

MOSLEMS' LEADER CONDEMNS TURKEY

Aga Khan Says Germany Mised Porte—Calls It an Unholy War.

MAHOMETANS IN INDIA REMAIN LOYAL

No Religious Question Involved, Followers Having Freedom Under British Rule.

London, Nov. 3.—His Highness Aga Khan, who is known as the spiritual head of the Mahometans in India, East Africa and Central Asia, has sent a cablegram from London addressed to the Moslems in India and other British dominions, in which he expresses his deep sorrow that Turkey has joined hands with Germany in the war.

In this message Aga Khan says: "This is not the free will of the Sultan, but the will of the German officers and other non-Moslems, who have forced him to do their bidding."

He declares further that Turkey has now lost her position as the trustee of Islam. She has drawn her sword in an unholy cause, and the duty of Moslems today is to remain loyal and faithful to their temporal and secular allegiance.

A Reuter dispatch from Delhi, India, says that in view of the outbreak of Turkey it was authoritatively announced throughout India that no religious question was involved and that the Mahometan holy palaces in Arabia are immune from attack by the British naval and military forces, provided the pilgrims from India to these places are not interfered with.

At the request of Great Britain, the dispatch adds, France and Russia have given similar assurances.

Bombay (via London), Nov. 3.—"The Bombay Chronicle" in an editorial headed "Suicide," says of Turkey's entrance into the European war:

"The folly and rashness of those in whose hands the destiny of Turkey is placed have plunged her in a vortex from which she cannot emerge with any shred of a status as a nation."

"The Advocate of India" says that Turkey has been betrayed by a coterie of officials whom the Indian Mahometans are politically free. Turkey has been made the tool of a country, it is added, whose ideals are not those which have given India peace, power and freedom.

"The Nizam of Hyderabad, the largest Mahometan state in India, has issued a manifesto in which he says: 'It is the bounden duty of the Mahometans of India to adhere to the British. There is no country in the world where Mahometans enjoy such liberty as they do in India.'"

Delhi (via London), Nov. 3.—A number of influential Mahometans have held a meeting at Quetta, at which there was adopted a resolution setting forth that Turkey had been deceived by Germany into a breach of neutrality, and that the British government could rely upon the fidelity of the Beluchistan Mahometans.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A Havas dispatch from Baku, on the Caspian Sea, says that 10,000 Mahometans assembled in the great mosque of Baku to give expression to their adherence to Russia.

Among the crowd were a number of the clergy and other notables. After prayers for the health of the Emperor and victory over all the enemies of the Russian fatherland, the manifestants drew up an address to

the local governor requesting him to convey to Emperor Nicholas their homage and assurances of their desire to sacrifice their property and even their lives in the defence of Russia against her old and new enemies.

Particular reference was made to Turkey, "whose aggression, in league with the German and Austrian barbarians," the address said, "had awakened in the hearts of all Russian Mahometans a sentiment of deep indignation. We express our confidence that an undivided Russia, supported by the efforts of all her children, will come out of this struggle victorious."

BRITISH COLONELS EARN HIGHER RANK

London, Nov. 3.—The following eight colonels have been promoted to be major generals as a reward for gallant conduct in the field:

Sir David Henderson, Henry F. M. Wilson, James A. L. Haldane, Henry S. Horne, Frederick D. V. Wing, Hubert de la P. Gough, Edward S. Bulfin and Asymer Hunter Weston.

The President of France has bestowed the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor on nineteen British officers and the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion on one hundred others for gallantry during the operations between August 21 and 30.

GREECE NEUTRAL, BERLIN REPORTS

Bulgaria Not Hostile—Japan Accused of Inconsistent Attitude.

Berlin, Nov. 3. (By wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—The information given out to the press from official quarters to-day included the following: "Greece has resolved to maintain her neutrality and Bulgaria is not taking a hostile attitude."

"The Japanese have sent to the Marianne Islands 1,100 emigrants and have appointed a civil governor and eight officials for the islands. The officials are already there. This fact shows that the Japanese occupation of these islands is most improbable."

