WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow probably rain and warmer; moderate south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 48.
Detailed weather reports on page 12.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 59. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS GO 'OVER TOP' AT NIGHT; RAID NO MAN'S LAND; RETURN UNSCATHED

Troops, Exultant Over Success, Eager for the Second Trip.

FLARE FAILS GERMANS

French Go With Our Men, Who Wriggle to Enemy Trenches in Rain.

BOYS MARCH TO SONGS

Subway Joke Sprung by One of Contingent on Way to Front Line.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, France, Oct. 28.—The American infantry have made their first expedition into "No Man's Land" between their own trenches and those of the Germans. This first detachment of our troops that ever went "over the top" penetrated into the wilderness of barbed wire and shell craters and returned without a scratch. The number of men who went and the time cannot be stated, but it was at night and they were accompanied by French troops.

This Franco-American patrol clambered from the trenches up the scaling ladders, equipped with hand grenades, rifles, revolvers and trench knives, their steel helmets strapped tightly beneath their chins. First went a Frenchman, then an American then another Frenchman and another American until finally the whole patrol had set foot on the narrow strip of ground separating the first line trenches from our own barbed wire.

The most minute directions had been given to each American as to just where his place would be and what he was to do, especially in case they ran into a German patrol, as an American Lieutenant did on the first night. Headed by the squad leader, they set off on tiptoe until they reached their own barbed wire, along which they felt in the darkness until they found the prepared gap. There they stopped for a moment for a last word of caution. Then they stepped through, actually into "No Man's Land."

Americans Overjoyed.

Everything was pitch black, rain was falling, but as they slipped and slid along the Americans had a hard time to keep from yelling from sheer exultation at being in the big game at last or to pause and crane their necks as they passed around the shell holes in a glow of excitement, with the knowledge that they were approaching closer and closer to the German lines.

"Alerte," whispered the French patrol leader, and Frenchmen and Americans became rigid. Then they dropped to the ground, for not far ahead, just visible through the mist and rain, were the first strands of the German barbed wire, like a gray spider web in a dark corner. After that it was nervous, touch and go work, for the slightest noise might attract the attention of the Germans; but the French and Americans set about the work they had come to do, in which the Americans' part was no mean one.

It is not advisable just now to go into details, but it can be said that the Americans wriggled along on their stomachs, revolvers in hand, and did a workmanlike job as coolly as if a night patrol in "No Man's Land" was a regular thing. When the last man whispered down the line "All done," or its French equivalent, "Tout fait," the patrol crept back as silently as it had come, stopping now and then when any noise was heard.

There was one breathless moment when the Germans sent up a flare light tied to a balloon, which hung overhead like a lantern for what seemed hours, but the German eyesight was poor, and they never saw that patrol and missed their chance to take the first American prisoner and get the iron cross and the other rewards, although perhaps that American prisoner would have come high and cost enough to buy several iron crosses.

Back Safe and Sound.

Quietly the patrol slipped through its own barbed wire and back again into the trench from which it came. There it was quickly surrounded by a little knot of helmeted Americans eager to hear all about it and struggling between admiration and a bit of jealousy. As such affairs go, it really was a quiet little party, but it was our first and we did it nicely, thanks to our French guides and perhaps to the fact that this is a pretty good lot of young soldiers we have over here. As to the Americans who went over the top in that patrol, they wanted to do it all over again that same night and bring back a German prisoner.

The transfer of the first American troops to the actual battlefront and into the trenches under the German guns was a delicate and difficult task for men to whom every detail was new. Even by the French, who have been doing it for years, the relief of the men in the trenches is carried out with the greatest circumspection and care, and it was largely through their wholesouled, hearty cooperation that this operation was completed for the first time by the Americans in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon all concerned in it.

We had been getting ready to enter the trenches for some time and were perfecting the plans when one day the French division camped with the Americans marched away. This meant that the American troops would soon join them to begin their first training in the real trenches on the battlefront, face to face with the Germans, and to get their baptism of fire, without which the subsequent work laid out for them could not be well done.

