

ITALIAN WAR BASE AT UDINE CAPTURED

WEATHER—Fair and cold to-morrow.

FINAL EDITION

The

Evening

World.

FINAL EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All"

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U.S. Bars All Germans From Waterfront Zones Here BRITISH DRIVE GERMANS BACK 1000 YARDS

AMERICANS DRAG FIRST GUN TO THE FRENCH FIRING LINES; FIGHT KNEE DEEP IN WATER

Artillery and Infantry Exchange Blow for Blow and Engineers Mend Trenches.

INDIANA BOY'S STORY.
Describes First Shot as He Directs the Gunners at Their Work.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Oct. 30.—Under terrible weather conditions, the American Army is exchanging blow for blow with the Boches, learning war by contact.

France to-day is a vast stretch of icy rivulets and mud holes, glistening snow are beating down day after day.

Through it all the Americans are mending their guns, perfecting their marksmanship by shelling enemy emplacements while the infantry in some places actually stands knee deep in almost freezing water.

The American infantry stand their watches on the front lines and take their regular turns at patrols into the bleak, deadly waste that is No Man's Land. It is a desolate section where the blizzard of snowflakes or sheets of rain make it often impossible to see more than a few yards.

ENGINEERS REPAIR SHELL DAMAGED TRENCHES.
Nearby American engineers, constantly alert, clustered around a terrible fire in a half desolated farmhouse, await hourly summonses from across an almost impassable terrain to repair trenches. Returning wet through and stupefied with exhaustion, they throw themselves on the floor, wrap up in blankets and snatch a wisp—mostly without an opportunity to change their clothing.

Accredited American correspondents on Sunday had their first opportunity to visit the Americans at the front—their gunnits, dugouts and trenches.

We staggered singly file across a valley to see the gun that fired the first shot of the war. A young Lieutenant from Indiana told with boyish enthusiasm how that first gun came to be fired. He interspersed his running narrative with cryptic commands to his gunners, working under duress.

"The French officers told us it was impossible to procure horses to haul that particular gun here until daybreak," the Lieutenant explained. "They said if we wanted to drag it by man power—we might beat the others and thus have the opportunity of firing the first shot."

DREW GUN UP THEMSELVES TO GET THE FIRST SHOT.
"Our men knew it would be a tough job, but they were anxious to shoot that first shell. So they worked all that night in the rain and mud. And they got the gun in position just before daybreak." With hardly a perceptible pause, the lieutenant lifted his voice abruptly here to shout:

"Ready to fire!"

ROUT OF GERMANS FROM DOCK ZONES BEGINS TO-MORROW

All Enemy Aliens Will Be Barred From Water Front—"Leaks" on Sailing of Troops.

The most drastic measure that the United States Government has yet taken for the suppression of enemy alien activities was announced to-day by United States Marshal Power in Brooklyn.

Every permit issued to enemy aliens last summer allowing them to live near waterfronts and to be employed about docks and warehouses is unconditionally revoked by the new order which the Marshal's deputies and agents of the Department of Justice will begin to enforce to-morrow morning.

No enemy alien hereafter may set foot within a half-mile of the Brooklyn and Staten Island waterfront and every German family living within the limit must seek another home at once.

As to the number of families that will have to move and the number of workmen who must seek employment in other places, no figures have been announced, but it is known that they are large.

The recent Brooklyn fire in which a vast store of grain destined for the Allies in Europe was destroyed is understood to be one of the causes of the new order. The stockyards fire in Kansas City is also said to have roused the Federal authorities to realization of more stringent measures.

The first general measure taken against enemy aliens was last summer, when all such persons were required to register and obtain permits to live and work in restricted areas. Many ignored the order at that time, and there were arrests and internments. But it is now said that some of the aliens who did obtain permits have given the Government cause to suspect them.

Marshal Power sent letters to-day to the owners of all docks, wharves and warehouses along the waterfronts in his district, notifying them of the new order and requesting the immediate discharge of all enemy aliens in their employ. This request, however, is a formality, for the barring order will be enforced against all enemy aliens whether their employers discharge them or not.

The Federal authorities have a complete list of enemy aliens, and it will not be difficult to detect any attempt at violation of the order.

No reason was given officially for this new order, but it is generally known that information about the sailing of ships with supplies and troops has leaked to Germany.

Shortly after noon to-day Marshal Power began to obtain evidence that his orders had met with prompt response. Hundreds of German aliens, most of them equipped with gun passes, assembled at his office to complain about losing their jobs or being thrown out of their homes. It was learned that several water front warehouses concerned had discharged all their alien employes when the news whistled.

Marshal Power explained to the protesting Germans that his order was a war necessity. He ventured to reassure many Germans who have been in the country for years and failed to apply the citizenship papers that they are victims of their own neglect. The only advice he was able to give was to hunt for new jobs and new homes.

GERMAN HEROLD COMES OUT FOR MAYOR MITCHEL

Says Sinister Influences Have Been at Work to Inflammate German-Americans.

Union headquarters announced to-day that the New York German Herold, an afternoon German language newspaper, will support Mayor Mitchel during the rest of the campaign.

