

SULTAN IS LESS EAGER FOR WAR

TURKEY MAKING EFFORT TO PREVENT HOSTILITIES

Makes Partial Apology For Outbreak by Her Germanized Navy Upon Unprotected Black Sea Cities.

WILL DRIVE SULTAN FROM EUROPE

Russia and England Have Already Acted to Attack Turks and Carry the War Right up to Them.

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
LONDON, Nov. 3.—Turkey is making efforts through neutral powers to have the allies accept her apology and prevent war. Her latest attempt, however, will fail. The allied powers are absolutely agreed that the Turkish menace must be scotched. Appeals are of no avail. Overtures already made England, who by common consent is now acting as the spokesman, has responded that only a complete compliance with the original ultimatum will prevent serious reprisals. This ultimatum included:
"Dismissal of all Germans from the military and naval service."
"Withdrawal of all Turkish warships from the Black sea; dismantling the cruisers Goeben and Breslau and their interment until the end of the war."
"Complete apology by Turkish government for hostile acts of its warships; promise of adequate indemnity and assurance that violations of neutrality heretofore complained of would not be repeated in the future."
There is not the slightest belief here that Turkey will yield to this extent. Her apology, previously tendered and declined, represented the belief of the party in the Turkish cabinet and the Turkish ambassadors at Bordeaux and London. The latter officials realize that the allies are determined, if the war finally ends with them victor, that

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Germans continued their night assault on the Arras suburb to the westward of the Lille and along the Belgium front throughout last night without material gains. The fighting, according to the information at military headquarters here, is confined at present to certain selected points on the battle line. Elsewhere the Germans seem to be waiting for the arrival of reinforcements which are understood here to be enroute.
Great activity is reported on the part of the extreme left of the German centre in the region of Verdun. Additional troops are being brought up and the German commandant is plainly endeavoring to break through the heavy curtain of French infantry which is screening the Verdun fortifications and which up to the present time has frustrated every effort on the part of the Germans to gain ground. It is known that the French forces in this vicinity have been heavily reinforced and severe fighting can be expected in this vicinity for some time to come.
In Alsace-Lorraine and the Vosges the progress of the campaign has been seriously interfered with by a heavy fall of snow. Despite this fact it is officially declared the French continue to make material progress.
Because of the large number of wounded arriving here from the battle ground in the north, many of the slightly wounded who have been in the military and the emergency hospitals have been transferred to the south to make room. The wounded now arriving are far more seriously hurt than were the average in the early stages of the war. Most of those who were injured by shrapnel are in a serious condition and there is a growing percentage of tetanus cases. This is due to lack of anti-tetanus serum and the fact that the emergency corps at the front is overtaxed. Nurses and doctors are badly needed. Hundreds of the wounded also suffered from bayonet wounds, mostly in the body. German troops who have been operating in northern France and Belgium have been far more efficient in the use of the bayonet than those engaged in the earlier battles and the wounds they inflict are extremely dangerous.
Among the wounded are many of the British Indian troops who have been acting as the chief supporters of the Belgians.

