

TURKEY HAS THROWN IN HER LOT WITH GERMANY; GREAT BRITAIN LOSES ANOTHER CRUISER

TURKEY MUST ANSWER FOR BREAKING FAITH

Britain Will Take Necessary Steps To Safeguard Her Interests In British Territory, and Also Egypt—Foreign Office Issues Statement Setting Forth Breaches of Neutrality By Turks—Sultan's Hand Forced—German Ministers, Despite Better Judgement Drawn to Policy of Aggression By Kaiser's Emissaries.

London, Nov. 1.—The Foreign Office late Saturday night issued a long statement dealing with the situation in Turkey and the protests made by the British ambassador against what he alleges were breaches of neutrality, especially in connection with the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

The statement quotes the note addressed by the Sultan to the British ambassador on Friday, in which the Ottoman government declared its neutrality, and the note communicated by the British ambassador to the Sultan in which he complained of a number of breaches of neutrality.

As Turkey shut off communication with the British embassy on Friday, the British government, considering this a prelude to further acts of aggression, declares its intention to take action to protect British interests and British territory, and also Egypt, from attacks that have been made or threatened. The statement says:

"At the beginning of the war, the British government gave definite assurance that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in times of peace. In this France and Russia concurred. The British government since then has endeavored, with the greatest patience and forbearance, to preserve friendly relations, in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish government at Constantinople, in the case of German vessels in the Straits.

"On Thursday, October 29, the British government learned with the utmost regret that Turkish ships of war had, without any declaration of war, without warning, and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks upon open and undefended towns in the Black Sea of a friendly nation, thus committing an unprecedented violation of the most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage.

"Ever since the German warships Goeben and Breslau took refuge in Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish government towards Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness. The promises made by the Turkish government to send away the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau never have been fulfilled. It was well known that the Turkish minister of war was decidedly pro-German in his sympathy, but it was confidently hoped that the sane counsels of his colleagues, who had experience of the friendship which

Great Britain has always shown towards the Turkish government would have prevailed, and prevented that government from entering upon the very risky policy of taking part in the conflict on the side with Germany.

German Influence Prevailed

"Since the war, German officers in large numbers have invaded Constantinople, have usurped the authority of the government, and have been able to coerce the Sultan's ministers into taking up the policy of aggression.

"Great Britain, as well as France and Russia, has watched these proceedings patiently, protesting against many acts which have been constantly committed, contrary to neutrality, and warning the government of the Sultan against the danger in which they were placing the future of the Ottoman Empire.

"Vigorously assisted by the ambassadors of Germany and Austria, German military elements in Constantinople have been persistently doing their utmost to force Turkey into war, both by their activities in the service of the Turks, and by bribes, of which they have been so lavish.

"The minister of war, with his German advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for attack upon Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus army corps have, since their mobilization, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to the invasion of Egypt, and the Suez Canal. From Akabah and Gaza a large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture, and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier. Transport has been collected and roads have been prepared up to the frontier of Egypt. Mines have been despatched to be laid in the Gulf of Akabah.

"The notorious Sheik, Adishawiah, has published and disseminated, through Syria and probably India, an inflammatory document urging the Mohammedans to fight against Great Britain. Dr. Trueter, who was so long engaged in intrigues in Cairo against British occupation, and who is now attached to the German embassy in Constantinople, has been busily occupied in Syria trying to incite the people to take part in this conflict.

"Aggressive action was certain to be the result of the activity of the numerous German officers employed in the Turkish army and acting under the orders of the German government, who thus succeeded in forcing the hands of the advisers of the Sultan.

(Continued on page 2)

GERMAN LOSSES TO DATE NEARLY HALF MILLION, BERLIN REPORT SAYS

Berlin, Nov. 1, via London.—The German casualty list for the past week amounts to 62,000, it was announced tonight. The total to date is about 420,000.

London, Nov. 1.—As showing the huge German losses in the Ypres region, it is said that the British soldiers have buried more than 25,000

German soldiers, from one of its correspondents in Belgium. The telegram continues:

"There are many great piles of German dead around Dixmude, but it has been impossible to bury them on account of the continuous fighting. Dixmude is a heap of ruins."

SEBASTAPOL BOMBARDED?

Washington, Nov. 1.—The Turkish minister of the interior informed Mr. Morgenthau that Turkish warships within the last three days had bombarded Sebastapol.

MAJ.-GEN. HUGHES SAILED ON SATURDAY ON RETURN FROM ENGLAND

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Major General Sam Hughes sailed from England on Saturday by the St. Paul of the American Line. He is expected to arrive at New York next Saturday and to be in Ottawa the day following.

