

TURKS FALL BACK FROM TREBIZOND

Russians Now Within One Day's March of Rizeh, on Black Sea.

SINGLE ROUTE OPEN FOR RETREATING FOE

Moslems Strive to Extricate Troops—Deny Loss of Erzerum.

London, Feb. 23.—According to special dispatches from Petrograd, the Turks are said to be evacuating Trebizond, the Russian advance along the Black Sea having reached to within a single day's march of the port of Rizeh. A considerable force of Turks is retreating westward from Erzerum in the hope of finding the coast road open to Trebizond. The Russians are moving rapidly to cut off this force. The only route now left open to the Turks retreating westward is to Kharput, the dispatches say, from where they might strike southeastward and join the Turkish Bagdad forces by way of Diarbekir.

Petrograd, Feb. 22.—Both on the coast in the Erzerum district and on the widely extended northern and southern fronts the Russians are everywhere continuing with energy pursuit of the retreating Turkish armies. The Russian advance is having the effect not only of severing all connections between the scattered Turkish army groups, but of constantly strengthening communications of their own forces from the Black Sea coast to the recently occupied town of Mush, on the southern Russian wing.

Thus the operations of the Russians are assuming the character of a solid and unbroken advance along the entire front. On the Black Sea coast the Russians have now driven the Turks twenty miles west of Vitseuz, and the occupation of Trebizond is believed to be imminent.

The Turks, evidently impressed with its headway, the Russian forces are making, appearing to themselves from their difficult position before they are surrounded. They make no effort to hold endangered points now in their possession.

With a minimum of resistance, consisting chiefly of perfunctory rear guard actions, the Turkish retreat is one of the most precipitate of the war.

With Mush and Achiut in their possession, the Russian forces on the southern wing are now proceeding toward Lake Van, which has been the scene of important fighting since the beginning of the Caucasian campaign.

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The dirigible was pursued by French aeroplanes and went off in direction of Metz.

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NOTED PARISIAN DEAD

Jules Jaluzot Ends Long and Active Career in Obscurity.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Jules Jaluzot, merchant and ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, for a long time regarded as one of the most remarkable personalities in Paris, has just died at the age of eighty-one, in obscurity at Corvol-Orgeuilles, in the Department of Nièvre, which he represented in the Chamber.

M. Jaluzot began his career in Paris as a clerk in the Hon. Marché. He founded the Peintemps department store, and managed at the same time two Paris evening newspapers, "La Presse" and "La Patrie."

He retired from all activities in politics, journalism and business after an effort to corner the sugar market a dozen years ago, which had a reflex in the United States.

MANY LOST AS LINER SINKS

ZEPPELIN CREW DIED IN FLAMES

French Find Only Charred Remains of Airship Winged by Shot.

Paris, Feb. 22.—The entire crew of the Zeppelin airship brought down by French guns near Brabant-le-Roi yesterday, twenty-two in number, perished, according to a Havas dispatch from Brabant-le-Roi.

The Zeppelin was brought to earth by the first shot from an automobile-mounted cannon at Ravigny, the dispatch adds.

The Zeppelin was one of the latest model, according to the advices, being of the marine type, and numbered L-Z 77. Another Zeppelin was following it, fifteen kilometers behind, when the French gunners began to fire.

The Zeppelin was struck by a shell which exploded in the rear of the dirigible, while an incendiary projectile seemed to have struck the Zeppelin, igniting the right side of the craft.

The fire was soon sweeping along the entire length of the airship. It was completely destroyed, and the airship being found on the ground, but the debris of the aircraft, among which lay from twenty to thirty bodies, the Zeppelin was struck at the height of 6,000 feet.

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BALKAN DILEMMA WORRIES BERLIN

General Staff Divided on Question of Attacking Salonica.

AUSTRIA UNWILLING TO YIELD TO SOFIA

Bulgars Demand Port for Aid—General Sarraïl Pleased with Athens Visit.

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH.

Lugano, Feb. 22.—According to the most credible reports received here, the greatest possible anxiety and indecision concerning the Balkan situation prevail at Berlin and Vienna.

The German General Staff is said to be radically divided in opinion as to further operations in that region. Some urge an immediate attack upon Salonica, while others advocate delay until the general position of the Central Powers in Macedonia is more fully consolidated and confirmed.

King Ferdinand is said to demand as an indispensable condition of Bulgarian participation in the campaign that Salonica be ceded to him as a reward.

That would, of course, thwart Austria's long cherished ambition to secure that port for her own outlet upon the Aegean Sea. More to the present point, the making of such a promise to Bulgaria would certainly cause Greece to ally herself actively with the Entente Powers.

Crisis in Albania Near.

The crisis in Albania is approaching with rapid strides, and the inevitable conflict between the Austrians and the Bulgarians with the Italian army at Valona is now only a question of days.

It is becoming clear that the Central Powers desire to finish with the Albanian situation before undertaking their main offensive against Salonica.