GERMANY

[By Kari H. Von Wiegand, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
BERLIN, Oct. 20.—(By courier via Rotterdam to New York.)—There is a growing dearth of surgeons and physicians in the German army. This statement has been made to me by several Red Cross doctors.
"There has never been a war in which so many doctors and Red Cross men have fallen as on the German side during the fighting up to date," said an active member of the Red Cross, who had just come from the front with wounded.
"The disregard for the Red Cross has been appalling and if it keeps up, it will be necessary to leave the wounded lying on the battlefield until after dark and keep our doctors back. This already has been done in the fighting of the last few days with the result that hundreds who might have been saved have died to death, or were so near gone when we got to them that nothing could be done to save them. In a number of instances the raising of a Red Cross flag over an emergency hospital back of the line, has been the signal for concentrated shell fire."
The doctor could not give me definite figures of the number of doctors and Red Cross men killed or wounded, but he insisted that it was out of all proportion to figures in former wars. Wounds from the high power rifle or machine gun bullets, heal quickly when not in vital spots and providing the wounded do not lie on the battle field too long, this doctor said. Wounds in the abdomen usually prove fatal, but bullets through the lungs are no longer considered dangerous. Many soldiers have been shot through the stomach. If the stomach has been empty, or nearly so, the recovery has been rapid. For that reason, said the doctor, troops designated for the front are not given much to eat for the preceding twenty-four hours or are advised to eat but little and then only easily digested foods.
Among the wounded there is a large percentage of "hits" in arms, shoulders and legs. The latter wounds are largely from machine guns while the shoulder and arm wounds are often received in the trenches. There are also many head "hits" in trench fighting, but those one does not see. Usually they are fatal. Shell and shrapnel fire is the terror of hospital doctors. Such shots tear and mutilate frightfully.
A steady stream of Red Cross trains comes from the front. The slightly wounded, those who can move or hobble about, travel in ordinary day coaches. The others, suffering from more serious wounds, are transported and distributed throughout Germany in special Red Cross trains with sixteen cots in each box car.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Nov. 3.—In an official statement issued by the press bureau today it is stated that the allies in France have been on the offensive against the Germans since October 20. The Germans on the immediate British front are believed to be only partly trained men who are suffering greatly from lack of food.
The declaration was included in another story by an eye witness which covered events up to October 26. It is stated that although the German troops are not fully trained, yet all are comparatively fresh and they fight with the utmost determination although prisoners captured make it very plain that all were heartily sick of the war.
"Success, it is now certain, will favor the side possessing the most endurance and capable of flinging fresh forces into the fray from time to time as they are badly needed," the report says. It is stated that armored motor cars equipped with light rapid firing guns have proven most useful to the allies in their operations. The transfer of British troops from the Paris front to the sea coast positions is declared to have been accomplished without loss and practically without a hitch. The work was carried on at night and extremely noiselessly inasmuch as it is pointed out that at some points trenches only one hundred yards from the enemy were evacuated without the Germans knowing it. The losses are declared to have been enormous. On October 21 the Germans attacked the entire battle line with the utmost vigor but were repulsed. The slaughter was greatest in the vicinity of Armentieres where 5,000 dead were left on the field. One battalion of the German 104th regiment lost practically its entire strength here while fighting north of Lys. The balance of the regiment was practically annihilated, 400 dead being picked up and buried while many others were taken prisoners. The report pays tribute to the humanity of the Saxon troops of the German army. It states that British prisoners who were recaptured in the fighting, have all testified to their good treatment by these Saxons. The latter placed their prisoners in cellars for protection from the British shell firing.
To offset this is recited the story of one party of Germans advancing, crying "don't shoot, we're cold stream guards." To this appeal the British responded with a hail of fire from their machine guns, killing 700.
The German officers are severely criticized. The advance it is stated, shows lack of training and faults of leadership, "which the almost superhuman bravery of the soldiers cannot counter-balance."

GLORIOUS INDIAN SUMMER DAY FOR THE ELECTION

Ideal Weather in Nearly Every State For the Polling of Vote of the People For the Various Candidates.

MANY QUESTIONS BEFORE THE PEOPLE

Western States Tackle Prohibition Question, Ohio Votes on Equal Suffrage and All Sides Claim Victory.

