ALL BALKAN STATES MAY BE DRAWN INTO WAR

by Turkey against France and England. It is reported that the embassies of France and England are preparing to leave Constantinople. England has warned Turkey not to menace Egypt. Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador to Turkey, notified the Grand Vizier that the power of the Triple Entente would be directed against Turkey if Turks crossed the frontier of Egypt.

Still Way Out for the Porte.

A suggestion is advanced to-night that Turkey will hardly, even under German influence, risk destruction by assailing France and England and forcing Greece, Italy and Rumania also to abandon their attitude of neutrality. There is still the possibility that the Porte will excuse the depredations in the Black Sea by throwing the responsibility on the shoulders of the German naval commanders with the Turkish fleet, and by offering the usual smooth apology. The shaping of events, however, points to complete control of Turkish policy by Berlin and the determination of the Germans to extend the war.

In Petrograd, according to the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, German pressure and the vanity of Enver Pasha, the Ottoman Minister of War, are held responsible for plunging Turkey into the conflict. Russians are surprised at Turkey's action, which is considered insane and suicidal, but welcome an opportunity to settle the whole Eastern question. Now that war has been begun it will not end, Russian officials say, until Turkey is driven out of Europe and Constantinople becomes a Christian city.

No anxiety is felt in Petrograd, says the *Daily Mail*, over the consequences of the new development. But there is keen interest as to what the Balkan States will do. Bulgaria has lately given an assurance that she has no treaty with Turkey which would compel her to take joint action with that country, and she would probably yield to the chance to fall upon the Turks if the allies guaranteed her some reward at the end of the war. The Rumanian feeling is stronger than ever in favor of the allies, and there is little doubt here that Greece immediately and Italy very soon will join forces with the Triple Entente.

The *Times*, commenting on the possibilities of the situation, says that the Sultan and his advisers have been overborne by the Young Turks, who are bent on war. The *Times* adds:

"The present mighty struggle will mean for Europe not only the end of Prussian militarism but also the end of the Turks in Europe. These have been the chief menaces to the peace of the Old World for more than fifty years. Syria, Arabia and Mesopotamia will also be freed from the blighting influence of the Turk, who will be relegated to the obscure valleys of Asia Minor."

WAIT WAR DECLARATION.

Ottoman Charge at Petrograd Still Without Information.

By HAMILTON FYFE,

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and the London "Daily Mail."*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—After the tumult and the shouting which greeted the news last night of an attack by Turkey, Russia's hereditary enemy, and the coming of an opportunity for Russia to make a final settlement of a long standing account, there is now a calmer reckoning up in the cold light of morning of the immediate effect of Turkish intervention.

It is frankly admitted that Turkey is not a foe to be despised. Although the army organization is faulty Turkey has 500,000 men to draw upon and a second line of 300,000 older reservists. Germany has supplied her with guns and has trained several of her best regiments, although neither guns nor regiments showed to much advantage in the Balkan war.

Russia is thoroughly prepared to meet attacks in the mountainous region of the Caucasus, which is well suited to a defensive campaign. Plenty of troops are available. It is supposed here that Turkey's intention is to reenforce an expedition ready to march to Egypt by Bedouin levies and carefully picked Mussulman volunteers.

Turkey has not yet declared war. The Ottoman charge is still here and professes not to have received information regarding the action of his Government.

It is assumed that Germany forced the Porte to join in the war.

"A GERMAN STROKE."

Russia's View of Turkish Action—Expect British Fleet to Act.

By F. W. RENNET,

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and the London "Daily News."*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—It is assumed here that a British fleet will try at once to force the Dardanelles to settle accounts with the Goeben and Breslau.

Turkey's entrance into the war is thoroughly understood here as a German stroke designed to create a diversion after a succession of disastrous defeats in Poland. Ferrah Edden Bey, director of the Turkish Embassy, who is still here, told an inquirer that he had no knowledge of the bombardments in the Black Sea.

