

SULEYMAN'S EMPIRE  
THOUSANDS TO FEW  
THOUSAND AGRES

Desperate Attempt to Hold  
This Remnant From Invaders  
Seems Likely to Fail at  
Any Minute.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Vienna, Nov. 2.—Once among the mightiest of the world's powers, the sultan could claim actual jurisdiction tonight over the European dominion of barely 1000 square miles, or a trifle less than the state of Rhode Island boasts. A Bulgarian army was hammering at the defenses even of this tiny patch and it seemed a question of no more than hours, or a few days at most, before the enemy would be in control of the Turkish capital itself. That the Ottoman government had asked the Balkan allies for an armistice was rumored. The report lacked confirmation, however, but it was considered more than likely, and if an armistice had been asked it was agreed that its only purpose could be a discussion of the best terms of surrender the sultan could make.

The rectangle of European territory which the Ottoman ruler is still controlling is bounded on the north by the Black sea, on the east by the Bosphorus, on the south by the sea of Marmora and on the west by a chain of forts extending from the town of Kara Burun, on the Black sea coast, to Silivri, on the sea of Marmora.

Behind these fortifications the shattered remnant of Turkey's army was making its last stand. There were reports that fighting was in progress between the defenders of Constantinople and the Bulgarian invaders all day long.

**Fighting Outside Capital.**  
Outside the Ottoman capital's defenses there was fighting, at any rate. The Bulgarians were trying to wipe out a Turkish army of many thousands of men, which, beaten at Lule Burgaz, was striving to save itself behind the sheltering line of forts. That the harassed Mohammedans would succeed in effecting even this temporary success seemed doubtful. The Bulgarians completely surrounded them and their only hope was in cutting a way through the enemy's ranks. Just how many of the disorganized Turkish troops reached the fortifications safely and how many were striving to reach them tonight was not known here.

Except for Constantinople and its immediate environs, eastern Turkey has fallen completely into Bulgarian hands. The Servians and Greeks hold the west.

Between the Bulgarian east and the Serbian and Greek west there is a strip 15 miles long and 40 miles broad, which is a kind of "no man's land." The sultan has lost it but it has not yet been occupied by the allies, too busy elsewhere to have given it their attention as yet. Moving through it are a few small detachments of Turkish troops, cut off from headquarters, leadership, pay, supplies or ammunition, and dependent wholly on what they can seize from the helpless noncombatants who look upon them as so many bandits and who are treated by them as not even bandits would treat their victims, perhaps, anywhere else in the world.

**Servians Join Greeks.**

The Servians advancing from the northward upon the important western Turkish city of Monastir, and the Greeks, marching from the southward, with the same point as their objective, were reported today to have effected a junction and to be preparing for an investment of Monastir itself.

The Greeks, it was said, met and defeated a Turkish force, leaving 1200 Turks dead on the field.

In disposing of eastern Turkey as already occupied by the Bulgarians, and the west as having fallen before the Servians and Greeks, exceptions should be made in favor of two towns—Adrianople in the east and Monastir in the west. Adrianople was still resisting desperately at latest accounts and Monastir had not yet been attacked, so far as could be learned tonight.

In the extreme north, Scutari was still holding out against the Montenegrins and in the extreme west of "no man's land" between east and west, it was said the Greeks were meeting with vigorous opposition in their advance on Salonika.

**FEAR MASSACRE  
OF CHRISTIANS IN  
CONSTANTINOPLE**

(Continued From Page One.)  
on the intervention proposals. Any agreement they may be able to reach now can hardly become effective before the Bulgarians take Constantinople, and their efforts therefore can only concern proposals for the Balkan allies on the territorial division of the continent from which the Turks have been forever banished.

The details of the fighting between Adrianople and Constantinople filtering through the censored telegraph and cable offices, late today bring the first realization of the magnitude of the battle.

From the time the Bulgarians instituted their advance from the Roumanian border to the capital more than 500,000 men have been engaged in the conflict and at least 75,000, probably 100,000 are dead or wounded. Two-thirds of the losses fell upon the Turks.

Sofia and Constantinople report the arrival in the respective countries of thousands of wounded soldiers, indicating the part played in the struggle by the sabre and bayonet, a majority of the wounded bearing gashes from sharp blades instead of bullet wounds.

