

British Defeat
Turks; Advance
In Mesopotamia
General Maude Moves Ten
Miles in Bagdad
Campaign
Take Enemy Trenches
Invading Army Now Eighty-
five Miles Beyond City
of the Caliphs

LONDON, Nov. 4.—General Maude has taken another long stride in his march northward through Mesopotamia, along the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. An official statement from the British commander received to-day shows the British forces have advanced some ten miles further to the north of Bagdad, inflicting a severe defeat on the remnants of the Turkish army and carrying their battle line eighty-five miles northwest of the City of the Caliphs.

General Maude pays tribute to the dash and endurance of his troops in their operations in the face of many difficulties. The statement says:

"Early Friday morning one of our reconnoitering columns, moving up the Tigris, engaged Turks holding a position on the right bank of the river opposite Dur, about twenty miles north of Samarra.

"The enemy hastily withdrew toward Tekrit, under the cover of a strong rear guard. Our troops drove the latter from successive lines of trenches and occupied the whole position. Meantime our cavalry harassed the retreating enemy throughout the day.

"Eighty-nine prisoners and a quantity of ammunition were captured. Our troops fought with much dash and showed great power of endurance."

The village of Dur, mentioned by General Maude, and more commonly known as Imam Dur, is on the left bank of the Tigris, eighty miles northwest of Bagdad, Tekrit, a much larger and more important place, is fifteen miles beyond, and must lie now not far from the advanced British posts. From Tekrit to Mosul, the objective of the British campaign, it is 125 miles. Just north of Mosul the Russian forces formerly under Grand Duke Nicholas have been stationed for some time, and apparently have remained unaffected by the disorganization in the rest of the Russian army. From that point, in Turkish Armenia, east and southward the Russian line extends nearly parallel with the Persian border to the region just east of the present British positions on the Tigris.

General Maude's strategy in the second phase of the campaign, following the fall of Bagdad on March 11, has been to strike alternately on both banks of the Ottoman army north of Bagdad—first on the Tigris, then on the Euphrates—in an effort to break or force the retreat of the enemy's centre. It is safe to assume that all the territory lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris and between the Tigris and Diabla rivers now is in the possession of the British.

Says Lansing Told
Truth About Luxburg

Berlin Paper Admits Published
Texts of Notes Were
Substantially Correct

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Berlin "Taegliche Rundschau" says it learns from an authoritative source that the texts of the dispatches of Count von Luxburg, the German Minister to Argentina, as made public by Secretary of State Lansing, in the main were correct.

It adds that the possibility of a German naval visit to Buenos Ayres, in connection with which Count von Luxburg proposed that submarines be sent, was discussed by Germany and Argentina.

TIFFANY & CO
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

French Waitress Beaten By
Germans Tells of Escape

When "Papa" Returns From Verdun Henrietta Kisses
Him and Burns the Eggs of American War
Correspondents in Her Excitement

By Heywood Brown
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France
for the New York Tribune and Syndicate)
(Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, Nov. 4.—The girl in our hotel waits on the table, cleans the dishes, sweeps the floors and brushes the boots. She looks a little like Jeanne d'Arc, but she has no time to hear voices except those which cry "two eggs, Henriette, and make it snappy," or more likely "deux oeufs tout de suite." At any rate, Henriette seemed so much a cog in the hotel that no one could picture her as having any life outside our small town. And one day we asked her whether she had ever travelled, and she paused to set down the loaf of bread and two pairs of boots.

"Yes," said Henriette, she had travelled and we thought she would tell us of the wonders of some market town, but instead she told us how the Germans had come to her village and how they had taken her from there to Germany and set her to work in a flour mill.

"And when I didn't work fast enough," said the industrious Henriette, "they beat me across the back with a whip, comme ça."

By and by she managed to escape and made a terrific journey on foot to Switzerland, and thus back to France. We wanted to know how she had accomplished this journey with only her few scraps of German, but just then a man in No. 9 began to bellow for hot water, and Henriette took up her bread and boots and ran, but before she left she said: "Les Boches, tres mechants" (The Germans are very evil), and even those who did not understand agreed with her.

Henriette's younger sister Suzanne would flirt a little. She had a provocative trick of bending her head a little to one side, like a bird, and smiling. But no one ever succeeded in flirting with Henriette, and she was the prettiest. We used to explain it to me fully on the ground of the soldier picture she wore in the locket around her neck, but there came a morning when Henriette burned the eggs and beamed on us all. She forgot to shelve the boots and was obviously happy. She explained that "papa" was back from Verdun on permission.

We went downstairs to see "papa," and then we rejoined with Henriette, for he was the man in the locket. It left us again without an explanation of why Henriette would not flirt with any one, but that, too, came out later. "You see," said the man who framed the successful hypothesis, "if Henriette was to stop long enough to kiss anybody she'd find that she was two days behind in her work."

Those among us who have the metropolitan feeling were irked a little bit at first because ours is a small town. It cheered us up a lot when we met some Red Cross nurses the other day who had travelled many miles from their base hospital to reach our town, and when we asked them why they said they had come on a shopping tour. We have peace up even more since then because the soldiers from roundabout

have begun to speak of coming to our village as "going to town," and we have moving pictures on Saturdays and Sundays.

