

IT SHINES FOR ALL

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to-day; rain to-morrow; not much change in temperature.

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ONE CENT in Greater New York TWO CENTS Elsewhere

LIBERTY LOAN SOARS BEYOND \$3,500,000,000

Oversubscription Now the Goal Set for To-morrow Noon.

RUSH AS END NEARS

New York Takes \$140,000,000 of War Bonds in Day.

SOUTH DOING BETTER

\$200,000,000 To-day and To-morrow Sought Here—Banks Get 5 Days to Report.

America's second war loan yesterday swept forward at a rate probably unprecedented. It passed the \$3,500,000,000 mark at noon, according to a statement by the Treasury Department.

Entering into the last phase of the campaign yesterday, the loan drew a flow of wealth which has been accumulating in the twelve Federal reserve districts since the campaign opened.

Oversubscription Now the Goal. Deprived by storms of many patriotic demonstrations planned for Liberty Day, the nation yesterday was aglow with postponed celebrations.

Returning last night from the Federal reserve districts placed the estimated subscription thus far at \$3,415,000,000. This figure was based, however, on the returns for only part of the day and made practically no allowance for subscriptions in transit to the banks and those which have been filed but not announced.

The New York Federal reserve district yesterday passed the \$1,000,000,000 mark, the figure at which it has been expected to reach by the close of the day.

Reports from the Boston district tabulated late to receive official tabulation made it certain that Boston had reached its minimum of \$100,000,000 with a record day, went "over the top" approximately \$50,000,000, making it certain that its maximum of \$170,000,000 will be subscribed by Saturday.

Fund Over \$100,000 \$200,000 Drive Is On

THE SUN Tobacco Fund went over the top—the \$100,000 top—last night. A check for \$1,000, sent by the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, was a small preliminary payment on the proceeds of their campaign, did the work.

With the century mark passed another goal is disposed of. A good many friends of the fund have projects in hand which assure the continued climb of the fund, and with ever gathering impetus. The amount is one for gratification and for consecration.

The push for the seeds for the BIG SHOW at the Hippodrome, Sunday night continues. Repeatedly that colossal benefit entertainment has been referred to as the Greatest Ever. With additions to the lists of stars and new features in prospect, the description is now more than ever fitting.

Meanwhile, forget not the contribution boxes in the United and Schulte cigar stores. They're there to receive your coupons and certificates, and every such deposit means a gain for the fund.

WARNING! THE SUN Tobacco Fund has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

BOOTBLACKS RAISE SHOE SHINE PRICE 1,000 Union Members Vote to Double Charge.

The last refuge of the indigent, the five cent shoe shine, has surrendered to the H. C. of L. A delegation from the Shoeshiners' Union of Greater New York, Inc., 1902, met in an office yesterday and broke the news.

The spokesman further averred that the union has 1,000 members and that a meeting at 755 Ninth avenue has voted the increase, sadly, because the bootblack's great heart beats in sympathy for the public, but sternly, because it had to be done.

The union also voted that none of its members would work after 3 P. M. on Sundays. Twice it has had a bill passed at Albany fixing this limit to Sunday labor, but the bootblacks have defied it.

MICHAELIS KEPT BY THE KAISER Emperor Sees No Occasion for Chancellor to Resign—Capelle Stays Too.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—Despatches from Berlin say the German Emperor does not consider the resignation of Dr. Michaelis as Chancellor necessary and that it is therefore probable that Michaelis will remain in power.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24 (delayed).—A quiet tone characterizes the reports from Berlin as to the crisis in the Chancellorship.

The "Vossische Zeitung" does not believe that the parties have agreed upon a candidate for the Chancellorship. It says that Von Kuhlmann, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been proposed as a candidate, apparently does not wish to leave his present office.

Other candidates mentioned are Von Rodern, Hertling and Solf.

ADDED PRIVATIONS HIT GERMAN PEOPLE Vegetables and Coal Scarce—Scant Shirts, Wooden Shoes.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25.—Some of the prospects which the German people are called upon to face the coming winter are officially announced in to-day's German newspapers as follows:

There is only enough shoe leather for the use of miners, soldiers, camp workers and a few allied troops. The manufacture of leather footwear for the rest of the population will soon be stopped. They will have to get along with wooden soles and cloth uppers.

