

TURKEY FORMALLY DECLARES WAR ON GREAT RUSSIAN BEAR

She is Expected to Take Same Action Against France and England Within Next Days—Two—Report from Berlin Says That Turkey Formally Annexed Egypt—Part Unconfirmed

TURKISH CRUISER BOMBARDS PORT SEBASTOPOL

Italian Cabinet Has Resigned and New Body Will Be Appointed Immediately—State of War Exists Between England and Turkey, According to Official Order to Vancouver, B. C.

Washington, Oct. 31.—War has been declared at Constantinople between Turkey and Russia, according to a private message transmitted today through the courtesy of the American embassy. The American ambassador has not advised Washington of the declaration of war, but officials tonight thought his message either had been delayed or that he was awaiting formal notification by the Ottoman government.

The private message, addressed to a New York business man, was dated 5 P. M. yesterday and reached here a few hours after a lengthy dispatch from Ambassador Morgenthau describing events in Constantinople up to noon yesterday.

Mr. Morgenthau said that early yesterday the Russian ambassador received instructions to demand his passports as the result of Turkish bombardment of Russian seaports. The Russian envoy attempted to see the Grand Visier but failed. During the morning, however, the Turkish minister of finance called on the French ambassador, informing him that the bombardment had occurred without the previous knowledge of the Ottoman government. He blamed German officers in the Turkish navy. This explanation did not alter the purpose of the Russian ambassador to leave and the French and British ambassadors made preparations to leave Constantinople together today.

Mr. Morgenthau made no mention in his dispatch of demands by the allied powers upon the Porte, and it is presumed the ultimatum, reported from London, was delivered late yesterday, promptly rejected, and diplomatic relations with the Allies severed. This is borne out by private message, filed at 5 P. M. The prediction is made that declarations of war on England and France would immediately follow that on Russia.

Advises received here under date of Thursday indicated that Turkey still hoped to confine her belligerency to war with Russia.

The government received no word today as to the probable attitude of Roumania or Bulgaria. A belated message under date of September 29th from Sofia, however, spoke of a speech by the King proclaiming Bulgaria's intention to remain neutral.

On the authority of a prominent diplomat it was learned today that A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, before his departure from Washington a few weeks ago, told a prominent peace advocate that Turkey would join Germany within a month, attacking Russia on the Caucasian frontier and Great Britain in Egypt.

With the severing of diplomatic relations between the Triple Entente and the Porte, the American embassy will take charge of British and French interests while the Italian embassy already has taken over Russian affairs.

ENTIRE ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS. London, Nov. 1.—The Italian cabinet has resigned, according to a Reuters' dispatch from Rome.

The belief is held here that the resignation of the entire cabinet is not far off and that the King will entrust Premier Salandra to organize a new ministry. In this way the Premier would be free to select ministers of a mind to meet the present situation with unanimity.

TURKEY FORMALLY ANNEXES EGYPT. London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has formally annexed Egypt, according to a German official statement which has been received from Berlin by the Marconi wireless company.

DEMAND GERMAN BE SENT HOME. Bordeaux, France, Oct. 31, via Paris.—It is believed in Bordeaux that the British, Russian and French ambassadors at Constantinople will make an immediate demand for the recall of German army and navy officers attached to the Turkish forces, as well as of all German subjects in the service of Turkey.

If satisfaction to this demand is not given the three ambassadors will demand their passports.

COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN CUT. New York, Oct. 31.—The Commercial Cable Company announced today that communication with Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia and Turkish islands was interrupted.

COMMUNICATIONS ARE SHUT OFF. London, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced in London that the Turkish government summarily shut off communications with the British embassy at Constantinople Friday last and that the British government must take whatever action is required to protect British territory and Egypt from attacks made or threatened.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES. London, Oct. 31.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens says that the Russian ambassador and his staff have left Constantinople. It is believed in official circles in Athens that the question of peace in the Balkans depends solely upon the attitude of Bulgaria. Greece, although resolved to preserve neutrality, is closely watching her interests.

CRUISER BOMBARDS SEBASTOPOL. Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—A Turkish cruiser has bombarded Sebastopol, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

STATE OF WAR EXISTS. Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 31.—Customs officials were officially informed here today that a state of war existed between Great Britain and Turkey.