Then one beautiful morning the infantry were loaded onto trucks and started merrily for the front, the artillery meantime coming from their camp, part of the way by railroad, then hauling their guns and caissons with horses along the broad French roads, cheered by the peasants in the little villages they reached.

Billets already had been chosen a few miles behind the front and the men remained there a few days while the American officers went through the trenches, studying the ground, watching

Continued on Second Page.

ALLIES WINNING OVER U-BOATS

Naval Vigilance and Depth Charges Surely Reducing the Undersea Terrors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—No one in authority here or in Great Britain believes for a moment that the seriousness of the U-boat menace should be underestimated, but reliable information is at hand to show that more submarines are being actually sunk than British naval authorities thought. In some cases where British officers have recorded U-boats as "possibly sunk" investigation has proved that the U-boats with their crews actually have been eliminated.

The means whereby these results have obtained mark a new departure in the anti-submarine campaign. In a general way the procedure has been as follows:

After a report of an attack on a U-boat off the coast reaches the British Admiralty and following indications that depth charges have damaged or destroyed the submarine, British mine sweepers equipped with special devices for sweeping the bottom have been sent to the scene. They have reported in a series of recent cases that obstructions were found on the bottom directly under the place where the depth charge apparently put the submarine out of commission. This is accepted as trustworthy evidence that the depth charge has done its work.

The British Admiralty's report on this all important phase of anti-submarine work says in part:

"A torpedo gunboat sighted the periscope of a submarine on the starboard bow about 600 yards away. The captain swung his ship around until the object was on the port bow, travelling slowly in the opposite direction. When about 500 yards from the ship the periscope disappeared and the gunboat, whose speed was then seventeen knots, altered course so that she passed directly over the submarine.

How U-Boat Was Destroyed.

"The impact of a collision was felt forward and when the captain judged that the submarine was passing under the after part of the ship an explosive charge was dropped. The ship was immediately turned and a second charge was dropped when the first had exploded. A seaplane which was sent up circled around for an hour and reported large patches of oil on the water.

"A group of mine sweepers sweeping the bottom reported the obstruction in this place.

"A torpedo boat on patrol in the Atlantic observed a steamship torpedoed by a submarine. She proceeded to her aid and shortly afterward the steamship sank. Having picked up the survivors the torpedo boat circled around searching for the submarine, and shortly afterward a white patch in the water was sighted right ahead. The torpedo boat made straight for the spot, actually grazing over the submarine. An explosive charge was dropped as she passed under the stern and, turning around with all speed, a second and then a third charge was also detonated in the place where oil and air bubbles were coming to the surface and the air was heavy with the smell of gasolene.

"Subsequent investigation by sweepers confirmed the presence of a heavy object on the bottom.

One Submarine Sinks Another.

"No shadow of doubt of the fate of a German submarine recently torpedoed by one of our submarines is fortunately possible. A certain British submarine on patrol sighted an enemy submarine. Both boats were on the surface and a heavy sea was running at the time. The British submarine dived and a quarter of an hour later succeeded in picking up the enemy in her periscope.

"She fired at an estimated range of 800 yards and after a pause of a minute heard the concussion of a violent explosion. She rose to the surface and sighted a patch of oil with survivors swimming in it, who were taken prisoners. These stated that the torpedo had struck them just before the conning tower. The submarine rolled over and sank, the survivors being blown through the conning tower."

GONZALES SAYS CUT TIE WITH GERMANY

Leading Carranzista Appeals to Mexico to Act.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—Great excitement has been created through the publication in *El Universal* of a statement by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, former commander of the Carranza forces in Mexico city and a Constitutionalist, favoring Mexico following the example of other Latin American countries and severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

The front page of the newspaper was devoted to the statement, thousands of extra copies of which were printed to supply the demand.

In his statement Gen. Gonzales said in part:

"As a man and by natural, spontaneous impulse against what has been revealed before my eyes and in a cause full of reason and justice, I am with the Entente Allies, as a Mexican and a citizen of a country which necessarily will feel the consequences of the European conflict, as it is removed geographically, commercially and intellectually from Germany and surrounded by allied countries, which are held by bonds of race, culture and vast interests that my Government cannot afford to put aside, and as a simple citizen of my country, for whose interests it is my duty to be ever on the watch, I consider it most essential that Mexico should direct a frank and decided course in favor of the Allies.

