Read F. P. A.'s Witticisms and Cleverisms Daily in The Tribune.

New York Tribune

WEATHER
FAIR AND COOLER TO-DAY; FAIR TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 64; Low, 48.
Full report on Page 11.

Vol. LXXIV....No. 24,824. [Copyright, 1914, By The Tribune Association.] NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1914. PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

TURKS APOLOGIZE; ALLIES INSIST SHIPS BE INTERNED AND ARMY DEMOBILIZED

WHITMAN IS FAVORITE AS CAMPAIGN CLOSES; BALLOT BAFFLES TIGER

Republicans Stick to Prediction of 95,000 Plurality for Head of Ticket, with 30,000 for Wadsworth.

NO "DOUGH DAY" FOR TAMMANY

Democratic Leaders, Fearing Defeat, Send Wilson Plea to Voters—Glynn to Lose by 150,000, Says Sulzer.

Candidates for Election Day continued to campaign right up to midnight last night. This morning at 6 o'clock the march of the voters to the polls will begin. The polls will be closed at 5 o'clock, and the count begun. Unless the contest for Governor is close, the result for that office should be indicated by the returns as early as 9 or 10 o'clock.

Republican leaders were supremely confident last night, not only that District Attorney Whitman would win by a big plurality, but also that the entire ticket would go in with him.

State Chairman Tanner stood by his prediction of Sunday that Whitman would come down to the city with a plurality of 145,000, against which Glynn would be able to muster not more than 50,000 plurality in the city.

Friends of James W. Wadsworth, jr., candidate for the United States Senate, concede his vote will be much less than that of Whitman, but predicted last night that he would win by a plurality of 30,000.

Democratic leaders refused to give out any estimate. Privately, they acknowledged they had become convinced they were beaten.

One of the strongest evidences of the way things were going was the shifting of the betting odds to Whitman. So much Whitman money appeared in Wall Street yesterday that he was made the favorite at 10 to 9. Even at that, few takers were found.

Never but once in this city have the odds on the night before election been on a losing candidate for Governor. That was in 1904, when Higgins defeated Herrick, who closed a 10 to 8 favorite.

Tammany men who had previously bet even money on Glynn were trying to lay off their bets yesterday. They found themselves unable to do so.

Tammany "Dough Day" Gone.

There was no "dough day" at Tammany Hall yesterday. The day when district leaders went around with hand satchels and carried currency away in cabs has gone. What money went to the districts this year was sent to the leaders in the form of checks. It was less than any year since Charles F. Murphy has been leader.

Republicrn district leaders got their election money as usual at headquarters. It was not exactly as usual, either, for there was only about half the amount for each district that there was a year ago. Only one year before had the amount been so small; that was in 1911, an off year.

The Progressives announced they would spend no money for workers at the polls to-day.

The total registration in New York State is about 1,500,000. Figuring a reduction of about 7 per cent for those who register and do not vote, the total vote to-day will be about 1,400,000.

In 1910 Governor Dix (Dem.) got 689,706 votes in the state; Stimson (Rep.), 622,299; Hopper (Ind. L.), 48,470; Russell (Soc.), 48,529.

In 1912 Sulzer (Dem.), got 649,559; Hedges (Rep.), 444,105; Straus (Prog.), 393,183; Russell (Soc.), 86,917.

Last year the vote for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was: Bartlett (Dem. and Ind. L.), 600,375; Werner (Rep.), 597,357; Hand (Prog.), 195,097; Slobodin (Soc.), 61,586.

As will be seen, Bartlett, carrying the Democratic and Independence League nominations only a twelvemonth ago, won out over Werner, a straight Republican, by a trifle more than 3,000 votes. Since then the Progressives have been coming back rapidly to the Republican party.

A number of bets have been made that Strebel, the Socialist candidate for Governor, will get more votes than Davenport, the Progressive candidate, to-day. It is figured that the Socialists will poll between 65,000 and 70,000 votes this year.

Deducting the usual 7 per cent decrease from the registration, the votes by counties in this city to-day ought to be in the neighborhood of: New York, 237,000; The Bronx, 78,000; Kings, 225,000; Queens, 56,000; Richmond, 15,000.

