

FRENCH THRUST PUTS CHAULNES IN TIGHT POCKET

Sudden Attack Carried to Villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir.

REPORT CAPTURE OF 500 PRISONERS

Troops Now Only a Mile From Railroad Supplying German Army.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Suddenly and forcefully the French have answered the German claim that the Somme offensive had been stopped. South of the river they dashed forward to-day on a front of two and a half miles, and fought their way into the villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir. The dash was totally successful, and 500 prisoners were taken.

By this new French thrust the important railroad junction and stable town of Chaulnes is placed in a pocket almost as tight as that in which the Germans were squeezed out of Cambrai.

The front of the French attack extended from the Chaulnes Wood to southeast of the sugar refinery at Ablaincourt, the scene of much bloody fighting a month ago. Pressoir is a mile north-east of Chaulnes and Ablaincourt a shorter distance north of Pressoir. In their new positions the French are on ground somewhat higher than that occupied by the Germans in this sector, an important factor in artillery work.

The Official Report. This night French official report says: "The front of the Somme has progressed between Lea Bruffs and Sully-Salliciel."

"South of the Somme we launched a fresh attack in the morning, which, despite the heavy rain, brought us important gains. On a four kilometer front we carried enemy positions from Chaulnes Wood to southeast of the Ablaincourt railway station. The villages of Ablaincourt and Pressoir were brilliantly captured by our infantry."

"During our lines eastward of Ablaincourt we captured also the Ablaincourt cemetery, which was strongly fortified by the enemy, and carried our positions to the south of the sugar refinery as far as the outskirts of Guecourt."

"We have taken during the day more than 500 prisoners, including several officers. In the Verdun front there was intermittent shelling. Elsewhere the day was quiet."

Munitions Depot Fired. A big allied ammunition depot behind the Somme front was fired last night by a raiding party of German aviators, Berlin announces. The series of explosions was so terrific that it could be seen at St. Quentin, more than twenty miles away.

In the Somme battle the allies captured since July 1 72,381 prisoners. Of these 44,445 are officers. They have taken 130 heavy guns, 213 field guns, 215 trench mortars and 981 machine guns. Of this total the French took 40,756 men, 89 officers, 101 heavy guns, 17 field guns, 194 trench mortars and 835 machine guns. The figures are announced by the French War Office.

The German excuse for bombarding the Allies is contained in today's official announcement from Berlin: "The fire of French batteries located in the southern part of Rheims upon villages behind our front was answered by us, and in reprisal the town of Rheims was shelled," it says. The French claimed the Germans bombarded Rheims out of spite for the recent Verdun attack.

Today's announcement of the British War Office says: "During the night we improved our position east of Butte de Warlencourt. We were successful in raising our trenches between Gommecourt and Serre, taking some prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties. A heavy enemy attack in the south of Monchy was dispersed by our fire. "Heavy rains and strong southwesterly gales continue."

German Statement. The German statement says: "Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Although the British plainly intended to continue their attacks yesterday, they were only east of Laucourt (Ablaincourt) and succeeded in making their infantry leave their trenches. They were forced to return immediately. The British losses in killed on November 5 were especially notable among the Australian divisions."

"French attacks over ground covered with dead were renewed only in a limited way. The new attacks, launched between Les Bois and Ranocourt in the evening and during the night, broke down for the most part early under our fire."

"A German air squadron by a nocturnal bombing raid, set on fire a large ammunition depot at Cerly on the Somme, southwest of Bray. Long continued, heavy detonations were felt as far away as St. Quentin."

"Army group of the German Crown Prince: The fire of French batteries located in the southern part of Rheims upon villages behind our front was answered by us, and in reprisal the town of Rheims was shelled."

"In the Meuse sector (Verdun front) there were no important happenings."

WEATHER HAMPERS ITALIANS. Austrian Counter Attacks Dispersed and Positions Strengthened.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Bad weather has helped to slow down the Italian offensive after its notable success in the drive toward Trieste, the Rome War Office announced today. The Italians continued to-day strengthening their newly captured positions and dispersed Austrian counter attacks.

In the Adige Valley and in the Traviolo Valley the Austrians again attacked, hoping to draw Italian troops from the Carso plateau. In the Adige they tried to surprise Italian troops in positions between Loppio and Mori in the Adige Valley, but had no success. In the Traviolo Valley the Austrians attacked again and again, but made no gain on the Italian line.