Constantinople Shuts Off Communication With Gr. Britain Without Answering Latter's Ultimatum And Sends Troops Into Egypt—Eleven Nations Now at War and Others Likely To Follow—Turkey's Entry In Fight Complicates Matters In Balkans—Germans Continue Struggle to Reach Coast, But Unable to Attain Goal—Occasional Gains Quickly Lost—Heavy Fighting In Argonne Region—Berlin Admits 62,000 Loss Last Week And Nearly Half Million To Date.

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has formally annexed Egypt, according to a German official statement, which has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

Constantinople, Oct. 31, via London, Nov. 1, 5.13 p. m.—The ambassadors of Russia, Great Britain and France have received their passports. The Russian and British ambassadors will leave Constantinople tonight. The French ambassador will leave tomorrow.

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted there now are eleven powers at war, with prospects of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania being drawn in.

The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey on Friday last, demanding an explanation of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea and the dismantling of the former German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau, was really an ultimatum to which Turkey was required to make a reply by Saturday morning.

So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted, no answer was made, and the ambassadors at the Ottoman capital of the Triple Entente, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Turkish troops, which have been on the Egyptian border for some time, already are reported to have crossed the frontier, while the Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping in the Black Sea.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain was prepared for this move on the part of Turkey which, government officials say, was known to have been under the influence of Germany and the Allied powers have forces on hand ready to oppose a Turkish invasion.

When the regular forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war in Europe they were immediately replaced by troops from home, much greater in numbers at least, and only last week they paraded through the streets of Cairo, making a splendid impression.

The problem both for England and Russia, however, is the attitude of their Moslem subjects, who, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer not to fight against Turkey. In this war, however, they have rallied to their flag, as have all other races under British rule, and care is being taken to explain to them that in this case Turkey, under the direction of Germany, has been the aggressor.

Another problem relating to the attitude of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece, Bulgaria, owing her existence to Russia, and being under many obligations to Great Britain, besides being desirous of securing Thrace as far east as the Enos-Midia line, which she was awarded by the London Conference after the first Balkan war, but which Turkey re-took when Bulgaria was attacked by Greece and Serbia, would naturally side with the Entente powers, but objects, political observers point out to fighting side by side with Greece and Serbia.

Russia, however, is expected to ask Bulgaria definitely on which side she should take, as her mere neutrality under the conditions appears insufficient. Should she join the Austrians and Germans, Roumania is almost certain to declare for the Allies, and Greece even before this may decide to take her revenge on Turkey. In fact, it is believed that her treaty with Serbia would compel her to take action, should the latter be attacked by Bulgaria or Turkey.

Italy, too, is brought nearer to war by the entrance of Turkey, for she has

BRITISH DEAL THE GERMANS A HEAVY BLOW

Repel Enemy's Attacks and Inflict Important Losses—on Kaiser's Forces.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

Violent Bombardment of Nieuport—Inundation of Land Makes Fighting More Difficult.

Paris, Nov. 1 (11.07 p.m.)—The following official communication was issued here tonight:

"In Belgium there is nothing new to report.

"During the day we have repulsed violent attacks of the enemy in the vicinity of Liégeois, Lequesney-En-Santerre, Valli on the Aisne and in the Bois De La Grurie, in the Argonne forest.

"To the north of Souvain we have continued to make slight progress.

"In the Vosges, throughout our offensive movements we have taken possession of the heights of Veraines De Sainte Marie."

Have, Nov. 1 (5.16 p.m.)—The Belgian war office today issued the following official communication:

"This morning the enemy, who still occupied a part of Ramskapelle, was repulsed beyond the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude. They lost a great number of prisoners and left many wounded on the field.

"On the other parts of our front the enemy made no further infantry attacks. The bombardment was rather violent at Nieuport during part of the day and intermittent on other points of our position.

"The inundation between the Yser and the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude has made the ground marshy and the trenches of the enemy unbearable.

"To the south of Dixmude between Linchem and Paschendaede, the French troops have continued their offensive movement. Pelkaphelle was completely surrounded last night.

"At the south of Paschendaede, the English troops were violently attacked by German reinforcements, but had re-taken at the end of the day the ground they had been forced to cede in the neighborhood of Ghelucel.

"On several other parts of their fighting line the English have repulsed attacks by the Germans, inflicting upon them important losses.

"On the other part of the front there is no general action, but slight offensive movements have been repulsed by the Allies and by the enemy."

CRUISER HERMES SUNK IN STRAITS OF DOVER

Hit By German Torpedo While Returning From Dunkirk—Majority of Crew Saved—Cruiser Has Been In Service Since 1900—Of Little Loss From Naval Viewpoint—Sinking of Hermes Indicates Enemy Has Submarine Base Near Belgian Coast—Report From Constantinople Says Turkish Fleet Has Sunk Russian Destroyer in Black Sea—Reported Two of Enemy's Cruisers Captured.

