

# Morning Oregonian

VOL. LIV.—NO. 16,827.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TURKEY OPENS WAR ON RUSSIA

### Cruiser Bombards Station in Black Sea; Sails Away.

### SECOND PORT THREATENED

### Warship Leaves When Ottoman Consul and Other Officials Are Arrested.

### TOWNS 120 MILES APART

### Announcement of Formal Declaration Is Officially Made in Tokio.

TOKIO, Oct. 30.—The Russian Embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia.

THEODOSSIA, Crimea, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—From 9:30 o'clock to 10:30 today a Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the station and city, damaging the cathedral, the Greek church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded.

Bank Is Set on Fire.

A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southwesterly direction.

NOVOROSSYSK, Caucasus, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which arrived here today, demanded the surrender of the city and the government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town.

Turkish Officials Arrested.

The Turkish Consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd says it was the former German cruiser Breslau, which now flies the Turkish flag, which shelled Theodosia.

Theodosia, formerly Kaffa, is a Russian seaport on the southeast coast of Crimea, about 100 miles northeast of Sebastopol, by which it is reached by rail.

Novorossysk is on the northeast of the Black Sea and is the capital of the territory of the Black Sea. It is almost directly opposite Theodosia at a distance of about 120 miles.

Attitude Long in Doubt.

Ever since the war began the attitude of Turkey has been the subject of doubt. It has been reported several times that Turkey was on the verge of joining forces with Germany; it was even said that Germany had supplied the Ottoman government with large sums of money. Great Britain warned Turkey to keep off and recent advices from Constantinople indicated that Turkey intended to maintain her neutrality.

Under stress of pursuit by British warships the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau early in the war took refuge at Constantinople. They were purchased by Turkey, but the German officers and crews were retained. Later they sailed forth and a warning was issued by Russia that should the Russian warships meet these two cruisers they would open fire.

Warships Cause of Irritation.

The former German warships have proved a cause of irritation throughout the last few weeks to the allies. Great Britain asked the Ottoman government to remove the Germans from the vessels, but Turkey replied that this was a domestic question.

Meanwhile Turkey has been under surveillance by the allies. Her action in the present attack on Russian seaports has not been explained, but it is possible that her injection into the war may bring to arms some of the Balkan states which have up to the present remained quiescent. The probability that Turkey's action will induce Italy to abandon her attitude of neutrality and take sides with the allies is also seriously discussed.

## BULLETINS

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent asserts that with a view to detaching France from the allies, Germany made an offer to conclude peace on the basis of the cessation of hostilities and the evacuation of Alsace to France. The offer, according to the correspondent, was rejected.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received here from Rotterdam says that 14,500 Belgian refugees returned Tuesday and 12,850 Wednesday to Antwerp, but that 5,500 of them have left the city again for Holland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Today's official statement supplements last night's official announcement of the retirement of the German-Austrian troops before new Russian forces.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 29, via Paris.—Port authorities seized today the steamer Colonia, on suspicion that she was a German vessel. The Colonia arrived at Bordeaux flying the British flag, but when in port a few months ago she gave her nationality as German. A prize court will decide whether she transfer from German to British ownership is valid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—All the German army corps on the left bank of the Victoria in Poland are in full retreat, according to an official report from Petrograd made public here tonight by the Russian Embassy.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—The Cologne Gazette learned from Berlin that soldiers of various colonial units, which have become exhausted and weakened owing to the long stay in the trenches, are being sent home on a furlough lasting from five to seven days.

STOCKHOLM, via London, Oct. 29.—The Swedish steamship Ornen, from Portugal for Gothenburg, Sweden, hit a mine Monday in the North Sea, and sank off Cuxhaven. Five members of her crew were drowned.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The newspaper France says today the Belgian Parliament will be called into session at Havre some time next month.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—An squadron of British torpedo-boat destroyers has sunk the Adriatic, a German steamship, which had been converted into a cruiser, according to a dispatch from Barcelona to the Havas News Agency. The British rescued the German crew.

ROME, via London, Oct. 30.—It is reported here that the German Crown Prince has been wounded while leading an attack on Verdun.

