

TURKEY INTENDS TO PROCLAIM HOLY WAR; TRIPLE ENTENTE POWERS WITHDRAW REPRESENTATIVES TO PORTE; ELEVEN NATIONS NOW AT WAR

ALLEES GAINING IN NORTHERN FRANCE

RETURN INDICTMENTS AGAINST RAILROAD MEN

REPORTS SHOW PROGRESS MADE ABOUT OSTEND

Maintained that Forces have Reached Point But Four Miles Distant.

BRUSSELS LEVY NINE MILLIONS

Good Reason to Believe That Lille Has Been Evacuated by Teutons—Words of Emperor William Addressing Troops are Quoted.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from the Daily Mail from its correspondents at different points in the field of operations, in north France, report continued progress of the allies, who have reached within miles of Ostend, namely, Lefinghe. The German attack, it is stated, is mainly in the direction of Lefinghe and Slype. Three thousand Germans left Ostend for Zebrugge Friday, and reports are persistent that the Germans have left Ostend. The skillful German general, von Meyer, was killed at Dixmude Friday.

Russians Open Hostilities. Berlin, Nov. 2.—An official Turkish report forwarded from Constantinople by the correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Russian opened hostilities on October 28 by firing upon a portion of the Turkish fleet after having for some time interfered with the evolutions of the warships.

Describing the naval action in the Black sea which was said to be continuing at the same time of the announcement, the report says: "The Turkish fleet sank the Russian mine layer Prut, which was carrying several hundred mines, the torpedo boat destroyer Kuznetsov, captured a collier and severely damaged a coast defense ship."

Other matter furnished to the press from official sources says: "Russia by threats attempting now to incite Bulgaria to make war on Turkey. Bulgaria is firmly resisting this coercion."

The "Gloire" d'Italia of Rome points out that Turkey by inciting the Mussulmans could deal heavy blows to Russia in Armenia and Caucasus, to Great Britain in Egypt and India and to France in North Africa. "Minister of Foreign Affairs Gottlieb von Jagow in a telegram to the German ambassador in London in the event that the British government should refuse to delay to the German request for the liberation of the Germans. Numerous Britishers are living in Dresden."

Trouble in Belgium. Berlin, Nov. 2.—The German army headquarters issued the following communication: "The operations in Belgium have been rendered difficult owing to the inundations of the Yser and Ypres canals by the destruction of the locks at Nieupoort. Our troops have advanced near Ypres. At least 600 prisoners were captured, also some British guns."

"The forces fighting to the westward of Lille also have progressed. A number of prisoners were taken near Yully—about 1,500. In the region of Ardennes and Toul there has been insignificant fighting. "In the northeast the battle against the Russians still is indecisive."

Weapons Designed for English Campaign. London, Nov. 2.—The Exchange Telegraph company's correspondent at the Hague sends the following: "Several trains filled with cannon and submarines, bound from Germany for their passports Saturday and left for the proposed attack on the English coast, have passed Liege but have been stopped at Bruges until further notice, the attack on England having been postponed until the present battle is decided."

"Germany has prohibited the importation of Dutch newspapers into any part of the German empire." A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Amsterdam says: "The Handelsblad says that all the German attacks yesterday north of Nieupoort were repulsed and in some places the Germans were forced back several kilometers while the allies on the left wing advanced to Modderkerke. The whole coast line occupied by the Germans is strongly fortified and trenches have been thrown up near Knocke."

Constantinople, Nov. 2.—The ambassadors of Russia, Great Britain and France have received their passports. The Russian and Great British ambassadors will leave Constantinople tonight. The French ambassador will leave tomorrow.

Bordeaux, Nov. 2.—It is officially announced that the French, British and Russian ambassadors to Turkey asked for their passports Saturday and left Constantinople Sunday. The American ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, has taken charge of French interests.

Be Russian Losses. Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to the Tagesspiegel says that the Russian losses in the battle of Modderkerke are estimated at 20,000 men. The rest of the Russian army is still in the hands of the Germans.

Governor L. B. Hanna, on Eve Of Election, Renews Pledges to the People of North Dakota; Confident Of Verdict at the Polls On Tuesday

To the Editor of The Herald:— On the eve of election, I wish to make a brief statement to the people of the state.

On the part of the Republicans, the campaign has been in the hands of Hon. Frank H. Sprague, chairman of the Republican State Central committee, who together with Mr. Devine and Mr. George, the secretaries, and with the hearty co-operation of the state committee have made a splendid campaign and there never has been a cleaner campaign in all the history of the state than that conducted by the Republican party under Mr. Sprague's splendid leadership. No false statements, canards or any abuse against opposing candidates has been put out by the Republican State Central committee or by any of the Republican candidates against the opposition.

In administering the office of Governor during the past two years, I can say that it has been handled conscientiously and with an earnest effort to so conduct the duties of the office as to merit the respect and the esteem of the people. I believe in the dignity of the office of governor and that the office belongs to the people and not to the individual, and in making a campaign for a second term as governor, I have endeavored to do so in such a way as to merit the approval of those who believe in clean politics and in the dignity and the honor of the office.

Owing to the press of duties at the capitol, it has not been possible for me to make an extensive campaign over the state and I have not done so, although I would have been pleased to have had the opportunity of meeting the people generally throughout the state and to have spoken to them.

I am deeply sensible and grateful to the citizens of North Dakota for the confidence which they have heretofore expressed in me at the ballot box and I have never betrayed their trust.

Tuesday, next, the people of the state will render their decision and I await the result with confidence. Sincerely, L. B. HANNA.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS CLOSED BY U. S. TO FIGHT CATTLE DISEASE

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The government quarantine at the Chicago stock yards was modified late today as follows: "Until further notice cattle, sheep and hogs will be received at the Union stock yards for slaughter only at Chicago." What caused the modification was not learned. It prevents the re-shipment from Chicago of live animals.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The Union stock yards, the greatest cattle market in the world, is completely quarantined by the government in connection with efforts to stamp out the hoof and mouth disease which is epidemic in northern Indiana and southern Michigan. Receipts, as well as shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep are prohibited.

So far as present indications go, the big stock yards at St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and other places will be able to care for much of the business shut out from Chicago. There are enough cattle, hogs and sheep at the local yards to keep the packers busy for a few days. What will happen after that, cannot, it is said, be predicted. It is believed that the quarantine will last at least a month.

Certainly it will continue until the government inspectors, who started out last night, have made a thorough examination of the live stock farms in the infected states. One hundred inspectors are working in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska and other states.

The extent of the catastrophe to trade, it is said, be roughly approximated by the fact that business done at the stock yards, with its ramifications into many other industries, is in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 per day.

NEW MEXICAN PRESIDENT IS ELECTED

El Paso, Nov. 2.—A conference of the revolutionary chiefs disregarding Carranza's protest and elected Eula Llo Gutierrez provisional president of Mexico, according to an official report reaching this border this afternoon.

IN PRIZE COURT

American Ship Discharging Cargo of Cotton and Oil. Washington, Nov. 2.—Consul Sprague at Gibraltar advised the state department yesterday that the case of the American steamer Kroonland, detained there by British authorities, had been taken into a prize court and the vessel was discharging her cargo of cotton and oil. No reply has been received to the United States government's protest against detention of the ship.

NO PERSECUTION. Petrograd, via London, Nov. 2.—A semi-official note issued by the German legation in Petrograd says that the German government has no intention of persecuting the Jews in Poland. The note points out that the war is being conducted by a united Russia, comprising all nationalities without exception. "Unfortunately the contravention of article 44 of the Hague convention, says the note, 'the enemy's troops operating in Russian territory are extending from the Jewish population information concerning our army and means of defense, thus making the population liable to inevitable responsibilities.'"

CHARGES MADE BY GOVERNMENT ARE SUSTAINED

Federal Grand Jury Returns True Bills Today—Wm. Rockefeller Included.

Bench Warrants Issued—Are Charged With Conspiring to Monopolize Commerce—Late J. P. Morgan Mentioned Among Alleged Conspirators.

New York, Nov. 2.—Criminal indictments were returned today by the federal government against twenty-one directors and former directors of the New Haven Railroad company, including William Rockefeller, Theodore N. Vall, George F. Baker, William Skinner, Charles F. Brooker and John L. Billard.

The indictments charge violations and conspiracy in the violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to monopolize commerce. Under section two of the law under which the indictments were returned, the maximum penalty upon conviction is \$50,000 imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

Bench warrants by twenty-one men named in the indictments were issued on the request of the district attorney. Several, it is understood, were brought into the court to answer the indictments. A complete list of those indicted follows:

- William Rockefeller, George McCulloch Miles, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Ely, James S. Hemmingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Chas. M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, former coach for the railroad; Alexander Cochran, John L. Billard, George F. Baker, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vall, Edward Milligan, Francis T. Maxwell.

The amount of bail was fixed at \$5,000 each by Federal Judge Foster. Five Now on Directorate.

Of the twenty-one men indicted, only five are now on the New Haven directorate. They are Cuyler, McHarg, Milligan, Brewster and Maxwell.

These twenty-one men are charged in the language of the indictment, as follows: "With having combined and conspired together with numerous other persons to monopolize commerce consisting in the transportation of business."