"It is lamentable that some Mexicans have declared themselves pro-German simply because of antipathy to the United States, not considering that the United States is only one factor in the war, and that, on the other hand, the United States would become the best friend of Mexico.

"Undoubtedly the attitude which the Mexican Government will adopt in any case will be a simple declaration of principles and in no case would this mean that Mexico would send a contingent to Europe."

AIMS OF FRANCE BLOCKING PEACE

Desire for Recovery of Alsace-Lorraine Insurmountable Obstacle—"Vorwaerts."

BERLIN (via London), Oct. 28.—Only the determination of France to recover Alsace-Lorraine stands in the way of an immediate termination of the war, in the opinion of the *Vorwaerts*.

"The latest proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies," the Socialist organ declares, "confirm Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann's interpretation that there is no issue prevailing outside that of Alsace-Lorraine, regarding which a complete understanding is impossible. Germany, under present circumstances, cannot surrender Alsace-Lorraine. No one in Germany is even thinking of making France a present of the two provinces and it would seem the French do not want them in the form of gift.

"They are demanding Alsace-Lorraine as a symbol of their victory over the Germans, not a victory of successful defence and complete self-preservation, which they might have to-day, but a victory of conquest; a victory so complete that the defeated party would be forced to accept terms equivalent to abject humiliation.

"To achieve this victory the French want to continue the war. France wants to permit more Frenchmen to die in order that Germans may become French citizens. Not only does it want to sacrifice Frenchmen but also Russians, Englishmen, Italians, Belgians, Serbians, Rumanians and Portuguese. All mankind is to be hurled into the yawning jaws of hell because of this one issue of Alsace-Lorraine. The French Government so wills it and we are sorry to say we cannot prevent her."

CRISIS IN FLEMISH BELGIUM.

German Order to Change Language Imperils Relief Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*
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THE HAGUE, Oct. 26 (Delayed).—From a Belgian source it is learned that the Germans are insisting on the employment of the Flemish language in all parts of Flemish Belgium for all administrative purposes, including the distribution and administration of Belgian relief.

This edict means the complete paralysis of the arrangements for feeding the famine stricken and destitute Belgians, as thousands of workers engaged in this charitable work will refuse to comply with the new order.

The whole work of Belgian relief therefore is in imminent peril and the situation has become critical.

LUXURIES FACING A CHECK.

War Board May Deny Raw Materials to Them.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The restrictions which were placed upon the manufacturers of non-essentials through the order issued yesterday by Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the priority committee of the War Industries Board, denying them the use of open top railroad-cars for the shipment of raw materials, are the forerunner of a general move by the Government to curtail or stop completely the production of all articles which are not essential to the prosecution of the war and the wellbeing of America's civil population.

The War Industries Board is working out a general scheme for the elimination of unimportant production and the conversion of factories engaged in such work into munition plants and industries which will contribute directly to the winning of the war.

MRS. T. R., JR., TEACHES FRENCH

Doing Splendid Work Instructing U. S. Troops in Europe.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., one of many Americans who have devoted themselves to relief duty in France, is doing splendid work, it is reported, in teaching French to American soldiers "over there." Mrs. Roosevelt conducts classes nightly in Paris.

William Sharp, son of the Ambassador to France, is a worker in the field. It is said that all of the workers, those in the field especially, are handicapped by inadequate facilities and supplies.

MISS RANKIN WASN'T LOST, BUT SLEEPING

Pittsburg Women Hunted for Her All Day in Frenzy.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 28.—How they had kept up a frenzied search for Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin for eight hours yesterday, a particularly murky, muddy day, while Miss Rankin slept, ignorant of the excitement, was revealed by Pittsburg club women to-day.

Members of the Council of Jewish Women, her hostesses, were to meet her when the 10:30 train arrived from Washington. They were there, but Miss Rankin wasn't. In fact, it developed that there wasn't any 10.30 train from anywhere.

