

The Great War 1184th Day

French Seize Four Villages In Ypres Drive

Capture German Positions on Front of Two and Half Miles

LONDON, Oct. 27.—French troops today won a brilliant victory in the protracted battle before Ypres. It was officially announced in Paris to-night that German positions cut by the Ypres-Dixmude road had been taken on a front of two and a half miles to a depth of one and a quarter miles. Four villages, a great number of fortified farmhouses and 100 prisoners are thus far in the hands of the French.

Going over the top at dawn the troops, who yesterday waited in water up to their shoulders and spent the night on the muddy ground, again heroically pressed forward through the morasses of the little Jassbeck River and its tributaries.

The line was studded with numerous concrete blockhouses bristling with machine guns, while every stone farmhouse had been turned into a fortress. In addition, a large number of German guns were pointed toward the French.

Besides these two hamlets the French captured the village of Achtop, Verbrandsmis and Kloostermolten. The fierceness of the fighting undoubtedly accounts for the small number of prisoners.

Meanwhile the British on the left of the French, who had encountered such heavy resistance in yesterday's advance, improved their captured positions on Passchendaele Ridge. Here Canadian troops are closing in on the Passchendaele village, having advanced 1,500 yards since yesterday morning.

An official dispatch from the British front says that the hard fighting is going on for Polderhoek Chateau, on the Ypres front, which the British took and then were forced to give up. The Berlin official statement calls yesterday's battle a great German victory, declaring the French and British suffered great losses without adequate return.

Both British naval and military aviators say that the hard fighting is going on for Polderhoek Chateau, on the Ypres front, which the British took and then were forced to give up. The Berlin official statement calls yesterday's battle a great German victory, declaring the French and British suffered great losses without adequate return.

Official Statements

West

FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 27 (DAY).—In Belgium our troops, continuing the action between Driegraeten and Draebach, captured new German trenches north of the objectives reached yesterday. The offensive continues under satisfactory conditions, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground. Prisoners have been taken.

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy's artillery.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chateau Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire.

On Thursday evening German aviators threw down twenty bombs of large caliber on Dunkirk. There were thirty victims among the civilian population.

(NIGHT).—In Belgium our attack, begun at 5.30 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Prepared for News

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines. Events prove

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy's artillery.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chateau Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire.

On Thursday evening German aviators threw down twenty bombs of large caliber on Dunkirk. There were thirty victims among the civilian population.

(NIGHT).—In Belgium our attack, begun at 5.30 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Prepared for News

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines. Events prove

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy's artillery.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chateau Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire.

On Thursday evening German aviators threw down twenty bombs of large caliber on Dunkirk. There were thirty victims among the civilian population.

(NIGHT).—In Belgium our attack, begun at 5.30 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Prepared for News

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines. Events prove

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy's artillery.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chateau Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire.

On Thursday evening German aviators threw down twenty bombs of large caliber on Dunkirk. There were thirty victims among the civilian population.

(NIGHT).—In Belgium our attack, begun at 5.30 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Prepared for News

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines. Events prove

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy's artillery.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chateau Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire.

On Thursday evening German aviators threw down twenty bombs of large caliber on Dunkirk. There were thirty victims among the civilian population.

(NIGHT).—In Belgium our attack, begun at 5.30 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Prepared for News

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines. Events prove

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy's artillery.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chateau Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire.

On Thursday evening German aviators threw down twenty bombs of large caliber on Dunkirk. There were thirty victims among the civilian population.

(NIGHT).—In Belgium our attack, begun at 5.30 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Prepared for News

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines. Events prove

On the Aisne front there was feeble activity on the part of the enemy's artillery.

On the right bank of the Meuse enemy attacks against one of our trenches north of Chateau Wood and in the Forest of Apremont were broken up by our fire.

On Thursday evening German aviators threw down twenty bombs of large caliber on Dunkirk. There were thirty victims among the civilian population.

(NIGHT).—In Belgium our attack, begun at 5.30 in the morning, developed during the course of the day with full success on both sides of the road between Ypres and Dixmude.

Prepared for News

It is certain, however, that the department was fully prepared for the news. Secretary Baker's latest review of the situation this week indicated that American troops in France were nearing the end of their strenuous training behind the lines. Events prove

(By The Associated Press)

ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Oct. 26.—Practically the entire Austrian army, reinforced by heavy German contingents conducted by Field Marshal von Mackensen, is now facing the Italian army in the greatest offensive since the beginning of the war, with the evident purpose of invading the Friuli region, which is the easternmost province of Venezia.

The main lines of the enemy's powerful thrust have now been clearly marked, and while military reasons prevent the giving of complete details, yet the essential features of the huge operation can be outlined. This may be done the more readily since the correspondent travelled to-day for forty miles along the battlement of the Isonzo river, the bombardment showing the great range of the movement.

It is now clear that the Austrians and Germans sought to make the best use of a surprise attack at the least expected point on the north of the Julian front. To understand the field of the present operations it should be likened to a huge letter T. From north to south the T to its foot is about twenty-two miles.

All attention must now be riveted on this left arm, for there is where von Mackensen and his Austro-German troops have attempted to deliver their blow. The arm extends seven miles westward from Tolmino, at the central point of the T. Tolmino and the nearby villages of Santa Lucia and Santa Maria have now become the chief centers of interest, as this was the point chosen for the surprise attack.

The lower stroke of the T is thirty miles long, from Monfalcone to the sea, and the main fighting lines, the northern running horizontal, where the greatest blow was struck, and the southern running perpendicular, where a fierce bombardment seeks to prevent the Italians from moving reinforcements to the threatened region in the north.

The Julian Alps run back of the northern line and the Carso Alps back of the southern line to the sea. The distances stated are in a direct line. The mountains give an irregular formation, greatly extending the opposing front.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's objective evidently was to recross the Isonzo, whence the Italians had driven the Austrians back several miles into the Julian Alps, and to reach the sea, and also west of Tolmino, but his main army struck straight for the Isonzo, at Santa Lucia and Santa Maria.

The Italian forces were comparatively small, at these outermost limits of the line, and the attacking waves were forced to cross the Isonzo with comparatively little serious obstruction. Here, however, they found themselves faced by a low range of mountains, in which the passes are strongly held by the Italian army, heavily reinforced from the center and the south.

The whole operation now pivots on the possibility of von Mackensen driving his Austro-German force through these passes, where the city of Cividale is the first important place leading to the rich plain. All the indications are that the Austro-German force will be successful in this.

Far as Bultheok. From there they were driven back into crater land by our counter thrust. Between the Klerken-Poelcapelle road and the Roulers-Ypres road British pressed their offensive assaults. After stout fighting, which was especially bitter west of Poelcapelle, the enemy has been forced to retreat. But the fighting on the front of his position of departure.

In addition to the main attack, several British divisions were launched against the German line to the south of Gheluvelt. At the outset they broke into Poelcapelle Park and into Gheluvelt. The local counter attack the enemy was soon thrown back beyond the old line. Local engagements lasted into the night, the intense firing diminishing only temporarily.

From all parts of the empire took a glorious part in bringing about the issue, which, on the day's fighting, was favorable for us.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince. On a few sectors on the Oise-Aisne canal the artillery duel assumed greater intensity. Despite rain the enemy infantry in vain endeavored to gain a foothold at many points on the northern bank of the canal.

In Champagne and in the Meuse the artillery activity, in conjunction with patrol engagements, increased. (NIGHT).—In Flanders there was violent fighting at the southwestern end of the Isonzo. The strongly fortified summit of Houtholst Wood local infantry engagements took place.

Italian Front ITALIAN ROMEO, Oct. 27.—After having crossed our boundary line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley, the enemy is attempting to reach an opening on the plain. On the Carso the hostile effort is increasing. Strong offensive thrusts by the enemy were repulsed by our troops.

GERMAN BERLIN, Oct. 27 (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press).—(DAY).—The operation prepared under 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 power of the German troops, who are advancing shoulder to shoulder with their brave brothers-in-arms to battle on the Isonzo, achieved great successes. The Second Italian Army is defeated.

On the Aisne front, by good weather, German and Austro-Hungarian divisions, breaking the resistance of the enemy many times, pressed forward irresistibly over heights and through valleys. The steep mountain ridge of St. J. was captured by the Royal and Imperial 204 Rifle Division. The strongly fortified summit of Monte Matz, 4,841 metres high, fell Thursday morning, twenty-three hours after the beginning of our attack at Tolmino.

