them, as, if they did so, it is doubtful whether they would be allowed to keep it. Our Ambassador promised to do what he could and gave me some hope that some relief funds might be sent to Harput at once. It is questionable whether relief work will ever be allowed, but it ought to be undertaken if possible.

"This was impossible to carry out of Turkey one address or a scrap of writing. I bought an empty account book and started a new traveling expense account, after crossing the border.

"I met on the road near Talas the people of two villages. They were going on foot, with less than a donkey to a family. There was no bedding, hardly any men, and many of the women barefooted and carrying children. A case in Sivas worthy of notice was that of a woman whose husband had worked in a hospital as a soldier nurse for many months. She contracted typhus and was brought to the hospital. Her mother, a woman between 60 and 70, got up from her sick bed to go and care for their seven children, the eldest of which was about 12. A few days later the husband was imprisoned and exiled without examination or fault. When the quarter in which they lived went to the united out of bed in the hospital and was put on an oxcart to go with her children.

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THE DEFENCE OF EGYPT.

TURKS PREPARING TO ADVANCE.

SIR H. MOCAHN IN CAIRO.

(Carried from our Special Correspondent.)

CAIRO, Jan. 6.

As the prospects of a serious crisis and quick decision in the Turkish war, the Ottoman Empire has been despatched a large force of troops under their great leader, the Sultan himself. The Ottoman Empire is now in a state of high tension, and the war is expected to be very successful. The Ottoman Empire has been strengthened by the intervention of the British and French powers, and the Turks are now in a position to offer a strong resistance to the Allies.

The Turks are said to be preparing to advance in force, and the Allied forces are being召集ed to meet them. The war is expected to be a long one, and the Allies are determined to carry it to a successful conclusion.

The situation is very critical, and the Allies are urged to take all necessary measures to meet the emergency. The Allies are also urged to take all possible steps to prevent the spread of the war to other parts of the Middle East.

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TURKISH ARMENIANS IN ARMED REVOLT

Were Ready to Join Russian Invaders, Having Drilled and Collected Arms.

SEE DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Native Paper Says They Are Prepared for Any Sacrifice—Refuse to Join Turkish Army.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12. — Reports reaching the Russian capital from the Turkish border attach increasing importance to the part the Armenians are playing in the Russo-Turkish war.

In several towns occupied by the Russians the Armenian students have shown themselves ready to join the invading army, explaining that they had prepared themselves for the Russian approach by constant drilling and by gathering arms secretly. All along the line of march, according to these dispatches, the Armenian peasants are receiving the Russian troops with enthusiasm and giving provisions to them freely.

An Armenian newspaper, referring to this crisis in the history of Armenia, publishes the following:

"The long-anticipated day of deliverance for the Turkish Armenians is at hand, and the Armenians are prepared for any sacrifice made necessary by the performance of their manifest duty."

From this border country there have come to Petrograd further reports of armed conflicts arising from the refusal of Armenians to become Turkish conscripts and to surrender their arms.

It is now rumored that the important City of Van is today besieged by Armenian guerrilla bands in great force. In Feittun the number of insurgents is said to exceed 20,000, and they are reported to have defeated all the Turkish troops sent against them, causing heavy losses to the Turks.
THE BATTLE OF THE CANAL.

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT.

FIGHTING ON LAND AND WATER.

We are able to publish this morning a full account, received yesterday from our special correspondent at Ismailla, of the Battle of the Suez Canal.

The heroic resistance of the conductors, which reached its climax on February 10th, has been recorded. Our correspondent is a position of some distance from the battle, and cannot add any further details about it.

Ismailla, Feb. 10.

Though skirmishing had taken place between the enemy's reconnoitering parties and our posts during the latter part of the battle, no final engagement had yet been fought. On February 10th, when the enemy began to move towards Ismailla Fort, it was seen that the battle was imminent.

The main attack was directed towards Ismailla Fort. As the result of a heavy shelling, the enemy's troops advanced to within 200 yards of the fort. The gunners in the fort opened fire, and the enemy's troops were soon driven back. The fort was saved, and the enemy's attempt to capture it was unsuccessful.

THE SIEGE OF THE ISLAND.

Supported by heavy naval artillery, the Egyptian troops were able to drive the enemy back. The Suez garrison, which had been under siege for three weeks, was relieved by the audacity of the garrison, and the Suez garrison was returned to its former position.

THE SIEGE OF THE TURKS.

Two battalions of the 3rd Regiment were thrown into the fight. Our artillery gave them no chance, and by 9.30 a.m. the enemy had retreated to the east bank of the canal. The two posts were in full retreat, leaving many dead, a large proportion of whom had been killed by shellfire.

WHOSE SIDE?

Meanwhile the Turks were shelling the Lake with their heavy guns. The Turks had taken up a position near the entrance to the canal, and were shelling the fort with heavy shells. The garrison replied with heavy fire, and the Turks were driven back.

The Turks were preparing to retreat, and were seen to be loading their guns. Our artillery opened fire, and the Turks were driven back. The fort was saved, and the enemy's attempt to capture it was unsuccessful.

A DIAMOND DUST.

The Turks were now in full retreat, and were seen to be loading their guns. Our artillery opened fire, and the Turks were driven back. The fort was saved, and the enemy's attempt to capture it was unsuccessful.

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THE ATTACK ON ISMAILLA.

As the dark, cloudy night lightened towards dawn fresh forces came into action. The Turks, who had occupied the outer or day line of the canal, sent out a division of Indian troops holding the inner or night position, while an Arab regiment advanced from the west bank of the canal.

The Turks were shelling the fort with their heavy guns. The Turks had taken up a position near the entrance to the canal, and were shelling the fort with heavy shells. The garrison replied with heavy fire, and the Turks were driven back.

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THE RAIDER'S ADVANCE.

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THE BATTLE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

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FIGHT FOR THE HOLY LAND

SIR A. MURRAY'S VICTORY.

20,000 TURKS DEFEATED.

900 PRISONERS.

Telegraphing on March 28 the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt reported:

We advanced our troops a distance of 12 miles on the night of March 24-25 to Wadi El-gharab [Gaza], five miles south of Gaza, to cover occupation of railway.

On 29th and 30th we were heavily engaged in this neighbourhood with a force of about 25,000 of the enemy.

We inflicted very heavy losses on him and took 500 prisoners, including General Commanding and whole Divisional Staff of the Turkish Division.

This figure includes four Austrian officers and 20 Austrian and German other ranks.

We captured two Austrian 6-inch howitzers.

All troops behaved splendidly, especially the British, 39th and 57th Divisions, General Harlingue, Major-General W. H. Middleditch, and Survey Regiment and the Arab and Yemeni mounted troops.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE KAISER'S HOPES.

The pass of Gaza, which has been immortalised times has been a stronghold of the Holy Land, in a radius of 50 miles, which British troops nor British Mussulmans have been able to take and hold, and which, as well as the Turks, to obtain it, is now 50 miles along the Kaiser's road to try and dislodge it through Palestine and the East, and, in the spirit of the new crusade, his western route through the desert and Christian cities.

The political dreams which led to that visit are about the site of an ancient battle, and the Holy Land, it would seem, is on the way back to a region which, through centuries, has held in its bosom.

The violations performed by the Turks are largely due to the remarkable way in which it is found good roads have been built.

When the storm was threatened at El-Hussein back August and January, as at El-Hussein, a road from a French army, and a road from a German army, which has been now at the door of 100 miles further to the south, which has been driven by the German army, which has been cleared to a road 100 miles further to the north.

These last operations which have now carried our troops into Palestine have taken their advance, and the British and German successes.

The principal engagements have been the following:

August 24:—Fate of 16,000 Turks at Abou Triq, near Gaza, after a severe engagement.

September 21:—20,000 Arab arched after being isolated west of Gaza.

December 15:—Arabs attacked at Nebiah.

January 5:—Capture of Gaza, with 5,280 prisoners, and a very strong position at Beersheba in the hands of the enemy.

THE ARAB WORLD.

IT'S PAST AND ITS FUTURE.

The following article is by the author of "The Arab Fighting Spirit," which was published in "The Times" of February 30. He is a distinguished authority on Oriental affairs.

The fall of Baghdad has brought the British people into the heart of the Arab world, that is a world of nations, that of the world, of those who are under our sway, and the one who under our sway, the one who under our sway, the one who under our sway, the one who under our sway, the one who under our sway.

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