In the last communication the Turkish Government had with the Russian Government, which was on October 26, it was clearly stated that the Porte was determined to maintain neutrality.

The Nationalist press says that Russian armies have already seen the walls of Constantinople and will see them again. No Congress of Berlin will protect Constantinople this time.

RUSSIA PREPARED.

Expects Little Trouble From Turkish Navy in Black Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Petrograd finds that Russia is well prepared for war with Turkey and that confidence is felt as to the outcome of naval conflicts in the Black Sea. Russian officials do not consider Turkey formidable from a naval standpoint and expect only a temporary difficulty in the Black Sea. They admit, however, that Turkey is dangerous from a military standpoint, provided her armies are well led.

"They are now in the highest ranks entirely under the command of German officers," the correspondent adds, "but the fighting officers, as was shown in the Balkan wars, are of much lower quality than Turkey has known for centuries. Under German direction the Turks made arrangements for invading Russia three years ago west of Lake Urumia on Persian territory. They have again been taking steps to occupy this region, using subservient Kurds, or Turks disguised as Kurds."

The correspondent finds the opinion in Petrograd that Germany's main hope is to bring about a religious war by using the unrest of Mohammedan millions. He asserts that Rumania and Greece will go with the allies with Bulgaria following her national policy whatever her rulers may desire.

BRITISH HARDEST HIT.

Turkey's Action Will Menace Control of Egypt and Suez Canal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The action of Turkey in beginning hostilities against Russia is regarded here as one of the most important developments thus far in the European war, opening the door to possibilities of a stupendous character.

While relations of the United States with Turkey are quite as good now as could well be expected in the light of events, and particularly Turkey's abrogation of the capitulations in the face of protests from all the Powers, there is much anxiety here over the situation as affecting American interests.

Some consolation is found in the fact that for two months Americans in the Turkish Empire have been advised either to leave Turkey altogether or establish thmselves at points whence they could readily make their exit in safety in case of an emergency. The cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina have been sent to Turkish waters and will remain there indefinitely for the protection of American interests. The fear has been that in the event of war anti-Christian uprisings would follow which would endanger the life of every foreigner in the empire.

Entrance in War Forlorn Hope of the Young Turks

Enver Pasha Hopes Thus to Keep His Promises to Regain Lost Lands—Military Wing of Party in Control.

TURKISH NAVY BUILT UP THIS OPPORTUNITY

The entrance of Turkey into the war is the forlorn hope of the war wing of the Young Turk party led by the aggressive young Enver Pasha to carry out the promise that he and his associates made to the people of the Ottoman Empire. It is his last card and in the nature of a desperate chance. It is a better illustration of the diplomacy of modern Turkey than any stroke that the new regime has made, for it would be impossible to conceive the conservative, suave old Kiamil Pasha or any of the other of the able political advisers that surrounded Abdul Hamid entering into a war that carried against its success such great odds.

When Nazim Pasha was removed by assassination and Enver was placed at the head of the Government he had the good fortune to find the Balkan allies that had gobbled up so much of European Turkey quarrelling among themselves over the division of the spoils. But at the same time he found divisions and dissensions throughout the Ottoman Empire. The Arabs were bitter over the loss of Tripoli, the Kurds were in a state of revolt and half of Asia Minor was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to pull away from the rule of the Turks.

Enver promised first that he would recover the venerated if not sacred city of Adrianople, and that in the next place he would recover the Ægian islands of Mitylene and Chios, held by the Greeks, and other islands to the south held by Italy as spoils or hostages of war. Upon this promise the Asiatic Ottomans put aside their grievances and became united for the general good of the country.

Enver and his party made good their promise so far as Adrianople was concerned. They recaptured this stronghold and pushed the narrowing border of Turkey up to the north of the Bosporus. But this was only a part of the contract. The most important remained yet to be fulfilled.

Turkey Built Up Navy.