The vote for the Court of Appeals in this city last fall was:

County.	Bartlett.	Werner.	Hand.
New York (including Bronx)	147,410	90,694	56,957
Kings	86,525	83,492	29,172
Queens	27,506	17,992	7,248

It is figured that because of the necessity of marking a cross against the name of every man for whom one wishes to vote that candiates in the later groups on the ballot will suffer. For instance, a Tammany man who is familiar with the way in which many men vote here, said he thought that the total vote for United States Senator in New York County alone would be 50,000 less than that for Governor.

In desperation, the Democrats the last day or two have put up two-sheet posters and sent out tons of literature trying to bolster up their campaign for Glynn with the words of President Wilson.

The Democratic candidates for Congress are sending out circulars, which, it is understood, are being prepared by the Congress campaign committee, which bear this sentence:

"President Wilson requests you to vote for ———, Democratic candidate for Congress, — District." The name and district of the Congressman is printed in the text in each instance.

Sulzer came out with a final blast yesterday. He said he would be elected by 50,000 and that Glynn would be defeated by 150,000.

"I will get at least 40 per cent of the Democratic vote, 20 per cent of the Republican vote, 50 per cent of the Progressive vote, 75 per cent of the independent vote and all the Prohibition vote," said the former Governor.

WHO N. Y. ELECTORS WILL VOTE FOR TO-DAY

This is Election Day—
Polls open from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Candidates to be voted for generally:
Fifteen delegates-at-large to Constitutional Convention.
Three district delegates to Constitutional Convention.
Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
Controller.
State Treasurer.
Attorney General.
State Engineer and Surveyor.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.
United States Senator.
Representative in Congress.
State Senator.
Member of Assembly.
In addition to the above there are to be voted for in New York and Bronx counties two Justices of the Supreme Court and two Justices of the City Court.
In Queens a District Attorney.
In Richmond a County Clerk.
A Justice of the Municipal Court in 2d District, New York County.

SULLIVAN PUT IN CELL AFTER PRISON THREAT

Fearing Convicts Would Kill Bank Wrecker, He's Locked Up.

ACTING WARDEN OFF, HEAD KEEPER ACTS

Clancy Ready to Testify—McCormick Dodges Subpœna.

David A. Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, in whom ex-Warden Thomas J. McCormick took such a kindly interest, spent yesterday in a cell.

From a status where he was permitted to enjoy rides about the countryside in the warden's automobile and form one of merry parties that flitted from roadhouse to inn in Westchester County, with an occasional run to Manhattan for diversion when the prison atmosphere grew oppressive, Sullivan has once more fallen to the level of an ordinary convict.

Following the investigation of McCormick and Sing Sing that followed The Tribune's publication of the privileges enjoyed by Sullivan, the former banker collapsed. Sunday he was reported to be in the hospital, suffering from a nervous breakdown. Yesterday, however, his health was reported improved.

Judge George S. Weed, Deputy Superintendent of Prisons, who is acting warden of Sing Sing, pending the appointment of a successor to McCormick, was not at the prison yesterday. It was said at Ossining that he had gone to Harmon to take a train to Albany to confer with Superintendent Riley regarding the choice of the new warden.

Martin Deeley, the principal keeper, was in charge. There have been threats by convicts against the life of Sullivan, so Deeley took no chances. He clapped the ex-banker into a plain, ordinary cell, where he would be safe from physical harm and conducting business transactions that would bring Sing Sing to further public notice.

New Sullivan Joy Ride.

More evidence concerning David A. Sullivan's joy rides in the warden's automobile was obtained yesterday by District Attorney Cropsey, before the Kings County Grand Jury.

Just a few days after the purchase of the automobile Sullivan drove the car to New York. In the automobile were McCormick, his secretary, William J. Watson; Thomas Curran, City Attorney; a Yonkers man named Goodhart and Mayor Lennon of Yonkers.

Before the party left Yonkers a stop was made at a café, while in Manhattan a visit was paid to another liquid dispensary, and on the return trip the automobile was run through Yonkers to Tarrytown, where the party, including Sullivan, stopped at the Florence Inn and had dinner.

When the Mayor of Yonkers was called as a witness in the hearing conducted by Stephen C. Baldwin which resulted in Warden McCormick losing his job he did not mention the trip he made to New York when Sullivan drove.

Rumors that excited Brooklyn yes-

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BETTING ODDS ALL ON WHITMAN

Glynn Money Scarce in Wall Street—Gerard Picked to Win Senatorship.