Late J. P. Morgan Mentioned. The indictments name a large number of corporations, approximately 160, whose business it is charged was to be monopolized. The late J. P. Morgan is named in the bill as one of the conspirators. Among the officers and former directors of the New Haven also mentioned are Chauncey M. Depew, Edward N. Reed, Charles P. Clark, Lucius Tuttle, Charles S. Melner, Royal G. Taft, Richard A. McCurtain, Mark Twombly, Alexander J. Cassett, Timothy E. Byrnes, Edward G. Buckland, Oakleigh Thorne and Marsden J. Perry.

After naming 160 corporations, the indictment charges that the conspirators used certain of them, including the New England Navigation company, the Boston Railroad Holding company, the Billard company, the New England Steamship company—through their influence, credits and funds, to impose upon other concerns contracts and working arrangements, which would insure a monopolization of commerce "in harmony with the designs of such conspirators."

FAILED TO FIND GERMAN SUBMARINE

Details of Latest English Sea Disaster in Straits of Dover.

Dover, England, via London, Nov. 2.—It is ascertained that the British cruiser Hearn, sunk by a German submarine Saturday, was attacked 12 miles east by southeast of Goodwin Sands, in the Straits of Dover at 3:15 o'clock in the forenoon. A number of torpedo boats and other vessels rushed to the assistance of the wounded ship which floated three quarters of an hour after being struck and then sank.

Meantime the destroyers rescued the greater number of the crew of 100 men while other vessels searched the sea in an endeavor to locate the submarine. Two men were killed by the explosion and nine were injured. About forty others are missing. The survivors were rescued here.

London, Nov. 2.—War has not yet been declared on Turkey, but the withdrawal from Constantinople of ambassadors of the triple entente powers is regarded here as equivalent to a signal for hostilities which Turkey has anticipated by the naval raid in the Black sea, and also, it is reported, by a land expedition into Egypt. Evidence accumulates that Turkey intends to proclaim a holy war. Ample measures, however, it is asserted, have been taken by Great Britain and Russia against this, and it is evidenced that the first trouble was expected in Egypt, where it is said the Khedive intends to ask Great Britain for an explanation of her attitude towards Turkey. The Turkish ambassador of Great Britain, Tewfik Pasha, was today handed his passports.

Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted there are now eleven powers at war, with the prospects of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania—being drawn in. The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey Friday last, demanding an explanation of actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black sea, was really the ultimatum to which Turkey was required to make reply by Saturday evening. So far as known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted, no answer was made.

ASK DISMISSAL OF "J. C. R." CASE AT DICKINSON

Elder Caldwell Says Papers Haven't Been Served on Him as Yet.

ALLEGES FRAUD IN FAMOUS SUIT

Contended That Man of Mystery is Really Son of Chicago Woman—Attempt to Harass Him is Also Charged by Western Dakota Rancher.

CASE DISMISSED

Dickinson, N. D., Nov. 2.—The famous "J. C. R." case against J. H. Caldwell, North Dakota rancher, in which an effort to establish the identity of "J. C. R." as Jay Allen Caldwell, his son, was dismissed today by Judge Crawford of the district court.

Failure of the attorneys for "J. C. R." the former Rochester, Minn., asylum patient, and man of mystery, to follow up the notice of their suit with the service of complaint and summons brought about the dismissal.

(Herald Special Service.) Dickinson, N. D., Nov. 2.—That "J. C. R." who has filed suit in the Dickinson district court, alleging that he is the son of J. H. Caldwell, a wealthy rancher, is in reality the son of Mrs. H. T. Pitkin of 655 Groveland Park, Chicago, is the charge made by J. H. Caldwell in an application filed in court for the dismissal of the case.

In his application for the dismissal of the case, which involves the establishment of the identity of the man of mystery and a claim to \$100,000 in North Dakota real estate, together with interest thereon for ten years, declares that J. D. Greenbaum, with offices in the district block, Chicago, and H. T. Pitkin, knew they were attempting fraud when they procured the signature of "J. C. R." to the papers in the civil suit pending.

As an actual plea for the dismissal of the suit, the elder Caldwell contends that he has not yet been personally served with summons and complaint, despite the fact that it is

BORAH URGES NORTHWEST TO AID THE G. O. P.

Declares Need of Reputiating Underwood Tariff, Betrayal of Interest.

Minneapolis, Nov. 2.—United States Senator W. E. Borah, who was scheduled to make campaign addresses in the northwest, sent the following telegram to the chairman of the Minnesota republican committee, which was made public at a mass meeting here Saturday night. It follows:

I regret most sincerely that illness compelled me to leave the campaign, thus deprive me of speaking to the republicans of Minnesota.

I am deeply concerned, as are thousands of other republicans outside your state, in the result of your election. I would have been glad, indeed, to add in any humble way to your success.