TURKISH FLEET DOES DAMAGE. Amsterdam, Oct. 31.—The following is published in the Frankfurt Zeitung: A small part of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea on Thursday sank the Russian mine layer Prut, 5,000 tons, which had aboard 700 mines, damaged a Russian torpedo boat and destroyed a coal steamer.

A torpedo fired from the torpedo boat Halret-I-Millet sank the Russian destroyer Kubanets. The Mauvetet-I-Millet torpedoed a Russian coast guard ship which was severely damaged. Three Russian officers were saved by us and imprisoned. The Turkish fleet suffered no loss and the battle was successfully continued.

A dispatch from Berlin announced that telegrams from Turkey say the Turkish fleet, in a battle with the Russian Black Sea fleet, sank not two but four torpedo boats and one gunboat.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FLEETS ENGAGED. London, Oct. 31.—An official message has been received at Rome from Constantinople, according to a dispatch to the Central News Agency, announcing that the Russian fleet has attacked the Turkish near Sebastopol in the Black Sea. Details of the battle are lacking.

PREDICT VICTORY IN TUESDAY'S VOTE

Election Forecasters Promise Democratic Landslide.

WILSON MORE POPULAR

A Majority of One Hundred Expected in House While Increase in Present Senate Majority is Predicted—Wilson Popular.

Washington, Oct. 31.—A pre-election statement issued tonight by the Democratic national and congressional committees predicts a Democratic majority of possibly 100 in the House of Representatives and an increased majority in the Senate as an outcome of next Tuesday's elections. The statement says in part:

"Reports from all parts of the country indicate a sweeping Democratic victory Tuesday. The programme of Progressive legislation enacted by Congress under the leadership of President Wilson has made a profound impression.

"Democratic sentiment is particularly strong west of the Mississippi. This is illustrated in the former Republican state of Montana, where the vote for Congressman Evans and Stout in the primaries exceeded the combined vote of all other parties. Gains are confidently expected in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other Western states.

"In the East our reports are particularly gratifying. In the first New Jersey district and other districts in the East now represented by Republicans, prospects for Democratic success are exceptionally good. Making allowance for the fact that quite a number of Democrats in the Sixty-third Congress represent strong Republican districts which, under normal conditions, we could not hope to win, it is difficult to see how the Democratic party will fail to organize the next House with approximately 100 majority.

"Our majority in the Senate will be increased by the election of senators in Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Kansas and Illinois, all of which are now represented by Republicans. Stevens of New Hampshire, Johnson of South Dakota, Purcell in North Dakota, Mole in Utah, Phelan in California, Hustling in Wisconsin, have fine chances of success. Palmer in Pennsylvania appears to be gaining strength rapidly and our latest reports from Pennsylvania are very reassuring.

The most striking feature of the reports received is the tremendous popularity of President Wilson."

TRIAL OF GERMAN SPY

Tells of What Information He Sent to Berlin From London Before War.

London, Oct. 31.—Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, on trial for his life before a court martial told on the witness stand today the story of his mission to England to secure information for the German government. He said that formerly he was a senior lieutenant in the German Navy, but later was transferred to the navy as a courier agent for the Hamburg American Line.

When in Berlin last July, Lody declared, he received instructions from a superior naval officer to select a route to New York. He was not to start for America, but was to remain in England until the first naval encounter between Germany and England, and give information regarding the actual losses to the British fleet. He was then to proceed to New York.

Lody said also he had been instructed to keep track of the movements of the British fleet, but was warned not to do any spying. He admitted that such instruction caused him uneasiness but he was assured that his appearance would permit him to travel as an American.

The witness spoke fluent English, with an American accent. He said he was well known in New York society, and two years ago had married an American woman of German descent, later receiving a divorce. As prosecutor, in closing the case, declared Lody had sent to Berlin valuable descriptions of armaments, the position of the British fleet and the geography of parts of Scotland.

During the examination a man who had occupied a seat on one of the war office benches and who was supposed to be connected with that branch of the government was suddenly pounced upon by court attendants and turned over to the police.

GERMANS ARE ADVANCING.

Report From Berlin Says Two Towns in Belgium Captured.

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 31.—A report received here today from German headquarters says: "Our army in Belgium yesterday occupied Ramscapelle two and a half miles east of Nieupoort and Prechoon and our attacks on Yprea are progressing. Zandvoorde and Wambek have been stored.

