

## TURKEY SENDS APOLOGY FOR RECENT EVENTS IN BLACK SEA, BUT WON'T DISMISS GERMAN OFFICERS

Porte Will Likely Have To Go Farther Before Triple Entente Will Resume Friendly Relations With Ottoman Empire—Demobilization of Turkish Army Will Probably Be Demanded, and Allies May Ask That Fleet Be Put Out of Commission Until After War—Apology Evidently Comes From Peace Party, Enver Pasha and Young Turks May Refuse to Stand For It—Ambassadors Have Left Turkish Capital Which Will Farther Complicate Straightening Out of Tangle—Heavy Fighting Goes On In Belgium, But Allies Make Gains In Spite of Furious Resistance of Enemy.

London, Nov. 2, 5.10 p. m.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized for recent events in the Black Sea. The text of the Turkish apology was not announced this afternoon. It had been intimated during the day that Great Britain was delaying her hostilities waiting for eleventh-hour amends from the Porte. That this would be forthcoming was seriously doubted. Nevertheless, in the absence of a formal declaration of war, all hope had not been abandoned even the British press treated the situation as beyond repair.

### BULGARIA ORDERS MOBILIZATION.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:— "A message received here from Sofia says that Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of her second line of troops. The first line of troops already have been mobilized."

Heavy firing was heard off the Foreland at Dover this afternoon. Twelve live shells were fired in rapid succession. The concussion rattled windows at Deal. A British torpedo boat destroyer could be seen outside Goodwins Sands, and it was surmised that the British ship had attacked a German submarine which was known to be in the channel.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it was stated authoritatively this evening that the Porte will have to go very much farther than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman government.

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French government this evening that Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Great Britain, Russia and France, on Friday last, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea, but refused to dismiss the German officers from her ships, and that as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the ambassadors of the Entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that, despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which, it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish cabinet, and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the minister of war, and his young Turk followers, France, Great Britain and Russia not only will demand reparation for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or at any rate the cruisers Goeben, Breslau and Hamidieh, be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime.

It is suggested also that demobilization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed neutral Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology, which apparently was made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the Entente powers before the apology is accepted or refused, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman government and the Allies can be resumed. An added difficulty to the situation is that the ambassadors of the powers have left Constantinople which will make it troublesome to ascertain whether the whole Turkish cabinet concurs in any agreement reached.

Meantime a report comes from Constantinople of the seizing of another Russian steamer and also that Bulgaria, which had been asked to choose the side on which she would fight, had commenced to mobilize her second line troops.

The Germans continue to strike hard blows on the allies lines in their endeavor to get through to the channel coast. They thus far have found every road blocked to them, but, apparently disregarding losses they continue attack. The floods, the Belgian army and the British fleet having barred their way south along the coast, the Germans are now striking on a line stretching from Ypres in Belgium, to La Bassée, farther south, in France, but seemingly with no more success. The stubbornness of the fighting along this line may be gathered from the fact that the town of Messines, which the Germans now hold, has been taken and re-taken no less than four times since last Saturday, each time with enormous losses in killed or wounded.

## GERMAN SUBMARINES WAITED FOR CANADIANS AT SOUTHAMPTON

Were Ready to Destroy Transports With Canada's Contingent But Chased by British Dreadnought.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Confirmation has been received here of the report that the reason why the Canadian overseas force did not disembark at Southampton as was arranged, but at Devonport, was because the British naval authorities had learned of the presence of German submarines in the vicinity of Southampton lying in wait to destroy, if possible, the Canadian transports. H. M. S. Tiger, the biggest and fastest dreadnought in the world, which was launched at Glasgow about three weeks ago chased the submarines away, although it is not reported that she succeeded in destroying them. The Tiger travels at the rate of 32 knots.

## NO HALF WAY MEASURES WILL BE ACCEPTED

Washington Does Not Expect Triple Entente to Accept Turkey's Apology Without Dismissal of German Officers

Washington, Nov. 2.—Turkey's apology, "for recent events in the Black Sea," through the Grand Vizier, announced at London, was a sequel to events which Ambassador Morgenthau reported today to the State Department. It was accepted here as indicating clearly a purpose on the part of the conservative members of the Ottoman cabinet to avoid war with the Triple Entente.

Mr. Morgenthau cabled, under date of five p. m., Saturday, that shortly after the Russian ambassador demanded his passports, the Turkish minister of agriculture called on a certain neutral diplomat and asked him to go to the Russian envoy to ascertain if any apology by Turkey for the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black Sea would be accepted and would pacify Russia. The neutral diplomat, the Russian ambassador, who said that his instructions to leave Constantinople were absolute, but that when all German sailors and officers were dismissed summarily from the Turkish army and navy, and when he had been advised of their departure from Turkey, he would return and resume diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire.

Later in the day the Turkish minister of agriculture called on the same neutral diplomat to learn if an apology would be accepted by the Russian government. The same reply was made to him, and the Russian, French and British ambassadors left on a special train at seven p. m. Saturday.

Although details of the Turkish apology reported from London had not reached here, officials and diplomats conversant with the situation did not believe the Triple Entente would be satisfied with the written apology, unless it were accompanied by the dismissal of the German officers and sailors, and, perhaps, by the dismantling of the Goeben and Breslau, former German cruisers, now menacing the commerce of the Allies in the Black Sea. The transfer of these vessels to Turkey has never been explained to the satisfaction of the Entente.

The efforts of the ministers in the Turkish cabinet to avert a war are in line with previous indications that the Ottoman government was seriously split on the issue of war or neutrality. The ministers of finance, interior and agriculture, are endeavoring to keep Turkey at peace with the entente, but the ministers of war and navy are said to have been strongly in favor of striking for Germany. That Great Britain was prepared for an attack in Egypt was indicated in a despatch from American diplomatic agents at Cairo, dated today. The British Charge D'Affaires there informed the American consular general that martial law had been proclaimed throughout Egypt, and that the British commander in chief had orders to take vigorous measures to repress any outbreaks in Egypt as well as to defend British rule there.

## PANAMA CANAL CLOSED BY ANOTHER LANDSLIDE

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Panama Canal has been closed to navigation by another landslide. Col. Goethals hopes to have it open again by Wednesday.

## FAIL TO BREAK THROUGH THE ALLIES' LINES

Germans Unable to Drive Wedge Between Dixmude and Nieupoort.

## ENEMY SACRIFICE MANY MEN IN ATTEMPT.

Commander of Turkish Gunboat Blows up Vessel Rather Than Submit to Capture by Anglo-French Fleet.

Amsterdam, Nov. 2. (By way of London)—The correspondent of the Handelsblad at Sluis telegraphs as follows: "All German attempts to break through the line of the Allied forces between Nieupoort and Dixmude have failed. In spite of the greatest sacrifices the Germans have not succeeded in gaining ground on the other bank of the canal.

"Communication with Ostend is almost completely interrupted. Permits to leave Bruges are no longer given, but tram-cars are still running, and the German Marine Band gives daily concerts in the market place. German soldiers, tired of the war, continue to cross the frontier near Sluis in large numbers. They declare that it is no longer a question of battles but of butchering."

A despatch received here from Constantinople, by way of Vienna, says: "According to reliable news, an Anglo-French fleet yesterday entered Tchesme Bay, Asia Minor, about forty miles west of Smyrna, where the small Turkish gunboat Berak sits and the Turkish steamer Kanlidadda were anchored. The commander of the Turkish gunboat sunk the steamer and blew up his own vessel to prevent their capture by the Allied fleet."

London, Nov. 2, 8.10 p. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch: "A telegram received from Salonica, by way of Berlin, states that the French and British ambassadors and Turkey arrived, with their staffs, on special trains today at Salonica. From Salonica they are proceeding to Italy on a British warship."

