

U. S. ARTILLERY SHELLS GERMANS IN FIRST BATTLE

WEATHER—Fair to-morrow.

EXTRA **The Evening World.** **FINAL EDITION**

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FIVE BILLION GOAL IS IN SIGHT ON LAST DAY OF LOAN DRIVE; N. Y. SURE OF \$1,500,000,000

Subscriptions in This District Soar To \$1,325,000,000 and Chairman Strong Announces Maximum Will Be Taken by Night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Liberty Loan campaign went into its final hours to-day with every energy of 2,000,000 field workers straining to carry it past the \$5,000,000,000 mark.

"Revised official and unofficial reports to-day strongly indicate," the Treasury Department announced, "that approximately \$4,000,000,000 in bonds have been sold. Additional sales of \$1,000,000,000 to-day, bringing the total to the highest mark hoped for, seemed not only possible, but entirely probable."

HELEN CUDAHY ENDS LIFE AT SEA; FEARED U BOATS

Packer's Daughter Was on Way to France to Drive Hospital Truck.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Miss Helen Cudahy, daughter of Patrick Cudahy, the Milwaukee meat packer, committed suicide in mid-ocean on Oct. 19, according to the army edition of the Chicago Tribune.

Fear of submarines is believed to have been the motive for her act, the newspaper says. According to this account Miss Cudahy, who was coming to France on a Red Cross mission, appeared to be cheerful in the early days of the voyage, but when the submarine zone was approached and a convoy met the steamer on which she was a passenger, she remained in her cabin.

A friend who went to her cabin on the night of Oct. 19 found the room empty, the porthole open and this hurriedly written note:

"It is all for the best. Keep as much as possible from father and mother. Notify my brother Michael."

Search of the boat failed to reveal any further evidence of her disappearance, or any person who witnessed the tragedy. Miss Cudahy's body has not been recovered.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK TAKES \$13,000,000 MORE.

A subscription of \$13,000,000 additional for the First National Bank, bringing the bank's total to \$18,000,000, was announced this afternoon.

Subscriptions to-day included: United States Rubber Co., \$2,500,000 (additional); employees of the company, \$1,500,000; Harris, Forbes & Co., \$1,000,000 (additional); a total of \$2,500,000 for the company; Submarine Boat Corporation, \$500,000; Hobart & Gray, \$250,000; Bernard Scholle & Co., \$200,000.

New York Life Insurance Company, \$5,000,000 (additional); a total of \$20,000,000 for the company; Union Trust Company, \$2,500,000 (additional); State Bank of New York.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FIFTH AVE. CHEERS SUFFRAGE HOST OF 20,000 IN PARADE

Greatest Demonstration in Behalf of "Votes for Women" Ever Seen Here.

Under ideal weather conditions, all the more gratifying because the Weather Bureau had promised a rainy afternoon, 20,000 self-reliant women and a few men marched up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to the 59th Street Plaza this afternoon in a demonstration for "votes for women."

It was the biggest Suffrage parade ever held and its projectors and those who participated believe it will have a great effect in stimulating the vote for suffrage on Nov. 5.

It was a splendid, well-organized parade, studded with brass bands and gorgeous banners and thickly sprinkled with boards upon which were pasted the actual signatures of over 1,000,000 women of this State who desire the privilege of suffrage. Malehood, matronhood, spinsterhood and grandmotherhood marched side by side. The laboring woman rubbed shoulders with the millionaire's wife. Also there were displayed the most amazing demonstration of the unerring propensity of the average woman to pick out a hat that makes her look like a freak which has ever been witnessed by the male population of this metropolis.

SUPREME OPTIMISM THE KEY-NOTE OF THE PAGEANT.

The parade assembled in and around Washington Square, and in every respect of assemblage, start, movement and distribution of forces in the most effective way it reflected the highest of credit upon the executive ability of the women in charge. It was quite different from the first suffrage parade along Fifth Avenue a few years ago, in which half the women marched with an air of defiance and most of the men in line looked as though they wished they were somewhere else.

There was no lack of confidence in to-day's demonstration. Politicians say the suffrage amendment will be beaten by a larger vote than that which overwhelmed it two years ago, but not a woman of the 20,000 that marched up Fifth Avenue this afternoon believes it. As a public display of supreme optimism the occasion was noteworthy.