The Powers of Europe have given the contested islands to Greece and Italy was holding Rhodes, Kos, Stampalia and others of the southern group as earnests of Turkey's pledges in Tripoli. The war party could not abide by the decision of the Powers, neither was it in position to undertake a war against Greece with a navy that had already proved its prowess in the Balkan war.

The Young Turks began the development of a new navy that was to eclipse that of Greece. They placed the few old ships in their command under the direction of English officers and ordered new vessels made in England.

But about the time that these were ready to prove an element of strength equal to the two ships bought by Greece in the United States the war broke out and Great Britain appropriated the two vessels for her own use and cancelled the building order.

The Goeben and the Breslau at that time fortunately were driven into Constantinople and thus Germany was able to make up for England's failure. But the great problem yet remained. The war party must make good its promises to regain the lost possessions or must go down in defeat. The general European war offered an opportunity to do this or at least to make a show of trying.

For many years the German influence has prevailed in the Turkish army. German tactics and German discipline have been used, and for a long time the army was practically commanded by Gen. von der Goltz. Since his recall to Germany his place has been filled, a little less prominently perhaps, by Gen. Leeman. A great deal of the army equipment of every kind came from Germany, which has for years supplied Turkey with guns and ammunition. Turkey borrowed money in France, where most of its bonds are held, but when it came to spending money in military matters she was one of Germany's heaviest creditors.

Turkey has long regarded Russia as her hereditary enemy. The sores left by the Russo-Turkish war have never healed and Turkey has not been blind to the fact that Russia's ambition did not end with obtaining free passage of the Bosporus and Dardanelles, but that her ultimate aim was the control if not the actual possession of Constantinople itself.

Turkish Army Doubtful Force.

It is not likely that the Turkish army will figure more prominently in the present war than it did in the war with Italy. The Turkish army is more or less of an unknown quantity anyway. In spite of her experience during the Balkan war. The population of Turkey is about 25,000,000, but as the army is composed only of Moslems the population from which an army can be drawn is little over 11,000,000. It is estimated that Turkey is able to put 1,000,000 men in the field. But figures fail when it comes to estimating the arming, equipping and maintaining of the army. And it is at this point that Turkey has always failed.

The Turkish navy has never been considered as much of a factor, and it did not succeed in redeeming its reputation during the Balkan war.

There is a possibility that the action of Turkey will have the effect of drawing into the general struggle not only the Balkan States but also Greece, who is looking for a chance to assert her claims for the contested Ægean Islands, and also for a portion of Albania.

In the event of German success in the war Turkey would probably have her national integrity guaranteed, would regain her lost islands and much of her lost Balkan possessions and would be assured of protection from possible Russian aggression.

The success of the allies would have the effect of imperilling Turkey's remaining possessions in Europe, wresting from her control of the Bosporous, the Dardanelles, and even of Constantinople itself.

U. S. ASKS FOR DETAILS.

Americans Whose Property Was Damaged May Sue Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Word of the bombardment of Odessa by Turkish warships reached the State Department to-day before the news was generally known. A despatch was received from Charge Wilson in Petrograd, dated 7 P. M. October 27, reporting the fact that Odessa had been bombarded "last night" and that some American property had been damaged. The message of the Charge d'Affaires was based on a report received from the United States Consul at Odessa.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing immediately cabled to Petrograd for a more detailed report of the bombardment, with particular reference to the damaging of American property. If the required twenty-four hours notice was not given of the bombardment the Americans owning the damaged property may have basis for action for damages against Turkey.

SHUTS OFF U. S. COAL.

Greece Was Increasing Orders Here Every Week.

The beginning of war by Turkey against Russia, it was said yesterday by representatives of coal exporting companies and coal shippers, came at a time when shipments of United States coal to Greece were increasing every week. Shipments, it is thought, will stop temporarily. A representative of one of the companies said that when Turkey declared war orders were being filled for from 40,000 to 50,000 tons of coal to Greece, a good part of which is now on the way.

More coal is being shipped from this country to Italy than to Greece, it was said.