ITALY READY TO ACCEPT

Czar's Offer to Return Prisoners Favorably Considered.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Giornale d'Italia declares today "if Emperor Nicholas will deliver unconditionally to Italy the Austrians of Italian nationality captured by Russian troops the Italian Ministers have actually decided to accept the offer made by his majesty."

The Russian Ambassador at Rome on October 24 notified the Italian government that Emperor Nicholas, desiring to give Italy further proof of his friendship, was ready to send to Italy all Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality taken by Russian troops in Galicia, on condition that the government did not return them to Austria-Hungary. The Emperor also proposed to transfer to Italy a number of 5,000, and belong to the districts of Trent, Trieste, Gorz, Pola and Dalmatia.

DUTCH MAY KEEP BELGIANS

Refugees Not to Be Forced to Return and Will Be Fed.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Dutch Minister of the Interior, says Reuters' correspondent at The Hague, "has issued telegraphic instructions to the Dutch officials engaged in handling the Belgian fugitives in Holland that the invitation extended to these fugitives to return to their own country must not degenerate into compulsion and that the refugees shall have freedom of choice either to remain or to depart. Those of the Belgians who are destitute will continue to receive assistance."

"The statement published in several of the Dutch papers that distribution of food among the Belgians was to be restricted and later stopped entirely is officially denied."

OSTEND SEALINE VACATED

Population Goes Inland on Orders From German Military.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The seal front at Ostend has been ordered vacated by German military authorities and the population is taking refuge farther inland, according to a dispatch from American Consul Albert Johnson, dated yesterday at Ostend and sent by special messenger to St. Louis, Holland.

The American Consul said he had sent a large number of American citizens to St. Louis and removed his office from the danger zone. He reported that Ostend was in a state of siege, but that the situation was unchanged.

'FREE BELGIUM,' SAYS KING

Albert Says More Terrible Disasters Will Follow Otherwise.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Exchange Telegraph Amsterdam correspondent sends the following proclamation, issued by King Albert to the Belgian troops:

"Our towns have been burned and our houses destroyed and there is mourning over the whole country. But more terrible disasters will follow if we do not free our country of the invaders. That is your imperative duty, and it is a duty you can fulfill with the assistance of our allies."

## GERMAN WEDGE IS HURLED AT ALLIES

### Antwerp Tactics Are Being Repeated.

### BRITISH BAYONET TAKE TOWNS

### Advance Made Toward Ostend; Foe Raked.

### CANAL WATER RUNS RED

### Touton Reserves Are Brought Up at Lille and Heavy Batteries Are Sent to Belgian Coast to Deal With War Vessels.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Telegraphing from Northeastern France, a correspondent of the Central News says: "The situation around La Bassée is being carefully watched. The Germans have adopted the tactics which proved so successful at Antwerp. They are apparently endeavoring to drive a wedge into the allies by sheer weight of gun fire.

North of Lille all continues well, though the Germans have brought up powerful reserves. "The Belgians once more are in the thick of the fray."

A dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the Sluis correspondent of the Telegraaf as saying: "Fighting on both banks of the Yser continues, but it is less severe than previously. Both sides are taking a rest. The Belgians have fought above expectations and amid the din of the battle their cry of 'Louvain' and 'Ternon' could be heard.

"A smaller number of wounded are arriving at Brussels. Fresh troops are continually marching to the front. A German officer said to the correspondent: "We cannot do much here, but we must try. The bayonet charges are terrible. Some of our men are pierced through and through. We are standing breast deep in water, and with the terrible fire of the warships we were attacked from three sides. Many were killed at Middelkerke and the canal water was red with blood."

"The Germans are digging entrenchments in the direction of Thielit, behind the line of Nieuport-Dixmude."

Allies Advance Toward Ostend.

In a dispatch from Flushing the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "There has been a slight advance by the allies toward Ostend. The British are occupying two villages which they carried by bayonet charges. A Bavarian (Concluded on Page 3.)

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

War. Turkey declares war on Russia. Page 1. War situation reviewed by military critic. Page 2. German wedge is hurled at allies. Page 3. German land units kill 10 on British ships, but vessels' fire is falling. Page 2. War stimulates Pacific Coast exports. Page 1. Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as first sea lord of Britain because of German connections. Page 2. Great Britain probably will release American copper cargoes. Page 2.

Mexico. Zapata-Villa coalition, demanding division of big states, rules victorious Mexican national convention. Page 2.