London, Nov. 1.—The Secretary to the Admiralty last night made the following announcement:

"The old cruiser Hermes, Captain C. R. Lamb, was sunk today by a torpedo fired by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover, as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered. The loss of the vessel is of small military significance."

The Hermes was a comparatively old vessel, and from a naval viewpoint was of no great value, but the fact that she was attacked so near home indicates that the German submarines must have a base somewhere on that part of the Belgian coast which is occupied by German troops from which they can menace ships of the Allies passing between England and France. Only a few days ago one of them sank the French steamer Amiral Ganteaume, which was carrying refugees from Ostend.

How many submarines the Germans have in these waters is not known, but several of them have been seen recently. When ships are guarded by torpedo boat destroyers, as are those engaged in bombarding the German positions, they are comparatively safe, but the opportunity of the submarines comes when one is caught alone, as was the Hermes.

The cruiser Hermes, sunk in the Straits of Dover, is the seventh British cruiser to meet such a fate at the hands of German submarines or to be destroyed by mines. Others in the list are the light cruiser Amphion, sunk by a mine on August 6; the scout cruiser Pathfinder, sunk by a submarine, September 5; the armored cruisers Cressy, Hoque and Aboukir, sunk by a German submarine September 22, and the cruiser Hawke, sunk by a submarine October 15.

The Hermes was a sister ship of the Hyacinth and Highflyer, the latter of which sank the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse. She was a vessel of 5,600 tons displacement, 350 feet long, 45 feet beam and had a depth of 20.5 feet. Her main armament consisted of eleven six-inch guns, and she carried a complement of 456 officers and men. She entered the service in 1900.

Dover, via London, Nov. 1.—It is ascertained that the British cruiser Hermes, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, was attacked 12 miles east by southeast, of Goodwin Sands, in the Straits of Dover, at 8.15 o'clock in the forenoon.

A number of torpedo boat destroyers and other vessels immediately rushed to the assistance of the wounded ship, which floated three-quarters of an hour after being struck, and then heeled over and sank. Meantime the destroyers rescued the greater number of the crew of 300 men, while other vessels scoured the sea in an endeavor to locate the submarine. Two men were killed by the explosion, and nine were injured. About forty others are missing. The survivors were landed here.

Amsterdam, Nov. 1, via London.—The following official telegram from Constantinople, dated Saturday, is published by the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"A small part of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea on Thursday sank the Russian mine layer, Prut, a vessel of 5,000 tons which had aboard 700 mines, damaged a Russian torpedo boat, and seized a coal steamer."

"A torpedo fired from the torpedo boat Hairet-i-Millet sank the Russian destroyer Kubanets. The Mauvenet-i-Millet torpedoed a Russian coast-guard ship, which was severely damaged. Three Russian officers were captured, and one was killed. The Turkish fleet suffered no loss, and the battle was successfully continued."

TWO GERMAN CRUISERS CAPTURED.

London, Oct. 31, 2.59 a. m.—A despatch to the Post from Sydney, N. S. W., says it is reported that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been captured as a result of the failure of their coal supply. There is no official confirmation of the report to be had here.

F. J. ROBIDOUX LORD NAIRN MAY BE CHOSEN DEPUTY SPEAKER GIVES LIFE FOR HIS COUNTRY

Prominently Mentioned in Ottawa—Has all Qualifications and One of Most Successful Young French-Canadians in House.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Ferdinand J. Robidoux, of Kent county, N. B., has been prominently mentioned as likely to become Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, in place of P. E. Blondin, who has been taken into the cabinet.

Mr. Robidoux has all the qualifications for holding the position in a manner that would be satisfactory to all Canadians. In New Brunswick he has gained a prominent place in public life and has been looked upon as one of the most successful French-Canadians in the province. He has a dignified manner and other talents that peculiarly fit him for any responsible position.

He was born in Shediac on October 17th, 1875, and was educated at the University of St. Joseph. He is a barrister and has been secretary of the Municipality of Kent county.

Second son of conservative leader in House of Lords killed in action.

London, Nov. 1.—Lord Nairne, the second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Conservative leader in the House of Lords, has been killed in action. He was a Major in the First Dragoon, and served in the South African war.

Lord Nairne was born in 1874. In 1909 he married Lady Violet Mary Elliot, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto, who was a former Governor General of Canada. Since 1910 Lord Nairne had been an equerry-in-waiting to King George.

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Here is how it will be done:— Every person calling at The Standard office today to buy a copy of this morning's paper at the regular price of two cents, will get a patriotic button for nothing. First come, first served.

Buy your paper and get the button.