LINER ARABIA SUNK BY SUBMARINE; 450 SAVED

Torpedoing of P. & O. Vessel, Bound From Australia for London, Reported.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Peninsula and Oriental liner Arabia has been submerged. She carried 510 passengers. All are believed to have been saved.

The Arabia registered 7,523 tons gross. She was reported to have been sunk on South Wales, September 30 for London, sailing from Adelaide on October 5.

DESTROYER IN DEATH DUEL WITH U-BOAT

Austrian Submarine and Italian Warship Sunk—Attack at Pola.

ROME, Nov. 7.—An Austrian submarine and an Italian destroyer were sunk in a duel on the night of October 16, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty. The submarine had attacked a transport, which escaped. The statement follows: "An Austrian submarine attempted on the night of October 16-17 to torpedo one of our transports conveying troops, but was discovered and attacked by a convoying destroyer. The submarine and the destroyer sank, while the transport reached its destination safely. The majority of the crew of the destroyer were saved and two officers and eleven men of the crew of the submarine were made prisoner."

"On the night of November 1 our destroyers, after crossing boldly and successfully a mine zone and surmounting by their daring bold obstacles defending the Fasana-Viola Canal, managed to enter the customary anchorage of part of the Austrian fleet. Two torpedoes were fired against one large ship, which was observed to catch in the vessel's torpedo net."

"For two hours our destroyers reconnoitred within a few hundred yards of the forts and strong citadel of Pola and only withdrew when they had accomplished difficult and most delicate missions. Numerous powerful searchlights beat the sky and sea and batteries opened in random and futile fire."

"On the night of November 3 several of our destroyers sank a large Austrian steamer anchored at Durazzo under the shelter of defenses and a mine zone. Enemy destroyers came out and were attacked by our ships, which forced their retreat. Our destroyers then returned safely to their base. On November 5 three enemy destroyers anchored at dawn before Santa Poldinore and began to bombard that part of the coast, although no military works are there. One of our armored trains rushed up, engaged and drove off the enemy. Two destroyers were hit, one was seen with a heavy list being assisted by others. The enemy fire was ineffective, one railroad train being slightly wounded and small damage done to private property."

Pola is the great naval port and arsenal of Austria at the extremity of the Peninsula of Iria on the Adriatic, south or Trieste.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES HEAVY. Overseas News Agency Puts Tonnage Sunk at 501,790.

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (by wireless).—"The sinking of a small British cruiser off the Irish coast by a German submarine has increased the total British losses in battleships and cruisers to 501,790 tons," says an Overseas News Agency announcement today. The losses include British auxiliary cruisers, submarines, torpedo boats or guardships lost.

"According to the known strength of the British navy at the beginning of the war it has lost 14 per cent. of its battleships, 30 per cent. of its protected cruisers, 34 per cent. of its unarmored cruisers, 39 per cent. of its auxiliary cruisers, 44 per cent. of its submarines, 49 per cent. of its torpedo boats, 50 per cent. of its minesweepers, 53 per cent. of its minesweeping trawlers, 54 per cent. of its minesweeping vessels, 55 per cent. of its minesweeping boats, 56 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 57 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 58 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 59 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 60 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 61 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 62 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 63 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 64 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 65 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 66 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 67 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 68 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 69 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 70 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 71 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 72 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 73 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 74 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 75 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 76 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 77 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 78 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 79 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 80 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 81 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 82 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 83 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 84 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 85 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 86 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 87 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 88 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 89 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 90 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 91 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 92 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 93 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 94 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 95 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 96 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 97 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs, 98 per cent. of its minesweeping launches, 99 per cent. of its minesweeping barges, 100 per cent. of its minesweeping tugs."

The reference in the foregoing to a British warship sunk off the Irish coast doubtless concerns the sinking of the British mine sweeper Genista, the loss of which was officially announced on October 24.

GERMAN GAIN ON STOKHOD. Small Russian Bridgehead Is Taken in Volhynia.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A small Russian bridgehead on the left bank of the Stokhod has been captured by the German troops in Volhynia, the German official statement says.

The Russians are active on the northern part of their front near Dvinsk, where there has been no serious fighting. "Eastern Front: Front of Prince Leopold—Between Dvinsk and Lake Naroch the Russian artillery displayed unusual activity. Weak hostile attacks northeast of Goduzishki (south of Dvinsk) and south of the Moscow road were easily repulsed. At Verchy we captured without loss to us a small Russian bridgehead on the left bank of the Stokhod and brought in a number of prisoners."

The Austrian official statement on fighting on the Russian front admits that Dedul Mountain, east of Kirilbaba, in the Carpathians had to be evacuated "because of the Russian fire" after it had been taken from the Russians.

In the region east of Kirilbaba, on the Carpathian range, the Russian statement from general headquarters, a Russian attack resulted in the dismounting of two enemy guns and the capture of trenches with more than 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

U. S. ASKED ABOUT SUNKEN SHIP. Britain Makes Inquiry Concerning Torpedoed C. R. E. Vessel.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Great Britain has addressed a note to the American and Spanish Ambassadors regarding the reported sinking of a Greek steamship in Belgium. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, told the House of Commons today.

Since the beginning of the communication it was stated, twelve of its ships have been sunk, two or three of them being torpedoed. The others were the victims of mines.

TEUTONS PUSHED BACK IN DOBRUDJA

Weight of Russian Aid Also Felt More Strongly on Transylvanian Front.

SIX COUNTER ATTACKS. Berlin Reports Capture of 1,000 Prisoners Near the Red Tower Pass.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Gen. Sakharoff's new offensive in the Dobrudja is gaining strength. To-day his Russo-Serbian army pushed back Von Mackensen's troops along the whole front, the Rumanian War Office announces, following up the success of yesterday against the Teuton left wing.

On the Transylvanian front also the weight of Russian aid for Rumania is being more strongly felt. The Russian offensive against the Austrians in the Carpathians, on the northwestern Rumanian frontier, has pushed back the Austrians considerably. Both the German and the Austrian War Office admit this.

"The Russian statement to-night says this attack, intended to help the Teuton left flank, is still succeeding. In two days the Russians have taken seven machine guns, fifteen officers and 800 men. The main attack is being made in the valleys of the Dorosk and Putna rivers, south of Dorna Watra. In the Rumanian centre, in the important region south of Kronstadt, where the Teuton advance has been steady but slow, the fighting fluctuates. Both Rumanians and Germans claim success near the Buzau Valley, a little east of the point of greatest importance, the 'On the night of November 1 our destroyers, after crossing boldly and successfully a mine zone and surmounting by their daring bold obstacles defending the Fasana-Viola Canal, managed to enter the customary anchorage of part of the Austrian fleet. Two torpedoes were fired against one large ship, which was observed to catch in the vessel's torpedo net."

Further west the Teutons have continued their advance into Rumania southeast of the Red Tower Pass, and have taken prisoners, ten officers and 1,000 men. In the region south of the Vulcan and Saurduk passes the Rumanians last night counter attacked the Teutons six times, but without success. The Teutons announce progress in a region nearby. The German statement to-day says: "Front of Archduke Charles Francis—In the Tulahe sector the Russian, after several attempts without success, gained ground at some places. West of the Rodia Pass road we recaptured lost positions at the point of the bayonet. In the Campulung sector there was a violent artillery duel. West of Targu-Jiu the Rumanians undertook without success six counter attacks during the night."

"Southeast of Rothenburg Pass, in the district of Spint our attack progressed favorably. The enemy left behind us 1,000 men prisoners in our hands. Also south of Vulcan Pass we made progress."

TEUTON MONARCHS THANKED BY POLES. Gratitude for Freedom Expressed After Mass Meeting in Warsaw.

BERLIN (by wireless), Nov. 7.—The Austrian and German monarchs were discussed at a mass meeting in Warsaw today, after which the following telegram was sent to Emperor Wilhelm: "Mighty Monarchs: On this day, so felicitous for the Polish race, when it learns that it will be free in an autonomous State, its own King and its own army, every liberty loving Pole is impressed with the feeling of thankfulness to those who have freed the Polish people through their good will and given to it a renewal of autonomous government. The victories of your invincible armies have liberated two towns equally dear to the Polish heart—Warsaw and Vilna."

KEY POSITION WON. Operations of Italian Troops of Great Tactical Importance.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A special correspondent of the Times at Italian army headquarters telegraphs as follows: "Friday's operations in the drive on Trieste, though less spectacular than those of the previous two days, were of tactical importance because of the occupation of the lower hills between the Vipitena and the northern rampart of the Carso plateau."