That is due to the outstanding activity of Lieutenant Reinherber, who with four comrades of the 53d Upper Silesian Infantry Regiment, storming Italian positions in 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 Wipac. On the Carso Plateau the enemy is holding his positions. (NIGHT).—The Italian front good progress was made also to-day. The number of prisoners taken—previously reported as 60,000—has been increased to a few days ago. The number of captured guns has increased to over 500.

East RUSSIAN PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—Northern Front.—Yesterday at 9 o'clock in the morning, opposite Anzhef, we observed an enemy squadron, consisting of ten cruisers and destroyers. At 10 a. m. the squadron began to bombard the Anzhef sector, continuing until noon. Afterward the enemy steamed away in a southwesterly direction.

Off Salsumande, at 10:20 a. m., two enemy cruisers, accompanying transports and small craft, appeared. At 10:30 a. m. we further observed one dreadnought and ten destroyers. At 10:50 a. m. the enemy squadron, from a distance of eight miles, began to shell Salsumande, and continued firing until noon. Subsequently part of the ships made for the north, but opposite Salsumande and about seven miles distant two cruisers and a destroyer remained until evening.

Further information from the northern front shows that in the Gulf of Finland there has been no fighting activity. An enemy naval detachment, consisting of dreadnoughts, one cruiser, eight destroyers and two transports, left Thursday from Kaula Bay and approached at sunset the island of Kuno, and bombarded the southern coast. It has been observed that the Germans attempted to construct barbed wire entanglements on the eastern coast of Werder Peninsula. Our fire dispersed those troops thus engaged. On the rest of this front no fighting occurred.

In the Riga region scouting parties have been active. One of our patrols advanced to Anzhef without encountering the enemy. On the rest of this front only feinted activity occurred.

Mesopotamia BRITISH LONDON, Oct. 27.—On Tuesday Turkish columns, moving on both banks of the Tigris, Tekish, approached our positions at Samarra (on the Tigris above Basra). The Turks retreated up the river during the night without fighting, on the advance of the British.

(By The Associated Press)

present are that the Italians are masters of the passes and can hold von Mackensen against a further advance, although the tremendous force he has massed about permit a further scattered incursion.

The correspondent went over a long stretch of the front to-day, in company with Headquarters officers. It was the last visit permitted, like that of the General Staff later announced that the dangers had become such that no one would be allowed to approach the fighting line. This fortunate visit at the last moment gave opportunity for a comprehensive view of a long sweep of the fighting front along the southerly Carso line.

Everywhere there was evidence of complete preparedness in the midst of the terrific bombardment which continues unceasingly, with an enemy line answering fire from the Italian batteries. At one point could be observed a long train of guns drawn by a tractor starting for the north.

All the commanders had been on duty throughout last night, as the fierceness of the enemy bombardment threatened another advance at some points along the south front. One commander said, however, that the sudden attack was clearly visible, but not killing any one. A commander of British batteries showed a large projectile and smilingly said: "That is what they are planting in my garden."

Further along two Austrian airplanes flew low overhead amid storms of shots which burst like cotton balls across the sky. They were unharmed and sailed off, proudly, but their pride was brief. An Italian officer told the sequel a half hour later. "We saw them coming," he said, "and our batteries opened. A shell struck one machine amidships. The whole structure seemed paralyzed. Then the wooden framework burst into flames. We could see the pilot vainly trying to disengage himself. He made a plunge from the wreck and fell down inside our lines, while flaming tatters of the machine trailed after him, like the smoking remnant of a discharged rocket."

Everywhere along the roads there was a complete readiness to move batteries and men, should the occasion require it. The men were in a cheerful, confident mood and eager to reach the scene of the chief engagement. Everything gave evidence of the splendid organization and vast resources of the Allies' possessions to meet ordinary shocks.

The tremendous concentration the Austrians and Germans have now made for this supreme attack is pointed to as clearly shown by the heavy and extended line of Italian artillery which rendered at this critical juncture. The coming war council at Paris, it is considered, will have a momentous decision to make in weighing the advantages of offensive possibilities of the Italian front, in addition to massing men on the Western front.

To-night there is confidence that von Mackensen's drive is held, but nobody underestimates the gravity of the situation and the need that the Allies should be alive to it.

of the captured Italian positions. Twenty-six airplanes have been brought down in the last two days. The Italian front is shaking as far as Wipac. On the Carso Plateau the enemy is holding his positions. (NIGHT).—The Italian front good progress was made also to-day. The number of prisoners taken—previously reported as 60,000—has been increased to a few days ago. The number of captured guns has increased to over 500.

East RUSSIAN PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—Northern Front.—Yesterday at 9 o'clock in the morning, opposite Anzhef, we observed an enemy squadron, consisting of ten cruisers and destroyers. At 10 a. m. the squadron began to bombard the Anzhef sector, continuing until noon. Afterward the enemy steamed away in a southwesterly direction.

Off Salsumande, at 10:20 a. m., two enemy cruisers, accompanying transports and small craft, appeared. At 10:30 a. m. we further observed one dreadnought and ten destroyers. At 10:50 a. m. the enemy squadron, from a distance of eight miles, began to shell Salsumande, and continued firing until noon. Subsequently part of the ships made for the north, but opposite Salsumande and about seven miles distant two cruisers and a destroyer remained until evening.

Further information from the northern front shows that in the Gulf of Finland there has been no fighting activity. An enemy naval detachment, consisting of dreadnoughts, one cruiser, eight destroyers and two transports, left Thursday from Kaula Bay and approached at sunset the island of Kuno, and bombarded the southern coast. It has been observed that the Germans attempted to construct barbed wire entanglements on the eastern coast of Werder Peninsula. Our fire dispersed those troops thus engaged. On the rest of this front no fighting occurred.

In the Riga region scouting parties have been active. One of our patrols advanced to Anzhef without encountering the enemy. On the rest of this front only feinted activity occurred.

Mesopotamia BRITISH LONDON, Oct. 27.—On Tuesday Turkish columns, moving on both banks of the Tigris, Tekish, approached our positions at Samarra (on the Tigris above Basra). The Turks retreated up the river during the night without fighting, on the advance of the British.

Foe Plans to Cut Russia Off From Allies

Germans Aiming to Prevent Aid Through Sweden

To Land Forces on Coast of Finland

Evacuation of Helsingfors Is Reported Well Under Way

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Elated by their easy conquest of the Baltic islands, the Germans are preparing a daring move to cut communication between Russia and her allies, by way of Sweden, according to a statement by the Stockholm correspondent of the leading Petrograd newspaper, "Novoe vremya," which has just been received here.

Believing that their peace propaganda has taken all the fight out of the Russian land forces, says the correspondent, the Germans are about to land on the extreme northern coast of Finland. They expect the Russians to surrender to a handful of Germans without fighting. The invaders would then cut the railroad which runs between Russia and Sweden through Tornes, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Control Baltic Waters

The Germans now seem in undisputed control of Baltic waters. Kerenky denied to-day that the Russians contemplate giving up Petrograd, but another Petrograd dispatch says that the evacuation of Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, on the north shore of the Gulf of Finland, is well under way. The hostile fleet has conducted several bombardments of the Russian coast almost with impunity, according to today's Petrograd official statement.

The Russian Admiralty announces that ten German cruisers and destroyers shelled the Alnash sector for two hours yesterday morning and then steamed away. About the same time a dreadnought, ten destroyers, transports and small vessels appeared eight miles off Salsumande and dropped shells on the Russian positions for more than an hour.

Kuno Island Bombaraded

The southern coast of Kuno Island was bombarded on Thursday evening by dreadnoughts, one cruiser and eight destroyers, accompanied by two transports. No important fighting has occurred on the Eastern front. The Russian patrols continued to follow up the withdrawing Germans on the Riga sector, and advanced to Anzhef without establishing contact with the foe. The Germans who landed on the Werder Peninsula, opposite the captured Baltic islands, attempted to construct barbed wire entanglements, says the Russian official statement, but the working parties were dispersed by the defenders' fire.

Five Young Women Going To Help Save French Babies

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 27.—A dispensary unit of five young women to help save the lives of refugee babies in the devastated districts of France will sail soon in answer to a call from France to the Chicago committee of the American Fund for French Wounded. At Nancy they will join the first babies' relief group, sent over two weeks ago from Milwaukee. The unit includes Dr. Clara M. Davis, Mrs. Irene Tufts Wood, Miss Dora Melvin, Miss Margaret Middleton and Miss Elizabeth Robertson.