There is a big shortage in vegetables and no hope of any material improvement in the fresh vegetable supply. The staple diet of the German people this winter, although to a large degree than last year, will be made up of potatoes, turnips, rutabagas and other root crops.

The railway administration of Saxony announced that the rate of travel will not be allowed without special permission. Soldiers in the home camps are limited to their weekend furloughs, and Saturdays and Sundays are being held for sweethearts to see the boys in camp are stopped to cut down railway travel. The Prussian railways probably will follow suit.

Finally, after the fashion plates for winter are out, the Government has decreed that women's skirts must be made with a minimum of material, and sweaters to see the boys in camp are stopped to cut down railway travel. The Prussian railways probably will follow suit.

GERMAN OFFICER SEIZED HERE Member of Crew of Cruiser Geler Taken to Ellis Island.

Jacob von Horn, a deck officer of the German cruiser Geler, was arrested yesterday by agents of the Navy Intelligence Bureau and interned on Ellis Island. The seizure was made in the home of an uncle in this city, with whom the prisoner had been living. He had been under surveillance for some time, and every movement he has made has been checked up officially.

U. S. LEGATION BOXER FIGHTS OFF GERMAN John Moran of Chicago Attacked in Berne Street.

BERNE, Oct. 25.—John Moran of Chicago, confidential clerk in the American Legation, was attacked yesterday evening by an unidentified German speaking man, who walked him near the legation and struck at him savagely with a loaded umbrella handle.

Moran's assailant was unaware that he was attacking a former light-weight boxer, and when Moran promptly delivered a counter attack the surprised man fled.

Some significance is given to the attack for it is thought possible Moran may have been mistaken for a member of the legation who formerly was detained in Germany, and who recently had been arguing with certain Germans that design against a him.

SUGAR FAMINE TO BE RELIEVED INSIDE OF WEEK

Rolph Promises Plentiful Supply at Much Lower Prices.

CUBAN PRODUCERS HELP

Moskowitz Promises Cheaper Potatoes—Williams Planning Further Savings.

Within fifteen days New York can buy all the granulated sugar its sweet tooth desires at 5 1/2 to 5 cents a pound, according to B. A. Rolph, chairman of the sugar division of the Federal Food Administration.

By the use of a magic which Mr. Rolph refused to define he was also able to promise that the acute sugar shortage in the New York market will be relieved this week.

His predictions were made following all day conferences at 111 Wall street, attended by the members of the American Sugar Refiners' Committee and International Sugar Refiners' Committee.

Mr. Rolph, who is a brother of Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, reached New York yesterday after conferences with the Louisiana refiners. His first day's work in the New York office indicated that he is not going to pussyfoot, although he knows something of the art of diplomacy.

His calm declaration that a means had been found for immediately relieving the shortage of sugar in this district met his loudest expressions of doubt. However, he kept faith with the refiners, or whoever it may have been who disclosed the whereabouts of the sugar Manhattan craves.

When asked why the Food Administration had permitted the shortage to exist, he called it a "mistake" and apparently without rhyme or reason Mr. Rolph said:

"The fact that the Allies had bought large quantities of raw sugar for shipment abroad from Cuba and the large quantities used during the past winter season led to the shortage of sugar in this market. I know such a shortage would come, but it is obvious that if the people had been told to expect it, they would have been hoarding and you would have faced a long period of want. As it is the shortage has been of very short duration and has been felt only in the north Atlantic States."

"The future seems assured. The international refiners' committee will have the surplus of the purchase of raw sugar for distribution to the United States, Canada and the Allies. The purchase of 200,000,000 pounds of Louisiana sugar, which was made in 1916, and this amount should reach the New York market within fifteen days. From my experience on the Pacific coast it should reach the New York market in ten days. I don't pretend to know the costs of distribution here. We believe that we will be able to make a voluntary agreement with the Cuban refiners to supply the same price will obtain for the rest of the war at least. We will meet representatives from Cuba next Tuesday in New York."

"To-day's meetings we did not effect final organization of the international refiners' committee. We will finish that in the next few days. The Government was given 80,000 tons of shipping for charter outright and an additional 200,000 tons of modern fast sailing vessels. The cost of the shipping is being paid by the Government. The cost of the shipping is being paid by the Government. The cost of the shipping is being paid by the Government."