Further south we also have gained ground. To the east of Solissons, the enemy has been attacked and during the day chased from several strongly fortified positions to the north of Vailly (about 10 miles east of Solissons) which was stormed during the afternoon, the enemy retreating across the river Aisne and suffering severe losses. We captured 1,000 prisoners and two machine guns.

"In the Argonne and to the east of Verdun and to the north of Toul several French attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. "The battle in the northeastern war theatre till now has not been decided. To the west of Warsaw the Russians are slowly following our troops which are now being grouped.

RELIEF FUND FOR COTTON ASSURED

Expected to Have Marked Effect on Spot Markets

EXCHANGES OPEN SOON

Trading Expected to Resume Soon After Opening of the Federal Reserve Banks on the Sixteenth.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Conference today between American and English treasury officers and New York bankers resulted in no definite conclusions as to plans for restoring foreign exchange, but it is understood short term paper was agreed to be the best medium for the settlement of American obligations in Europe. The conference will be resumed next week.

It became apparent today that the reopening of the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges has a direct bearing on the negotiations. The proposed \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund seemed tonight to be assured. It is expected to have a marked effect on the cotton market, but bankers are said to be anxious to see cotton exchanges reopened.

With New York and Liverpool in the market again, it is felt here the cotton problem will be near solution. It was believed the matter had reached a point where negotiations between committees of the New York and Liverpool exchanges would bring a definite decision.

"Although no representative of the New York Cotton Exchange has been present at the conferences here, the attitude of the Federal Reserve Board and New York bankers probably would be an effect on the opening date. Sir George Paish has often expressed the belief that American cotton would be purchased in quantity by English manufacturers if they had assurance that the bottom had been reached. A reopening of the exchanges are the \$135,000,000 pool are expected to furnish the bottom.

"It was announced tonight that progress was being made in raising the loan fund and that clearing house committees in various cities were actively at work. Officials reports from St. Louis said that the \$750,000 promised there had been subscribed.

War News at a Glance

Restated and with fresh reinforcements supporting them, the German troops who have been battling in Belgium and the north of France are renewing their efforts to push their way through the French, British and Belgian lines to ports on the English Channel. Not only here, but in the Argonne region and the Woerw district, the fighting had been of the fiercest character. It is said the thundering of the guns of the British warships off Ostend can be heard on the English coast.

In all these engagements the dead and wounded are multiplying, but thousands are taking their places. The proper transportation of the wounded into the zone of safety where they can receive proper attention is proving a problem that has not been solved; hospitals and surgeons are inadequate for the care of those who have fallen.

While the official announcements remain under the protection of their harbors, the submarine menace has been sunk by one of these destructive boats. The official announcement of the sinking of the light cruiser Hercules in the Straits of Dover gives no details, except that she was destroyed by a German submarine and that most of her officers and men were saved.

Because of the attack on her Black Sea coast towns by Turkish warships, Russia has instructed her ambassador to Constantinople to announce to the Porte the severance of diplomatic relations and his prospective departure from Constantinople. According to messages reaching Washington from the Turkish capital, the conflict between Turkey and Russia, but this is hardly considered likely, as both Russia and Great Britain have demanded an explanation from the Porte of Turkey's action and are awaiting a reply.

Meanwhile some of the warships under the Turkish flag have destroyed a number of vessels of the Russian navy and it is reported from Constantinople by way of Rome that the Russian fleet has attacked the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, off the Crimean coast.

The British government correspondent with the Russian army, Prof. Bernard Pares, in describing the defeat of the German forces near Warsaw, ventures the opinion that there is little likelihood of a further German aggressive movement in that region before winter.

Russian official reports claim progress in several districts on the East Prussian frontier and the repulse of the Germans who had been endeavoring to break through the Russian center in the Bialystok region.

There is a serious ministerial crisis at Rome, where one of the ministers, Signor Rubini, has resigned, and Premier Salandra is faced with the possibility of having to form a new ministry. The crisis has been brought about by the question as to what part Italy is to take in the European war.

GEORGIA TECHS DEFEATED. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 31.—Georgia Tech's eleven defeated the University of the South (Seawane) here today 30 to 0. The game was spectacularly played throughout, the opposing backfields making many long gains.

Tennessee 67, Chattanooga 0. Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Chattanooga made first down only once against the University of Tennessee team today. During the third and fourth quarters Tennessee made touchdowns almost at will, the final score being 67 to 0.