"The advance of the Eleventh corps was advanced to cover a front of more than three miles and the key position of Faltt Heyb was strengthened against counter attack. In losing Faltt Heyb the Austrians lost the key position to their line in this sector. An Austrian colonel taken prisoner in the September offensive said nothing mattered so long as Faltt Heyb was held."

"His loss was certainly serious. The point dominates Castagnolezza on the Carso and its network of roads and the main road from Hansian to the Carso positions. Possibilities even were mentioned that the actual achievement suggest themselves at this intensely interesting moment."

"Meanwhile, however, the weather has broken and rain is falling heavily."

FIGHTING NEAR LAKE PRESBA. Bulgarian Counter Attack Near Town of German Repulsed.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Considerable activity to the east of the Lake Presba region, toward the western end of the Macedonian front, is reported by the War Office.

A Bulgarian counter attack in the region of the town of German was repulsed. Elsewhere in this sector there was moderate artillery activity.

CHANCELLOR TO ADDRESS REICHTAG. Bismarck, Nov. 7 (by wireless).—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected to make an important statement on Thursday according to the semi-official Overseas News Agency. On that day the main committee of the Reichstag, which has been authorized to meet during the recess, will assemble for the first time.

2 KAISER BATTLESHIPS HIT, ENGLISH REPORT

London Says Submarine Commander So Claims in Supplementary Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A claim that two dreadnoughts were hit by the British submarine which yesterday was reported as having torpedoed a German dreadnought in the North Sea is contained in a further report received from the commanding officer of the submarine, it is officially announced today. The two dreadnoughts said to have been struck were battleships of the Kaiser class.

The official statement reads: "With reference to yesterday's communiqué a further report has now been received from the commanding officer of the submarine. He now claims to have hit two dreadnought battleships of the Kaiser class."

The naval registers show five battleships of the Kaiser class, all completed between October, 1912, and August, 1913. These are the Kaiser, the Kronprinz, the Prinz Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiserin, Prinz Regent Luitpold and Kronis Albert. The displacement of each is 24,700 tons, length 250 feet, beam 85 feet and draft 27 feet. Their armament consists of ten 12 inch guns, fourteen 6 inch guns, twelve 24 pounders and four anti-aircraft guns. They are equipped with five torpedoes tubes, submerged. The Kaiser's best speed record is given as 22.8 knots.

Reports from British sources that the Kaiser was sunk in the Jutland sea fight last May were semi-officially denied in Berlin. It was stated that the Kaiser was only twice lightly hit by gunfire, one man being killed.

RUMANIA GETTING STRONG ALLIED AID

Heroism of Her Soldiers Compared to That of Belgians and Serbians.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—No transfer of the steamship Lanoa, sunk by a submarine on October 28, has been registered at the American Consulate here, according to a report from the American Consul at Cardiff, American Consul at Cardiff, has telegraphed to the consulate that the Lanoa when sunk was still under Philippine registry and flying the American flag, but that the American flag was transferred to the Norwegian flag was to have been made on her arrival in England.

FRYE CASE IS RECALLED. Washington, Nov. 7.—Precedents established in the case of the American ship Frys, which sailed and bound for the German coast, are being recalled by the German authorities, it is reported by the German Government voluntarily to offer to pay for the steamship Lanoa, sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Portugal October 28, if it is established that the vessel was sailing legally under the American flag and registry.

The State Department is making every effort to develop the facts, and it appears certain that due warning was given and proper care taken to safeguard the lives of all on board. The question to be cleared up is whether the Lanoa was an American ship. It is known that negotiations for her sale by the American owners to a Norwegian ship owner had been initiated before the vessel started on the voyage, but it is not clear whether these had been concluded and the registry actually changed at the time the German submarine changed the change of ownership and registry were conditional upon the delivery of the ship at a Norwegian port.

"The coming of the heavy rains was providential. It is now probable that what the enemy has accomplished hitherto he cannot accomplish now. It is not so probable that the enemy will be able to break through the mountain walls with his heavy artillery, and without it the Rumanians need fear nothing."

"The downpour of rains has turned the river beds which a month ago were dry gravel bottoms into raging torrents, while mists cover the whole of the Carpathian range, and the higher ground is rendered almost impassable."

SIX TONS OF SILVER PUT IN DEUTSCHLAND

Countess von Bernstorff Inspects Boat, Going to Lowest Depths of Hold.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 7.—Indications that the Deutsche is preparing for early departure were not lacking today. An important part of the cargo arrived when six and a half tons of silver bullion, valued at \$150,000, was lowered into the hold. The silver came from the mine at San Francisco. It was hauled through the streets in five open wagons without armed guards.

The Countess von Bernstorff inspected the vessel and as the guest of Capt. Paul Koenig went to the lowest depths of the hold. She looked through the periscope and stepped into every compartment. It was the first submarine she had been aboard. The Ambassador came here with his wife and took her to the pier, but did not enter the vessel. He formally denied that he was sending mail addresses to the German Emperor in Deutschland, but it was learned that some of the embassy mail matter will go by the undersea route. The Count and Countess departed for New York after their visit to the Deutschland.

The crew of the submarine was entertained at Mystic to-night by the Problem Club, but returned promptly after the affair.

GREEKS CLASH IN KATERINA. Venizelos Troops Withdraw and French Occupy the Town.

KATERINA, Greece, Nov. 6 (Via London, Nov. 7).—In an encounter between the forces of the Venizelos government and the forces of the royal army, the Venizelos troops were killed and five wounded. Except for this action there has been no fighting thus far between the forces of the two governments.

The Venizelos groups will be withdrawn in order to avoid further encounters. French forces having been detailed to take over the town, Venizelos has decided not to oppose their coming, desiring to avoid fighting among Greeks.

ALLIED FORCES OCCUPY LEROS. Arsenal and Island of Asia Minor Coast Are Taken.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Allied forces have occupied the arsenal and island of Leros, one of the Sporades off the coast of Asia Minor, according to a Heuter despatch from Athens.

Leros, an island just off the Asia Minor coast at the Gulf of Mendeleyah, 100 miles northwest of the island of Rhodes, has a population estimated at 4,000. Until recently it was controlled by the Turkish authorities, but is now mostly Grecian. Italy has ambitions in the Sporades, and her "sphere of influence" at Rhodes already has been recognized.

TORPEDOED VESSEL UNDER FLAG OF U. S.

American Consul Wires Lanoa Was Still of Philippine Registry When Sunk.

FRYE CASE IS RECALLED. State Department at Washington Making Every Effort to Learn Facts.

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 7.—Capt. Mainland of the Lanoa, a German submarine off Cape Vincent, said today that he knew nothing of the reported sale of the Lanoa to a Norwegian. He was acting on the assumption that the Lanoa was still of Philippine registry and entitled to fly the American flag. Capt. Mainland said it had been a moot question for a long time whether vessels under Philippine registry were entitled to fly the American flag. "Many owners of such vessels have been fined by the United States Government for flying the American flag, but a recent decision gave them the right to do so."

The captain saved the ship's papers, which he has brought to Cardiff, showing that the Lanoa was registered at Manila and thus entitled to fly the American colors. Capt. Mainland said he did not protest to the submarine commander against the sinking of the Lanoa on account of her registry. Neither did he take a zero shot with American Consul Lathrop here. The Consul sent a brief cable message to the State Department in Washington giving the facts regarding the sinking of the Lanoa, and is forwarding by mail the statements of her captain and chief officer.

No Transfer Registered. LONDON, Nov. 7.—No transfer of the steamship Lanoa, sunk by a submarine on October 28, has been registered at the American Consulate here, according to a report from the American Consul at Cardiff, American Consul at Cardiff, has telegraphed to the consulate that the Lanoa when sunk was still under Philippine registry and flying the American flag, but that the American flag was transferred to the Norwegian flag was to have been made on her arrival in England.

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U. S. AIRMEN SHOOT DOWN 22 GERMANS

American Squadron of French Aviation Corps Described by Writer.

LUTBERY IS STAR FLYER. Lose Two Killed and Three Wounded Since Organization in May.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. LONDON, Nov. 7.—The special correspondent of the Times with the French army telegraphs the following description of the American squadron of the French aviation corps: "I talked to-day with some of the fourteen American aviators now working with the French army on the Somme. They arrived at their present quarters a fortnight ago from Verdun."