BLACK SEA CABLE CUT.

Petrograd Is Receiving No News From Constantinople.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Petrograd to the *Times* says no news is arriving from Constantinople, owing to the fact that the cable has been cut in the Black Sea.

ARAB UPRISING.

Germans Foment Pan-Islam Movement in Italian African Colonies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Gen. Ameglio, Governor of Cyrenaika, has sent a report to the Government setting forth the critical situation in the Italian African colonies owing to the Pan-Islam movement fomented by the Germans and the Turks among the Arabs.

Turkish Warships in Gulf of Suez.

By Central News.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30—It is reported that Turkish scout vessels equipped with wireless have been observed at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

U. S. FLAG IN COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29, via London, Oct. 30.—The Standard Oil tank steamship John D. Rockefeller arrived here to-day under the American flag. She was the first merchant vessel flying the American flag to be seen here in three years, and a large crowd gathered at her pier to welcome her.

The Scandinavian Line steamship United States sailed for New York to-night with 1,200 American passengers aboard.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

TURKEY.—Reports received in London from Constantinople say that the Russian and Turkish fleets are engaged in battle off Odessa. Despatches from Berlin say that the Russian ships tried to prevent the Turkish fleet from entering the Black Sea from Bosporus and that in the fight that followed two Russian destroyers were sunk.

Russia has declared a state of war existing as regards Turkey and the Russian Ambassador and suite have left Constantinople, turning over the business of the embassy to the Italian Ambassador.

FRANCE.—On the French left wing the Germans made violent attacks against the front occupied by the British troops and on both sides of the La Bassee Canal, but without any success, according to the official communique issued at Paris last night. This statement also reported a renewal of activity in the district of Rheims and the heights of the Meuse. The afternoon statement said that the Belgian army flooded the country in the lower valley of the Yser and forced the Germans who had crossed the river to fall back. It also reported that the violent counter attacks against the French and British army corps to the northeast and east of Ypres were repulsed and that the British troops have undertaken an energetic offensive and have regained ground previously lost to the north of La Bassee. The French reported progress between Arras and Albert and on the heigths of the river Aisne below Soissons.

ITALY.—A message received in London from Bucharest says that Italy, as the only signatory power to the conference of London which remains neutral, will be entrusted with the duty of enforcing the decision of the conference and that in the pursuance of this position she now has six warships at Avlona.

GERMANY.—A wireless from Berlin said that it is announced that the stock of copper in Germany is sufficient for a war lasting a long time. Dr. Rhomer, former counsellor of the German Embassy at Tokio, says that it is Japan's aim to free Asia from European and American influences and to subdue China to Japanese supremacy.

RUSSIA.—The German General Staff decided to recall the armies in Poland to the frontier of Silesia and hold them there in a defensive campaign until the fighting in Flanders is over. A Petrograd despatch says the German Crown Prince led the German centre at the Vistula. His army was forced to retreat. Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, has been retaken by the Russians.

BRITISH READY FOR TURKISH OFFENSIVE

Attacks on Suez and Egypt Will Be Met by Strong Resistance.

WAIT MOVE BY BULGARIA

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Up to midnight the situation as regards Turkey's attitude toward England and France had not been made clear. So far as is known Turkey has not formally entered into war against the allies.

It has been known for a long time that Germany was exerting tremendous pressure to bring the Ottoman Empire into the conflict. It is supposed that the Porte was willing, notwithstanding protestations of neutrality, to yield to pressure if it could feel assured of its own ultimate safety.

Meanwhile the Entente Powers were well aware of the trend of events and made every preparation to meet Ottoman participation in the war. England has prepared fully for the defence of Egypt. Russian preparations along the frontier have been equally thorough.

Diplomats here are in nowise surprised to learn of attacks along the Russian coast. Turkey's explanation is awaited with curiosity. It is thought in some quarters that the Porte will repudiate responsibility and blame everything on Germany. Indeed, some hold that Germany, having discovered "another case of necessity," as in Belgium, forcibly appropriated the Turkish fleet and acted without the consent of the Porte, though unquestionably with its connivance.

The Young Turk war wing headed by Enver Pasha is the influence credited with turning the Turkish ships over to the Germans.

In a despatch from Constantinople on Tuesday it was intimated that the relations between England and Turkey were severely strained but that the peace section of the Ministry was still working to preserve neutrality. Egypt, it appeared, was the main end of the Young Turks. The British Ambassador had told the Grand Vizier plainly that it would mean war if the Turks crossed the frontier. The despatch indicated that the situation was almost hopeless.

The entente Powers, it is now stated, are conferring while awaiting the Porte's explanation. If this places the responsibility upon the Germans the Powers will probably demand immediately the removal of all Germans from Turkish warships. Turkish officials here say that they have received no hint from Constantinople of the reasons for the Black Sea aggressions. There is a suggestion that Turkey intends to procrastinate until the feast of Bairam ends on November 2.

The attitude of the Balkan States in the event that Turkey really goes to war is much discussed. Greece's position is clear, and it is believed she is ready and willing to fight. At the Bulgarian legation here it is admitted that there are the friendliest relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, but that no stretch of imagination can conceive of their foreign policies being identical. Public opinion in Bulgaria will decide what her attitude shall be.

It is undeniable that a section of Bulgarian opinion favors Germany because the Powers upon whom Bulgaria relied in her hour of need abandoned her and allowed her territory to be mutilated. Nevertheless, it is unthinkable that Bulgaria would ally herself with enemies of Russia, her liberator, or of England, where she has countless friends. A despatch from Sofia to-day emphasizes the known inimical feeling of Bulgaria toward Greece and Servia.

Nothing is known definitely as to the attitude of Rumania, where, it is well known, popular sympathy is with the allies.

GERMANS EVACUATE LILLE.

Censored Report Says Withdrew by "Voluntary Compulsion."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A despatch from Beach Thomas, correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, dated "Northern France," to-day, which has been heavily censored, says:

"Once more the city of Lille has been evacuated by the Germans by what is called 'voluntary compulsion' and preparations are already being made to set up again the machinery of civil life.

"Fortunately the havoc wrought near the station has not done much intrinsic damage. Refugees hoping to return—(passage deleted by censor). Industrial Lille is for the moment saved by the menace of the allies advance. To-day the town begins for the first time to feel some real hope that the German evacuation is a real evacuation."

ALLIES IN TOURCOING.

Advance Northward Beyond Lille Is Reported.

By THE SUN'S *and the London "Daily Mail's" War Service.*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

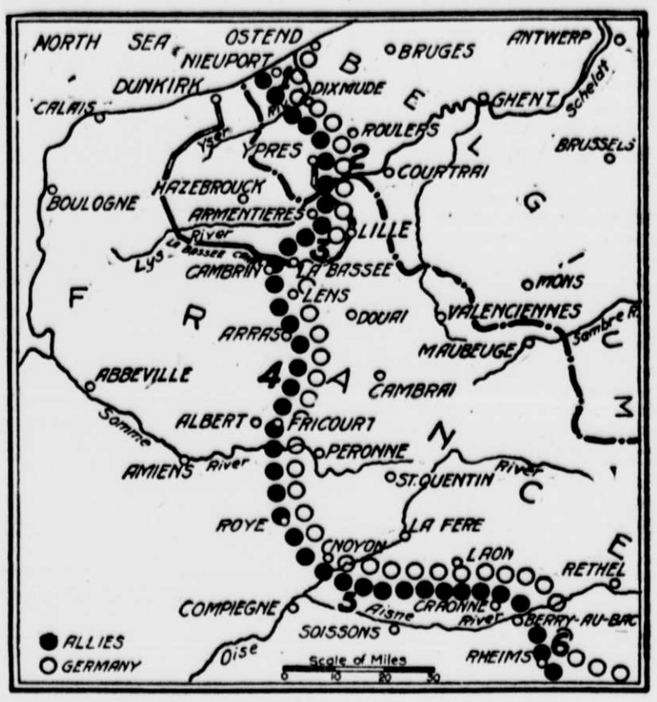
NORTHEAST FRANCE, Oct. 30.—There is excellent news of the progress of the allied armies. The allies have advanced beyond Lille on the north side and entered Tourcoing. They have driven the German forces a considerable distance east of Lille.