SCENE OF BALKAN WAR AND TWO QUEENS INVOLVED



Observe in this map how the allies of the Balkan states in the form of a crescent (the holy sign of the Turks) are closing in on Constantinople. The Greeks at Salonika, the Montenegrins at Scutari, the Servians at Uskub and Monastir and the Bulgarians at Adrianople, form a net from which there is little chance of escape for the Ottoman forces. Below are two of the Balkan queens who are devoting their time solely to the organization of hospital corps and the collection of funds with which to care for the wounded and to take care of the wives and of soldiers and the men fighting at the front. They are from left to right: Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria and Queen Milena of Montenegro.

**Balkan Developments**

Reported Turks want armistice. Persistent rumors Adrianople has fallen. Turks, penned on peninsula 30 miles square, last of sultan's European possessions, in final stand against Bulgarians. British admiralty orders battleships and destroyers to sea, presumably in fear of Balkan complications. Terrible slaughter and frightful suffering of wounded on Turkish battlefields. Sophia mosque again a Christian. Bulgarian ruler vows to make St. church. Ottoman troops kill and burn as they retreat. Servians and Greeks still advance. No surrender at Scutari. Powers, distracted by fear of Balkan war spread, still deadlocked concerning intervention.

**Bulgars Defeat Turk.**

The Turkish wing thus weakened, the Bulgars dealt their final, crushing blow. In less than an hour the Turks were fleeing in disorder, their line broken in 39 places, leaving great gaps through which the Bulgarians rushed to the chase. The scene was one of indescribable confusion, the retreating Turks uttering their Mohammedan yells and the victors wildly shouting as they gave pursuit. Here and there a Turkish detachment, feeling more loyal to their commanders than their comrades, stood their ground and were cut down.

Yesterday and today the fighting has been mainly between the Bulgarians and the Turkish rear guards. Occasionally the Turkish officers would be able to muster a sizeable force to make a stand, but no engagement ended otherwise than in Bulgarian victory.

**RICHARD W. MONTAGUE**

Candidate for State Senator  
As a candidate for state senator on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Montague's record of public service will be read with interest by all voters who desire to elect the best men to public office. During his residence of 23 years in Portland Mr. Montague has been a member of four committees to revise the city charter, including the last committee, which has drawn the commission charter. He is the author of Montague's Oregon Digest and was selected by the revision of Oregon laws now in use. In the majority campaigns of 1905 and 1907 Mr. Montague was chairman of the campaign committee, to which was due in a large measure the success of Harry Lane's candidacy. By natural ability, by experience and by reason of his proven integrity and breadth of vision on public questions, no man in Oregon is better fitted to sit in the state senate. (Copy furnished for this paid advertisement by W. A. Johnson, chairman.)  
Journal Want Ads bring results.

**GLADSTONE POINTED  
WAY LONG YEARS AGO**

British Statesman Saw Balkan Situation in True Light; Advice Unheeded.

By Phillip Everett.  
(By the International News Service.)  
London, Nov. 2.—It is with a deep feeling of shame that the best part of the people of England look upon the war now raging in the Balkans. Recent events have brought forcibly home to the minds of all thinking Englishmen the fact that a great English statesman, Mr. Gladstone, years ago clearly pointed out to his countrymen the path to follow in regard to Turkey. Englishmen realize that their failure to support him and back him up has led to a series of events which will forever remain a blot upon the escutcheon of Great Britain's honor. Had Mr. Gladstone had his way in the Berlin conference Turkey would have been removed from Europe then and there and not only would the present war have been avoided but thousands of lives taken by the Turks in cold blood butchery would have been saved. Gladstone would have saved the 30,000 Christian Armenians which the now deposed Abdul Hamid caused to be murdered and driven out of Constantinople 16 years ago, a crime which civilized Europe has never seen fit to punish.

The years that have passed have taught Europe nothing, the powers again hold their protecting hands over the assassins at Bosphorus and mobs at Constantinople, whose hands are red with Christian blood, have been cheering outside the British ministers' house in Stamboul.