"General von Moltke, former chief of the German Staff, who has been ill for several weeks, has reached Hamburg, where he will spend the time until he recovers from his malady. He is Emperor William's guest at the imperial castle, which also shelters Prince Oskar, the Emperor's son, who is still in the hospital."

"The news from the Levant is being followed here with the greatest interest. Although war has not actually been declared, according to Constantinople advices, fighting has commenced on the Caucasian frontier. The Russians are described as the aggressors."

"The German Empress returned yesterday to Berlin from a visit to a hospital in East Prussia. She spent some time in the Socialist lazzaretto at Koehnigslager."

"The stock of gold in the Imperial Bank continues to grow. The weekly report, issued last night, shows an increase of 30,000,000 marks (\$7,500,000) and a total supply of 1,858,000,000 marks (\$465,000,000)."

"The British report that General von Aer Gode, the Governor of Brussels, intends to resign is without foundation."

"Foreign Minister Sazanoff, in his reply, said that only if Turkey had immediately expelled all German military and naval officers in Turkey would it be possible to enter into negotiations."

Turkish Envoy in Russia Talks of German Influence. Petrograd, Nov. 3.—The Turkish Ambassador to Russia, before he left the capital to-day on his return to Constantinople, made the following statement:

"I tried with all the force at my command to convince the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Turkey was not actuated by hostile feelings against Russia and that if untoward events had taken place we were not at fault."

"I am firmly convinced that the war will be of extremely short duration and that Turkey will assume the position maintained before German influence became paramount at Constantinople."

The Persian Legation here declares that no alliance exists between Turkey and Persia. All rumors of such an alliance in the Russian and foreign press, it is stated, are without foundation.

It was learned in Petrograd to-day that the Turkish Consul at Batum, on the Black Sea, suddenly disappeared a

week before the bombardment of the Crimean city.

The Petrograd authorities, acting on instructions already received, have begun the registration and arrest of all Turkish subjects. This measure is taken previous to their expulsion, which will occur in a week.

Telegrams received here from Tiflis, the capital and administrative seat of the Caucasus, report great demonstrations of all ranks and nationalities before the palace of the governor general, all the manifestants shouting their allegiance to Russia. A regiment of 5,000 Armenian cavalry, formed on the first evidence of Turkey's hostility toward Russia, is being assembled at a special session of the Tiflis City Council, Russian, Armenian, Mahometan and other leaders voted solidly in union with the Nationalists.

WHERE ALLIES ARE ATTACKING TURKEY BY SEA AND LAND.



ENCOUNTER BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TROOPS SHELLS AND COLLARED BY BRITISH

SUBJECTS OF ALLIES TURKISH HOSTAGES

Continued from page 1

Black Sea coast which have been handed down by our ancestors."

Another Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

In reply to a telegram from the Turkish Grand Vizier expressing regret at the rupture of the good relations existing between Turkey and Russia owing to an attack by the Russian fleet, Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, denied that the Russian fleet was the first to fire and said he feared it was too late to enter into negotiations of any kind with Turkey."

The telegram from the Grand Vizier was read to Foreign Minister Sazanoff by the Turkish Charge d'Affaires. It said:

"I convey to Sazanoff our deep regret at the rupture of the good relations between the two powers which has been caused by the hostile acts of the Russian fleet. You can assure the imperial Russian government that the Sublime Porte will not fail to seek an opportune solution to this question and will take all measures to prevent a repetition of such incidents."

"You can declare to Sazanoff that the Ottoman government has decided to forbid the Turkish fleet entering the Black Sea. We hope in turn that the Russian fleet will not cruise near our littoral."

"In the interest of both countries I firmly hope that the imperial Russian government will show in this affair the same spirit of conciliation."

Foreign Minister Sazanoff, in his reply, said that only if Turkey had immediately expelled all German military and naval officers in Turkey would it be possible to enter into negotiations."

Russia Prompt to Act After Attack by Turks. (By Cable to The Tribune.) Petrograd, Nov. 3. (Delayed.)—Count Vorontoff-Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, under date of October 29 issued the following orders to the Army of the Caucasus:

"The Turks have treacherously attacked our coast towns and ships of the Black Sea fleet. By his majesty's command I am ordered to consider Russia at war with Turkey, and the troops of the Caucasus army and my command are to cross the frontier and attack the Turks."

The Turkish ships bombarded Russian Black Sea coast towns the night before the 29th, and the Emperor's orders to his troops to cross the Turkish frontier were issued the following day. Nothing whatever was allowed to leak out here until to-day. This afternoon there are reports that something of the highest importance has occurred in the Black Sea, but they are too indistinct to make anything of, even if the censorship now in force permitted me to do so.

man artillery fire was, as it proved, but a prelude to an infantry attack. Up to this moment not a single Belgian cannon or rifle had replied, and the Germans, no doubt, concluded that Farnes and the country in its immediate front had been abandoned by the Allies.

It proved a costly error. The Belgians prepared to deliver a counter-stroke with great adroitness and coolness. A battery which had reached Farnes toward the close of the bombardment was sent forward in sections toward the front, so that its arrival might escape the enemy's observation. Meanwhile, in advanced trenches to the west of Farnes, the Belgian infantry, with loaded rifles and well hidden from prying German eyes, awaited the coming of the foe.

On came the Germans, swarming to the attack in dense formation. They were allowed to approach to within fifteen hundred yards of the Belgians' trenches before the Belgian guns delivered their message of death. It was a complete surprise for the advancing enemy. The attacking columns went down before the hail of shrapnel much as one sees rife grain fall before a mow's scythe. The Germans wavered, then broke and fled wildly for the all too scanty cover of the shallow ditches of the flat countryside. The Belgian shells again sought and found them, and death had a busy half hour garnering his harvest of victims.

It was the end of the German offensive for the day. The survivors of the shattered columns which had been hurled against the Belgian position did not halt until they regained Ramecapelle and the protection of the German artillery. The Belgians, as a result of the day's fighting, reoccupied Ramecapelle, where the Germans had abandoned a number of their wounded.

RUSSIAN EMPEROR TO FIGHTING LINE

Czar and His Minister of War Leave Petrograd for the Front.

Petrograd, Nov. 3.—Emperor Nicholas left to-day for the front, accompanied by General Soukhomlinoff, Minister of War.

London, Nov. 3.—"The Star" publishes to-day a dispatch from its Petrograd correspondent, saying that the Russians are securely established inside the East Prussian frontier.

Emperor William's thirty miles of barbed wire fences around his big game preserves at Rominten, the correspondent adds, are now in possession of his enemies.

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says: "A telegram from Budapest states that in the engagement fought near Tula, Galicia, the Austrians took 2,700 prisoners, among whom were numerous Tartars and Mongols."

AUSTRIA EAGER TO MAKE PEACE

Would Come to Terms with Russia, Despite Germany's Threats.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Petrograd, Nov. 3.—In spite of Germany's threats, promises and furious disgust, Austria, the Russian government is informed, would only too gladly retire from the war if she could make terms with Russia direct, with the approval of Great Britain and France.

The Russian government is in communication on this subject with London and Paris, and important developments may soon be expected.

Berlin is exerting the strongest influence at Vienna, but as a fighting force the Austro-Hungarian army has practically ceased to exist. Ravages of disease have contributed even more than Russian armies to bring about a desperate state of affairs in Austria-Hungary.

Any arrangement Vienna might make with Petrograd would, of course, include Serbia. It is a question whether Austria-Hungary will not be compelled to capitulate ignominiously if terms of peace cannot promptly be arranged to save her face.

Her only alternative would appear to be abject submission to Berlin. In that event it is doubtful whether Germany could long defer occupation of Vienna by the Russian army.

POLICE GUARD PORTE ENVOY AT BORDEAUX

Paris, Nov. 4.—A Havas dispatch from Bordeaux said that the Turkish Ambassador had not, at 7 o'clock last evening, demanded his passports, and that a large crowd gathered before his residence, necessitating the calling out of the police.

The correspondent adds that there was no disorder as a result of the gathering.

BATTLE LINES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.