National. Steel Trust case submitted to court. Page 6. President Wilson considers closing Colorado mines involved in strike. Page 7.

Pacific Northwest. Six valley towns give enthusiastic welcome to Booth. Page 1. Wife No. 1 sued by wife No. 2 for \$5000 for alleged elopement. Judge found not guilty by Eugene jury. Page 8. Senator Chamberlain faces heavy adverse vote in Coos Bay district. Page 8.

Sport. Double hopes for victory, but says he's not predicting. Page 16. Seattle not wanted by Pacific Coast League. Page 16.

Commercial and Marine. Bids to be asked for 450,000 tons of rock for north jetty. Page 20. Heavy buying of Oregon hops at steady prices. Page 21. Wheat stronger at Chicago, owing to large export sales. Page 21. Foreigners negotiating for \$10,000,000 loan at New York. Page 21.

Portland and Vicinity. Whittiered finish for campaign planned by all parties. Page 6. Fenster law flaws to be discussed today by mothers. Page 8. Muts launch "Big Brother" movement to aid city's poor in holiday time. Page 9. Mr. Dieck's budget cut \$47,600 in day and total may reach \$100,000. Page 17. Manager of National Mercantile Company indicted on charge of operating lottery. Page 21.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 21. Dr. C. J. Smith's campaign letter to W. S. L'Ren answered literally. Page 15. Dr. Witherspoon told of no man, he says in address to business men. Page 15. Clarke Letter answers C. B. Moore's criticisms in kind. Page 15. Registration of Oregon for coming election placed at 239,729, with six counties yet to report. Page 17. Bar association recommends vote on measures before people. Page 14.

ACADEMY UPHOLDS ALLIES

German Denial of War Responsibility Is Protested.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The French Academy issued today a note protesting against Germany's having imputed to France and her allies responsibility for the war, and also against the "abominable acts" committed by the German armies.

"The note says that in the name of civilization the academy denounces the violation of Belgian neutrality, and the destruction of noble monuments of the past. It expresses admiration for the armies that are fighting against the German-Austrian coalition and sends greetings to the soldiers, who, animated by the virtues of our ancestors, thus demonstrate France's immortality."

World's Champion Pacing Team Sold

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 29.—Hedgwood Miss Kate Rank, of Limestoneville, Pa., has a haversack which her grandfather, John McKinnis, carried in the war of 1812. It is made of heavy linen and is the size of the present-day mail pouch.

Boy and Lady Maud C., world's champion packing team, were sold at public auction at Taylorville, Ill., today to Thomas Kiser of Stoughton for \$2000. The horses, formerly belonged to the J. C. Crabtree estate.

## CROWDS FLOCK TO MEET BOOTH

### Medford Cheers Last for Several Minutes.

### APPLAUSE OFTEN BREAKS IN

### Candidate Punctures Charges Made by Governor.

### TARIFF CRIPPLES COAST

### Speaker Says Factories and Mills Have Been Closed by Democrats and Appeals for Oregon and Prosperity.

MEDFORD, Or., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—R. A. Booth, of Eugene, Republican nominee for the United States Senate, addressed a crowd of 1200 at the Natatorium tonight, as the climax of his two days' tour of the Rogue River Valley and was greeted enthusiastically, being interrupted frequently by applause.

Mr. Booth was introduced by Colonel R. C. Washburn, of Table Rock, who declared that the day had passed in Oregon when a plurality of from 15,000 to 20,000 Republicans were ruled by a handful of Democrats.

He said the plea of President Wilson that he needed a Democratic Senator from Oregon to support his policies no longer hoodwinked the voters.

Applause Is Deafening.

When Mr. Booth stepped to the front of the platform he was cheered for three minutes. In the first minutes of his address Mr. Booth said that he hoped that when the campaign was ended he would be left with his good name, but that he had been bitterly assailed and that at the request of local friends he would answer some of the allegations of his political enemies. He punctured most of the charges made by Governor West in this city ten days ago. The large audience received with high favor his version of the political attack.

Reverting to his policies he said that the low tariff had paralyzed the industries of the land, that the Pacific Coast felt this through its lumber and other exports. He said the Democratic policies made idle men and smokeless factory chimneys. He hoped that another Presidential election would see the return of a Republican President and prosperity and that Oregon could lead the way. He advised that if any of his audience desired a continuation of the present conditions to vote for Chamberlain. The address of Mr. Booth was of a semi-social nature, a musical production.