"Since May, when the American squadron was formed, they have accounted for twenty-two of the enemy's machines at a cost to themselves of two killed and three wounded. Five of the twenty-two were brought down by Adjutant Raoul Lutbery."

"Before joining the squadron he had gone through a course in the French aviation schools, including one month devoted to fancy flying, which is an obligatory subject. They now form part of the French army and use French machines under the orders of French officers."

Flew 65 Miles in 23 Minutes. "Just after I had reached their camp five of their blunt nosed Nieuports started for the front near Peronne, a journey of seven minutes, including the time taken to ascend. There was one innocent looking machine standing apart by itself with a mechanic attended to it, which a short time before had come from Paris—more than sixty-five miles—in the incredible time of twenty-three minutes."

"It was not a good day for flying. There was a strong wind and broad banks of clouds lying at low altitude. Observation was difficult, but the Americans, who had arrived only three days before, wanted to learn the ground. They all looked extraordinarily useful and as set as fearless as the lion cub which they have adopted at the corps mascot, though far more modest. They gave wonderful displays of daring nose dives and steep banking. They are all complete masters of their work."

Squadron Consists of Chasers. "Over the lines, between the British right and Chaulnes, which is their present sphere of action, the sky is continuously smudged with long trails of smoke from shrapnel, with which the Germans vainly try to curb their activity. "The whole squadron consists of chasers. As a rule they fly at an altitude of six or seven thousand feet, keeping guard over the French observation aeroplanes below, whereas the German method is when they do fly, to fly several strata lower. When necessary the Americans go even higher, but above they certainly have the whip hand of the Germans."

Higher Pay for Grand Trunk's Men. OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—Announcement was made here today by the Grand Trunk Railway system that the award of the Board of Conciliation granting an increase of pay to the maintenance of way employees of the system in Canada had been accepted. The award gives the men an increase of 25 cents a day and foremen 20 cents. About 2,300 employees are affected.

WU MADE FOREIGN MINISTER. Former Chinese Ambassador Good Friend of United States.

PEKING, Nov. 7.—Wu Ting-fang has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. His appointment was approved today by the virtually unanimous vote of Parliament.

Wu Ting-fang was Chinese Minister in Washington on two separate occasions, from 1897 to 1902 and from 1907 to 1909. He became very popular among the public men of this country. His personality is picturesque and he is a philosopher and a wit. Under his guidance the Chinese Foreign Office will be conducted by the man who is probably more familiar with American affairs than any other statesman in his country. He has repeatedly shown his friendship for the United States. In one of his books he praises the American people highly. As a pronounced Liberal Mr. Wu sympathized heartily with the revolution which led to the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

Charles of London

718 Fifth Avenue CORNER 60TH ST. Special Exhibition of Old English MARBLE MANTEL PIECES

Chinese Born in Bellevue. The first Chinese baby ever born in Bellevue Hospital made her appearance yesterday. She is the daughter of Ky Ling and his wife, Ching Ling, of 14 West Eighth street. The baby weighed nine pounds at birth, and she and her mother are doing well.

WRIGLEYS advertisement featuring a cartoon character holding a sign that says 'The Perfect Gum'. Below the character are several boxes of Wrigley's gum: Spearmint, Doublemint, Juicy Fruit, and Juicy Fruit Doublemint. Text on the right says 'Now Three Flavors' and 'Fresh, Clean, Long-lasting'. At the bottom, it says 'After every meal' and 'Don't forget WRIGLEYS after every meal'. The advertisement also includes a coupon for 'UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS'.

Geo. C. Flint & Co. and R. J. Horner Co. advertisement for dining room furniture. Text includes 'ODD PIECES IN DINING ROOM FURNITURE READY FOR THANKSGIVING.' and 'In the varied and choice collection of Dining Room Furniture, which forms an important feature in our Exhibit for Fall and Winter, are many odd and individual pieces designed to add to the comfort and convenience of the room, and especially interesting in view of the Thanksgiving and Christmas Holidays.' It also lists 'Other pieces of interest are China Cabinets of unusual design and size, Serving Tables, Cellarettes, and exquisite Hand-Painted pieces of exclusive design.' and 'Inspection without obligation to purchase is cordially invited.' The address is 'Flint & Horner Co. Inc. 20-26 West 36th St. New York'.

PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY advertisement from THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Text includes '10% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY' and 'THE PROVID