ALBERT APPEALS TO UNITED STATES

King of Belgium Pleads for His Starving People.

MILLIONS MUST BE FED

Disinterested America is Looked to to Feed Entire Nation This Winter—Cost of Between Four and Five Millions Monthly.

London, Oct. 31.—King Albert, of Belgium, has asked the American people to help feed his starving people during the coming winter. His message written under fire in the battle before Dunkirk, and transmitted to the American committee here, follows:

"I am informed that American officials and citizens in Belgium and England are working to save my people from the horrors of the famine which now threatens them. It is a great comfort to me in this hour of sorrow and misfortune to feel that a great hearted, disinterested people is directing its efforts to relieving the distress of the unoffending civil population of my country.

Despite all that can be done, the suffering in the coming winter will be terrible, but the burden I must bear will be lightened if my people can be spared the pangs of hunger with its frightful consequences of disease and violence.

"I confidently hope that the appeal of the American commission will meet with a generous response. The wholeheartedness of America shown my people at this time always will be precious memory.

Commission Issues Statement.

The American commission for relief in Belgium, an official body recognized by the various governments, is the only channel through which food can be introduced into Belgium. By its association with a committee in Belgium it has an efficient agency for food distribution.

"I. C. Hoover, chairman of the commission today issued an appeal to American newspapers in which he said: "We have received reports from members of this commission who were sent to Belgium. These reports show that there are still some 7,000,000 people in Belgium. In many centers the people are receiving an allowance of little more than three ounces of flour per capita daily.

"Our experts calculate that to avoid actual starvation Belgium must have every month a minimum of 60,000 tons of wheat, 15,000 tons of corn, 5,000 tons of peas or beans and a limited amount of bacon or lard. All this will cost \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 monthly. There is no money in Belgium. The whole credit machinery has ceased. Eighty per cent. of the people are unemployed.

"A plan may be devised whereby such Belgians as possess property may give obligations to pay when the war ends, but even if we could do this, our obligations we must still have at least \$2,500,000 monthly in food or money with which to buy it.

"During the past week we have received and expended in emergency food supplies for Belgium in only four days supply. The problem is immediate. The Belgians are helping themselves, but they can do little. The British and French are under such strain that they also can do little. Besides these nations, together with the Dutch, have a million refugees on their hands. Americans must feed Belgium this winter. There never was such a call on American generosity and there never was a famine emergency so great.

"Will you, therefore, in the interests of humanity, open a subscription among your readers, ear-marked for the sole purpose of purchasing and transporting food? Every dollar so raised will be used to purchase food in the United States."

BELGIANS HOLD POSITIONS.

Fierce Attacks of Germans Are Repulsed in Report.

Havre, via London, Oct. 31.—An official dispatch from the Belgian army headquarters to the Belgian minister of war says: "Fierce attacks were attempted yesterday morning by the enemy in the neighborhood of Ramscapelle and Perwez. The second of these attacks was repulsed with great loss. The first forced our troops to cede some ground which later was partly retaken.

Before the front between Dixmude and Huzen there was no important fighting. The allied troops were able to cross the Yser and to gain ground. Toward the east the enemy lost heavily.

On the Lyst there has been no material change in the situation."

DEATH AT MOUNT OLIVE.

Mrs. M. I. McPhail Passes Away After Long Period of Poor Health.

(Special Star Correspondence.) Mt. Olive, N. C., Oct. 31.—Mrs. M. I. McPhail died at her home here last night at 8 o'clock. Mrs. McPhail had been in poor health for several months, and for several days past her condition had been such that her demise was expected at any time. Deceased is survived by several children, her husband having preceded her to the grave several months ago. The remains were interred in the local cemetery this afternoon.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gornagay, only about three days of age, died at her home here this morning at 6 o'clock, and the remains were interred this afternoon.

GERMANY RENEWS ATTACK ON THE ALLIES' POSITION

Attempts to Reach the French Ports Have Resulted in Progress at Some Points and Losses at Others—Declared to Have Been Generally Ineffective—Floods Aid to Check Advance

ALLIES BRINGING UP HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS

On Both Land and Sea to Combat New Attack of German Forces—Germans Reported to be Falling Back to New Positions in Poland in Face of Heavy Charges of Russians

London, Oct. 31.—New German attempts to reach the French channel ports, Nieupoort and Nierras, resulted in progress at some points but have been generally ineffective. Near the coast their advance has been checked by an extension of the flooded area.

Today the battle raged with the fury that marked the opening of the last phase of this campaign, and even on the English coast the boom of the big naval guns which are bombarding the invaders' flank could be distinctly heard.

The Allies have brought up land and sea forces in an endeavor to check this second effort of the Germans to establish themselves on the French coast, from which they hope to menace England.

A Berlin official report today announced that the German troops had occupied Ramscapelle, on the railway and canal between Nieupoort and Dixmude, but the French communication said they were driven out by a counter attack.

On the whole, therefore, it would appear that the situation on this most important battle front remains much as it was when the Germans, through exhaustion a few days ago, ceased their heavy artillery fire for rest. The French report tells of various advances and losses but these usually, so far as districts are concerned, can be marked in feet or yards, and the advance made a few days ago by the British in Belgium of 1,200 yards was considered remarkable.

Throughout the great battle front there has been a repetition of attacks and counter attacks, with, at times, a pronounced thinning of the lines. REPORT SAYS FRENCH DRIVEN BACK.

The Germans made a particularly violent attack east of Solissons on the Aisne, and, according to the German report, drove the French across the river. Reports that Lille had been recaptured by the French and that Ostend had been evacuated by the Germans lacked confirmation tonight and were considered premature.

The East Prussian frontier is again the scene of a big battle. The Germans, according to the Russian reports, were repulsed with immense losses. In Poland the Germans are reported to be falling back to new positions near their own frontier, while in Galicia the fighting continues without material change.

The situation created by Turkey's attacks on Russian towns in the Crimea, and upon Russian ships in the Black Sea should soon be cleared up as Great Britain and Russia have presented a demand to the Sublime Porte for an explanation of the incidents, the dismissal of the German officers and men from Turkish warships, and the dismantling of the Goeben and the Breslau, the former German cruisers.

The Turkish reply may be delayed, as it was announced tonight that telegraphic communication with Turkey was interrupted. It is not yet clear what damage the Turkish fleet has done, although reports from different sources say four Russian torpedo boats, a mine layer, a collier and a coast guard ship were destroyed.

One of Great Britain's difficulties will be the protection of the oil fields which she recently acquired in Persia. Indian troops can be brought up for this purpose.

There is much speculation as to what action the Balkan states and Italy will take in view of Turkey's entrance into the struggle, but as yet there has been no definite statement on this subject.

ENGLAND HAS ISSUED NEW CONTRABAND LISTS

Great Britain Will Henceforth Consider Copper Shipments Absolute Contraband of War—Illuminating Oil Placed on Conditional List in Revised Item Given to Government

Washington, Oct. 31.—Great Britain henceforth will consider copper shipments absolute contraband of war. That was revealed by a revised contraband list sent today by Ambassador Page. A previous list classed copper as conditional contraband.

The only other important change is the placing of illuminating oil on the conditional list.

The question of contraband shipments came before the State Department today before the new list was made public. Formal protest was lodged with the British government through Ambassador Page against detention at Gibraltar of the American steamer Kronprins, land, copper-laden, enroute to Greece. Mr. Page also was instructed to request the release of the Italian steamers San Giovanni and Reginald's Italia, also detained at Gibraltar while enroute to Italian ports with American copper.

The United States government took the position that as the shipments were to neutral countries they were not subject to seizure.

Some officials were inclined to view promulgation of the new British contraband lists as not affecting these shipments because they were made before it was announced. British officials here are understood to share this view.

Italy Put On Embargo. Advises were received today that Italy had published a list of commodities, exportation of which was forbidden. Three other neutral countries have taken similar precautions to protect their trade with other neutrals and the State Department is preparing a tabulated statement of these embargoes for the information of American shippers. The statement will cover shipments to Italy, Holland, Sweden and Norway.

The embargoes apply generally to foodstuffs, clothing and military supplies.

The effect of the embargoes and of the effort of this country to find a common ground of understanding as to contraband with belligerent powers, will be to exempt from seizure anything short of actual contraband carried in neutral bottoms as neutral ports. Department officials anticipate the restriction of virtually unrestricted trade among neutrals as a result.

The Italian embargo, which is in the form of a decree signed by the King, prohibits the exportation from (Continued on Page Sixteen.)