Miss Rankin's appearance had been heralded in placards as "the only woman Congressman." So she must be found. Every train from everywhere at every station was met thereafter by groups of worried women. At 6:30 Miss Rankin made her entrance into Pittsburg, from Canton, Ohio, not from Washington.

Later she explained things to the club women who entertained her. She passed Friday night in Canton and through inadvertence she overslept until noon. She tried to get a telegram off to Pittsburg, but there was no telegraph office near. A train would leave for Pittsburg in a few minutes. She caught that train. Then she couldn't telegraph.

"But I always get there," the Congresswoman added with a smile.

GREAT BENEFIT YIELDS $15,000 TO SMOKE FUND

Five Thousand Throng the Hippodrome to See Fine Galaxy of Stars.

HOPPER GRAND POOH BAH

E. F. Albee and A. Paul Keith Give Their Personal Check for $5,000 to Get In.

The biggest flag in the world in the biggest playhouse in the world before the biggest audience, which paid the biggest benefit performance sum unloaded into a box office, and with the biggest voice in all De Wolf Hopper detonating all over the biggest stage in existence as he announced the slambangedest individual gift—a check for $5,000 containing the signatures of E. F. Albee and A. Paul Keith and handed over to a doorman by Mr. Albee with a casual word as he entered the theatre—that was the kind of SUN Smoke Fund benefit show that exploded inside and out and all around the Hippodrome last night.

Somewhere around $15,000 was the measure of the jump which THE SUN Tobacco Fund took as a result of last night's efforts by the performers and directors and ticket buyers, who massed forces to set up a mark for subsequent war benefits to shoot at. The show itself, counting in the programme receipts, netted about $10,000 of the big bankroll gathered in for soldier smokes, with the check for $5,000 from Mr. Albee and Mr. Keith raising the whole sum up to the $15,000 urge toward the $200,000 mark, toward which the smoke fund is now cantering steadily.

And Such a Crowd There Was.

When anybody or anything smears about 5,000 men and women suddenly into a short block of Sixth avenue, such as the one the Hippodrome stretches along from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street, and the 5,000 or so all arrive within a few minutes either side of the 8 o'clock mark and they all want to get in a theatre at once—when such fussy doings as that come along there's bound to be a clutter of motor cars and humans and a deuce of a time generally.

And add to this the clink of coins, and the swish of greenbacks and the noise of Mark Luescher's new stock of 1917-1918 model evening scenery and three quart hat, and the Hippodrome girl ushers' soprano selling of programmes, and ever and always the sweet soft uproar of the De Wolf Hopper voice coming and going—usually coming—and Stage Directing Wizards Bill Stewart and Dick Burnside and——

Well, if these sentences are too long and wide and deep and far reaching and everything it's because of the impossibility of coming fresh from such a show and sticking to three word sentences of words of one syllable.

Bill Right on the Job.

Said party of the first part, the said William De Wolf Hopper, hereinafter mentioned in and on these data as Bill Hopper or just Bill—Bill Hopper he came all the way from Boston just to stretch his legs up and down the Hippodrome stage as Master of Ceremonies, General Announcer and Lord High Everything Else of the Smoke Fund Show.

A hard week he had had in Boston, just to make it more difficult, and he had acted up there nightly and at matinees as the bright particular magnet of the Winter Garden's "Passing Show of 1917," now playing Boston and Hellandgone, Vt., and towns like that on tour. But Bill Hopper was due back at Great Neck yesterday to look over the new house he has taken down there.

And Bill might have spent last night in Great Neck teaching the baby, Bill De Wolf Hopper, Jr., how to play rummy, and getting acquainted again with Miss Elda Miller, who is also the beauteous Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, or settling the war over the coffee cups with his other offspring, the Hon. Assistant Treasurer and General Manager of the Branch Bank Managers of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company Banks Jack Hopper—Jack is only thirty years older than his baby brother, Bill De Wolf Hopper, Jr., by the way.

But a Step and a Half Away.

If for no better reason than to get one sentence sawed off some place and a new start on another sentence, THE SUN might say this morning that Bill Hopper might have spent the evening quietly by staying in Great Neck, which is the only way an evening can be spent in Great Neck, before putting the cat out for the night and getting a few hours or minutes sleep before starting off to Boston again.