Once more the opportunity to see justice done is placed before the people of England, once more we have a chance of following Gladstone's advice, but even now we know what will happen. In diplomacy there is no feeling, sympathies do not count, and diplomats representing countries all jealous of each other assert that status quo must be maintained and no matter what happens in this way, the Turks will be permitted to remain on European soil.

**PIERRE LOTI COMES  
TO AID OF THE TURKS**

Defends the Moslems Against What He Terms Pack of Hyenas.  
By George Dufresne.  
(By the International News Service.)  
Paris, Nov. 2.—The people of France as a whole, of course, are in full sympathy with the gallant and heroic Montenegrins in their uneven fight with the Turks, but the latter are not without their admirers, Pierre Loti has written an eloquent article on their behalf, which is published here.

The famous writer recalls that in 1870 the Arabs of Algeria, who had reasonable complaints against France, decided to revolt. But war broken out between France and Germany, and they contented themselves by warning the French. It was only when peace was signed that they rose against the French. Pierre Loti regrets that what he describes as this noble example has not been followed by the Balkan people. Whatever may be their complaints against Turkey, he considers that it is cowardly on their part to take advantage of this country's misfortunes, and to attack her from behind. He compares the Balkan states to hyenas, who approach their prey knowing that the latter is already wounded, and declares that without wounded and declares that without them Italy would never have triumphed over the "sublime obstinacy" of Turkey, notwithstanding her formidable naval guns.  
For the honor of Italy Pierre Loti

**Balkan Paragraphs**

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Constantinople, Nov. 2.—In order to avoid a bread famine, the government has released from military duty all the bakers who had been called up with the reserves.  
Paris, Nov. 2.—The Bulgarian legation has been left in charge of the first secretary, the minister, Dr. Stamboul, having joined Cesar Ferdinand's life guards, in which corps he is an officer.  
Athens, Nov. 2.—Five Greek princes are at the front—the Crown Prince Constantine, in command of the army; Prince George, in command of the navy, and the Princes Andrew, Nicholas and George (son of Crown Prince Constantine).

Constantinople, Nov. 2.—Although Turkish women are busily engaged preparing lint, bandages, clothing and medical comforts for the Red Crescent brigade, only one woman has so far defied Moslem rules as to female privacy by going to the front with a field hospital.

Sofia, Nov. 2.—The National Bank of Bulgaria has guaranteed the life insurance premiums payable to reservists who have joined the colors.

Belgrade, Nov. 2.—Prince Alexis, cousin of King Peter, is fighting as a private in a cavalry regiment.

Constantinople, Nov. 2.—Horses are now practically unobtainable here, \$250 being asked for lame ponies, and from \$400 to \$600 for anything that can carry a real load.

London, Nov. 2.—It is understood that Prince Arthur of Connaught is thirsting to see active service, and is wroth at King George because he will not allow him to fight for his uncle, the king of Greece.

Cetinje, Nov. 2.—Fired by the doings of their elders, boys of 14 and less are taking their places in the ranks, while even septuagenarians insist on joining the colors.

Vienna, Nov. 2.—Eight aeroplanes ordered by the Bulgarian war office have been dispatched from here. Austrian aviators will fly them until sufficient Bulgarian pilots are available.

OTTOMANS FEAR  
ATTEMPT TO PUT  
ABDUL ON THRONE

Former Sultan Moved to Asiatic Side of Bosphorus; Approaches to Foreign Quarter of Capital Guarded.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Constantia, Roumania, Nov. 2.—Except for the cavalry patrols which clattered constantly through the streets, Constantinople was sealed up like a tomb tonight, it was stated in messages from the Turkish capital.

The authorities were in deadly fear of an outbreak of violence as a result of the final leaking out of the news which they have tried so hard to conceal, of the continual reverses which the sultan's troops have met at the front.

The people were hustled unceremoniously into their houses shortly before 10 o'clock with a peremptory warning that any one found abroad after that hour would be summarily shot.

**Guards Are Posted.**  
The "draw" in the bridge across the Golden Horn, which separates the native city of Stamboul, was opened from the Galata and Pera, and armed guards were stationed on both shores to shoot down any one who attempted to close it. The cafes which usually run day and night, were closed. The shops in the aristocratic Grand avenue de Pera were not only locked, but defended by heavy iron shutters. Kavasses, with rifles over their shoulders, swords hanging at their sides and pistols in their belts, guarded the foreign embassies and consulates.