U. S. Soldiers in France to
Have Old-Style Christmas

(By The Associated Press)

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Nov. 4.—The American soldiers in France will be treated to a genuine old-fashioned American Christmas in the Young Men's Christian Association, or "red triangle" huts. There will be celebrations, with Christmas trees, not only at the base camps in the American training zone, but also behind the trenches from which the American boys are now facing the Germans.

France will supply a tree for every hut, and the Y. M. C. A., with the expected help from home, will provide a gift for every soldier. The movements of the troops make it impossible to guarantee that individually addressed presents will reach the person to whom they are sent in every case, but the "red triangle" organization, as the Young Men's Christian Association is now being called here, intends that every man shall be remembered, whether the Christmas package addressed to him personally from home is delivered.

The Christmas feast and Yuletide entertainments are being planned at the Paris headquarters, and it is intended to make the first Christmas of the American soldiers in France as much like the home festivities as possible.

Air Postal Service for
U. S. Troops at Front

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Aerial postal service between the American troops in France and their British and French comrades, with an extension to Algeria and Morocco, is planned by the municipal post authorities at Lyons.

Hospital Plan for Troops
Abroad Is Completed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Army Medical Department has completed a hospital programme in connection with the dispatch of troops abroad, which, it is believed, will provide adequate facilities for casualties and for any possible epidemic of sickness.

Germans Force
Belgian Women to
Work Under Fire

(By The Associated Press)

BRITISH FRONT IN BELGIUM, Nov. 4.—Belgian women and girls are being compelled to build concrete dugouts for the German artillery. The nature of this form of slavery has actually been practised is recorded in the diary of a German soldier who was recently captured. He belonged to a landwehr division, and was personally in charge of a large number of these unfortunate Belgians, who were daily herded together and taken to a zone near the German lines to perform manual labor of the hardest kind in constant danger of death.

The soldier's diary tells the story as follows: "I am going to give another instance of the inefficiency of the German authorities. Since the 18th inst. fifty women and young girls have been working at concrete dug-outs at Leke. As Leke is in the zone of fire, and was shelled no later than yesterday, this is another case in which we cannot understand the action of the authorities."

"If this isn't taken by way of reprisal, then it is a shameful deed on the part of Germany, which cannot be surpassed even in imagination. The civilian population of Leke was evacuated three or four weeks ago, and now women and children are compelled to work at the concrete dug-outs of the village."

Belgian Consul Honored

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—James Gustavus Whitley, Belgian consul at Baltimore, has been created commander of the Order of Leopold II, by King Albert, according to a cable message received here to-day. The decoration is given for his services to Belgium and especially for aid rendered to the Belgian special mission which visited the United States last summer.

Belgians Use Boats
In Trench Raids
On Flooded Front
Patrols Carry Foot Bridges
to Cross Overflowing
Canals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Night trench raiding by means of boats and portable bridges is a frequent occurrence in the flooded portions of the front held by the Belgian troops. Stories of such feats are told in a cable message received here to-day by the Belgian Legation.

"In order to see what was in the German trenches," says the dispatch, "Corporal Jean Leenaerts, accompanied by two men, set out in a small boat on a voyage of discovery across the flooded country. Having satisfied themselves as to the lay of the land, they made a signal to their comrades. The officer in command immediately sent forward some patrols and formed a junction with a detachment of French troops. One of the Belgian patrols, consisting of only eight men, made twenty-one prisoners at the farm of Nenuphars, east of Blankart Pond. Sergeant Verhaegen, who led his patrol, has told the story in these words:

"I looked over the parapet and in a wink we disarmed the whole lot. I then trotted my prisoners safely back about 1,000 yards and turned them over."

Took Twenty-one Prisoners

"The German adjutant was taken by surprise and held up his hands. I saw twenty of the enemy, and yelled to the rest of my men, who at once jumped over the parapet, and in a wink we disarmed the whole lot. I then trotted my prisoners safely back about 1,000 yards and turned them over."

"While these eight men were taking their twenty-one prisoners another sergeant over at the farm, known as 'the mapie,' was busily engaged capturing nine prisoners."

On the night of October 23-24 the Belgians seized did a brisk business in taking prisoners. After a violent artillery preparation three detachments of the Belgian Rifle Corps dashed forward to the German trenches, mopped them up and brought back several prisoners, as well as supplies and munitions.

Carried Bridge Along

"To accomplish this operation the Belgians had to advance more than half a mile over No Man's Land, across a boggy country cut by overflowing canals and filled with shell holes, and to carry with them a footbridge weighing 600 pounds. Protected by a very accurate barrage fire, the Belgians were able to get within eighty yards of the enemy trenches, and then, at the signal they were in the trench, where they took fourteen prisoners."

"When the second detachment of Belgians jumped into the trench they dashed about in the trench, and in twenty seconds found eight more Germans, two of them wounded, in a shelter. In another shelter were six of the enemy, who refused to surrender and who were killed. When the Belgians returned to the trench it found only dead bodies in the first line trench; in the second trench there was no one at all."