Accompanying the announcement is a copy of an editorial which appears in to-day's issue of the German Herold. Extracts carrying the leading points in the editorial follow:

"An unscrupulous political critic or meg is now shown to be identified with sinister influences and working day and night to inflame the voters of German descent to vote against Mayor Mitchel, because he has been loyal to his country as every other man should be.

"No matter what Mitchel has or has not done, it is recognized throughout the country that, despite the fact that we are at war, the Mayor's Administration has entirely protected our people of German blood in the full enjoyment of their rights, as for instance in the creation of the Mayor's Advisory Committee, which is aiding the peaceable alien Germans in obtaining employment and earning a livelihood.

"The German-Americans in New York, let everybody finally understand, are an all over America as patriotic and honest people, whose chief concern is that good government shall survive in the city. All will admit that there has never been a more liberal and better government in New York City than under Mayor Mitchel's administration.

"We German-Americans who have lived in this country know we owe everything to our opportunities in America, and we wish our own fairness by helping to elect Mayor Mitchel, no matter what way we may have felt in the past when our minds were agitated through the machinations of the elements who are trying to oust us to be their bidding so that they may derive all benefits.

"Let every American understand that there are no more upright, no more sincere and no more loyal citizens in all this wide country than the citizens of German birth in New York.

"Let those politicians who would use us for their own selfish purposes know now and for all times that the German-Americans of New York will not turn New York City back to the days of misrule, with its persecution of small business men, etc.

TANK'S A TANK, FOR A TANK.
Germans Have to Use Alphabet Several Times to Spell It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Twenty-five letters are required to spell the abbreviation for the German word for the fighting tank, but at the construction "Eisenpanzer" or land battleship.

CANADIANS STORM RIDGE IN NEW DRIVE IN FLANDERS; TURN OWN GUNS ON GERMANS

British Force Teutons Back Around Passchendaele and Strike Out for Roulers.

BRITISH FRONT IN BELGIUM, Oct. 30 (by the Associated Press).—At an early hour to-day the Canadians had taken a stand in the neighborhood of the famous Crest Farm, only 400 yards from the heart of the town of Passchendaele.

The troops from overseas fought their way along the Bellevue spur for several hundred yards and repulsed a heavy counter-attack from Messenmarkt. German machine guns, which had just been captured at Crest Farm, were used in repulsing the counter-attack.

North of Passchendaele the attacks are close to the town of Goberg. LONDON, Oct. 30.—Gen. Haig to-day struck a new smashing blow upon the front in Flanders. The British Field Marshal forwarded the following report:

"At 5.45 o'clock this morning we attacked north of the Ypres-Roulers Railroad. Our troops are making good progress."

The Germans have been driven back in places to a depth of nearly 1,000 yards in the new British drive. Roulers, our correspondent at British headquarters reports.

The principal fighting is taking place toward the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of Pottcampelle. The British are reported to have fought their way along several important spurs of the great system of ridges. The Canadians quickly gained a great part of their objective.

The Ypres-Roulers railway crosses the Passchendaele Ridge just a little to the south of Passchendaele. Haig's general direction of the drive today would seem to indicate that the British have struck forward out of the Passchendaele, directly toward Roulers, which is only six miles distant from the British lines.

The immediate objective of all the recent British smashes in Flanders has been this city of Roulers. It is one of the railroad centers in the north line of communications connecting the Hindenburg line with the German submarine bases of Ostend and Zeebrugge on the coast.

ENGLAND'S WAR BILL 6,414,000 POUNDS A DAY
America's Expenditures at Times Greater Than That, Says Bonar Law.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In the House of Commons to-day Chancellor Bonar Law said that in the period from July 22 to Sept. 22 the daily average expenditure of the British Government was \$14,000,000.

"KELLY," CAPTAIN OF GERMAN U BOAT, IS FULL OF PRANKS

Plays Tricks on American Destroyers and Plants Kaiser's Flag on Ireland.

BASE AMERICAN FLOTTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, Oct. 16 (by mail).—There is a German submarine commander, who is known throughout the American flotilla as "Kelly." His real name is something quite different, but the American sailors promptly dubbed him "Kelly of the Emerald Isle," and the name will stick in the songs and stories of the navy as long as the great war is talked about.

"Kelly" earned his Irish name by his display on various occasions of a rich vein of quite un-German humor. He has become the hero of numberless stories told in fore-castle and on quarterdeck. Not all of these stories are true, and probably most of them have grown in the telling.

It is for this that the Associated Press can vouch for is that "Kelly" is a real individual and that there is some foundation for the remarkable tales of his exploits.

"Kelly" commands a mine-laying U boat, which pays frequent visits to the district patrolled by the American destroyers. On other occasions he contented himself with leaving a note flying from a buoy, addressed to his American enemy. On other occasions he picks out a deserted bit of coast line at night and goes ashore with a squad of his men for a saunter on the beach, leaving behind a placard of a bit of German bunting as a reminder of his presence.