They desire to free themselves from all danger of a flank attack by seizing Albania from Scutari to the Greek frontier.

Once they are masters of Albania, the German-Austro-Bulgarian armies will threaten the entire Greek land frontier from the Adriatic to the Aegean. They hope by this to discourage any eleventh-hour intervention on the part of Greece on the side of the Allies.

Such intervention is, of course, unlikely, if the only persons to be consulted were King Constantine, his proposed German General Staff and his domestic government. But there is a moral factor to be reckoned with, one of the "imponderabilia," with which, according to the famous declaration of Prince Bismarck, all statesmen have to reckon.

This is the hatred of the Greek nation for Bulgaria and everything Bulgarian. The Greek nation knows that Bulgaria has never forgiven the occupation of Salonica by the Hellenic army. It was a neck-and-neck race, while the Greeks only won by a short twenty-four hours.

Every subject of King Constantine knows that if ever the Bulgarians seize Salonica they will never give it up.

Therefore strongly doubt if the decision of King, court, general staff and government could hold the nation back if a single Bulgarian battalion should enter Greek territory.

It is probably the knowledge of this that makes the German General Staff hesitate to order the general attack on Salonica. If, however, the Central Powers can make themselves masters of Albania and, as a consequence, the whole Greek land frontier, they probably hope to exercise such pressure on Greece that she will not dare to move or, if she does, that she will be in a position of military inferiority.

Rumanian-Greek Union Near.

Nor is that all. It is known at Berlin that active negotiations have for some time been in progress between Athens and Bucharest, which have now reached a substantial understanding, assuring Rumanian cooperation in case Greece takes the field. Should Greece accept King Ferdinand's condition, therefore, and promise him Salonica, the Teutonic powers would have to face in the south the Allied forces augmented by 300,000 Greeks, while in the north they would be threatened with an army of the rearm by 500,000 Rumanians.

CLOCK TO FOIL ZEPPELINS

London School Advances Time Two Hours to Avoid Use of Lights.

London, Feb. 22.—The lighting problem caused by Zeppelin raids has been solved at one of the large preparatory schools by advancing the clock two hours. Now the boys rise at 5:30, breakfast at 6:30, lunch at 3, dine at 6 and retire at 7:15, and they like the new schedule.

On special occasions the boys are permitted to sit in front of an open fire till 10 o'clock.

BRITISH TARS MAKE MUNITIONS FOR ARMY

London, Feb. 22.—The fact that the men of the British warships are turning their spare time aboard ship to making munitions for the army is revealed in a letter from the Munitions Minister, David Lloyd George, to Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, made public tonight.

"I have been greatly interested in the details of the splendid work done by the officers and men of the battle cruiser fleet in making munitions," the minister writes. "The output, which has already been reached, is very striking, but more important even than the material results is the magnificent spirit which prompted the men of the fleet to devote their leisure to giving the men in the trenches such loyal and effective support."

"The fact also that the work is being carried out by the men's own wish and without remunerations greatly enhances its value."

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A WEST POINT WAR HERO

WEST POINTER, FRENCH WAR HERO, GETS HOME

Wounded, Lieut. Chas. Sweeney Has Two Honor Medals.

One of the real American heroes of the war returned wounded on the Lafayette yesterday. He is Lieutenant Charles Sweeney, a West Pointer, whose distinguished services with the French troops have won him the military cross of the Legion of Honor and the French War Cross. He is also the first American in fifty years to hold an officer's commission in the French army.

Lieutenant Sweeney is a son of the former president of the Federal Smelting and Refining Company, of Spokane, Wash. He is on his way home to recuperate from a bullet wound in the right lung, a memento of the French offensive in the Champagne district last September.

After graduating from West Point Sweeney settled in France, where he married a Belgian girl. His wife and their two children are now living in a Paris suburb.

See New Union of People.

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CZAR ATTENDS DUMA OPENING

His Presence Hailed as Token of Union of Government and People.

NATION RESOLVED ON WAR TO THE END

New Premier Says Reforms and Work of Internal Reorganization Must Go On.

Petrograd, Feb. 22.—The presence of Emperor Nicholas at the opening of the Duma to-day is hailed by the press and public as one of the most important events in the whole political history of Russia. It is pointed out that the appearance of the Emperor in the house has emphasized in the most striking manner the increasing disposition of the government and people to lay aside internal politics and devote all their energies to a concerted effort to bring the war to a successful issue.

The event is alluded to by prominent members of the Duma as "the beginning of a new era," and likened, in its far-reaching significance, to the emancipation of the serfs and the manifesto of 1905.

This was the first time that a Russian Emperor had ever visited the legislative body in this formal way and recognized it as one of the parts of the government. It bears upon the importance of the political crisis through which Russia has been passing. Critics of the government have protested that since the last adjournment of the Duma the government has not shown any increased tendency to reflect the desires of the populace or yield to the demands for internal reform, and that a successful prosecution of the war was impossible without some real understanding between the government and the Duma.

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