The communication sent to the powers of the Triple Entente by Turkey, relating to the Black Sea incident, has not been made public here. It is said, however, that any explanation would have to be forwarded by guarantee and reparation for the acts of war committed by Turkey.

Russian Steamer Seized at Constantinople.

"According to a Constantinople telegram received here by way of Berlin," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "the Russian steamer Koral Jevro Olga was seized at Constantinople last night. A Turkish crew was put aboard the vessel, and the Turkish flag hoisted."

## INDICATES HEAVY DEFEAT FOR GERMANS

Report that Allies Have Occupied Leffinghe, on Ostend-Nieupoort Canal.

Amsterdam via London, Nov. 2, 9.55 p. m.—A despatch to the Telegraf from Sluis says that, contrary to all reports, Ostend and Roulers are still in the hands of the Germans.

"It is reported," the despatch adds, "that the allies yesterday occupied Leffinghe, on the Ostend-Nieupoort Canal, which, if true, means that the Germans suffered a heavy defeat. A strong detachment of German troops, with heavy Austrian guns and much war material, arrived at Bruges yesterday from Ghent. Fresh troops are going uninterruptedly to the front."

## LONG WAR IS OUTLOOK AT HEADQUARTERS

Army Officials on Field Expect at Least a Year's Fighting.

## HEAVIEST FIGHTING COMING IN SPRING.

Why Allies Have Not Already Driven Germans from Belgium and France—French and Joffre Not Sacrificing Men Unnecessarily.

(Correspondence of the Ass'd Press) Paris, Oct. 21.—French information upon the numbers of men engaged in particular actions on any part of the three hundred mile battle line is never known outside of a small group of men who surround General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief. This is the one unsatisfactory thing about all the information coming from the front. One hears of vast battles with terrific losses, sometimes estimated at twenty or twenty-five thousand a day, but without anything definite as to how many men were engaged on either side.

By when it comes to the relative size of the armies engaged in the western field of the war, something like general accuracy is obtainable. Competent persons attached to the French War Office estimate that the Germans have in Belgium, in France and along the German frontier to Switzerland, about 1,750,000 men. The French and English have undoubtedly a numerical superiority. Possibly the Allies, including Belgium, have 2,225,000 men on or near the fighting lines.

The question then is, why do not the Allies turn the Germans out of France and Belgium?

One reason is that the power of the defence is greater with modern weapons and entrenchments than the power of offence. There is probably no position on the whole line that either army could not take, if it was determined to do so. It is simply a question of concentrating force on that point, and suffering the inevitable losses. Masses can take any position, military men affirm, only the price must be paid in losses. A position is taken at a loss greater than has been inflicted, and winners, upon advancing, find themselves against another position, which also may be taken. Only, if this operation is repeated often enough, the numerical superiority of the attack will become an inferiority as the weeks go on, and the war will be lost.

A Long War

Gen. Joffre and Field Marshal French are careful of the lives of their men. They seek to accomplish large results by letting the German attack under unfavorable conditions, when they will do so the Allied commanders appear to consider that the Germans may be engaged to greater advantage in France and in Belgium than in Germany. The effort is to distribute the Allied troops upon this part or the other of the vast fronts so that important fractions of the invaders may be destroyed or captured. For the Allies to simply drive the Germans before them—if that should be possible—would be to drive them back upon their bases with armies intact. The problem of beating the Germans on this frontier would be more difficult every mile they were driven back. A deep conviction seems to exist at the headquarters in the field and at the Ministry of War that the war is to be a long one; that the victory is to be won solely by attrition, and that this process of attrition can be applied as well in Northern France and in Belgium as on the Rhine. The profound care of the military administration is not to be extravagant with the unreplaceable human material. It is poured out lavishly for defence, and also for attack, where the point has an important relation to the larger plan, but lives are none the less guarded where there is no capital military object in pouring them out. The look-ahead is for a long war—a year or more—and the men must be kept alive to carry it on.

