

ROUMANIA, GREECE AND ITALY TO DECLARE WAR ON TURKEY?

Turkey's Attack on Russia Will Produce Grave Complications in Balkan States and Asia Minor—Greece, Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria Will Undoubtedly Be Drawn in as Result of Shelling of Black Sea Forts By Cruisers Purchased From Germany—Ottoman Cavalry Reported 200 Miles East of Suez But British Authorities Do Not Fear Attack On That Point or Egypt—Italy Will Probably Side in With Allies Owing To Fear of Musselmen Uprising in Tripoli—Roumania Will Fight on Side of Italians But What Action Bulgaria Will Take is Puzzle to Diplomats.

London, Oct. 30, 5.33 p. m.—The Russian gunboat Donets was sunk, a part of the crew was drowned and the others were killed or wounded by the Turkish torpedo boats which yesterday raided the fort of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's Agency.

The Russian steamers Lazareff, Witiaz and Whampoa, and the French steamer Portugal, were damaged by shell fire, and a number of sailors were killed or wounded.

Shells also were fired on the suburbs of Odessa, near a number of oil tanks, but the latter were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians also were killed or injured by the shells.

MEANS PROLONGATION OF WAR.

Rome, Oct. 30, 12.50 p. m.—Turkey's attack on Russia without a declaration of war is causing a serious impression, as it is generally taken to mean a further extension of the war, and also its indefinite prolongation.

On the request of the Russian government the Italian government has instructed the ambassador of Italy at Constantinople to protect Russian subjects and interests.

TURKEY'S WAR STRENGTH.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The full war strength of Turkey's army is 300,000 trained men, according to statistics here, but in addition it is believed that there are about 400,000 irregulars, some of whom actually have joined the army and the rest are ready to do so.

The regular army is composed of thirteen army corps, most of which are in Turkey in Asia. The infantry is said now to be the strongest branch. The artillery lost many of its guns during the recent Balkan war.

Turkey's naval strength consists of three battleships, four cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, ten destroyers, ten torpedo boats, twenty-eight small gunboats, a coast defence ship and some auxiliary craft. The battleships are old, and none has guns larger than eleven inch.

Two of the four cruisers are the Goeben and Breslau, recently captured from Germany.

GERMAN VERSION

Berlin, via The Hague, to London, Oct. 30 (8.40 p. m.)—One version of the fighting in the Black Sea between Russian torpedo boats which were attempting to prevent the Turkish fleet from steaming through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea is that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk by the Turks.

REPORT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

Amsterdam, Oct. 30, via London (6.03 p. m.)—The Berlin newspaper Zeitung Am Mittag, publishes today what purports to be an official communication from Constantinople. It states:

"Russian torpedo boats attempted to break through the Turkish fleet leaving the Bosphorus and steaming into the Black Sea. The Turkish ships opened fire and sank two of the Russian vessels. More than thirty Russian sailors saved by the Turks, were made prisoners. The Turkish fleet sustained no losses."

Amsterdam, Oct. 30, via London, 9.10 p. m.—The Handelsblad says it has learned from Berlin that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea October 28, and that minor engagements followed. Turkish scouts, with wireless outfits, are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

According to the same advices, Turks living in neutral countries have been ordered to present themselves to their consuls.

STEAMING TOWARD SUEZ.

London, Oct. 30—Six p. m.—Strong Turkish cavalry divisions are said to have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea, about 200 miles south of the Suez Canal, and the entire Turkish fleet is reported to have steamed into the Gulf of Akabah.

This news was contained in a Cairo despatch received in Vienna, and forwarded to London, by the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News Agency.

A POSSIBLE WAY OUT

London, Oct. 30 (3.11 p. m.)—The view has been expressed in official circles that the Turkish government may conceivably try to dissociate itself from the action of its warships in the Black Sea in bombarding Russian ports, including Odessa.

It is suggested that the Porte, when it hears the comment of the Allied governments, may throw the onus for his course on the shoulders of the German commanders of its warships, and declare that they acted without orders from the official government. The retort to this, it is said in London, will be a demand that the German officers and crews now in the Turkish navy be sent home within twenty-four hours.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Turkey's attack on Russia, reports of which were confirmed in official despatches to the American government and the Russian embassy here, was viewed by officials and diplomats generally here today, as likely to produce the gravest complications throughout the Balkan States, North Africa and Asia Minor.

The announcement of a state of war between Russia and Turkey was expected eventually to bring into the list of belligerents, Greece and Italy followed by Roumania and Bulgaria.

United States Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople in a brief cablegram late today made no mention of a declaration of war by Turkey on Russia, but said the British Ambassador had informed him of the bombardment of Odessa by three Turkish torpedo destroyers and the sinking of a Russian gunboat. Previously Charge d'Affaires Wilson, at the United States embassy at Petrograd relayed a message from the United States consul at Odessa stating that in the bombardment of the town some American property was destroyed.

With these despatches and previous indications from the Levant, officials feared the long expected conflagration in Turkey was at hand. They prepared to use the United States cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee to assist American missionaries, if necessary, and to set in motion measures of relief for American civilians, similar to those begun when the first nations of Europe were plunged into war.

WAR INEVITABLE.

The far-reaching effects of Turkey's bombardment of Russian ports was everywhere admitted. While it was suggested in some quarters that the Ottoman government might repudiate the raid of the Turkish destroyers, and the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, attributing the acts to the initiative of the German officers and crew manning them, the belief prevailed that Russia would not passively accept this view, but would consider herself in a state of war with Turkey.

The complications in Albania, where Greece has sent troops to occupy Epirus, supposedly incurring the displeasure of Italy, which country feels a special interest in that country, is believed to alter somewhat the alignment which would have resulted a month ago from Turkey's entrance into the field of operations. The news from Athens that Greece entered Albania with the consent of the Triple Entente was a puzzling phase of the situation for Washington officials. The feeling has been expressed in many quarters here for months that Italy would side with the Triple Entente if Turkey declared war on

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WILL MAKE SHRAPNEL IN CANADA

Hon. W. T. White Makes Arrangements for Manufacture in Silver Lead Mills at Kootenay.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—Through the efforts of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, the manufacture of shrapnel in Canada is going to be the means of a very materially benefitting the silver lead industry in the Kootenay. The bullets for the shrapnel are to be made from Canadian lead. Hon. Mr. White took the matter up with the committee of the cabinet placing orders for shells and satisfactory arrangements have been made with the smelting companies at Trail, B. C.

The finance minister, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., a short time ago was instrumental in securing the continuance of smelting operations and of shipments from the leading mines in the Kootenay country, which otherwise would have been largely stopped because of the present business and financial conditions.

LIBERALS WANTED A "SAW OFF"

Neither Liberals or Nationalists Intended to Oppose Hon. Mr. Casgrain—Tried to Work Bluff.

Quebec, Oct. 30.—Neither Liberals nor Nationalists will oppose Hon. Thos. Casgrain in Quebec county, and the former apparently never had any intention of doing so least such action should precipitate a general election. Local Conservatives, however, say that the Liberals attempted to get "something for nothing," and that in return for Mr. Casgrain's election by acclamation of the Provincial Government asked for a "saw-off" in Quebec West, where Hon. John C. Kaine, the present member in the local house, has long been slated for the legislative council. The idea seems to have been that Alderman L. A. Cannon, was to have succeeded Mr. Kaine.

NO SUPPLIES FOR ENEMIES FROM CANADA

Order in Council Passed Yesterday Dealing With Contraband of War—Articles Especially Mentioned.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 30.—A far-reaching contraband of war order in council was passed by the cabinet today to prevent the exportation to a hostile country or to any country which will in turn export to an enemy's country any articles which would be useful during war to the enemies of Great Britain.

Divested of technical terms the order in council means that Canada will take particularly good care that nothing will find its way from the Dominion to the enemies of Great Britain which would be of any assistance to them.

A number of articles are specially mentioned as nickel, nickel ore, woolen goods, food, explosives, horses, fodder, leather, coal, copper, petrol, aeroplanes, barbed wire, etc.

WAS STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL

London, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.—Princess Henry of Battenberg has been informed by the army headquarters at the front that her son, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, whose name appeared in the list of killed made public a few days ago, met death leading his company in an attack. The prince was struck by a shrapnel bullet from a bursting shell, and died almost immediately afterwards.