A flood of Whitman money appeared in the financial district yesterday, and bets were made on the Republican candidate at odds ranging from 10 to 9 to 10 to 7. The largest bet made at the latter figures was $1,000 to $700, while several others were recorded at amounts up to $500. That Glynn will carry Brooklyn $100 was bet at even money.

According to Fred Schumm, a Buffalo politician bet $500 to $425 on Whitman and left $2,000 to be placed at the same or better odds. In all, about $10,000 was bet yesterday at Schumm's Café on the rival candidates, which makes the total now held by the Wall Street betting commissioner on the outcome of to-day's election almost $50,000.

On the Produce Exchange one of the members offered $1,000 at even money that Governor Glynn will carry all five boroughs in greater New York. In other quarters $5,000 went begging that Ambassador Gerard would win the United States Senatorship.

POISON WHISKEY KILLS FOURTEEN

More Deaths Expected in Vermont "Dry" Town—Druggist a Prisoner.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 2.—With the death of fourteen residents of that and neighboring towns, and more apparently fatally stricken, the little village of Bristol, situated about thirty miles from here, is plunged into great excitement to-night.

All the deaths are attributed to poisonous whiskey purchased at the drug store of Dr. D. A. Bisbee, who was placed under arrest last night.

Bristol, as well as the surrounding territory, is supposed to be "dry," and no liquor is sold legally.

It has been the habit of the farmers to lay in a supply of whiskey for Sunday, and it was the Sunday supply from Bisbee's drug store which did the work on this occasion.

The first case noticed by the authorities was that of Fred O'Brien, of Bristol, who became suddenly ill Sunday morning and died a few hours later. Ernest Duprey, of New Haven, and Edward Wakefield, of Warren, died soon afterward. The stricken men became blind and showed symptoms of wood alcohol poisoning. All said that they had drunk whiskey purchased from Bisbee.

Dr. D. H. Stone, director of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, was called to perform autopsies on the three men. The autopsies confirmed the theory of the poisoning.

While Dr. Stone was performing the autopsies reports of other deaths came in rapidly and it became evident that the most extensive poisoning in the history of the state was under way. Between 2 o'clock this afternoon and late to-night eleven more deaths had been reported.

It is known that at least forty persons purchased whiskey from Bisbee Saturday, and the death list is momentarily expected to increase.

VESUVIUS PERIL GROWS

Volcano Spouting Lava Continually—Village in Danger.

Naples, via Rome, Nov. 2.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues. The streams of lava have increased. Great alarm is felt, especially at Pugliano, which is near one of the lava torrents.

Naples, Nov. 2.—Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption and the inhabitants in its vicinity have become greatly alarmed. On Sunday special prayers were made and processions of people went to favored shrines. A repetition of the disaster of 1906 is feared.

FAIR AND COOLER TO-DAY

Weather Likely To Do All It Can to Aid Republicans.

"Republican weather" is promised for to-day. Last night the official forecaster on the top of the Whitehall Building got in touch with the main office at Medicine Hat, where the weather is made, and the answer was: "Election Day, fair and cooler."

If the forecast mentioned rainy, or even cloudy, weather, the Democrats might have grounds for rejoicing, for weather of that sort is regarded as portending a Democratic victory. But when the day is clear from dawn until sunset, with a tang of frost in the air, such as is promised for to-day, there can be nothing to it but a Republican sweep. So vote early.

W. ROCKEFELLER AND 20 OTHERS ARE INDICTED

Big Financiers Accused of Monopoly in New Haven by U. S. Grand Jury.

ELECTION EVE PLAY, ONE VICTIM ASSERTS

Three Plead Not Guilty; Bail $5,000—More Indictments Intimated.

Twenty-one directors and officials of the New Haven, past and present, were indicted by the United States grand jury yesterday on charges of violating the Sherman law. The penalty, if convicted, is one year in jail or a fine of $5,000, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Of the twenty-one but three—George F. Baker, Charles M. Pratt and Lewis Cass Ledyard—appeared before Judge Foster to plead, and each was held in $5,000, and three weeks' time was granted in which to change the plea and demur to the indictment.

George Macculloch Miller, who is eighty-two years old, appeared in the person of his son, Hoffman Miller, who on explaining to the court that his father is quite ill, arranged for the elder Miller to furnish surety without appearing at this time.