HEAR OF MORE BOMBS ON PARIS.

Amsterdam Paper Says Eight Persons Were Killed.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 30.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says a Zeppelin dropped six bombs on Paris Wednesday, killing eight persons, wounding several and doing considerable material damage.

The newspaper says French aviators attacked the Zeppelin unsuccessfully.



According to the official statement from Paris yesterday: (1) The Belgian army flooded the country in the lower valley of the Yser and forced the Germans who had crossed that river to fall back; (2) Germans failed in violent counter attacks against French and British army corps advancing to the northeast and east of Ypres; (3) the British troops regained ground north of La Bassee; (4) the French made progress between Arras and Albert, and (5) on the heights of the right bank of the River Aisne downstream from Soissons, and (6) there has been renewal of activity in the district of Rheims and also on the heights of the Meuse.

Allies Report Advance on Left; Regain Ground

Continued from First Page.

activity in the district of Rheims and the heights of the Meuse, south of Fresnes-en-Woevre.

The report of the afternoon contained news eagerly expected by the public. It showed that the German attack in Belgium has lost power. They were forced to withdraw from the lower Yser Valley when the Belgians flooded their positions. Simultaneously, the French and British repulsed savage attacks near Ypres and La Bassee, and moved northward and westward. Successes by the allies are reported all along the new and old battle lines. The report, given out at 2:56 P. M., was as follows:

On our extreme left the flooding by the Belgian army of the country in the lower valley of the Yser has forced the troops of the enemy who had crossed that river to fall back. They were violently cannonaded by the French and Belgian artillery during their retreat.

Yesterday the Germans attempted very violent counter attacks against the French and British army corps advancing to the northeast and to the east of Ypres. At the close of the day our troops were none the less continuing their forward movement in the direction assigned to them and had captured many points of support.

The British troops, attacked at many points to the north of La Bassee by superior forces, have undertaken an energetic offensive and largely regained the ground previously ceded to the enemy. At many other points along their battle front they have also successfully repulsed German attacks, inflicting serious losses upon the enemy.

Along the rest of our front there was no mass action yesterday, but there were local attacks both by our troops and by those of the enemy. At nearly every point we have made progress, especially before some villages between Arras and Albert, on the heights of the right bank of the River Aisne, down stream from Soissons and on both banks of the Meuse to the north of Verdun.

ALLIES GAIN STEADILY.

Enemy Routed in Bayonet Charge by British.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The official press bureau issued the following communique to-night:

"Severe fighting continues with little intermission along the allies' lines, especially toward the north. The German resistance is stubborn and fierce centre attacks are made by them frequently. Nevertheless the British are steadily gaining ground.

"In the counter attacking one brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, which accounted for many of the enemy, whose losses throughout the fighting were heavy."

BERLIN REPORTS GAINS.

Attacks East of Ypres Successfully Continued.

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (via London).—An official statement issued by the German army general headquarters this morning says:

Our attacks to the south of Nieuport and to the east of Ypres are being successfully continued. Eight machine guns and 200 British soldiers have been captured.

In the Argonne Forest our troops have occupied several blockhouses and points of support.

To the northwest of Verdun the French attacked without success.

In the other parts of the western war theatre and in the eastern arena the situation is unchanged.