(Concluded on Page 14.)

## Thursday's War Moves

THAT Turkey had declared war on Russia was the news received from Tokio yesterday, it being said that official diplomatic announcement had been made there. News came today that a Turkish cruiser or cruisers had bombarded one Russian port on the Black Sea and threatened another 120 miles away.

At the first considerable damage was done. At the second the Russians arrested the Turkish Consul and other Turks and the cruiser sailed away.

The battle of the Yser and the series of fights which has taken place along the whole front in Belgium and France appear, with the troops now exhausted, to have degenerated into numerous isolated attacks and counter attacks in which the gains and losses are about equally divided between the combatants.

On that part of the battle front nearest the sea, where the Germans have delivered repeated attacks with daily increased forces in their effort to make their way to Dunkirk and eventually to Calais, and where the allies have offered stubborn resistance, there has been another day of comparative calm, and although the Germans in their morning bulletin say they have made some progress to the south of Nieuport, the French in their communication say there is no campaign.

In fact it was said the Germans seem to have transferred their operations to the inland and to be trying to break through the allied lines from Lille, which if successful would compel the allies, who are holding the front through Ypres to the coast, to fall back toward Dunkirk.

However, nothing of great moment is likely to be accomplished until the troops, who have been fighting steadily for a fortnight, have been given some rest and reinforcements arrive to fill up the great gaps which have been made in both armies as a result of the continuous artillery and infantry attacks.

In the meantime there has been some sharp fighting, while each side is endeavoring to hold the position it at present occupies to secure better positions which would give an advantage when the next big battle breaks. Both sides they have been successful in this and the official reports are full of sentences such as "The enemy's attacks have been repulsed," or "We have made progress."

The same thing is going on to the eastward, where the Germans are pushing their long-promised attack toward Verdun, while the French are doing all in their power to keep them away from the fortress. In all of these prisoners and guns are lost by one side or the other, while trenches are evacuated.

In Poland, where the Austrians and Germans are retreating before armies brought up by the Russians, nothing more decisive has occurred. Having a week ago driven back the German right, which was advancing on Warsaw, the Russians have now struck at their center, southwest of the Polish capital, and according to the Petrograd report, have broken the resistance of the last units of the armies which are trying to maintain themselves north of the Piltava River. The Russian cavalry has reoccupied Radom, where many men and guns and much war material have been captured. On the east Prussian frontier, along which line the Germans took the offensive, both sides lay claim to success.

In South Africa the situation appears to be more favorable. General Louis Botha, the Premier, is at the head of the army which is operating against the rebellious commandos under Generals Beyers and De Wet, while loyal commanders, Dutch and English, are gathering in the remnants of the command of which Lieutenant-General Maritz was the leader until he was wounded and fled across the German border.

With the presence of German mines off the north coast of Ireland, which made it necessary yesterday for the steamer Olympic to put into a North of Ireland port, the London newspapers are asking that the Admiralty take more vigorous measures to prevent the continuation of this sowing of mines. It is believed that vessels flying neutral flags are responsible for these mines.

The papers are also urging that strong measures be taken in the country of spies, the presence of which is proved by the capture of a man on the north shore of the Firth of Forth while operating a flashlight apparatus.

EGYPT IS NOT IN MUTINY

Britain Denies Uprising of Indian Troops at Alexandria.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Official denial was given in London to the report sent out from Berlin October 27 that there had been sanguinary encounters between the British garrison and Indian troops at Alexandria, Egypt, and that a court-martial there had sentenced 50 men to death.

The German report, said to be from official sources, was declared to be an entire fabrication, the best proof of which was in the fact that no Indian troops are stationed in Alexandria.

Ground Held Stubbornly.

To the determination on both sides not to surrender ground gained is due the protraction of the struggle. The Germans admit that a break of their present line would transfer the theater of war to German territory, and the French seem to realize that without the support of the Verdun-Toul-Epinal-Belfort defense line of fortifications their difficulties would be greatly increased. At this moment the fortifications in question still prevent a German advance on Central France, and their reduction would mean, of course, that the French line would be considerably thinned out if in addition to stemming the German tide in Northeastern France it would have to meet an advance from Alsace-Lorraine in the open field.