West Front Armies
Prepare for Winter

(Staff Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 4.—Secretary Baker's recent statement that the Allied armies are preparing to go into "winter quarters" finds an echo in Germany to-day. Eric von Salzmann, one of the ablest military critics in Germany, believes the armies on both sides are now fighting to obtain suitable positions wherein they can spend the winter and be ready for the colossal operations of next spring.

Writing in the "Vossische Zeitung," this critic says: "Napoleon was the first to break the old traditions which stopped military operations during the winter and withdrew the armies to winter quarters. In the battles of the winter of liberation on French soil his theories turned against him and reaction set in that made rest for the soldiers necessary."

"In this world war the leaders have decided on a winter of at least relative calm, even if not an absolute quiet. The fighting this autumn in the main has been a struggle for favorable positions for the winter. The English do not make the slightest secret of the fact that they want to get out of the swampy plains of Flanders into the forested hills on the hilly ground between Houtholst Wood and Zandvoorde. There, they say, they will have the winter to prepare positions for the great attack next spring."

"The English theory has a high degree of credibility for the outer world. It is now rainy in Flanders, and what that means we have explained very often."

"The French decided upon a great demonstration and diversion at the corner of the Hindenburg line, northeast of Soissons. The attack was as much expected by us as it was desired by the British in the Flanders mud. It has not any prospect of success, being merely a continuation of the terrible defeat of the French on the Aisne in April. The French, as well as we, are in suitable winter quarters on parts of the line not in motion. The campaign in the West will soon reach the rigid stage which it entered last year after the second half of November."

Venetians to Remain
If City Is Invaded

Leading Citizens Vote Not
to Desert Valuable Art
Treasures

VENICE, Nov. 4.—Courage here is still high and life is normal, notwithstanding the attempts the Austrians have made to destroy historic and artistic buildings and despite new threats made from Udine to carry off every art treasure at Treviso.

The leading citizens of Venice met to-day and voted they never would desert the city in an hour when the Venetian plains were being invaded. A message of confidence was sent to General Cadorna, the Italian commander in chief.

SEE WHAT
THEY SAY

From one end of this State to the other, men and women who have the best interests of New York at heart join together to ask you to vote for Woman Suffrage. It is a measure that is bigger than party lines. All parties endorse it:

President Wilson:

"This is the time for the people of New York to support Woman Suffrage."

Gov. Whitman:

"Even if it were not the right of woman, I should still say it is our highest duty to bestow on her the suffrage."

John Purroy Mitchel:

"It was my privilege to vote two years ago for the amendment extending the suffrage to women. I shall vote for it again this year, and I predict a suffrage victory by a substantial majority."

Morris Hillquit:

"Let us by all means enfranchise the women and thus extend the principle of democracy in politics."

Col. Roosevelt:

"I do not ask the ballot for woman as a favor; I say that it should be given her as a right."

Secretary McAdoo:

"It is my earnest hope that the great State of New York will take the lead among the states of the East in doing justice to its women."

Wm. M. Bennett:

"I am in favor of Woman Suffrage. I expect to vote 'Aye' on the amendment this fall. I voted 'Aye' on the amendment two years ago."

Judge Hylan:

"I believe in Woman Suffrage and will vote for it this year, as I did two years ago."

600 organizations representing memberships of 50,000,000 people have officially endorsed Suffrage. They include the American Federation of Labor, the National and State Granges, and twenty-four of the most prominent National and State Religious Organizations of many denominations.

Vote for Woman Suffrage
Amendment No. 1—Tomorrow!

MEN'S ADVISORY BOARD

Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman

- James Byrne
- William M. Chadbourne
- Franklin W. M. Cutcheon
- Elbert H. Gary
- Alexander J. Hemphill
- Elion H. Hooker
- Adolph Lewisohn

- V. Everit Macy
- John Mitchell
- Victor Morawetz
- Herbert Parsons
- George W. Perkins
- Courtland Smith

- Willard Straight
- George Foster Peabody
- Theodore Roosevelt
- Jacob Schiff
- Samuel Undermyer
- William H. Wadhams

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY
303 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

In Camp or in the Field
The Harriman National Bank offers its banking services to our soldiers and sailors at home or on foreign service in England, France, or elsewhere.
We will, upon customary identification, cash their pay checks.
We will receive Department payments for their account with the Harriman National Bank, collect coupons and dividend checks or other forms of obligation.
We will receive funds for their credit, and agreeably to instructions left with us, will pay them on personal call or remit to them by mail or cable, directly through our numerous correspondents in every large city of the United States; or to Europe by franc or sterling exchange.
We issue travelers' checks and letters of credit; foreign currency on hand.
We can arrange for the establishment of accounts with English and French banking institutions; or for the encashment of checks in dollars on the Harriman National Bank by any foreign institution in standing.
Families and friends of optional and enlisted men will find the services of the Harriman National Bank particularly valuable.
BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 5 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT
HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK