

Turkey's Entry Is Most Sensational Feature of Third Month in Great War

Bombardment of Antwerp Forts Proves to Be Most Spectacular Incident.

ROUT OF GERMANS IN POLAND IS DECISIVE

The end of the third month of the great European war was marked by the entrance of Turkey into the struggle, the tenth nation to become involved. Without any apparent declaration of hostilities or any previous announcement of intention two warships flying the Turkish colors appeared in the Black Sea and began the bombardment of Russian ports and vessels.

While it was known that the sympathies of the war party of the Ottoman Empire were strongly with the Germans and that the military and naval resources of the empire were being developed by them it was believed that British influences would prevail to such an extent as to prevent Turkey's open espousal of the cause of the now defunct Triple Alliance. Turkey's entrance into the war thus became one of the most sensational incidents in the history of the first three months of the struggle. Exactly what the effect of Turkey's policy may be it is yet too early to say, but that it may draw into the struggle Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and, more especially, Greece, seems now not unlikely.

Before this action of Turkey the month was marked by the transfer of the scene of the war from valleys of the Aisne and the Champagne country to the northwestern corner of France and the small southwestern portion of Belgium, the advance of a great German army against Warsaw and its disastrous retreat after meeting the Russians on the Vistula, the further conquest of Belgium by the Germans and the bombardment and reduction of the strongly fortified position of Antwerp.

On October 1 the battle of the Aisne had reached its eighteenth day and the battle line extended from the region of Albert through Roye, Noyon, Craonne, Rheims, the Argonne forest, the Woëvre region and on eastward toward the Swiss frontier. The fighting along the center had settled down to holding the strongly entrenched positions and intermittent artillery duels. The most severe struggles were upon the two wings of the line. In the east the Germans had forced the passage of the Meuse, but were unable to take much advantage of their advanced position. They had driven the British and the army of the Crown Prince had slipped through the Argonne forest with the intention of attacking the outlying defenses of Verdun, but had been driven back.

Fight for St. Quentin.
In the west the two armies were in daily conflict on the front along Noyon, Lorraine, and the fighting was intense for the possession of St. Quentin and Tergnier, which controlled the German routes of communication with the north. The line was pushed as far north as Arras in the struggle of each of the armies to effect a flanking movement, the Germans hoping to break through and cut off the British line of communication with the north and to separate the armies in Belgium from those in France, and the French aiming to crush back the German right wing and by cutting the line of communication with the north to force their enemy to retreat from across the border.

Neither army succeeded wholly in its movements in this direction, both contenting themselves to operate along the Belgian frontier. Thus there came daily reports of engagements between these bodies of troops at Lens, La Bassée, then at Laventie, Estaires, Arras, Hazebrouck and Cassel, and finally the battle front was reported to have been extended as far north as Ypres.

In the meantime the Germans, after having placed their big siege guns in position, began the cannonading of the outer defenses of Antwerp. This was the most spectacular incident of the month. The interest that the siege of Liège had aroused in August and that of Rheims in September the bombardment of Antwerp created in October. The British sent a force of machine and naval brigades to the aid of the Belgians and the besieged made a valiant resistance, but they were unable to withstand the deadly fire of the German guns and on October 9 the Burgomaster surrendered the city to the Germans.

The city had suffered less in injury to its principal buildings than had most of the other cities that had come under the German fire, the cathedral and many of the other historical and interesting monuments having escaped with comparatively slight damage. When the Germans entered the city they found that the entire military force had escaped. A force of 2,000 British came near falling into the hands of the pursuing Germans, but they saved themselves from becoming German prisoners by crossing into Holland and surrendering to the Dutch. The remainder of the allied forces retreated to extend and from there retired before the German advance south along the coast and established a defense on the small bit of territory yet remaining free of the invaders, thus completing the battle front of the allies from Nieuport on the North Sea to Ypres.

Against this part of the front and as far south as Arras the German forces were hurled with especial violence, the aim being to break through the line and force their way along the coast to Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. The Germans succeeded in crossing the Yser, but on account of the nature of the ground they were unable to throw up trenches or defenses, and they were compelled to give up the ground thus gained.

Aid From British Navy.
A remarkable feature of the engagement here was the assistance furnished the Belgians by the British navy. Ships of the coast and a fleet of small monitors that penetrated into the country through the canals kept up such an insistent cannonading as to drive the Germans back from the coast and to the protection of their defenses.

In the east the Germans made a supreme effort to check the advance of the Russians in Galicia and East Prussia. They threw into the war here a great force consisting of fresh troops from Saxony, forces collected in East Prussia and Silesia, and large levies of the reorganized Austrian army. The objective was Warsaw, where it was planned that the German army would go into winter quarters and from which city as a base German operations would be carried on against the Russians. According to correspondence found among papers of German officers it was expected that this occupation would be effected some time between October 15 and 17.

The Germans advanced with little opposition from the Russians until their advance guard was within eight miles of Warsaw and with a battle front extending from north of that city to the "Carpathians." In the meantime the Russians had formed their line along the Vistula with their center in the region of Ivanograd. The engagement began on October 13 and reached its height on October 17. On October 18 the Russian cavalry succeeded in its flanking movement on the German left and attacked the in-

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, October 25.—The line of battle in the west now extends from Nieuport on the North Sea coast, to the Swiss border, a distance of almost 850 miles. The fighting is confined mostly to the two wings. A German force crosses the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude and meets violent resistance from the French. The French gain control of road in the Woëvre that commands principal German lines of communication from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel. The Austro-German forces give battle north of Radom, in South Poland. The King of Saxony is in command of Austro-German forces estimated at about 300,000 men. The Russian force is estimated at 500,000.

MONDAY, October 26.—Nieuport is violently bombarded and the entire line from La Bassée to Somme is subjected to night attacks by Germans. The Germans are dislodged from their position at Sokhatchoff by the Russians with heavy loss. The Germans are near the frontier in flight from Warsaw. The allies check the German advance west of the Yser.

TUESDAY, October 27.—Rebellion spreads in South Africa. In the north part of the Orange Free State a number of burghers are commanded under the authority of Gen. De Wet, and in western Transvaal the same thing is effected under Gen. Beyers. The rebels capture Hellbroun and make Government officials prisoners. The French take offensive east of Nancy, between the forest of Bezange and Parroy, and drive the Germans across the frontier. Japanese in attack upon Tsing-tao encounter a mine and lose 600 killed and wounded. First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill is blamed by enemies for the loss of Antwerp.

WEDNESDAY, October 28.—Germans are driven back east and north of Ypres and on the center of the line. Pierce night attacks are repulsed at Craonne and French progress is reported through forests of the Vosges. A report is received of a German plan to hurl army at Boulogne. A force under Gen. Botha routs Gen. Beyers and captures eighty of his commando. The rebellion in South Africa causes a decline in gold and diamond shares in the London market.

THURSDAY, October 29.—Two Turkish destroyers shell Odessa harbor, sinking merchant ships; the cruiser Breslau shells Theodosia and the cruiser Hamidieh, Novorossisk, both Russian Black Sea ports. Nineteen women are reported killed by bomb dropped from a German aeroplane in the market place at Bethune, France. Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Lord of British Admiralty, resigns and his resignation is accepted. Capt. Lucy, American commissioner for relief in Belgium, reports that 3,000,000 Belgians are near starvation. The German cruiser Emden enters the harbor of Penang, Straits Settlements, flying Japanese flag and sinks the Russian cruiser Zhemtchug and the French destroyer Mousquet. Heavy fighting is reported east of Lodz, Russian Poland.

FRIDAY, October 30.—Russian and Turkish fleets engage in battle off Odessa, Black Sea. Two Russian destroyers are reported sunk near Black Sea entrance to Bosphorus by the Turkish fleet. Russia declares state of war existing as regards Turkey and Russian Ambassador and suite leave Constantinople. Italy as only signatory Power to conference of London now remaining neutral is entrusted with the duty of preserving order in Albania. The German General Staff recalls the army from Poland to the Silesian frontier and orders a defensive campaign until the fighting in France is over. Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, is taken by the Russians.

SATURDAY, October 31.—Germans undertake general offensive along whole front from Nieuport to Arras. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting presided over by Grand Vizier is summoned at Constantinople to declare its stand on the war. Japanese report capture of forts at Kiaochow. The Germans are reported to have quit Lille and Ostend. The Austrians are reported to have suffered heavy loss near Tarnow.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

vaders from the rear. This caused them to retire in a panic upon Lovicz and Siedlce. Driven back from this and closely pursued all along the line the retreat became a rout.

The Russians followed up their advantage with so much vigor that the Germans abandoned guns, stores and transports and permitted many of their wounded to fall into the hands of their enemy. In this pursuit the Germans had no opportunity to reform their line until they were well back upon the defenses that they had previously thrown up along the Silesian frontier. In order to strengthen their line along the Vistula the Russians had been compelled to call part of the force that they employed in Galicia, and they thus left this country open to the Austrian troops, who had been reorganized after their earlier reverses by the Germans.

Death of Rumanian King.
In the south King Charles of Rumania died and was succeeded by his nephew, Ferdinand. It was believed that the King's death would make a decided change in the policy of the country, for it was well known that he was strongly pro-German, while the majority of the Cabinet and Parliament were favorable to the allies. Signor San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, who had been Italy's chief advocate of peace, also died and his death, too, it was thought, would change the attitude of Italy toward the war.

On October 12 a revolt was reported in South Africa in which a force of rebels under Col. Maritz attempted to establish a republic in the northwestern part of Cape Colony. While this revolt was suppressed another and apparently more serious uprising occurred in the eastern part of the Union, headed by Gen. Beyers and De Wet, former Boer leaders.

The Belgian capital, which had at first been transferred from Brussels to Antwerp, was removed from the latter place to Ostend, and then when that place was imperilled by the German advance it was transferred to Havre, on French territory.

On October 15 the British cruiser Hawke was sunk off the Scottish coast by the German submarine U-9, which had sunk the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. The Japanese cruiser Takachiko was sunk in the bay of Kiaochow, and the British submarine E-3 was sunk by a German warship in the North Sea. British

vessels succeeded in sinking four German torpedo boat destroyers off the coast of Holland and a British submarine sunk a German destroyer off the mouth of the Rhine.

The German cruiser Emden scored again last month by entering the harbor of Penang in the Straits Settlements, flying the Japanese flag, and sinking the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. This vessel already had to its credit in Davy Jones' locker some twenty or more ships, merchantmen and small war craft, that had sailed under the allied colors, principally under the Union Jack.

FRANCE NEEDS MORE NURSES.

Hospital Accommodations in North Reported Insufficient.

London, Oct. 31.—A medical correspondent of the Times writing from Boulogne emphasizes the lack of sufficient hospital and surgical accommodations in northern France. Because of this lack, he says, the practice of sending as many of the wounded as possible to England is being carried to a dangerous extreme. The correspondent says that there is a great and serious dearth of efficient and experienced nurses.

"A great majority of the wounds treated," he says, "are caused by shrapnel. They become infected quickly and demand surgical treatment of the most thorough character. With these cases time is a big factor. It is dangerous in most cases to subject the patient to a long trip to England."

"Many more hospitals must be established in hotels, casinos and houses behind the firing line. Surgeons of long experience must be sent. Finally, anti-septic surgery must be practiced and not aseptic surgery. The latter, which aims at cleanliness without the use of germ-killing substances, is useless where infected wounds are concerned."

"Yet there are good reasons for believing it to be widely practised. Here is where the surgeons of wide experience are needed rather than young fledglings. The same holds true of numerous delicate operations. It is equally necessary to have in the hospitals staffs of nurses who have had a three or four years course of training."

Says Germany Has Many Reserves.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The Cologne Gazette prints a letter saying that Germany and Austria still have 18,000,000 reserves.

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- Wilton Carpets Usually \$2.50 to \$3.50 per yard **\$1.95**
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Exceptional Values in Axminster Rugs

Extra High-Pile Quality in Oriental designs and colorings in both seamed and seamless grades.

- Size 8.3 x 10.6 Usually up to \$26.50 **\$19.50**
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High-Grade Wilton Rugs

All this season's styles in an exceptional range of designs and color effects.

- Size 6.0 x 9.0 Usually \$27.50 **\$21.50**
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- Size 9.0 x 12.0 Usually \$40.00 **\$33.50**

Fifth Floor.

Great Clearance Sale of Upholsteries

Exceptional Values in this Season's Merchandise will be offered throughout the entire section.

An Extraordinary Offering of Imported

French Lace Curtains, Window Panels & Bed Sets

Imported Lace Curtains Usually \$3.75, \$4.50, \$6.50 to \$16.00 Usually \$5.00 to \$24.00 per pair

Imported Lace Panels Usually \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$8.00 & \$9.00 Usually \$8.75 to \$14.00 each

Imported Bed Sets Usually \$9.85, \$11.00 & \$13.75 Usually \$14.00 to \$19.50 per set

Also the remainder of the season's stock of

New Velour Portieres

\$10.00, \$14.50 & \$15.50 per pair

Tapestries, Brocades, Damasks, Armures & Light Weight Fabrics

55c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$8.00 Usually \$1.50 to \$27.00 per yard

Cretonnes

22c, 24c, 28c, 35c to 42c Usually 35c to 85c per yard

100 Pieces Bordered Scrims

White, ivory and ecru, with self-colored borders **22c**

50 Pieces Colored Bordered Scrims

Beautiful colors, principally pink and green combinations, also some blues and golds. **yard**

Curtain Nets

22c, 25c up to 50c Usually 30c to 85c per yard

Fifth Floor

America's Greatest Linen Section Announces a Great Sale of

About \$250,000 Worth of

"Lord & Taylor Linens"

1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular Prices

Table Cloths.

Sizes.	Usual Prices.	Sale Prices.
2 x 2 yards	\$2.75 to \$7.20	\$1.75 to \$3.60
2 x 2 1/2 yards	\$3.45 to \$9.00	\$2.20 to \$4.50
2 x 3 yards	\$4.35 to \$10.80	\$2.40 to \$5.40
2 1/4 x 2 1/4 yards	\$4.50 to \$9.50	\$2.75 to \$4.75
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards	\$5.50 to \$11.60	\$3.25 to \$5.80

Napkins

\$2.25 to \$5.50 per dozen. Usual prices \$3.25 to \$11.00

Irish Linen Hemmed Huck Towels

\$2.50 per dozen. Usually \$3.00

H. S. Huck Towels

\$7.50 per dozen. Usually \$12.00

Second Floor

Irish Hand-Embroidered Linen Pillow Cases

\$1.75 per pair. Usually \$2.75

Irish Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Sheets \$5.00 to \$6.00 per pair. Usually \$6.50 to \$8.50

Pillow Cases \$1.25 & \$1.75 per pair. Usually \$1.75 to \$2.25

Italian Hand-Woven Towels, Huckaback & Plain Linens

Sold exclusively by the house of Lord & Taylor

Towels—\$4.50 to \$12.00 per dozen.

Huckaback Toweling—50c to \$1.25 per yard

Plain Linen—50c to \$1.50 per yard

Splendid Values in the November Sale of Furniture

Adam Dining Room Suite } \$235.00
10 pieces. Special at

Adam Bed Room Suite } \$250.00
Solid mahogany or ivory enamel. Usually \$400.00



Library Table

48-inch table in solid mahogany in dull finish. **\$25.00** Very Special



Martha Washington Work Table

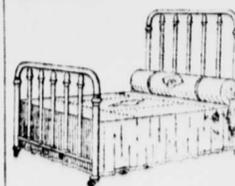
Solid Mahogany. Usually \$20.00. **\$13.50**



Brass Bedsteads

\$19.50 Usually \$30.00

2-inch tubing, 1 1/2-inch fillers, all sizes, bright or satin finish.



Brass Bedsteads

\$24.50 Usually \$40.00

Square tubing, 2-inch posts, 1-inch fillers, 1 1/4-inch top rods, all sizes, bright or satin finish.



Sixth Floor

L. P. Hollander & Co.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE OF

French Hand-Made Lingerie

- Nightgowns from **\$3.75**
- Combinations from **3.50**
- Envelope Chemises from **3.75**
- Chiffon Chemises from **5.75**

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