Several other progressive steps looking to the lowering of the cost of food in New York were also taken yesterday. Henry Moskowitz, Food Commissioner, announced that the first consignment of Irish potatoes, purchased from farmers by the New York City Food Aid Commission, will be delivered to the city today, the retailers agreeing to post signs stating that they will sell the potatoes at 3 cents a pound.

Arthur Williams, newly appointed Federal Food Administrator for New York State, met about thirty-five newspaper men at luncheon at the Edison Company Building at noon. The discussion centered on the part the newspapers can play in assisting food conservation. Mr. Williams stated that from what he has learned the needless and wasteful days in New York are worth while. He said that he may later urge that the city have two wheatless days and two meatless days each week. The saving of 2,000 pounds of meat by one hotel on meatless day this week, he held, was an evidence of what can be accomplished.

Don C. Seitz of the World suggested that the committee each give a list of basic prices of twenty-one staple foods. He said he believed the papers would be glad to give their readers a daily statement of food prices. It was suggested that the difference in cost of distribution and the difference in grades of staples in various sections of the city would operate to compel a statement of prices by agents of the Government.

Mr. Williams told of an experiment made by Mr. Hoover, National Food Administrator, by which bread was made from oat or bread from the Hotel Manhattan. He said that Mr. Hoover is considering a higher millage of wheat and the combination of corn with wheat at the bakeries. The injection of the question of food values revealed a divergent opinion. For the present Mr. Williams will make his headquarters at his Edison company offices.

The milk situation developed little of moment. Health Commissioner Emerson gave out a statement in which he denied that he is opposed to a system of distributing the so-called loose milk, stating that he believes it dangerous for infants, but that adults can use it with small danger.

400,000 MORE MEN REQUIRED FOR SHIPYARDS

Means to Move Army Will Be Lacking at Present Rate of Construction.

ALLIES NEED TONNAGE

Twenty-five Vessels for Use of Italy Set Aside on Urgent Plea.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Ship construction throughout the United States is lagging because of a scarcity of labor, and the Government wants 400,000 more men to bring the shipyards to the full capacity that is required to meet the urgent demands of the allied nations.

Many of the shipyards, working one shift a day, are able to turn out only 45 to 50 per cent of the output that could be produced with three shifts of eight hours each. There are 200,000 men employed for the one shift in the yards, and the desired additional shifts cannot be filled for want of men.

The Shipping Board conceals the ground for Lord Northcliffe's Chicago statement that the country would not be able by the end of 1918 to turn out the 4,000,000 tons required for transportation purposes, but at the same time it was stated that if the pending labor troubles could be settled and the scarcity of labor relieved, 2,000,000 tons could be reached by the end of next year.

Needs Ships to Carry Army. The situation has been relieved somewhat by the announcement of the plan of exempting shipyard employees from military service was undertaken serious consideration by the War Department. Exemption was granted to shipyard officials as Lord Northcliffe plainly stated, that there is little use of raising an immense army if there are to be no ships to transport it. The Allies are mentioned and fed once it is on the other side.

This situation may lead to an extension of the exemption privileges of men who are employed in the construction of ships or who are engaged in allied trades. This could be worked out easily under the new draft system of five classes announced last Saturday by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

The 3,000,000 eligible will be apportioned to the five classes in the order which is called for. The percentage value of a man will determine to a large extent the class to which he will be assigned.

That is, if he is engaged in a war industry he will be placed in the fifth class, the officials who are striving for a maximum output, hope the War Department will decide to place shipyard employees in the last class.

In carrying out this policy, the Shipping Board to-day agreed to turn over to the American shipping company twenty-five vessels, which will be drawn partly from the coastwise trade and partly from the foreign trade.

This will make 350,000 tons that the Shipping Board has released for charter to the Allies in the last few days. France has asked for 100,000 tons, the British Government was given 80,000 tons of shipping for charter outright and an additional 200,000 tons of modern fast sailing vessels. The cost of the shipping is being paid by the Government.

Board Faces Big Task. The Shipping Board is straining every effort to relieve the shortage of bottoms which admittedly is going to handicap the United States in the coming winter. It is going to be a tremendous task, officials of the board concede.

The policy of the Shipping Board, however, is to give whatever assistance is possible to the Allies, irrespective of the difficulties encountered at home in the matter of construction. France already has ordered six of the ships given her, most of which are from the great lakes. One ship will be given Italy at once and others will be turned over as rapidly as they can be built. The charge their cargoes. In cases where coastwise ships are given to Italy it is planned to get ships from the lakes to take the cargo.

Italy has complained that the lack of assistance from her allies in respect to the construction of the situation of the Government will be to avoid noting the state of war which Germany has imposed on Brazil. He proposes the seizure of the German warship now in the port of Bahia.

The majority of the Chamber discussed the relations between Brazil and Germany and counseled the Chamber to approve the President's message. The Parliamentary Diplomatic Commission also discussed the message, which it is considered probable the Chamber will adopt.

The President's message announced the torpedoing of the ship Macau. It said that this was the fourth Brazilian ship that had been sunk from which circumstances pointed to the hand of Germany. The Chamber approved the President's message. The Parliamentary Diplomatic Commission also discussed the message, which it is considered probable the Chamber will adopt.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN WAR BOGIE GIVEN UP German Expert Tells Teutons They Needn't Hope for It.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25.—Capt. von Salzmann, military critic and Far East expert of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, writes that the Germans and Japanese have no right to count upon a permanent war between Japan and the United States, which has become a fixed idea with the average German and a delusion in the Government's official calculations. This element, the Captain writes, must be eliminated for a long time by the Japanese and must count upon Japan to participate in an anti-German post-war business.

Capt. von Salzmann takes his text from the recent speech in London of Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, in which he warned against German intrigue for the purpose of creating friction between Japan and the United States. The Captain also refers to the negotiations at Washington of Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States.

He says Japan and America, taking a lesson from the European conflict, apparently have determined it is best to settle their problems by arbitration and friendly agreement rather than by costly hostilities, and that it looks as though these nations would come to an agreement regarding China.

FRENCH WIN MILE AND A HALF MORE; GERMANS PREPARING FOR RETREAT; ITALIANS SUFFER FURTHER REVERSE

GERMANS USED CRACK TROOPS Made Desperate Effort to Hold Off Drive of the French Forces.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Oct. 25.—The decisive victory of the French north of the Aisne is of far greater importance than the extent of the ground gained and the number of prisoners and guns captured would indicate.

In the first place, the Germans have been cleared out of positions from which they have been delivering a constant series of attacks. Secondly, they have lost the high plateau dominating Fort Malmaison, which forms the real key of the region between the Aisne and the Ailette valleys and is of the greatest value for observation purposes. Thirdly, the capture of the village of Chavignoul, the capture of the village of six miles, as the crow flies, of Laon.

The section beyond the Chemin des Dames which heretofore has been held by the Germans has now been captured. The capture of Malmaison means that the Germans have lost their hold on the heights of the Aisne despite their stubborn defense, which was in prospect of the great importance which they attached to that position. They had massed a tremendous force of artillery there and brought up their tanks, engines and heavy trucks in the night.

Even these picked troops cracked under the terrific bombardment of miles of the heaviest French guns which continued without letup for sixteen days, smothering the powerful German artillery, raking every inch of ground, crushing the Germans in their underground shelters and blowing their formidable defense works to bits.

So shaken and unnerved were the German troops that they surrendered by hundreds as soon as the French reached their trenches, without offering any resistance. Evidence of their demoralization was found in army orders promising rewards of money and iron crosses for doing their duty, which is in striking contrast to the former rigid discipline and the methods employed by the German officers.

The French have consolidated the positions taken. The Germans have been driven back to their original positions, but are heavily shelling the new French line, particularly in the neighborhood of Vandoeuvre.

BRYAN CHANGES ARMY TALKS Forced to Omit Dry and Suff Suffrages at Camp Sherman.

COLUMBIANA, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Refused permission to speak on prohibition and woman suffrage at Camp Sherman because of a ruling against political speeches within the boundaries of the military reservation, Charles W. Bryan, Ohio and western Pennsylvania conscripts along patriotic lines in two speeches there. Later, two miles from the camp, on the former Secretary of State delivered his dry speech, addressing it directly to soldiers, a number of whom were in his audience.

He urged a conscription law by voting dry. He was the theme of Col. Bryan's address. He maintained that if the Government enforced prohibition upon its army, it would be necessary also for the munitions and other workers at home, without whom the soldiers could not be successful in battle.

BRAZIL PARLIAMENT IN WAR VOTE TO-DAY President in Message Announces Sinking of Ship.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 25.—Parliament will vote to-morrow on the question of authorizing the Government to declare that a state of war exists between Germany and Brazil and also on all necessary legislation for the carrying on of war.