But not Bill. He was roped, thrown and hog tied before he had got the Long Island Railroad cinders out of his voice yesterday. And then he was dragged up to the Algonquin, which Bill used as a boudoir to make up in before sauntering across the street to the stage entrance of the Hippodrome. So, makeup and all, he took a step and a half, which is all Bill needs to take to get from his Algonquin quarters to almost any place, and shortly after 8 o'clock last night he was set to begin a night of strolling up and down the stage, from Forty-third to Forty-fourth street, while acting as announcer from that time on till midnight.

He got a yell of welcome, did Bill, as his entire confection of dress clothes exploded forth, an audience that filled all the Hippodrome seats whooping 'er up for the Same Old Bill.

Pageantry Is Unfolded.

And then he announced the whole bodderned bill, a bill that ranged from the lilting tum-tee-tum of vaudeville song and dance on through the splendors of pageant and the glories of Miss Julia Arthur's rendition of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the beauties of grand opera selections that deserved the adjective, and so on and upward to the wonders of the scenes and sights and sounds of the "American Patriotic Songs" number which Dick Burnside, William G. Stewart and A. J. Garing, the Hippodrome's genius trinity, had arranged.

That was a pageant which brought before the audience a wonderful thing. Our three great wars of a half century all rolled before the eye in a few minutes, and the marvellous thing about it all was that as each war was brought

Continued on Fifth Page.

U. S. IS SPENDING AT $42,600,000 A DAY RATE NOW

Officials Expect Expenditures to Double in Short Time.

OCTOBER SETS RECORD

Outlay of Fiscal Year So Far Shows 900 Per Cent. Increase.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Government expenditures of $1,000,000,000 is the record which October has established at the Treasury Department. The total, which includes loans to the Allies, may exceed even this huge sum, possibly by $100,000,000.

Thus far it stands at $935,242,287, with yesterday's spending not included. For the twenty-three working days thus far counted it shows average expenditures of approximately $42,600,000 daily, or almost $30,000 every minute of the day and night. Expenditures for last Friday, the latest record published, were $65,975,948, but this was an unusual day, considerably higher than the average, though not by any means a record.

Expenses Are Going Up.

The increase in the daily expenditures is greater at the present time than it was a month ago and is steadily growing. It is thought that it will continue to grow. A two billion dollar month, officials assert, is not far off.

Expenditures for the fiscal year thus far have reached the total of $3,446,659,764, of which $1,770,700,000, more than half, is represented by loans to the Allies. These loans and the interest on them are to be repaid to the Government by the borrowers and, therefore, do not represent actual expense to the American people.

From October's huge volume of funds there was paid out for the army and navy, the Shipping Board, the Aircraft Production Board, the Food Administration, the maintenance of domestic governmental machinery and all other Federal Government activities $395,296,200.

The total expenditures of the current fiscal year to date, $3,446,659,764, compares with $331,238,213 during the same period last year, an increase of more than 900 per cent.

Receipts Exceed Expenses.

Because of the large issues of short time certificates of indebtedness this month the Government's receipts have been greater than its expenditures and total $1,060,064,807. This is almost twenty times the amount received during the corresponding period last year. Receipts are divided approximately as follows:

Short time certificates of indebtedness, $973,880,000; final payments, including interest on the first Liberty bond sale, $13,419,179; Panama Canal tolls, $277,158 (an increase of more than 60 per cent. over last October); deposits for the purchase of one year Treasury notes and the retirement of national bank and Federal reserve notes of $5,064,000 and $232,595 respectively and ordinary revenue receipts of $67,191,874.

The last named item compares favorably with receipts of $52,114,650 last October, when virtually the same revenue laws were in effect, and is due to show shortly a tremendous increase under the new revenue law, soon to become effective in its main provisions.

WARRANT OFFICERS DROWNED.

Two Gunners' Mates Lose Lives When Barge Capsizes.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 28.—Two warrant officers attached to the deep sea diving force of the United States Navy lost their lives by the capsizing of a barge in a storm early to-day. They were Rudolph Zugehor, son of B. C. Zugehor of Webster, N. Y., and Carl Henry Blinn of Minneapolis. Both were gunners' mates, second class.

With a companion, Gunners' Mate Michaels, they went on a deep sea diving barge in tow of a warship, when a heavy sea raised by a sudden squall overturned the barge. The warship lowered boats in the midst of the tempest and succeeded in rescuing Michaels, but the other men were drowned. Zugehor was 23 years of age. Blinn was 24. The barge was saved.

ARGENTINA STIRRED BY INVASION PLOT

Demands Details of Luxburg Plan Against Brazil.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 28.—A sensation has been occasioned here by the publication of despatches from Rio Janeiro asserting that the Brazilian Foreign Minister has made it known that translation of despatches sent by Count von Luxburg through the medium of the Swedish Legation while the Count was German Minister to Argentina has revealed a project for a German invasion of southern Brazil.

The newspapers here demand that the Government publish the Luxburg despatches or else authorize their publication by a foreign Government. [The despatches were sent to Washington for translation, and the "foreign Government" referred to evidently is the United States.] The Argentinian Government is being criticised for its silence.

It was reported unofficially last February that bands of armed Germans, presumably sailors interned in Argentina, had crossed the Brazilian border. Carreira de Freitas, a Brazilian ex-Deputy, at that time denounced operations carried on in southern Brazil, where there is a large German element, in connection with the Hamburg Colonization Company. It was reported that this company purposed to colonize a section of southern Brazil, admitting only Germans. In April it was reported that Germans in southern Brazilian States were concentrating and that a German insurrection was being planned.

Dumba Thinks We Are Bluffing.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—A despatch received here from Vienna says that Dr. Dumba, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, in a speech in the Richerat asserted that the giant naval programme of the United States was mostly bluff.

GERMANS CAPTURE GORITZ, 100,000 ITALIANS, 700 GUNS AND DASH TOWARD UDINE

WILSON APPEALS TO NATION TO PLEDGE FOOD ECONOMY

He Urges People to Make Use of Surplus Commodities to Enable Exports of Supplies Vitally Needed by Entente Allies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson in a statement to-day urged every home and public eating place in the United States to pledge its support to the Food Administration and to comply with its requests. His appeal marked the inauguration of family enrolment week, during which everybody in the country will be asked to become a member of the Food Administration to assure nationwide cooperation in food conservation.

The statement follows:

"The chief part of the burden of finding food supplies for the peoples associated with us in war falls for the present upon the American people, and the drain upon supplies on such a scale necessarily affects the prices of our necessaries of life.

"Our country, however, is blessed with an abundance of foodstuffs, and if our people will economize in their use of food, providently confining themselves to the quantities required for the maintenance of health and strength; if they will eliminate waste, and if they will make use of those commodities of which we have a surplus and thus free for export a larger proportion of those required by the world now dependent upon us, we shall not only be able to accomplish our obligations to them, but we shall obtain and establish reasonable prices at home.

"To provide an adequate supply of food, both for our own soldiers on the other side of the seas and for the civil populations and the armies of the Allies is one of our first and foremost obligations, for if we are to maintain their constancy in this struggle for the independence of all nations we must first maintain their health and strength.

"The solution of our food problems, therefore, is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman and child in the United States. The great voluntary effort in this direction which has been initiated and organized by the Food Administration under my direction offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual, and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the peoples of the world.

"We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction can that sacrifice and devotion be shown more than by each home and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration and complying with its requests."

RUSSIANS TURN GUNS ON OWN MEN

Shoot Down Troops Who Made Friends With the Enemy.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—Russian soldiers who fraternized with Germans were fired on by Russian artillery yesterday, says to-day's official communication. The announcement follows:

In the region of Illoukst several scores of our men fraternized with the Germans. The troops so engaged were dispersed by our artillery fire. The Germans also attempted to fraternize in the region of Krevo and near the village of Larovo, southeast of Baranovichi.

In the Baltic Sea, in the region of the Gulf of Finland, there were no operations. On the Riga coast the situation is unchanged.

Premier Kerensky has gone to the front. The newspapers to-day publish a note to the effect that the War Minister has begun the elaboration of a scheme for the reorganization of part of the army on the basis of separate nationalities.