I hope that not only will Minnesota send here a full republican congressional delegation as a rebuke to the shameful betrayal of Minnesota's great agricultural interests by the Underwood tariff, but also that you will elect the entire state ticket, which stands for the right of the people to pass upon the question whether they will have order and decency and happiness in their families and societies in their respective communities.

I send most sincere greetings and best wishes for your success, and again express my sincere regret at not being able to be with you. W. E. Borah. Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1914.

NO AMERICANS HURT IN BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA BY THE TURKS

Washington, Nov. 2.—No Americans were injured in the Turkish bombardment of Odessa and the damage to American property was insignificant, according to a report from the American consul at Odessa.

ROCKEFELLER TO AID IN EUROPE

Millions Will be Expended for Relief of Sufferers in the Great War.

New York, Nov. 2.—The Rockefeller foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for the relief of non-combatants in the countries afflicted by the war and stands ready to give millions of dollars if necessary for the purpose. It was announced by John Rockefeller, Jr., president of the foundation.

In pursuance of this philanthropy the foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to visit first hand as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of \$250,000 it already has chartered a ship and loaded it with 6,000 tons of provisions for the relief of the starving Belgians.

"The action is taken," Mr. Rockefeller says, "as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purposes of the foundation, name, to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world."

The ship is the Massapequa, the largest neutral ship now in New York harbor, and it will sail Tuesday morning direct for Rotterdam with a certification from the British consul at New York that its cargo is destined for the use of Belgian non-combatants. The commission has engaged no general transit. The supplies are consigned to the American consul at Rotterdam and will be distributed by the Belgian relief commission in Brermehaven from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Mr. Rockefeller has been in communication with Ambassador Page at (Continued on Page 3.)

GRIM WINTER, COMMON ENEMY OF ALL WARRING NATIONS, ALREADY IS SHOWING ITS EFFECT ON OPERATIONS

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The effect of the approaching winter on the campaign already are evident. Heavy frosts are reported in East Prussia and the campaign in Poland has been waged for some time under most disagreeable conditions caused by rain and snowstorms.

A severe storm is now raging on the North sea, making life uncomfortable for the naval outposts because of the rolling and plunging of their battleships and submarines. German lifesavers yesterday rescued the crews of three German commercial steamers which were wrecked off Helgoland. A letter received in Bremerhaven from the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha speaks of the frightful weather prevailing at the front. The trenches are filled with water and the men of his regiment, who for fourteen days were on duty at the front, stood day and night in water breast-high. The searchlight played constantly upon the German positions and it was impossible for one to show his head above the embankment, even at night and during the fiercest fog. The young prince, who is British by birth, commands the Sixth Thuringian infantry in the army of his adopted country.

Only the scantiest news from the German side is being published here. There are indications that both sides have greatly improved the effectiveness of their anti-aeroplane defenses. The Germans have installed anti-battery cannon extensively and have converted a large number of captured French machine guns for use against the fliers, thereby hampering air attacks on the batteries and trenches such as described in the following from an artillery officer:

"We were bivouacked in a little wood. Suddenly we sighted three aeroplanes. Two, evidently French, flew directly toward our battery. Rifle fire against these daredevils was absolutely useless. We crouched like flocks of hens under a hawk, as an aviator circled overhead and then whizzed down, but luckily the wind carried it to the edge of the wood, wreathing only one man, while the

flyer was circling to regain his position above us. "The third machine which appeared to be a German and bore the iron cross, the German recognition, on both wings, crossed our position, flying fairly low. We expected him to attack the other machine, but instead there was again that ominous whizz and a bomb landed in our lines, killing four men and wounding others. The tragedy, however, was not ended. The first flyer returned, dropping another bomb squarely above our battery, killing ten horses and wounding four men. The two aviators, one of whom surely was British, then flew off to join their third comrade.

"Now we are protected by balloon cannon which, as I write, are firing on a British flyer who is making off. Yesterday our protectors brought down a British machine. The observer was killed and the aviator was wounded. The machine, curiously enough, was little damaged."

General von Bernhardt is again in service, commanding the home army of the Fifth army corps, judging from a proclamation signed in his name. Captain von Mueller, commanding the cruiser division, has been given the freedom of the City of Blankenberg, his birthplace. The commander of the French fortress at Maubeuge, who has been held as a prisoner of war at Torgau, has been promoted to Halle, according to a dispatch from the latter city. He has been placed in solitary confinement for some offense not including a Red Cross party, including twenty surgeons, eleven officials and fifty-eight nurses. Captured near Frons and Paris, has returned to Germany by way of Switzerland. They report that five surgeons and officials, ten nurses and sixty men were taken to the French court-martial on various charges. Another surgeon returning from captivity states that after his capture he was subjected to a cruel examination on technical matters and then taken to Verdun and put in a hospital. He says that he saw that actually was a surgeon, but that the officer abusing the Red Cross emblem