William Rockefeller, who is understood to be at Jekyll Island, was not in court or represented by counsel. John M. Garver said arrangements would be made to furnish bonds. He will plead illness as a reason why his client should not be compelled to appear in person.

To-morrow the other defendants who live in Connecticut are expected to appear and plead, as are such others who may be within convenient distance of New York. By Friday all are expected to make their appearance.

Vote Move, Says Miller.

None of the defendants or their counsel, except Hoffman Miller, had anything to say for publication, Lewis Cass Ledyard overruling the lawyers who thought it advisable to say something at this time. Mr. Miller, however, was not averse to speaking his mind.

"To-morrow," said he, "we elect a Congress. It is damnable to stage this thing at this time for its possible effect upon the electors to-morrow. These indictments were agreed upon more than a week ago, when the grand jury bade Mr. Osborne, the special prosecutor, goodby. They could have been returned then.

"Instead, the business of the grand jury was adjourned to Washington, where the indictments were decided upon, and to-day, the eve of election, was picked as the time to spring the mine on the chance that the headlines 'Rockefeller Indicted' may make votes.

"The whole proceeding is outrageous.

"These indictments go back more than twenty years. Who was there even ten years ago who thought for a moment that the Sherman law was intended to or did cover such matters?"

In his offices in Boston Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven, asked to be excused from commenting on the action of the grand jury on the ground that comment by him would be out of place at this time.

The grand jury, as by previous arrangement, met at the Federal Building at 10:30 yesterday morning. The meeting was purely formal, the indictments having been agreed upon ten days ago. It took the representatives of the Department of Justice some time to go through the indictments, after which a messenger was sent to Judge Foster, who was presiding at the "de luxe book frauds" trial, to ask when he would receive the jury's report. He immediately declared a recess and the jury filed in.

De Luxe Men Watch Jury.

"Colonel Bill" Hartley, one of the defendants in the book case, looked up as the jury marched in, and leaning toward James J. Farmer, the alleged head of the book crowd, whispered: "Cheer up, Jim, they've got bigger toads than us this trip."

John D. Lindsay, of Nicoll, Annable, Lindsay & Fuller, of counsel for the indicted men, was in court with Frank M. Schwacker and F. M. Betts, special assistant attorneys general, and Assistant District Attorney R. W. Stevenson, of the local office. Between them it was agreed that the defendants or such of them as could be reached would be in court at 2 o'clock, and after the court had thanked and discharged the grand jury the book trial proceeded.

Meantime the lawyers were busy informing those who had been looking for indictments that the worst had happened, and just before 2 o'clock, George F. Baker, accompanied by his son, George F., jr., arrived in the courtroom, followed by Lewis Cass Ledyard and Charles M. Pratt, and their counsel, Mr. Lindsay, John G. Milburn and Edmund L. Baylies.

The book jury was in its seats and within the bar inclosure were more than a score of reporters and photographers, when "court" was announced and Clerk William Leary called:

"George F. Baker to the bar."

"How do you plead to this indictment?" asked the clerk.

"Not guilty," said the banker in a firm voice.

"Do you wave the reading of this indictment?" asked the clerk, holding up a ponderous looking document.

Three Weeks to Change Pleas.

John D. Lindsay promptly replied in the affirmative, and then Charles M. Pratt was called for. For him John G. Milburn entered a plea of not guilty. Mr. Ledyard followed suit. Mr. Lindsay asked that the pleas be noted with the reservation that the defendants might withdraw them later and file

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ENGLAND DECLARES NORTH SEA CLOSED

This Action Taken as Reply to Laying of Mines by the Germans in the Waters North of Ireland.

London, Nov. 2.—The entire North Sea has been declared a military area and merchant vessels entering it will be exposed to the gravest danger from the mines, which it has been necessary to lay, and from the warships which are searching vigilantly by night and by day for suspicious craft.

This action has been taken as a reply to the laying of mines by the Germans in the waters north of Ireland.

The Secretary of the Admiralty to-night made the following announcement of the virtual closing of the North Sea to traffic:

"During the last week the Germans have scattered mines indiscriminately in the open sea, on the main trade route from America to Liverpool via the North of Ireland.

"Peaceful merchant ships have already been blown up, with loss of life, by this agency.