His most audacious exploit, however, is the legends of the fore-castle are to be believed—a trip which he made several months ago to Dublin, where he stayed two days at a leading hotel, afterwards rejoining his U boat somewhere up the West coast. He is said to have informed the British of his exploit by leaving his receipted hotel bill attached to one of their buoys.

Another of "Kelly's" more recent stunts was to plant the German flag on a rising on the coastline. The village folk were furious, for they had suffered much from submarine raids. They burned the flag and set a watch for "Kelly."

SCHMITTBERGER IS DYING.
Police Inspector, on Force Entry, Four Years, Has Pneumonia.

Police Inspector Max F. Schmittberger, a veteran of the Police Department, was reported this afternoon to be lying at his home, No. 27 East Sixty-first street. Inspector Schmittberger, who has been on the force nearly forty-four years, suffered a protracted breakdown when a year ago from overwork.

Except for brief vacations he was confined at work into two months ago, when he obtained leave of absence for sixty days. He was to have returned to his post today, but was found still ill to-day. The illness has proved fatal.

No damage is reported along the coast.

COUNT VON HERTLING NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR



His Appointment in the Place of Michaelis Is Reported From Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30 (British Admiralty per wireless press).—Count George von Hertling, the Bavarian Prime Minister, has been appointed Imperial German Chancellor. Former Chancellor Michaelis has been named Prime Minister of Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—Count von Hertling arrived in Berlin on Sunday from Munich. He flattered and repeatedly announced opposition to all Parliamentary or Democratic development of German institutions, as well as his advanced age, were believed to impair his availability as a candidate for the Chancellorship.

The Socialist organ Vorwaerts of Berlin declares that the Count's opposition to Parliamentary and Democratic development of German institutions, as well as his advanced age, were believed to impair his availability as a candidate for the Chancellorship.

On Saturday and Sunday Emperor William received in audience a considerable number of persons, presumably to inform himself on the political situation. It is evident that the Emperor no longer trusts exclusively to the judgment of Prof. von Valentini, Chief of his Civil Cabinet.

MONTREAL BROKERS FACE RUIN AND PRICES ARE SET
Stock Exchange Delays Opening in Order to Establish Minimum Quotations.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—The Montreal Stock Exchange did not open until 10 o'clock to-day. The official explanation was that a number of brokers were in danger of ruin on account of their heavy holdings, which they had been unable to dispose of in the unfavorable markets of recent days.

When the market opened minimum prices similar to those indicated when the exchange was reopened in 1915 after it had closed because of the war were established.

The official announcement was made that all the brokers are eager to put themselves behind the war loan and in this connection it was pointed out that, with minimum prices prevailing, the brokers could feel free to pay less attention to their private interests and more to the financing necessary to the Government.

LONDON AIR RAID FOILED.
No Hostile Airplanes Passed Outer Defenses, Says Official Report.

ITALIANS IN FULL RETREAT FIGHT REAR GUARD BATTLES; BLOW UP ISONZO BRIDGES

Berlin Reports That in Addition to Capturing Udine, Teuton Forces Are Pressing Against the Upper Course of the Tagliamento River.

BERLIN, Oct. 30 (via London).—Udine, the former Italian headquarters, has been occupied by Austro-German forces, Army Headquarters announced to-day.

Following is the text of the War Office statement on the drive into Italy:

"Udine has been taken by Allied troops of the 14th Army. The former seat of the Italian main army administration consequently has fallen into our hands on the sixth day of the successful operations.

"Indifferent to the demands upon them, our divisions are pressing irresistibly forward in the plain toward the course of the Tagliamento. The retirement of the defeated enemy army is being stemmed at the few crossings of the river, which is greatly swollen by downpours of rain.

"Our troops advancing out of the Carnic Alps have set foot on Venetian soil along the entire front and are pressing forward against the upper course of the Tagliamento."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is now at Gorizia, recently recaptured from Italy, according to word received to-day from Vienna.

ITALIANS SAVE THEIR BRITISH GUNS ON RETREAT.
ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Monday Night, Oct. 29.—After three days with the retreating Italian Army, the Associated Press correspondent, who has just arrived at headquarters, is able to state that all the British batteries have been saved. The men suffered much from cold, torrential rain and hunger during the retreat.

As to the general situation of the Italian Army in its retreat, the correspondent, who has been in the thick of the retirement, is prevented from giving details by military necessity.

Last May the British War Office announced that British heavy artillery was co-operating with the Italians on the Julian front.

ITALIANS BURN ISONZO BRIDGES IN THEIR RETREAT.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The Italian retreat continued yesterday, the War Office announces. The Italian cavalry is in contact with the vanguards of the advancing enemy.

The Italians destroyed bridges over the Isonzo and fought rear-guard actions, by which means they checked the Austro-German advance.

Austria has been forced to promise Trieste to Germany as the price for the Prussian aid in the drive, according to well-authenticated Swiss reports received here.

MACKENSEN'S ARMY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT IS PLACED AT 500,000
Turning Point in the Battle Expected to Be Reached in Seven Days.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The turning point in the great struggle between Gen. Cadorna's Italian forces and the invading Teutons on the plains of North Italy will come within a week, official Rome cables declared to-day. It will take Cadorna

(Continued on Second Page.)

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