France Has Million and Half More Men

France still has probably a million and a half more men capable of bearing arms, most of them under arms, who have never been to the front. There are the very young men and the reserves of the older classes, who

## FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH WILL HAVE HALF MILLION PICKED MEN ON FIRING LINE BY DECEMBER 1

Number of British Soldiers on Battlegrounds Now About 300,000, Besides Auxiliary Troops at Transport and Supply Base—Most of Them Have Seen Service in Other Campaigns—Over 200,000 Veterans Rally to Call Sent Out by Kitchener for Recruits for His New Army.

Paris, October 30. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—No fewer than three hundred thousand British soldiers are under the orders of Field Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines at this time. Beyond these, however, there were many auxiliary troops on duty at the transport and supply base.

This army acts as a complete unit in conjunction with their French comrades, under the command of General Joffre.

The British base is near a port on the English Channel, and the field of action of the British troops is near the Belgian frontier, and in Belgium itself. Virtually all the British soldiers in the field, of all branches of the army, are men with a considerable amount of service, many of them having had from ten to twelve years of training, and having taken part in Great Britain's wars in various parts of the world. The gaps in their ranks are filled by re-enlisted men, who have hatched back to the army at Lord Kitchener's call.

By December 1, this year, when it is expected large bodies of British territorialists, who have volunteered for foreign service, will have been trained sufficiently to take the field, it is estimated that the force at Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000 men. These will include the British and native troops from India, and portions of the garrisons at Malta

## SECOND CONTINGENT TO BE A COMPLETE ARMY DIVISION OF OVER 15,000

One of Four Brigades Now in England Will Form Portion of Second Contingent—Two Brigades of Infantry.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 2.—The second Canadian contingent will be a complete army division, and its strength will be over 15,000 men. One of the four brigades of infantry now in England will be a portion of the second contingent. Advice received from the British war office today indicated what in its opinion should be the composition of the second Canadian force.

The following official statement was issued by the militia department this afternoon: "There has been received from the British government a despatch to the effect that the army council wish the second overseas contingent to be so organized that in conjunction with one of the four brigades of Canadian infantry already in England it will form a division complete in itself, as far as possible, with in addition a due proportion of army service corps units for duty on lines of communication. The contingent will, accordingly, consist of two brigades of infantry, eight battalions, a complement of artillery, engineer, cyclist, signal and administrative units army service corps and field ambulances and the following units for line of communication purposes: divisional ammunition, park, field bakery, field butchery, railway supply detachment and two depot units of supply.

Over Fifteen Thousand Men.

The numerical strength of the contingent will be over 15,000 men and the total Canadian expeditionary force, first and second contingents, will exceed 45,000, not counting the reinforcement which will be required to maintain it in numbers and efficiency from the time it takes part in active operations. Reinforcements are calculated at a yearly rate of 70 per cent. of the total force engaged.

The policy recently enunciated by the Canadian government of keeping 30,000 men under arms in Canada will make it easy to conform with the wishes of the British war office. are being trained for taking their places on the battle lines and to serve as the material for repairing the waste. France, therefore, can lose one and a half million men and yet maintain her gigantic armies on the fighting lines at the same strength they have now. The same thing may be true of Germany—it probably is—and therefore military observers in Paris cannot believe in a short and decisive war. The immense operations which have already taken place are looked upon as merely the beginning, as merely the deployment and opening engagements of a war which may not reach its greatest violence until spring.

and Gibraltar. By that time also many of the Australians, Canadians and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the continent.

Many Veterans in Kitchener's New Army.

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of one million men, now coming into being, will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call, their training is progressing rapidly. Among them there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To these must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

According to officers recently arrived from England, all weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training and most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast Allied army which will be in the field next spring to re-commence the campaign against Germany.

## GUTIERREZ PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

Mexico City, Nov. 2.—A despatch received here from Aguascalientes says that General Eulalio Gutierrez was elected provisional president of Mexico shortly after midnight last night. The election is for a period of twenty days only.