Wenceslau Braz, President of the republic, has sent a message to Congress declaring it is impossible to avoid noting the state of war which Germany has imposed on Brazil. He proposes the seizure of the German warship now in the port of Bahia.

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CHAUFFEUR BETRAYS LENOR. Arrest of Lenor and Desouches was Brought About by the Submission of a Report by the Journalist.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The arrest of Lenor and Desouches was brought about by the submission of a report by the Journalist, Charles Humbert of certain information given to him by Lenor's former chauffeur, who is named Debruyne. The gist of this information was that in July, 1915, Debruyne drove Lenor to the office of Desouches in the Rue Pressbourg and that while he was waiting in front of the office, he saw Lenor and Desouches alight a man carrying two large valises. He entered the office of Desouches.

Shortly afterward Lenor came out and jumped into his automobile. Debruyne added: "He told me to drive to the home of Mme. Arty, a great friend of his. While he was with her in the drawing room I went into the kitchen, where the chambermaid told me that M. Lenor had just given Madame 100,000 francs (\$20,000), and that they were then counting the money. Next day and for several days after Lenor gave me many thousand francs which he had changed for him."

The police magistrate examined Debruyne, who confirmed what he had told Humbert, and added further details. It also was learned that on the same day that the valises were carried into Desouches' office Desouches went to a branch of the Banque de France in the Rue de la Harpe and deposited several million francs.

The Excelsior says that a very intimate friend of Desouches, a woman well known in certain Parisian circles and celebrated for her beauty. This woman, the Excelsior adds, was also a very dear friend of Prince Hohenzollern, who was captured by the British in the capture of the German spy system in Switzerland. The newspapers also say that Lenor held a position in the censor's department, being especially entrusted to communicate with Switzerland without restriction.

DEPUTIES VOTE CONFIDENCE. Ballot Supporting French Cabinet Stands 248 to 137.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a vote of confidence in the Government, 248 to 137. Political circles in Italy, says the Petit Parisien's Rome correspondent, are now convinced that Prof. Vittorio E. Orlando, Minister of the Interior, shortly will be called upon to form a national Ministry.

U. S. Army's Presence Amazes Zeppelin Men WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The presence of American troops in France caused great astonishment to the crews of the Zeppelins L-49 and L-50, brought down by the French last Saturday when returning from a raid on England.

Official despatches to the State Department said the prisoners asserted that not one of them knew of the landing of any American expeditionary forces.

MONEY DISPLAY BETRAYED SPIES Arrest of Lenor and Desouches Deemed More Important Than Bolo's.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Oct. 25.—A sensational turn was given to the investigation of the connection of Bolo Pasha and M. Humbert with the purchase of the Paris Journal when the Minister of Justice in this afternoon ordered the arrest of Pierre Lenor, a capitalist and promoter, and Guillaume Desouches, a former solicitor on the charge of having business relations with the enemy. These men bought the Journal in 1915 for 10,000,000 francs (about \$2,000,000) and sold it later to Humbert.

The prisoners were brought to the Palais de Justice, where they were questioned by the examining magistrate. Both had appeared a week or so ago before Capt. Bouchardon, the military prosecutor in the course of his inquiry into the source of Bolo's millions. At that time Humbert published a statement in the Journal that it was through Lenor and Desouches that he had obtained control of that newspaper.

Humbert added that he had paid 1,000,000 francs of his own account for the purchase of the paper. Lenor, who did not believe he could raise the remaining 4,000,000 francs necessary to complete the purchase, and the million he had paid was in jeopardy.

Bolo Gets Money Here. It was at this moment, Humbert said, that Bolo Pasha offered for the third time to furnish the money for the purchase of 1,150 shares of the Paris Journal. This was in January, 1916. Bolo went to America in February in the purchase of a steamer, and 1,000,000 francs with J. P. Morgan & Co. to the credit of Humbert.

With this million francs Humbert saw the money which he had paid Lenor on account, then completed the purchase of a controlling number of shares with more of Bolo's money, the balance being put into a partnership account.

Capt. Bouchardon brought to light that 10,000,000 francs were furnished by Lenor and Desouches when they bought the Journal from Letellier, but the source of this money was not clearly revealed. Lenor at first said it came from his father's fortune, but this was shown to be impossible. He then intimated that certain prominent banks had furnished the funds for a press campaign. Lenor's mother, after many contradictory stories, said she would be the origin of the money only to the President of the republic. The official note issued on the subject says that the money was furnished by the German sources.