A despatch to the Central News says Prince Maurice has been buried near Ypres.

HOSPITAL SHIP ROPILLA CRASHES ON ROCKS; OVER ONE HUNDRED LOST LIVES

Went Ashore Near Whitby on Yorkshire Coast During Great Gale—All Nurses Were Saved but Doctors and Crew Drowned—Vessel Split in Two.

Whitby, England, via London, Oct. 30, 11.10 p. m.—The loss of life on the British hospital ship Ropilla, which crashed on the rocks of the Yorkshire coast, near here before dawn today, is a matter of doubt tonight. The vessel, however, is a total wreck, having broken in two while life-savers on shore were shooting lines and trying vainly to make one fast to the ill-fated ship.

Bearing physicians, nurses and hospital supplies, the Ropilla was on her way to a Belgian or a French port to succor the wounded when she was driven ashore. It is understood that all

the women on board were saved, including one who was a survivor of the Titanic disaster. The fate of the physicians is uncertain as is that of the captain and the crew. The total number of people on board is not definitely known but some estimates place it at 200.

When the stricken vessel broke in two, eight men could be seen from the shore, clinging to a piece of wreckage from the after part of the ship, and it is assumed that they were swept to their death in the boiling sea. Fourteen bodies had been washed ashore this evening.

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Stubborn Fighting in Northern Area Marked by Awful Losses of Life — Allies Making Good Progress and Are Slowly Driving Enemy Back into Belgium — Kaiser's Forces Completely Worn Out in Yser Battles, Giving Away Before Counter Attacks -- Belgians Near Dixmude, Repulsed Several Determined Attacks -- French in Alsace Captured German Trenches in Heroic Bayonet Charge, but Suffered Heavily — Reports from East Indicate Lull in Fighting with Russians on Offensive — Austrians Said to be Rapidly Retreating.

BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES MAY BORROW

United States Government Will Not Interfere With Activities of Financiers—Russia on Market.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Viewing credit loans to belligerent countries as private transactions, the Washington administration will not attempt to inpose its influence against such transactions on the part of American bankers.

This was learned on the highest authority today after it became known that German financiers were contemplating the establishment of a credit loan in this country similar to the \$10,000,000 credit fund negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other bankers for the French government.

The decision of the Washington administration may lead to the purchase in the United States of about \$50,000,000 worth of supplies by Russia, and an equal if not a greater amount by Germany. Details of the expected transactions are lacking here.

RUTHLESS, REMORSELESS, RELENTLESS.

Admiral Fisher's Motto—May Expect Rapid Curtailment of Rights of Neutrals.

London, Oct. 30, 4.25 p. m.—Fred T. Jane, naval author and journalist, whose intimate acquaintance with naval matters makes his statements authoritative, writing in the Evening Standard says, that under the Fisher Naval Administration, "we may expect a rapid curtailment of the rights of neutrals to come and go as they please in our waters."

"Ruthless, remorseless and relentless," the writer says, "was one of Lord Fisher's war maxims in the old days. We may look to short shrift from him for any German captured who has achieved results by using any flag except his own. It will probably be a case of hang first, and inquire afterwards, and if public opinion or the cabinet object, let them object."

Mr. Jane suggests that the humanitarian element in the British cabinet has hitherto interfered in a question like that of mine-laying and he says that Lord Fisher will not permit such interference.

DR. H. E. CASGRAIN DEAD

Quebec, Oct. 30.—A prominent figure in the Ancient Capital has disappeared in the person of Dr. H. E. Casgrain, D. D. S., L. D. S., the oldest practicing dentist in the city of Quebec, who passed away here this evening.

He was the first man in Quebec, and probably in Canada, to own and operate a motor car.

GERMANS HAVE LEFT OSTEND?

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 31, 2.36 a. m.—Both the Handelsblad and the Telegraaf report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

The Far East has taken for the moment, at least, the centre of the stage in the war drama that is being enacted in Europe, Asia and Africa, and on the high seas. With a lessening in the hostilities in Northern Belgium and France, and with the situation caused by Turkey's use of her warships against ostensibly friendly nations not yet clear enough to reveal what its outcome will be, comes the announcement that the Japanese and British have begun a general attack on Germany's fortified base at Tsing Tau.