While the French field forces have successfully discounted the break on the Verdun-Toul line, a widening of this breach might lead to a condition not so easily disposed of.

French Line Once Weakened.

It is at least a strange coincidence, as Dutch and Italian military writers have pointed out, that the German right wing should have been able to stand its ground better and even advance slightly, just as soon as St. Mihiel, Les Perches and Camp des Romaines fell in the hands of the Germans. Italian and Swiss correspondents profess to know that a further turning of the German right wing was prevented by the breaking of the Verdun-Toul line, because it became necessary to mass large French forces opposite the breach, and in so doing the French were obliged to shift their center.

(Concluded on page 2.)

## OPPOSING ARMIES NEARLY WORN OUT

### Decision May Turn on Fresh Troops.

### RETREAT MEANS DISASTER

### Efforts Expended by Each Side Are About Equal.

### WAR'S FORTUNES REVIEWED

### Forces So Accurately and Scientifically Distributed That Slight Local Reverse Must Have Effect on Entire Line.

The following review of the operations in France, written by a former military officer sent to the war zone by the Associated Press, is published in the issue of the French and British censorship. It brings the situation up to October 29. Similar critical reviews containing the description of operations in the western war field will appear as mail opportunities occur.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Though official predictions that the battle in Eastern and Northwestern France would come to an end within this or that number of days have been many, so far none of them have been borne out. That either the French left wing or the German right wing would finally be enveloped and crushed has been asserted by the various general headquarters time and again, but so far this has not been done. The same applies to attempts made to break the centers of the two opposing armies.

After herculean efforts up and down the tremendous battle line, from Albert to Belfort, conditions at this writing are virtually those of September 13.

Both Armies Worn Down.

Official dispatches indicate that the two armies have more or less worn themselves out by the incessant attacks and counter attacks, and French, German and English military writers have come to accept as certain that which ever side retreats from the positions at present occupied will be in a sorry plight, especially if the victor should be able to put in the field fresh troops at the critical moment.

The rigid restrictions of the French and British censorship have made it impossible to cable in any detail the day by day developments of this stupendous action or to point out the significance of certain events. The meager official statement from London and Paris naturally disclose only what it is desired to disclose and the review is designed to present the situation as it stands.

Expanded Effort About Equal.

The effort expended by the French and German armies in offensive and defensive operations is about equal. While the Germans in Northeastern France, the right center and right wing, have made desperate efforts to gain new ground by offensive operations, the French forces opposing them have done the same in an effort to clear France of the invader.

This has led to one of the strangest series of offensive and defensive maneuvers known in military history. While the French have broken the German salients against the German entrenched positions, the Germans have followed up such failure of the allied troops to take part of the German defense line, only to learn that ground so taken had to be surrendered again as soon as reinforcements appeared on the scene. To this there are only two exceptions. The German right wing has advanced from Bapaume to Roye, while the center behind the Verdun-Toul fort line has succeeded in breaking through at St. Mihiel, Les Perches and Camp des Romaines.

Ground Held Stubbornly.

To the determination on both sides not to surrender ground gained is due the protraction of the struggle. The Germans admit that a break of their present line would transfer the theater of war to German territory, and the French seem to realize that without the support of the Verdun-Toul-Epinal-Belfort defense line of fortifications their difficulties would be greatly increased. At this moment the fortifications in question still prevent a German advance on Central France, and their reduction would mean, of course, that the French line would be considerably thinned out if in addition to stemming the German tide in Northeastern France it would have to meet an advance from Alsace-Lorraine in the open field.

While the French field forces have successfully discounted the break on the Verdun-Toul line, a widening of this breach might lead to a condition not so easily disposed of.

French Line Once Weakened.

It is at least a strange coincidence, as Dutch and Italian military writers have pointed out, that the German right wing should have been able to stand its ground better and even advance slightly, just as soon as St. Mihiel, Les Perches and Camp des Romaines fell in the hands of the Germans. Italian and Swiss correspondents profess to know that a further turning of the German right wing was prevented by the breaking of the Verdun-Toul line, because it became necessary to mass large French forces opposite the breach, and in so doing the French were obliged to shift their center.

(Concluded on page 2.)