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GERMANS ADMIT RETIREMENT. The German Headquarters Report Contains the Following Significant Admission:

In Flanders there were strong artillery duels, particularly east of Ypres. At Pinon and Chavignoul during the night and in the Ailette region during the day, the German troops advanced troops behind the Oise-Aisne Canal, giving way to French pressure. Wednesday night twenty-five German airplanes were shot down over the Somme. The French night report on to-day's operations follows:

Our troops carried out this morning a general advance beyond the positions reached last evening, extending to the Oise-Aisne Canal. The village and forest of Pinon are in our hands, as well as the village of Pargny-Filain. South of Pinon, where our patrols penetrated, we occupied the farms of St. Martin and La Chapelle Ste. Bertille.

The enemy under our pressure was compelled to abandon important material, including a score of cannon, of which several were howitzers of 150. The total number of cannon captured by us since October 22 is about 120, to which may be added several hundred minesweeper and machine guns.

In the course of the day we took more than 2,000 prisoners. The number of prisoners taken since the opening of the operation exceeds 12,000 of whom more than 200 are officers. On the right bank of the Oise-Aisne the Germans followed up their bombardment, indicated this morning our positions in the Champs wood where an attack which our fire arrested.

WAVES OF FIRE INCREASE. Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht in Flanders a stronger fire was directed throughout the day on the fighting zone between the coast and Blankenart Lake. From there to the east the enemy in some sectors directed waves of fire, which increased toward evening to a most violent drumfire, from Houthoult Wood to Passchendaele. No large attacks ensued.

In Artois and near St. Quentin there

PETAIN REACHES BANK OF OISE-AISNE CANAL, EIGHT MILES FROM LAON—FOE, DEMORALIZED, RESISTS FEEBLY

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Germans, almost demoralized by the brilliant victory of Gen. Petain's troops on Tuesday, have failed to come back in their usual counter attacks and to-day they suffered another smashing blow from the French, who advanced their lines northeast of Soissons to the Oise-Aisne Canal, about a mile and a half further north, taking the village and forest of Pinon and the village of Pargny-Filain. The French are within eight miles of Laon, their present objective.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS EMPLOY 320,000 MEN AGAINST ITALIANS AND WIN WEST BANK OF ISONZO—BATTLE STILL RAGES WITH GREAT VIOLENCE

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The tremendous character of the blow prepared by the Germans against the Italians on the Isonzo front is now becoming apparent. Many German divisions have recently appeared on the twenty-five mile line from Tolmino to the carso and it is known that there are now at least twenty full divisions, 320,000 men, with a great amount of German artillery in the trenches.

In the first step of the great drive which began Wednesday more than 10,000 Italian prisoners were taken. Berlin reports to-day including divisional and brigade staffs. In the first rush strong Italian positions barring the way to the valleys of the Piave basin and Tolmino were carried, steep mountain slopes were scaled and an Italian post on the summit of the heights was taken by storm.

In this sharp German drive, which is not unlike the steam roller advances of the Kaiser's troops in Serbia, Rumania and the Balkans, which have been before them, the Teutons, taking advantage of their bridgehead at Santa Lucia, three miles south of Tolmino, advanced to the position of the heights of the Isonzo and shifted the battle to the slopes of the right or west bank of the river. Heavy fighting is still in progress in this sector and also on the main plateau and on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele, but these attacks were checked by the Italians, who took several hundred prisoners.

The report from Italian headquarters to-day says: Yesterday morning after an interval of a few hours, the enemy resumed the counter attack, captured a few along the front, with a specially destructive fire on that portion between the southern slopes of Monte Ronbon and the heights of the Piave basin. Afterward a strong infantry attack was launched.

The narrowness of the front favored by a thick mist which rendered useless our barrage fire, the enemy succeeded in breaking through our defensive lines on the left bank of the Isonzo.

Taking advantage of his bridgehead of Santa Lucia and Santa Lucia, the German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday attacked side by side in battle against their former ally. Advancing to the assault on a front of over thirty kilometers (20 miles) the strong enemy position, having the German spy system in Switzerland. The newspapers also say that Lenor held a position in the censor's department, being especially entrusted to communicate with Switzerland without restriction.

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