The shelling of Tsing Tau began with the dawn of the Japanese Emperor's birthday today, and at last accounts was proceeding vigorously. Tsing Tau has been invested by land and sea since the commencement of hostilities in Europe.

Severe fighting still continues in Belgium, but there is no mention by any of the war chancelleries of a resumption of the sanguinary encounters of the early week.

The British war office says the British are steadily gaining ground on the western wing, but that the German resistance is stubborn.

Of the operations along the line in Northern France, the French report a recrudescence of the activity near Rheims along the heights of the Meuse and to the south of Frennes on the Woerpe.

London, Oct. 30, 11 p. m.—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of the Turkish Empire into the conflict on the side of the Teutonic Allies. Following the Breslau's exploit in bombarding Theodosia, Russia, Turkish destroyers have sunk the Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbor, and damaged three Russian and one French merchantmen.

No official declaration of war has yet been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of conflict may be greatly widened, and the issues complicated. The Balkans, whence sprang the present European conflict, present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may be easily drawn into the vortex.

Greece, it is believed, will likely be the first state now neutral to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties, and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. But her interests and sentiments are violently hostile to Turkey and Greece.

TURKEY'S PROGRAMME

An attempt to invade the Caucasus on one side and Egypt on the other, is the programme military men think the Turkish army is likely to endeavor to carry out. Turkish forces have been gathering recently in Syria and Palestine, but a march across the Sinai peninsula will be a hard one, because the country is virtually a desert. The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez Canal against a raid, and of Egypt against invasion, are well provided for. They recognize that the addition of Turkey to the belligerent forces will prolong the war and increase its horrors. They say that this means that Great Britain must raise more men. How long Italy can remain aloof is a question that is being asked by the newspapers.

The Portuguese government describes the German invasion of Angola as a small affair, but it is thought here that it may result in bringing Portugal definitely into the general war on the side of the Triple Entente.

News received from the western battle lines tonight indicates that the Germans' desperate attempt to gain Calais, and command the English Channel, has failed for the present. The flooding of the valley of the Yser Canal, together with the work of the British warships and of the Belgian army along the coast, are reported to have compelled the Germans to withdraw somewhat, while the British and French are said to have been able to advance on the line further into the interior.

The British naval force near Newport consists of three monitors, three cruisers and a battleship with 12-inch guns. Destroyers are protecting the ships from attacks by German submarines, which have been hovering around the coast.

A German official report says that Dunkirk is preparing for a siege, and that the populace is prepared to flood the locality in case of a German advance.

No important developments have been reported from Poland or Galicia today.

BARON FISHER, FIRST SEA LORD.

With the announcement that Baron Fisher will succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord, the Admiralty newspapers believe that the warfare on the part of the navy will be pushed sternly. "The essence of war violence; moderation in war is imbecility," is one of Admiral Fisher's sayings.

A renewed demand is being made for the closing of the entire North Sea and the planting of mines there.

A majority of the newspapers express confidence in the loyalty to the country of Prince Louis of Battenberg, but a few of them consider that his resignation was wise and desirable.

RETURNING TO OWN COUNTRIES TURKEY MUST BE CONQUERED

Paris, Oct. 30, 6.50 p. m.—The French government is arranging through the American embassy here to send to Germany and Austria all subjects of those countries now detained in France, who are not subject to army duty. The first convoy of these subjects of enemy countries probably will leave for Switzerland next week.

The French citizens held in Germany and Austria will be returned to France. There are relatively few Frenchmen in these countries. Baron Von Sochoen, the former German ambassador here, said before departing from Paris that there were about 80,000 Germans in France. It had been supposed that the Germans outnumbered the Austrians, but the attaches of the American embassy who are dealing with the situation estimate that there are twice as many Austrians in France.

Lord Charles Beresford in Ringling Speech Says Powers Shouldn't Underrate Situation.

London, Oct. 30, 11.45 p. m.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, in a speech at Chesterfield tonight devoted considerable time to Turkey's advent into the war.

"Turkey has now joined our enemy and added to our difficulties," said the speaker. "I hope the government will take efficient steps to meet the difficulty. We must not underrate it. We must remember that if Germany and Turkey do succeed we might as well say good-bye to civilization."