

Latest War Books and Magazine Articles Reviewed on Page 10 to-day.



WEATHER  
FAIR TO-DAY. FAIR AND WARMER TO-MORROW.  
Yesterday's Temperature: High, 51; Low, 41.  
Full report on Page 13.

Vol. LXXIV, No. 24,821.

Copyright, 1914, By The Tribune Association.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.

PRICE ONE CENT IN CITIES OF NEW YORK, NEWARK, JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

## M'CORMICK, SCAPEGOAT IN SING SING SCANDAL, OUT BY GLYNN EDICT

### Baldwin, in Report, Brands Sullivan Auto Jaunts, Bared by Tribune, as Warden's "Reckless Disregard of Caution."

## RILEY MERRY AS GOVERNOR ACTS

### Prober Asserts Prison Head Has Not Revealed Source of Money for Car—Enraged Convicts Threaten Mutiny.

Thomas J. McCormick was removed last night from the office of Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

Following the report of Special Commissioner Stephen C. Baldwin's investigation into the warden's conduct in permitting David A. Sullivan, the Union Bank wrecker, to ride about unguarded in an automobile, Governor Glynn instructed Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley to oust the warden.

The investigation, which lasted two days, was ended yesterday afternoon. Last night Governor Glynn, Superintendent Riley and Commissioner Baldwin conferred at the Hotel Vanderbilt. When the conference was over it was announced that McCormick was to be made the "g. at."

In his report Commissioner Baldwin said of McCormick: "It is apparent that he displayed a reckless disregard of that caution which should be observed by a man to whom the imprisonment and detention of a convicted prisoner has been committed; and from the great population of this state, abounding in men of experience and wisdom, the Superintendent of Prisons can surely find a person better fitted to perform the duties of warden of the state's prison at Ossining."

## SHOW M'CORMICK NO QUARTER.

"And since you have no power to remove McCormick from office, be being an appointee of the Superintendent of Prisons, I suggest that you advise the latter to forthwith remove Thomas J. McCormick from the office of warden."

McCormick was notified at once of his removal. He has been under suspension since Wednesday night.

Governor Glynn dictated a letter to Superintendent Riley, and the latter ordered the following epistle forwarded to Thomas J. McCormick, at Yonkers:

"In accordance with the findings and recommendations of Commissioner Baldwin to Governor Glynn, I hereby remove you from the position of Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

"JOHN B. RILEY, Superintendent."

The letter which Governor Glynn handed Riley which ordered McCormick's removal stated:

"As you are aware, a scandal relating to the management of the affairs of the State's Prison at Ossining has, within the last few days, been brought to my attention. Early yesterday morning I issued a commission to Mr. Stephen C. Baldwin to investigate the management of the prison, and he has been taking testimony yesterday and to-day on the subject. At my request he has submitted a report in writing to me, with his opinion, and I beg to inclose herewith a copy of the report.

"Under the circumstances it seems to me that your duty is plain, and since the authority to remove Thomas J. McCormick, the present incumbent of the office of Warden of the Prison at Ossining is vested absolutely in you, I beg to advise you that in my opinion the best interests of the people of this state demand his removal."

Superintendent Riley, who has been criticised for the attitude he assumed when it became known that David A. Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, was being extended unusual privileges, and who has been held in some quarters to be indirectly responsible for McCormick's lax conduct, will probably escape the Governor's belated wrath. The entire burden will be heaped upon the shoulders of McCormick.

## RILEY IN SAFETY, LAUGHS AT REMOVAL.

Following the conference at the Hotel Vanderbilt last night, Riley laughed when his own removal from office was broached.

The Kings County Grand Jury investigation to determine whether Sullivan used his liberty to collect on mortgages and securities hypothecated from the Union Bank will be continued this morning. Superintendent Riley will be a witness when hearings are resumed.

Whisperings of a revolt among the convicts at Sing Sing that will overshadow the mutiny that upset Clancy's administration as warden and resulted in the burning of several of the buildings inside of the prison walls, were heard yesterday.

By the marvellous "underground" route, by which news travels among the prisoners, the word went through the big jail yesterday that McCormick's removal as warden was expected and that it would be cause for an upheaval.

The deposed warden is probably the most popular man with the convicts that has ever filled the position.

The feeling of regard for McCormick is equally as strong as the hate which the convicts have conceived for Sullivan.

The former Brooklyn banker, they feel, by taking advantage of his position brought upon the entire prison the present disgrace. Keepers have reported overhearing open threats against Sullivan's life if certain of the convicts come in contact with him.

On the walls of McCormick's office in the prison are a dozen framed testimonials from convicts expressing appreciation of the manner in which he dealt with them. Among other things, they have complimented him for his fair dealing and his good dinners on holidays.

Saturday at Sing Sing under McCormick has become a half holiday for the convicts. At the time of his suspension he had in mind a system of merit marking which would afford prisoners the privilege of writing letters every two weeks rather than once a month. Visits were to be permitted to orderly prisoners at least once a month.

Following the last revolt more than 500 of the more unruly convicts were transferred to Auburn. There are many in the prison at present who are as much incensed as were the leaders at the other uprising. Keepers at Sing Sing are taking extra precautions, anticipating to-day the order to remove McCormick.

George S. Weed, of Plattsburgh, Continued on page 3, column 2.

## WHITMAN ABHORS RELIGIOUS ISSUE

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 31.—District Attorney Whitman gave out the following statement at 12:20 o'clock this morning:

"I have not sought, am not seeking and will not seek the support of any voter because of any religious issue. I believe that such an issue could have no part in our politics. This issue was not raised by me or by any one in my behalf, and I deplore it. I have had and shall have nothing to do with it."

"My whole record during my public career shows conclusively that I have consistently and uniformly disregarded all questions of race or creed, having in mind only efficiency and integrity in the public service."

## WILL PROSECUTE SIEGEL

Whitman Asserts He'll Go to Geneseo to Push Trial.  
District Attorney Whitman announced yesterday that he would leave for Geneseo, N. Y., November 8, to proceed with the trial of Henry Siegel, and that he will be assisted in the prosecution by Assistant District Attorneys Arthur C. Train and William D. Embree.

They will take with them several expert accountants who have been working on the books of the Siegel-Vogel concern since the first of the year. Mr. Whitman said that the death of Henry Vogel will have no effect on the case against Siegel.

## WILSON BAN ON RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Authorizes McAdoo to Give Out His Message to Help Campaign.

President Wilson has authorized Secretary McAdoo, who is to speak at the Democratic meeting in Durland's Riding Academy to-night, to convey a message to the voters of this state on the religious issue, which the Democrats have made a feature of the gubernatorial campaign. It was contained in a telegram sent to Secretary McAdoo by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, which reads:

"The President has requested me to authorize you to use the following in your speech to-night to the Democrats of New York: Within the last twenty-four hours I asked the President if there was any message he would like me to convey to you to-night. This is his reply:

"I have but one message to convey to New York. It is this—An American citizen should never vote as a sectarian, but always as an American citizen. Stay for me."

The only personal statement that John M. Bowers, chairman of the Gerard campaign committee, has issued in the campaign was sent out last night and was devoted entirely to the religious issue.

"It is a matter of deep regret," he said, "that a religious issue has been brought into the campaign by an insulting attack on Catholic Senators. The sole purpose of the attack is to defeat the Democratic candidates. Its beneficiaries are intended to be the Republican candidates."

"This issue could not be supposed to affect Ambassador Gerard. He is a Protestant of Huguenot descent, and he and his ancestors for three generations have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, he now being a member of St. Thomas's Church. His enemies, however, are distributing circulars saying that Ambassador Gerard is a Catholic, and that his election will give New York two Catholic Senators."

John T. Cronin, of Beacon, N. Y., one of the most active Sulzer leaders, issued an open letter last night, denying that Sulzer or his friends had anything to do with raising the religious issue. He said that Tammany was up to its old tricks in trying to make it appear that religious bigotry was back of the opposition to the religious issue.

"It is a matter of deep regret," he said, "that a religious issue has been brought into the campaign by an insulting attack on Catholic Senators. The sole purpose of the attack is to defeat the Democratic candidates. Its beneficiaries are intended to be the Republican candidates."

"This issue could not be supposed to affect Ambassador Gerard. He is a Protestant of Huguenot descent, and he and his ancestors for three generations have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, he now being a member of St. Thomas's Church. His enemies, however, are distributing circulars saying that Ambassador Gerard is a Catholic, and that his election will give New York two Catholic Senators."

John T. Cronin, of Beacon, N. Y., one of the most active Sulzer leaders, issued an open letter last night, denying that Sulzer or his friends had anything to do with raising the religious issue. He said that Tammany was up to its old tricks in trying to make it appear that religious bigotry was back of the opposition to the religious issue.

"It is a matter of deep regret," he said, "that a religious issue has been brought into the campaign by an insulting attack on Catholic Senators. The sole purpose of the attack is to defeat the Democratic candidates. Its beneficiaries are intended to be the Republican candidates."

"This issue could not be supposed to affect Ambassador Gerard. He is a Protestant of Huguenot descent, and he and his ancestors for three generations have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, he now being a member of St. Thomas's Church. His enemies, however, are distributing circulars saying that Ambassador Gerard is a Catholic, and that his election will give New York two Catholic Senators."

John T. Cronin, of Beacon, N. Y., one of the most active Sulzer leaders, issued an open letter last night, denying that Sulzer or his friends had anything to do with raising the religious issue. He said that Tammany was up to its old tricks in trying to make it appear that religious bigotry was back of the opposition to the religious issue.

"It is a matter of deep regret," he said, "that a religious issue has been brought into the campaign by an insulting attack on Catholic Senators. The sole purpose of the attack is to defeat the Democratic candidates. Its beneficiaries are intended to be the Republican candidates."

Continued on page 3, column 2.

# TURKISH AND RUSSIAN FLEETS REPORTED FIGHTING OFF ODESSA; ALLIES REOCCUPY CITY OF LILLE

## GERMANS GIVE WAY SLOWLY AS ALLIES PRESS

### Driven Back Over Yser When Belgians Cut Dikes and Flood Land.

## OPPOSING ARMIES IN GRIPS IN FRANCE

### Hand-to-Hand Conflicts Mark Struggle at La Bassee.

[By Wireless to The Tribune.]  
In Northern France (name of town censored), Oct. 30.—The Allies have reoccupied Lille and advanced a considerable distance to the east. They have also captured Tourcoing, ten miles to the northeast. A correspondent of "The Times" confirms this news on what he believes to be "unimpeachable authority," and adds that the German Emperor has had his wish, as his Bavarians have met the English troops "just once" in the centre of the battle line north of Lille and have been forced back foot by foot, to the Belgian frontier.

Amsterdam (via London), Oct. 31.—Both the "Handelsblad" and the "Telegraaf" report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

London, Oct. 30.—The official press bureau late to-night issued the following statement of conditions in the western theatre of the war:

"Severe fighting continues with little intermission along the Allies' line, especially toward the north. The German resistance is stubborn and fierce counter attacks are made by them frequently."

"Nevertheless, the British are steadily gaining ground. In a counter attack a brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, accounting for many of the enemy, whose losses throughout the fighting are heavy."

A Reuter dispatch from Paris says: "The news to-day is excellent. I am able to state on the best authority that the efforts of the Allies are being crowned with success."

"In consequence of the opening of the sluices of the Yser Canal thousands of Germans were caught. Those who escaped drowning were harassed by the allied artillery."

"Some points of extra strategic importance have been occupied by the left wing of the Allies, while along practically the whole rest of the front as far as the French eastern frontier the Allies' progress continues. The German losses are terrific."

Paris, Oct. 30. Officers returning here from the battle front declare that success for the Allies grows out of the series of conflicts on the extreme left wing, lying near the coast, as well as in the vicinity of Ypres and Arras.

Allies Everywhere Firm.  
Everywhere, they say, the Belgian, French and British forces have been able to resist the onslaughts of the German columns and to reply with counter attacks so full of vigor that they carried the Allies always still further forward in the movement to recapture Belgium.

The unhesitating manner in which the Germans threw their masses of men at the allied positions time after time, these officers declare, caused astonishment. In the lines of the Allies the impression prevailed that it was the determination of the Germans to break through at any cost.

Their heroic sacrifices were vain, however, for after they had used themselves as a human battering ram they were compelled to fall back without having accomplished their task.

The opening of the dikes by the Belgians near the mouth of the River Yser placed a formidable obstacle in the way of the Germans, who were compelled to recross the river, and during this operation they suffered severely from the Allies' artillery.

French Marines Heroes.  
The behavior of all the allied troops under the terrific strain has been wonderful. Battalions of French marines, formed of supernumeraries from the fleet, covered themselves with exceptional glory in the great bayonet fighting along the coast line, which did much toward forcing the Germans to retire.

Around La Bassee, both the Allies and the Germans have displayed indomitable bravery in the hand-to-hand fighting, which has been going on day and night for two weeks. First one side and then the other has taken the offensive, and the line has swayed this way and that. The country is interspersed with thick hedges and ditches, which make operations difficult, and often these obstacles must be overcome by the troops in the face of a withering fire.

On the entrenched line of the Somme, Oise and Aisne, frequent isolated actions occurred to-day, especially near Rheims. Both armies were so well buried in rifle pits and trenches, however, that no important

Continued on page 2, column 1.

## ITALY TO GUARD ALBANIA'S LIBERTY

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Avlona, Oct. 30.—An Italian admiral landed here to-day, and accompanied by a body of unarmed troops, opened the Italian flag with received with great enthusiasm by the local authorities, who were headed by Osman Effendi, Governor of Avlona.

The admiral, in a short address, said it was the desire of Italy to assist the suffering Albanian population, and maintain the independence of the Albanian state.

A few days ago 1,200 Greek soldiers, with artillery and cavalry, landed at Santa Quaranta.

The Bulgarian press expresses friendly feelings toward Italy and Greece concerning Albania and Northern Epirus.

## TO NAME WILHELM KAISER OF BELGIUM

London, Oct. 30, 7:51 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch to "The Times" via Copenhagen says preparations are being made in the German capital for the public proclamation of the annexation of Belgium, which is mentioned officially as "The Happy German Reich" under the illustrious sceptre of Kaiser Wilhelm von Belgium.

## KING AND QUEEN ON FIRING LINE

### American Diplomat Finds Belgian Rulers in the Danger Zone.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Oct. 30.—Hugh Gibson, secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, has returned from a special mission to Havre, whither he went from London to confer with the Belgian government. He visited the King and the Queen of the Belgians on the firing line, near Dixmude, and had thrilling experiences, witnessing actual fighting. One incident of his trip was the bursting of a shell near by, killing eleven men.

On account of his diplomatic status Mr. Gibson is precluded from discussing much that he saw, including the military operations. He first visited Belgian government officials at Havre. Then, at the instance of the Belgians, he proceeded to Belgium and was received by both the King and Queen, neither of whom has ever left Belgium soil and neither of whom intends doing so until it is absolutely necessary. Neither believes that such a necessity ever will arise.

The King and Queen are doing heroic work, according to Mr. Gibson. The King, in simple field uniform, is in the trenches constantly, directing operations and talking with his men, whose enthusiasm is always aroused by his presence, which stimulates their spirits and keeps them fighting. The King shows no fear whatever, and keeps at the front.

The Queen is no less brave. She, too, ventures into the perilous zone. She is in charge of the organization of hospitals and ambulance corps that pick up wounded. She takes an active part in the work, knowing much of the manner of treating the wounded, being the daughter of an eminent surgeon and having devoted many years to the study of medicine.

The Queen is at all times within sound of the great guns, and while Mr. Gibson was talking with her the windows rattled from the explosion of the great guns of British dreadnoughts lying off shore and bombarding the German positions. Often the Queen goes to the firing line while directing the rescue of the wounded. Both King and Queen show great interest in and express grateful appreciation of the American efforts to afford relief in stricken Belgium.

Mr. Gibson will return to Brussels in a few days.

## RUSSIANS TOLD TO "BEAT THE ENEMY"

London, Oct. 29.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that in the recent fighting, near Przemysl, two generals reported to their commander, General Kadko Dimitrieff, who is leading the Russian army, that they were unable to hold out, owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

"Don't count the enemy. Beat him!" was the commander's reply.

## ROOSEVELT WARNS OF WAR INVASION

In his address to the students at Princeton yesterday Colonel Roosevelt reverted to his bogey of a European invasion and the unpreparedness of the United States. He said:

"It is this country's duty to put itself in such shape that it will be able to defend its rights if they are invaded. I myself have seen the plans of at least two empires now involved in war to capture our great cities and hold them for ransom because our standing army is too weak to protect them."

"I have seen deliberate plans prepared to take both San Francisco and New York and hold them for ransom that would cripple our country and give funds to the enemy for carrying on war."

## TURKEY MAY PUT 700,000 MEN IN FIELD; HAS THREE BATTLESHIPS, FOUR CRUISERS

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, while 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 11 inches.

Two of the four cruisers are the Goeben and the Breslau, recently secured from Germany. The ten destroyers range from 266 to 510 tons and from twenty-five to thirty-five knots, four being of this highest speed. The ten torpedo boats range from 124 to 167 tons and are of twenty-six and twenty-seven knots in speed. The oldest was laid in 1901.

The twenty-eight small gunboats range from 185 to 502 tons. The personnel of the navy, according to latest information available here, consists of six vice and eleven rear admirals, 208 captains, 289 commanders, 228 lieutenants, 187 ensigns, 30,000 sailors and 9,000 marines.

## INDIANS AIDING ALLIES IN CHINA

London, Oct. 30.—The official press bureau announces that an Indian contingent has joined the British and Japanese forces operating against the Germans before Tsing-Tau, China.

## BRITISH WARNED OF TURKISH PERIL

London, Oct. 30.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (retired), in a speech at (Chertstead to-night, devoted considerable time to Turkey's advent into the war.

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

## RECORD FOODSTUFF EXPORTS IN SEPT

Washington, Oct. 30.—As the result of the decision of the United States that it will not interfere with credit loans to belligerents in the European war by American bankers, German financiers are contemplating floating a credit loan in this country similar to the \$10,000,000 loan negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other banks for the French government.

Likewise, this decision by the Wilson administration is expected to lead to the purchase by Russia and Germany of supplies to cost \$100,000,000, the ratio of purchase being estimated at \$30,000,000 each.

These facts, added to the announcement made to-day that the value of foodstuffs exported by the United States last month was nearly double that in the same month a year ago and that for the three months ended September last wheat export records were the highest ever reached in any corresponding period, are inclining public opinion to the belief recently expressed by leading business men that the country is nearing a period of great prosperity.

That the administration will not attempt to interpose its influence against loans to belligerent countries on the part of American bankers was learned to-day after it became known that German financiers were contemplating the establishment of a credit loan in this country similar to the \$10,000,000 French credit fund.

Washington officials insist that President Wilson has not changed his view announced at the outbreak of the war that the lending of money to belligerents would be "inconsistent with the true spirit of American neutrality." A distinction was drawn, however, between the loans referred to at that time, such as bond issues offered for public sale and credit transactions intended as a checking account against the purchase by belligerents of foodstuffs and supplies from American firms.

The President realized that this government has no legal right to oppose loans of any character, nor is there any obligation of international law forbidding them. During the Russo-Japanese War loans were floated for Japan in the United States through public bond issues. The President is understood, however, to be opposed to that form of loan as liable to stir up ill feeling and prejudices.

When J. P. Morgan & Co. asked through the State Department several months ago if the administration would approve a loan to France the government expressed itself as against it.

No Exports of Gold.  
Under what is known as credit loans, there is no intention, it is understood, to export any gold from the United States. Large funds will be established by the belligerent countries with their financial agents here, who will pay the bills of the European nations to American dealers in munitions of war and supplies. The bankers will receive short time notes from the belligerent governments, with a much better rate of interest, it is said, than ordinarily could be obtained. In return for

Continued on page 3, column 6.

## TURKS' CAVALRY MOVES TOWARD THE SUEZ CANAL

### London Hears That Strong Forces Have Arrived Near the Red Sea.

## 2 RUSSIAN VESSELS REPORTED SUNK

### Rumania and Bulgaria as Well as Greece May Enter the War.

London, Oct. 30.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome says: "It is reported from Constantinople that a battle between Turkish and Russian fleets is in progress off Odessa."

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. This news was contained in a Cairo dispatch received in Vienna and forwarded to London by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam. The dispatch also says it is reported that the entire Turkish fleet, vessels of which are mentioned in the above message as engaged with the Russian fleet, has left the Black Sea.

There have been great manifestations at Damascus, in Asiatic Turkey, in favor of a war against Christians and especially against Great Britain, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens.

The massing of Bedouins along the Egyptian frontier, the dispatch adds, is being continued.

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 Lloyds agency.

The Russian steamers Lazareff, Wittaz 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.

A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Petrograd says: "Two Turkish destroyers fired shells at Odessa harbor, sinking a merchant ship. The Turks also bombarded Novorossysk, a seaport of Caucasus."

"Two Turkish officers landed at Theodosia, on the southeast coast of Crimea, to demand the surrender of the port. The Governor promptly imprisoned them."

"Public opinion here, while surprised at Turkey's action, welcomes the opportunity presented to settle the Eastern question once for all."

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has been withdrawn, according to official announcement made here to-day, and in consequence of the Turkish attacks on Russian ports instructions have been sent Russian consuls in Turkey to leave the country.

The view has been expressed in official circles that the Turkish government may conceivably try to disassociate 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 this course on the shoulders of the German commanders of its warships and declare that they acted without orders from the official government. The report 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.

## Says Russians Tried to Halt Turkish Fleet

Amsterdam, Oct. 30.—The Berlin newspaper "Zeitung-am-Mittag," publishes to-day what purports to be an official communication from Constantinople. It states: "Russian torpedo boats attempted to prevent 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."

The "Handelsblad" says it has learned from Berlin that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea Oct. 28 and that minor engagements followed. Turkish scouts with wireless outfits are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

One version of the fighting in the Black Sea is that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk by the Turks.

Continued on page 3, column 6.

Continued on page 3, column 6.