"The White Star liner Olympic escaped disaster by pure good luck, and but for warnings given by British cruisers other British and neutral

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GERMANS BEATEN BACK ALONG YSER

All Attempts to Break Through Lines of Allies Between Nieuport and Dixmude Repulsed with Heavy Sacrifices to Invaders.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The battle proceeds, but less fiercely, amid the picturesque windmills of that small portion of Belgium near the coast which is still occupied by the Germans. Night after night, day after day, attacks and counter attacks, are being delivered and met with a hardy bravery by both sides.

All the great sacrifices made by the German troops have proved futile, but still the invaders continue, despite the fact that they are encountering resistance which more than equals their own hardihood. Whenever the Allies have given way at any point in the field they have recaptured the lost territory quickly; wherever they advance they maintain their position.

The Allies have occupied the village of Passchendaele, eleven miles northeast of Ypres, after terrific fighting, as a result of which the Germans were forced to quit their trenches by the British, who took many prisoners, according to officers arriving from the front.

Amsterdam, Holland, Nov. 2 (by way of London).—The correspondent of the "Handelsblad" at Sluis telegraphs as follows:

"All German attempts to break through the line of the allied forces between Nieuport and Dixmude have failed. In spite of the greatest sacrifices the Germans have not succeeded in gaining ground on the other bank of the canal.

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

A dispatch to the "Telegraaf" from Suis says that, contrary to all reports, Ostend and Roulers are still in the hands of the Germans.

"It is reported," the dispatch adds, "that the Allies yesterday occupied Leffinghe, on the Ostend-Nieuport canal, which, if true, means that the Germans suffered a heavy defeat.

"A strong detachment of German troops, with heavy Austrian guns and much war material, arrived at Bruges yesterday from Ghent. Fresh troops are going uninterruptedly to the front."

'HOLY WAR' LITTLE FEARED IN LONDON

English and American Missionaries Believed Safe in Turkey.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 2.—Inquiries in missionary circles in London revealed little apprehension that there have been anti-Christian risings in Turkey or that English or American missionaries there have, to date at least, suffered anything save great difficulty in receiving remittances forwarded them. For this reason ever since the outbreak of the war with Germany English missionaries have been withdrawn from Turkey, especially from Palestine, where the majority of English missionary work in the Musselman empire is being done.

Out of a normal European missionary force in Palestine of more than 125 there are to-day known to be hardly ten in the Holy Land. The remainder, who were either at home or on summer furloughs, have not been allowed to go back, or have in the last few months made their way to England or to Egypt. As early as September the first church missionary society authorized Cook's agent to proceed from Cairo to Jerusalem gathering together English missionaries and to make arrangements for their return.

For the last three days telegraphic communications with Turkey have been interrupted, and for a longer period than that letters have been getting through irregularly. It is for these reasons not known here just how American missionaries in Palestine and other parts of Asiatic Turkey are prepared to meet the present crisis, but from the last indirect information, American missionaries working in the district from Beirut to Antioch were in no danger and were experiencing no exceptional inconveniences.

Imported Bock Panetela. Fragrant and mild. More excellent than ever.—Advt.

ALLIES' BAYONETS GAIN RAILROAD

Ramscapelle Taken with Loss—5,000 Dead and Wounded on Field.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

In Belgium (name of town censored, delayed in transmission), Oct. 31.—This evening was a cheering one for the allied cause. Along the front, from Nieuport to Dixmude, after a fortnight of ebb and flow, the tide seemed to turn definitely in favor of the Allies. With early dawn the village of Ramscapelle, southeast from Nieuport, was taken with a fierce bayonet charge of Belgian and French infantry. The advantage was pushed home and the allied line of battle was securely set on the railway line from Nieuport to Dixmude.

Two days ago the Allies were shelling that line because the Germans were there. They had then established ten or eleven divisions of infantry across the Yser and one division ahead of the railway line. This evening they can hardly be said to have any position safely established across the Yser, as our troops hold the full stretch of the railway embankment, which, on an average, is less than two miles southwest of the river.

The firm establishment of the Germans at Ramscapelle on the main road from Ostend to Dunkirk might have ultimately made necessary the falling back of our whole line. The field after the battle this morning was a sight of horror. Probably at least 5,000 were killed and wounded, and the killed were in far greater proportion than the wounded.