Over the sultan's palace a heavy detachment of troops kept watch. Another surrounded the ministries where lights still blazed. Occasionally a mounted courier dashed up, or a closed carriage with armed men encircling it on every side, rolled heavily by.

The authorities were in more fear of the Turkish troops which maintain their own fortifications 20 miles west of the city, than of the Constantinople rabble which is not, indeed, very formidable since every able bodied man has been drafted for service in the field.

**Revolution Is Feared.**  
But it was not alone of a massacre and looting that the government leaders were afraid. There were hints of revolution in the air.

The older elements of the Turks are convinced that Turkey's misfortunes date from the deposition of Abdul Hamid and his successor's life and the lives of all the men connected with his government, were considered in danger.

Abdul, the sultan, brought to Constantinople today on the German gunboat, Lorelei, from his former prison house in Salonika, where it was feared he might fall into the Greeks' hands, was safely shut up tonight in a palace on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. It was said guards had strict orders to shoot him at the first indication of any attempt by any one to rescue him or on his own part to escape.

wants to believe that it is not she who has fomented the Balkan uprising. He considers that Christian Europe should have intervened, if only out of respect for the admirable heroism of the Turks, and declares that the inaction of Europe will remain a blemish on her history. "What Europe has not done," he says, "perhaps free and disinterested America will have the glory of doing in her place. A few words of President Taft's leads me to hope that America thinks of proposing arbitration. Whatever happens," he adds, "the Turkish people by their resistance and bravery have won the most beautiful of crowns, and I believe that at the bottom the large majority of Frenchmen are of my opinion."

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occupies a position in the Piano world so much superior to any other make and the superiority is so apparent that today they are used as a criterion by which Player Pianos are judged by the leading dealers of the country. You cannot realize the wonderful possibilities of the Behning Player Piano until you have heard one under the hands of a skilled performer, and until you have seen and heard the Behning you have not heard the perfect Player Piano, which after years of endeavor by the most skilled workmen in the world has at last reached perfection in the product of the Behning.

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Wines No store hereabouts carries such a complete stock of QUALITY Wines, both imported and domestic. Quart bottle, 25¢ to 35¢. In bulk, gallon, 50¢ to 75¢.



Journal Want Ads bring results.

Taxpayers' League and  
Pomona Granges Oppose  
the "Flat-Salary Bill"

The Taxpayers' League of Portland, composed of well known and responsible citizens, after "carefully studying the measures offered to voters," learns that the "alleged flat-salary law" is the outgrowth of the attempt of a faction of the Salem Printers' Union to force the State Printer of Oregon to "sign up" and give them control of the state's printing for their own benefit. The League, in its advertisements, advising voters as to its conclusions, recommends the rejection of the alleged flat-salary bill in this language:

"STATE PRINTING BOARD  
"323—Yes.  
"329—No.

"This bill is about as flagrant a misuse of the initiative as can be conceived. The interests of the state are entirely ignored in an attempt to help out an industrial struggle. It is extravagant and unwise.  
Voters are advised to vote No."

The League's recommendations are made over the signatures of R. L. Glisan, President, 612 Spalding building, and L. J. Goldsmith, secretary, 321 Corbett building, Portland, Oregon.

The alleged flat-salary law is also condemned by Salem Grange No. 17, after full investigation. Linn County Pomona Grange also advises members and citizens to defeat the printing bill.

Multnomah County Granges, by their masters, unite in recommending defeat of "said so-called flat-salary law," and commend the present State Printer for materially decreasing the printing cost of Oregon.

The flat printing houses of Portland (24 of them) unite in recommending defeat of the so-called flat-salary law, because "it has not a single meritorious feature." In all flat-salary states printing costs two to four times as much as in Oregon. That's why a little clique at Salem prepared the bill and supports it. The scheme means great waste and extravagance.

Nine-tenths of the leading papers of the state condemn the scheme. To beat this dishonest closed-shop bill, which masquerades under a flat-salary banner, vote "329 X No."  
Then I shall continue to give Oregon the cheapest public printing in the United States.  
WILLIS S. DUNWAY,  
State Printer of Oregon.

(Paid Advertisement)