The first suffrage parade ever held in New York was regarded by the sidewalk crowds as somewhat of a joke. The male of antislavery habits of thought whose motto is "A woman's place is in the home" was out in force and vocally conspicuous. Jeers were mingled with cheers and the cheers weren't any too strong. What a difference a few years make!

There were no jeers to-day. No matter what one might think of the desirability of giving women the vote this parade so firmly visualized what a large part woman is taking in the business and industrial life of the city and what a leading part she is taking in the home activities of the West that the occasion took on a note of impressiveness.

POLICE LINE AVENUE TO GUARD AGAINST PICKETS.

Police lined the avenue because it had been reported that the militant females who have been picketing the White House in Washington and happen to be out of jail had planned to come over here and

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

60,000 ITALIANS CAPTURED, CLAIM MADE IN BERLIN

Rome Admits Austro-German Troops Have Forced Way Across Boundary Line.

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (via London).—Sixty thousand Italians have been taken prisoner by the Austro-German forces in their offensive on the Italian front. Army Headquarters announced to-day. Guns to the number of 450 have been captured.

Following is the text of the Berlin War office statement:

"The operation prepared under the personal supreme leadership of His Apostolic Majesty, King Charles of Austria, King of Hungary, against the main force of the Italian Army, developing with the collaboration of the incomparable thrusting power of the German troops which are advancing shoulder to shoulder with their brave brothers in arms to battle on the Isonzo, has achieved great success. The second Italian Army is defeated.

"Favored by good weather, German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, breaking the resistance of the enemy many times, pressed forward irresistibly over heights and through the valleys. The steep mountain ridge of Stol was captured by the Royal and Imperial 22nd Rifle Division. The strongly fortified summit of Monte Malsiur, 1,641 metres high, fell Thursday morning, twenty-three hours after the beginning of our attack at Tolmino.

"Thanks are due to the outstanding activity of Lieut. Schriber, who with four companies of the 23d Upper Silesian Infantry Regiment stormed strong Italian points of support. The achievements in battle and marching of all our troops which are pressing toward the Italian plain through the spurs of the Julian Alps are above all praise.

"The number of prisoners has increased to 60,000 and the captured guns to 450. Inestimable quantities of war materials are yet to be saved from the captured Italian positions. Twenty-six airplanes have been brought down in the last two days.

"The Italian front is shaking as far as Wipach. On the Garsa Plateau the enemy is holding his positions."

WORLD MEN BUYING \$235,000 OF WAR BONDS

Employees Subscribe to \$100,000 of New Issue in Addition to \$135,000 of First Loan.

Out of the pay envelopes of The World and The Evening World the employees of these newspapers are buying \$235,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

The World employees subscribed \$100,000 to the First Liberty Loan. They, although many are still paying for their first bonds, they answered the second call with another \$100,000.

These figures represent only the subscriptions made through the offices of the two papers. They do not include subscriptions made by World employees through their own efforts.

RACING RESULTS, Page 2

ENTRIES, Page 7

GERALDINE PARKER in "The Woman Got Forged" BIALTO Next Week.—Adv.

INFANTRY IN FRONT TRENCHES FIGHTS ALONGSIDE THE FRENCH

First Shot Fired by a Red Haired Artilleryman—Guns Drawn Up by Missouri Mules—Infantry Whistles "Tipperary" at the Start and Has to Be Stopped. American Soldiers Swing Forward to the Trenches Through a Rain-storm After Marching Many Miles—First Shot Fired From a French 75—Shell Case Goes to Wilson.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 27 (by the Associated Press).—American troops are in the first line trenches on the French front. The artillery fired the first shot of war at 6 o'clock on the morning of a recent day at a German working party. There has been intermittent artillery fighting since.

The helmeted infantry marched in without the knowledge of the enemy, on the same night, through rain and mud. The French soldiers in the trenches welcomed them enthusiastically.

The nearest enemy trench is several hundred yards away. The sector is one of the quietest on the front. It has not been taken over, being under the control of troops under the direction of the French.

Following is the first official statement issued from the American headquarters:

"In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some battalions of our first contingents, in association with French veteran battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front. They are supported by some batteries of our artillery, in association with veteran French batteries.