BELGIANS WIN FIGHT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVRE, Oct. 30.—The headquarters of the Belgian army announces that the Germans attempted on Wednesday night to seize the southern end of the bridge at Dixmude. The attack was repulsed. The statement continues:

Yesterday our front was subjected to a heavy bombardment. The enemy, moreover, made two infantry attacks, one very violent, against some Belgian divisions. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. Some German companies were decimated.

On other parts of our front the firing has been intermittent during the day. South of Dixmude the Germans lost ground near Luyghen, Mercken and Bigschoole, where the French offensive is progressing. South of Passchendalle, where the Germans had assumed the offensive, they were repulsed. They lost ground south of Becelaer.

ARMIES NEAR BRUGES.

By HAROLD ASHTON,

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and the London "Daily News."*

BELGIUM, Oct. 30.—The battle still thunders along. It has moved further afield inland to a difficult wooded country and away from the sea, nearer and nearer to Bruges. The main German army is massed north of the railway line from Dixmude to Thielt and Deynze. Behind and to the east the road to Brussels is being cleared. Great deeds are being performed further down toward Ypres.

The little village of Zeusebreke has been bearing the brunt of the battle to-day. The latest news to-night is to the effect that little progress has been made on either side.

Windmill fighting has been a peculiar and frequent feature of the struggle of the last few days here. These peaceful objects were used by both sides as signalling towers and range finding stations until roving shells made matchwood of them, set them ablaze and they came tumbling down about the ears of the occupants. Church towers have suffered similarly.

Along the coast all is quiet. A person from Ostend who came to Holland to-day through Knocke told me the place was as quiet as a grave. In a skating rink he saw three huge guns. Three others were hauled into town yesterday by traction engines. These undoubtedly were naval guns, for the crews were all naval men. Motor vans piled with ammunition followed. On the other hand, hundreds of wagons were leaving the town in an endless stream, packed with war munitions.

Mariakerke has been completely evacuated.

An order was sent to-day to the occupiers of houses along the front of all the seaside towns in this part of the Belgian littoral that they must leave. Only four hours notice was given.

In spite of orders to the contrary, German soldiers at Ostend have been looting. A party broke into the Royal Palace Hotel and carried away large quantities of silver and plate. Their haul was very rich, for there were some fine things in this famous caravansary. It was one of the late King Leopold's palaces. It was sold by him to a syndicate and converted into one of the most extraordinary hotels in Europe.

I met Donald C. Thompson, an American newspaper photographer, who has been wounded. His face is lacerated. Part of his nose was torn away by a British shell at Dixmude. He is much shaken and is going to England to rest.

100,000 MEN TO FRONT.

By PERCY J. PHILIP,

Special correspondent of THE SUN *and the London "Daily News."*

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BELGIUM, Oct. 30.—The number of German reenforcements hurried to the front is not known exactly, but it is certain that at least 100,000, including many Austrians, have been rushed toward Flanders in the last week. The garrison at Antwerp has been reduced to 600 men. Fifteen large cannon which arrived there on October 27 were removed next day.

=

One original advertising idea = a hundred half baked plans.

That's probably why all the men's underwear makers now put their advertising models jumping hurdles, swinging clubs or playing tennis.

We conceived the original idea for Porosknit years ago.

There are other examples we could quote.

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$4 and $5 Derbies at $1.95

The maker thinks they are too light we think they are just right how about you?

Made by one of the most famous hatters in the business—lives on his reputation and makes hats on the side—his name is all you need to look for in a Derby—the rest is individuality and style—but these particular Derbies are a little lighter than he likes them—just an excess of fastidiousness—blocked in eight of the newest models—all have the character and finish which their name implies—and the lightness referred to as a fault we regard as a virtue, for the lighter a Derby is the more comfort it affords.

Sale today of 48 Wardrobe Trunks

Models for both Men and Women—the best makes—because we don't carry any others—a few Berth-high Steamer Trunks also included.

9 were $16.50 to $20.00—**now $10**
14 were $23.50 to $25.00—**now $15**
5 were $30.00 to $40.00—**now $20**
20 were $37.50 to $75.00—**now $25**

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