Two Americans Killed on Canadian Casualty List

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 27.—The following Americans are mentioned in today's Canadian casualty list: Killed in action: V. Reynolds, Silverwood, Mich.; J. Blanchard, New York. Wounded: W. F. O'Brien, Brooklyn; H. Metras, Chicopee Falls, Mass. Kill: J. H. Free, El Paso; J. Stickney, New York; A. Torrence, Middleton, Ohio.

Austria More Lenient With Serbian Prisoners

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Treatment of Serbian prisoners in Austria has shown a marked change for the better this summer, according to reports received by the Serbian government. This change, it is stated, is accompanied by much talk among the guards and the population around the prison camps of approaching peace and the restoration of Serbia.

Bidding

5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. PARIS NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

In view of the rapidly advancing prices of CHOICE FURS, it is but prudent to select at once those you had anticipated buying - while the rarest of pelts are still to be had at conservative prices

A great many choice skins have been made up into handsome Paris Models for IMMEDIATE SELECTION - and incidentally, there is much satisfaction in buying Furs this way, for you know exactly what is being offered to you - can see how they are matched - and select the styles most becoming to you -

Biddings

are primarily Fur Experts - for years they have been established in the Northwest (at the head of the Great Lakes) in fact they still conduct a branch of their business there, in close proximity to the country's Great Fur Trading Posts - they know furs - and they pass that fur knowledge along to their patrons, with the economy of an "all year round" Fur Business - Emphasizing

Wonderful Fur Coats of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable - Deep Blue Chinchilla - Baby Lamb - Ermine - Mink - Kolinsky - Beaver - Mole and Hudson Seal

MOTOR COATS of Natural Muskrat - Leopard & Nutria Also various combinations of Fur with Cloth - Fur with velvet and Fur with Silk

Beautiful Matched Sets - Separate Scarfs and Muffs of Russian or Hudson Bay Sable - Chinchilla - Ermine - Kolinsky - Silver Fox - Blue Fox - Pointed Fox - Black Fox - Brown Fox - White Fox - Mink - Mole - Beaver - Hudson Seal, and other fashionable Furs,

Truly the most complete showing of Representative World Fashions - embracing practically everything for Social Wear and for Service

FURS

of Superior Quality Distinctive in Style

Coats in All the Fashionable Furs

Capes, Muffs and Neckpieces in a large variety of attractive models.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue - - - New York

A Tribute to our loyal and patriotic customers and friends whose hearty cooperation has enabled us to oversubscribe our allotment of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Garfield National Bank 23rd STREET where FIFTH AVENUE crosses BROADWAY

French Greet Americans With Enthusiasm as They Enter Trenches

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 27.—Fearing the troops entered the first line 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.

Covered With Mud It has rained daily since, and the troops now are covered with mud. Officers say they are certain the Germans and the Americans are opposite them, but there has been no special activity. One American battery observed and scattered a marching enemy group with shellfire.

The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

"They are supported by some batteries of our own 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."

"The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

"They are supported by some batteries of our own 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."

"The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

"They are supported by some batteries of our own 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."

"The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

"They are supported by some batteries of our own 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."

"The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

"They are supported by some batteries of our own 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."

"The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

"They are supported by some batteries of our own 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."

"The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

"They are supported by some batteries of our own 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."

"The first official statement issued from the American headquarters declared: "In continuation of their training as a nucleus for instruction later, a contingent of some 100 members of our first contingents, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the first line trenches of a quiet sector on the French front."

Nation Thrilled at Word Of American Troops Active In Front Line Trenches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The nation was thrilled to-day by word that American troops at last were face to face with the Germans across No Man's Land. Announcement by General Pershing that several battalions of his infantry were in the front line trenches, supported by American batteries which already had gone in action against the enemy, formed a new flame of patriotism throughout the country.

The absolute silence with which Secretary Baker and War Department officials greeted the news, however, showed that although the movement into the trenches had been expected at any time, it was regarded only as the final phase of the men's training—a military finishing school conducted under fire, a school of blood and iron. German shells are breaking about the Americans, and although they have not taken over the trench sector, rifles, machine guns, bombs and bayonets in American hands will greet any enemy attack.

The silence of Secretary Baker indicated that no official report of the occupation of the trenches had been received. General Pershing is the judge of all matters pertaining to the training of his force, and he probably did not inform the department of his plans in advance, as every effort was made to prevent the enemy from learning what was afoot.