SCALE OF MILES 0 10 20 30 40 50

"SKIN THE ENEMY," KAISER'S ORDER

German Soldier Tells of Emperor's Address to Troops in France.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Rotterdam, Nov. 3.—One of the latest orders of the Kaiser is indicative alike of his anger and disappointment at the holding back of his armies.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung," the Kaiser recently visited his troops in the north of France. "When he got out of his car," writes one of his soldiers, "he greeted everybody with the words, 'Good day, comrades,' and we cheered in reply. Then he gave a short address, praised us for our bravery, and finished up the address with the words, 'Skin the fellows wherever you meet them.' Then he quickly cheered again, and the great moment was past."

"Eloho Belge" announces that a remarkable proclamation has been issued by the Germans in Liege, stating that the inhabitants need not be astonished if many corps of Germans return from the front. The reason given is that typhoid and cholera have broken out among the Allied troops.

Several trainroads of foodstuffs were prevented recently from leaving Antwerp for Germany, it is now reported by a Belgian volunteer, who blew up the bridge at Berchem.

PEACE TALK ONLY INTERESTS BELGIUM

Washington, Nov. 3.—Belgium is the only European belligerent which has replied to the peace resolution recently adopted here by the governing board of the Pan-American Union, transmittable by Secretary Bryan to the countries at war.

The resolution, which was offered by the Chilean Minister, expressed the hope that peace soon would come.

GERMAN AERO 34 MILES FROM PARIS

Paris, Nov. 3.—A German aeroplane to-day flew toward Paris as far as Coulommiers, thirty-four miles east of the capital.

While a number of French aeroplanes went to meet the German airplane General Gallieni was reviewing the aviation services of the retrenched camp. The general was much impressed by what he saw and expressed satisfaction to the chiefs of the flying corps.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday in the Souain district.

KING AND POINCARE BRAVE FOE'S FIRE

Albert and French President Review Troops During Bombardment.

GERMAN AERO DROPS BOMBS ON FURNES

Heads of Two Countries Unperturbed as Soldiers Salute with National Airs.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Neither the dropping of bombs from a German aeroplane nor a bombardment from German guns prevented President Poincare of France and King Albert of Belgium and Alexander Millerand, the French War Minister, yesterday from reviewing the French and Belgian troops in Furnes, a Belgian town twenty-six miles southwest of Bruges.

While the shells, apparently directed against the railroad station, were exploding at frequent intervals, the President, King and War Minister were in the neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville. There to the strains of the "Marseillaise" and the "Brabanconne," the national airs of the two countries, the soldiers of France and Belgium passed by.

All the men displayed the greatest enthusiasm. A German airman, skimming 5,000 feet above the town, apparently with the knowledge that the King and President were going to review the troops, dropped several bombs, which, however, missed the square and did only slight damage a short distance away.

The King and the President arrived on the scene after the craft disappeared. Thereafter French and Belgian aeroplanes kept the sky clear of the enemy.

After the review, President Poincare, Minister Millerand and General Joffre had a long interview with the King, to whom the President expressed fervent admiration for the Belgians and best wishes on behalf of France.

Before the review President Poincare and his party paid their respects to Queen Elizabeth of Belgium at the royal residence. On leaving, the President passed the afternoon among the French troops operating on the Ypres front.

President Poincare was in Dunkirk on Sunday evening, where he saw Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of State for War, and Premier Charles de Broqueville of Belgium.

CANADA SUSPENDS HOSTILE PAPERS

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 3.—The Canadian government has ordered the suspension of newspapers publishing articles calculated to promote secession among alien residents of Canada.

Weekly newspapers printed in the German language in Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton have openly condemned Great Britain, France and Russia and upheld the acts of Germany and Austria in the European war. The Northwestern mounted police have been ordered to put an end to the publication of such sentiments.

Advertisement for "Walk-Over" shoes, featuring an image of a woman's foot in a shoe and text describing the comfort and quality of the footwear.

Advertisement for J.M. GIDDING & CO, Importers of Authentic Winter Fashions, including suits, coats, wraps, gowns, blouses, millinery, and furs.

Advertisement for Pathescope Voting Coupon, featuring a large number '5' and text promoting the Pathescope Editor's Daily Letter and the Pathescope Contest.