"The sector remains normal. Our men have adapted themselves to actual trench conditions in the most satisfactory manner."

SEND BACK SHELL FOR SHELL.

The Americans have shelled German gun positions and troops, the enemy sending back shell for shell. The first shell case will be sent to President Wilson.

The case is now in the possession of Gen. Siefert. The shot was fired by a red-haired gunner as his comrades in the ranks and the assembled officers cheered. Later a luncheon in the field was attended by the American and French artillerymen in celebration of the first American contact with the enemy.

The gun used in firing the first shot was one of the famous French 75s. On the second day the French shelled a German battery position which was located by sound and the enemy replied vigorously, projectiles falling close to the Americans who joined in the artillery duel.

All the troops will be relieved after a certain period by others. Thus the American expeditionary forces are getting the benefit of actual war conditions.

Standing in a little almost deserted shell-wrecked village, well within hostile gun range and a few kilometres from the trenches, the Associated Press correspondent watched the troops marching up in a driving rain over roads covered with sticky mud. The artillery had been firing all day, and as a result the impression was given that there was considerable more activity on this front than there had been for some time.

GUNS DRAWN BY MISSOURI MULES.

It was soon after dusk in the firing and in the dark that the first machine guns hauled by Missouri mules, the drivers swathed in ponchos and with sirapnel helmets over their eyes, came up on the road beside a dark canal. There was a long line of these and then came some infantry rolling kitchens, giving off a savory odor of warm food.

All passed in silence. The last gun carriage had spawled on it the form of a soldier who had been taken ill and who was being held on by two of his walking comrades.

Through another street paved with cobbles and its sides lined with gaunt skeletons of shell-wrecked houses came the sound of the tread of

many hobnailed boots and in the darkness the dim form of men could be seen marching.

The cautious flash of an electric pocket lamp disclosed that they were American infantry, packs on their backs, rifles slung on their shoulders, rain glistening on their helmets and coats. The wind whipped the bottoms of their coats around their legs, which were moving with machine-like precision.

The Americans swung down the street apparently as proud as though on dress parade, notwithstanding that they had marched miles from the billets where they had been since coming by motor trucks and railway from the instruction centres. As the ranks passed every now and then a soldier could be heard whistling softly to himself, his nearby comrades listening silently to sentimental and popular pieces.

WANTED TO WHISTLE "TIPPERARY."

Finally from the rear came the whistled strain of a tune which all knew, and from many places in the ranks whistles and voices joined in. The tune was "Tipperary." It lasted briefly, as an officer, turning, ordered: "Stop that noise."

As the Germans were nearby much depended on approaching the zone quietly. The troops turned a corner and disappeared down an ink-black screened road. As a Major standing there listened he looked continuously at an illuminated watch dial. He said:

"The men from the other direction should now be entering the trenches. I have been standing here waiting to hear if the Germans discover the movement. He paused, listened and then continued:

"There is no firing yet, although I expect it, for no doubt we are in for a 'strafe' if the 'Boche' knows we are going in."

No "strafe" developed, although the Germans put over a few customary shells—hitting nothing.

The troops entered the trenches safely, unit by unit, passing quickly to the places assigned them. Quietness was essential, but the French welcome nevertheless was heard and it was enthusiastic.

Every American was shaken by the hand, some were hugged and even kissed on both cheeks in the French custom. Some of the French troops were those who helped to train the Americans.

The trenches were found to be muddy, but nevertheless in a condition of excellent construction. Greetings being over, the Americans settled down and at daylight under low-hung dripping clouds they got their first view of the German lines stretching away in the rolling terrain.

It has rained daily since and the troops now are covered with mud. Officers say they are certain the Germans know the Americans are opposite them but there has been no special activity.

One American battery observed and scattered a marching enemy group with shell fire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Announcement from Gen. Pershing's headquarters that American troops were in the front line trenches in France marks the beginning of the culminating phase of the training of the American war army.

It has been the custom of the British Army to harden their new units gradually to the shock of shell fire before making them responsible for the holding of any portion of the front. The section in which the American infantry and artillery is at work is a finishing school for the military education of the men and particularly gunners, and, when a sufficiently seasoned force has been developed, to take over a portion of the front.