The German troops on the Belgian front now are, in numbers and disposition, somewhat like this: On the coast there are four divisions of Ersatz Reserves; next to them, coming along the line southeast, are ranged the 2d, 22d, 23d and 26th army corps; at Roulers some Ersatz and Landwehr troops in reserve, four divisions of cavalry and the 19th Army Corps, and around Lillie the 18th, 13th and 14th corps, with a great force of cavalry. If these observations are correct, there are about 600,000 German troops between Ostend and Lille.

To make certain of getting a copy of The Tribune to-morrow, order from your newsdealer to-day. Remember, it is the only Republican newspaper in New York City.—Advt.

SUBLIME PORTE FAILS TO SATISFY DEMANDS MADE BY THE ALLIES

Powers Will Require Dismissal of German Officers and Putting Turkish Fleet Out of Commission.

TURKS FIGHT RUSSIANS ON BORDER

Egypt Placed Under Martial Law—Constantinople Believes Terms Triple Entente Will Propose Will Be Rejected and That War Is Inevitable.

Vienna, via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 3.—The following official announcement was made public here to-day:

"On the Russian-Turkish frontier near Trebizond battles have commenced between Russian and Turkish troops."

London, Nov. 2.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it was stated authoritatively this evening that the Porte will have to go very much further than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman government.

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

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

This would give Russia such superiority in the Black Sea that there would be no danger of Turkish raids. It is suggested also that demobilization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology, which apparently was made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the Entente powers before the apology is accepted or refused, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman government and the Allies can be resumed.

An added difficulty in the situation is that the ambassadors of the powers have left Constantinople, which will make it troublesome to ascertain whether the Turkish Cabinet concurs in any agreement reached.

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

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A telegram received from Salonica by way of Berlin states that the French and British ambassadors to Turkey arrived with their staffs on special trains to-day at Salonica. From Salonica they are proceeding to Italy on a British warship."

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says that demonstrations of sympathy for Turkey occurred at Vienna to-day. Thousands bearing Turkish, German and Austrian flags assembled near the Turkish Embassy and cheered.

The secretary of the embassy, speaking in German, addressed the crowd from a window, after which the manifestants again cheered, calling for the liberation of Egypt.

The following Reuter dispatch has been received from Constantinople by way of Sofia:

"The opinion is prevalent in political circles in Constantinople that an adjustment might be reached through a complete apology by Turkey, payment of an indemnity, repatriation of the German officers and crews, disarmament of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau and demobilization of the Turkish army. In diplomatic quarters, however, the opinion is expressed that such a settlement would be sure to be rejected by Turkish chauvinists. War is regarded as inevitable.

"A striking evidence of the extent to which Germany is backing Turkey was afforded by the receipt a few days ago by the Constantinople branch of the Deutsche Bank of £1,000,000 gold. Further supplies are expected shortly."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:

"A message received here from Sofia says that Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of her second line of troops. The first line troops already have been mobilized."

The correspondent of "The Times" at Sofia says he is informed on the

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OWN HOWITZER KILLS 250 GERMANS

Gun Blows Up, Causing Dreadful Havoc and Digging Its Own Grave.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—The "Imparcial" learns that one of the 42-centimetre guns employed on the German right wing exploded the other day, producing awful havoc among the gunners and a squad of men. Two hundred and fifty who were standing close by were all blown to pieces, fragments of their limbs being picked up afterward five miles away.

Shells intended for the use of the gun blew up in all directions, killing men as far as ten kilometres off. Some farm houses a little to the rear of the scene of the catastrophe were crumbled to pieces by the shock of the explosion, which also tore a chasm in the ground that swallowed up what was left of the gun and its platform.

ZEPPELINS NOT YET BOMBPROOF

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Lake Constance, Nov. 2.—The statement that the new Zeppelins, said to be designed for a raid on London, have aluminum covers as a protection against bombs and shells is incorrect.

In regard to two airships now completing at Friedrichshafen, it is stated on high authority that several experiments have been made with various substances, but so far these efforts to make Zeppelins bombproof have been unsuccessful.

CARNEGIE STATUE PELTED BY CROWD

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Dunfermline, Scotland, says that local sentiment against Andrew Carnegie because of his alleged pro-German attitude is so strong that the statue of Mr. Carnegie which was erected by the citizens of his native town last June was pelted by a crowd.

Remember! When you vote do not neglect the constitutional ballot. The constitution is changed only every twenty years. The character of the men who are to do it this time is important. It rests with the voters to-day.