VOTING TODAY FOR:
Thirty-three United States senators in thirty-one states, Georgia and Kentucky, each choosing two senators; others, one each.
Congressmen, 435 from all states.
Governors, 29 states.
Woman's suffrage issue in Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio and South Dakota.
Prohibition issue in Arizona, California, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon and Washington.
Amendments to constitutions in seventeen states and constitutional delegates in New York.
Party representation in national government at present: United States senate: Democrats, 53; republicans, 42; progressives, 1. Total, 96.
House: Democrats, 285; republicans, 122; progressive republicans, 2; progressives, 19; independent, 1; vacancies, 6. Total, 435.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Ideal election weather in nearly every state except possibly five states in the lake region and Montana and Texas was predicted today by the United States weather bureau. Fair skies and moderate temperature will be the forecast.
In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, northern Ohio and northwest Pennsylvania, northwest Montana and western Texas the government observers expect fair weather between showers "which would be just right to get out the vote," they said.
Wilson Goes to Vote.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Wilson left Washington at 8 o'clock today for Princeton, N. J., to vote. By night the president expects to be back in the white house, where he will receive election returns direct, through a United Press leased wire extended to the executive office. During his absence, Secretary of War Garrison will be "acting president." In the absence of Vice President Marshall and all cabinet officers except Attorney General Gregory, Secretary Garrison lost his vote in New Jersey but not registering.
No Voting Machines.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—Ideal weather preassured a heavy vote today and confidence was expressed at each campaign headquarters, party leaders claiming victory for their respective organizations by varying majorities.
Early voting was most noticeable in the socialist-democratic district. The most difficult votes to forecast will be for Judge Blain, independent, for governor, as his strength is expected to be drawn mostly from the normal republican vote. The fact that the supreme court would not permit the use of voting machines will make the returns slow in Wisconsin.
Farmers Will Vote.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—Fair weather brought out good early voting in Kansas. The campaign has been so bitter that farmers are expected to take time to vote, despite ideal conditions for work in the fields.
Interest in Off Year.
LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—Clear skies over the state and a number of important amendments proposed for the Nebraska constitution brought out voters in force to the polls today. Owing to the women suffrage issue and some of the other proposed amendments, much more interest has been manifested than is usual in an off year election.
Secretary of State Bryan closed the campaign in Lincoln before a monster crowd last night. Speaking for an endorsement of President Wilson by having the state go democratic and by the election of democratic congressmen to aid the president, Mr. Bryan prefaced his main political talk by a strong plea for women suffrage.
Pray for the Dregs.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The churches here and in many Ohio cities today, held all day prayer meetings in the interest of state-wide prohibition. Bells were tolled hourly. Practically every church in the state is taking an active interest in the fight.
Returns Will Be Late.
DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 3.—There was a tang in the air, clear skies and prospects of a light vote, for Iowa farmers are in the fields husking corn. Interest centers in the race between Senator A. B. Cummins, republican,
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What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—(11 a. m.)—Russia will have the dominant say in defining the attitude of the allied powers toward the Turkish grand vizier's offer of apologies, for the acts of war of the Turkish fleet. This is so, not because Russia and Russian dignity have been exclusive sufferers of the Black sea bombardment, but because it is possible for Petrograd to make use of the incident to realize the long deferred Slav ambition to occupy Constantinople.
Russia alone among the allies has urgent national reason for desiring Turkey's entrance into the war in order that the Turkish empire may be partitioned after the war ends. The other allies cannot oppose Russia's desires now, nor would it be politic for them to urge their own views concerning Turkey's integrity at this juncture.
The question is one for the Petrograd government to decide practically for itself. Slav diplomacy or diplomacy of any modern power, the issue is extremely difficult. It takes this form:
"Do Russia's national interests outweigh the arguments which require that she divert none of her offensive strength from carrying forward her part of the allied plan of campaign?"
Commercially Russia's full future expansion is bound up with the acquisition of Turkish open ports.
"Do the moral obligations which Russia owes her allies, outweigh the duty Russian statesmen owe to the development of Slav trading interests?"
This question is now paramount at Petrograd. With it is associated the fact that it was primarily France's recognition of her honorable duty which plunged the allies into the war

3 O'CLOCK REPORT.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—That the Germans have definitely abandoned their positions along the left bank of the Yser was the most noteworthy information contained in this afternoon's official communique. It was stated that they have retired from all of the entrenched positions that they held as a result of the territory being inundated through the cutting of the dykes and that these positions, especially below Dixmude are now held by the allies. The German assaults on Arras, which were renewed yesterday, have all been repulsed, it is stated.

THE LAST STRAW.

[By Wm. Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Germans are being hard pressed at a score of points in the long battle line and the military experts at headquarters here declare that their offensive has materially lost force. At every point the allies are pushing their advance. Slow progress is being made because of the determined resistance of the enemy, now made up more than in half of the second line troops. But it is insisted there is no longer any doubt of the final result.
The German attempt to advance to the sea is characterized as the most costly defeat of the war. The German
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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PETROGRAD, Nov. 3.—Charge d'affaires Freddin Bey, with the entire staff of the Turkish embassy, left today for Finland. This action followed the emphatic rejection of the partial apology offered by the Turkish grand vizier for Turkey's war-like act. There was a sensational incident in connection with the departure. The embassy staff employees demanded payment of their wages which were four months in arrears. Farredin Bey declared he would pay just as soon as the Turkish fleet took Odessa. This enraged the clerks who were Russians and they assaulted the Turkish representative, one of them striking him a violent blow on the jaw. Farredin Bey raised a cry for police assistance but the police refused to respond and he finally was protected by members of the embassy staff.
The entire Black sea fleet was reported today to have been concentrated at an agreed rendezvous where it awaits the attack of the Turkish fleet. Although the great battle cruiser Goeben gives the Turks an apparent advantage, there is a disposition to believe the Goeben is much overrated. Her turrets are said to catch and interfere with the proper firing of her guns and a small projectile from the Sevastopol forts is declared to have damaged one of them materially. It is understood that only a small proportion of her original crew remains aboard as most of the men were distributed among other Turkish warships. The Turks it is said, cannot
(Continued from page 1.)

IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 3.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Egypt. Many Turks are being arrested. The natives are everywhere quiet.
DESTROYED THE TOWN.
LONDON, Nov. 3.—The British cruiser Minerva has destroyed the Turkish town of Akaba in Arabia on the east side of the gulf of Akaba, according to an official statement made at the admiralty today. It is announced that when the Minerva reached the town it was found to be guarded by a party of Turkish troops apparently commanded by a German officer. The Minerva shelled the port and the troops were forced to evacuate. A landing party from the Minerva then destroyed the port, postoffice and stores. Some loss is reported to the
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The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ENGLAND—The British cruiser Minerva shelled and practically destroyed the Turkish town of Akaba, Arabia.
The war office declares that since October 20 the allies have been on the offensive in France and Belgium. Turkey's attempts to prevent reprisals by the allies have failed and it is now accepted that the fighting will be carried right to her by both Russia and England without any further delay.
FRANCE—The Germans continue their attempts to resume the offensive along the northern battle line, but according to the reports received at military headquarters in Paris they have been unable to make any gains. They are again strengthening their lines, especially near Verdun, where there are indications that another general attack is contemplated. Snow is interfering with the fighting on the eastern French frontier.
RUSSIA—The czar has issued a manifesto welcoming the war with Turkey and has ordered that the Caucasian army cross the frontier and attack Turkey in force. The Turks have been given a week to leave Russia.
SWITZERLAND—President Hoffmann announced that he will immediately undertake to reach an agreement with all neutral powers for joint action looking toward intervention in the interest of peace.
GERMANY—The official war office does not discuss the progress of the campaign either in the east or west, but characterizes it as satisfactory.
EGYPT—Cairo dispatches say that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Egypt.

JAPAN

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
HAWAII, Nov. 3.—On behalf of the Belgian army, an official statement was issued today declaring that the Germans are retreating to the eastward, abandoning their dead and wounded. The Belgians are declared to be advancing toward the Yser. Enroute, it is stated, they are finding many evidences of the precipitate retreat of the Germans from the vicinity of the Yser.
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BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Confirmation of the reports that Tsing Tau, capital of the German province of Kiao Chau was set afire October 31 by shells from the Japanese and English attacking forces was made at the Japanese embassy today. During the attack a large oil tank was ignited.
It was stated at the embassy that the Japanese troops made special attacks against Kiao Chau on October 31, to celebrate the emperor's birthday.
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