As a result of the continuance of disorders martial law has been proclaimed in many cities and towns.

Admiral Vladislavoff, who was in command of the submarine flotilla during the German operations against the Russian islands in the Baltic, has disappeared. It is believed he fell overboard from a submarine.

Gen. Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, has telegraphed to the War Ministry that it is impossible to combat the increasing anarchy in the mining districts, owing to disorganization of the militia. He states that self-constituted organizations are usurping authority and asks for funds with which to reorganize the militia.

TROOPS IN KIEV REBELLIOUS.

Government Soldiers Turn Brigands in Volhynia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*
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ODESSA, Oct. 20 (delayed).—Disorders are reported from every side. At Kiev disturbances occurred among the troops. They were quelled eventually with the aid of cadets in the officers' school and of the Cossacks, upon whom the authorities are compelled to rely everywhere, the militia proving insufficient.

In Volhynia Government soldiers are plundering the shops and the grain stores. In Podolia devastation of large landjords' estates continues incessantly. In Poltavia bands of armed brigands provided with bombs infest the country districts.

SHOCK KILLS WIFE OF GOV. TOWNSEND

Delaware Executive Hurt as Automobile Upsets.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.—Gov. John G. Townsend, Jr., was slightly injured and his wife died shortly after when their automobile upset last night while running along the Du Pont Boulevard. Mrs. Townsend's death is believed to have been due to shock. The accident took place just outside of Dagsboro, in Sussex county.

The Governor and Mrs. Townsend were on their way home after attending the cornerstone laying of the new dormitory for the Women's College at Newark, where the Governor was the orator of the occasion. Overtaken by a storm after passing Dagsboro it was impossible to see far ahead. Suddenly a vehicle without lights loomed up ahead, and the Governor, who was driving, clamped down the brakes. The machine slipped off the stone section of the road and into the sand, turning over twice and landing on its side.

The Governor was thrown clear of the machine and though bruised and partly stunned he lifted Mrs. Townsend from beneath the machine. She died within a few minutes after the accident. Her collarbone was fractured, but this was the only injury apparent.

ALLIES TO RUSH AID TO CADORNA

French and British Governments Consider Crisis—Italy Forming New Cabinet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*
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LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Times* prints the following announcement:

"There is reason to believe that the critical situation on the Italian front has received and is receiving prompt and sympathetic consideration by the British and French Governments, although by the nature of things no positive announcement can be made. It is understood that the Italian commander in chief, Gen. Count Cadorna, may rely upon the fullest support the power of the Allies can give to Italy."

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Cabinet met this evening to determine upon cooperation of the Allies on the Italian front. President Poincare presided.

ROME, Oct. 28.—Reports that Prof. Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior in the retiring Boselli Cabinet, has been requested to form a new Ministry are confirmed by the *Messaggero*. This newspaper says Prof. Orlando will make only a few changes at present in the general composition of the Ministry as it was constituted under Premier Boselli.

King Victor Emmanuel conferred this morning with Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister, and Prof. Orlando concerning a solution of the Ministerial crisis.

NATIONAL CAPITAL DRY LAW MAY LEAK

Saloons Close Wednesday, but Wets Have Hope.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Washington saloons close Wednesday, but grave doubt has arisen as to whether the capital will really be "dry." There now appears to be an excellent chance that the coming drought in Washington may not be as bad as it has been pictured, as there is a pronounced difference of opinion among legal lights touching the interpretation of the base dry law.

This legislation, fathered by Senator Reed of Missouri, specifies that it shall be an offence to ship liquor into "any State or territory" where the sale of liquor is forbidden. This appears to leave Washington out of the operation of the law. Many leading lawyers hold this view, among them United States Attorney John E. Lasky and Corporation Counsel Conrad Syme.

Brewers and liquor dealers from other places, notably Baltimore, apparently have satisfied themselves that the law will not affect Washington and are sending bales of order blanks to Washingtonians. The Anti-Saloon League officers here are in a flutter and are clamoring that the law must affect Washington as well as any other "dry" territory.

As a consequence of this difference of opinion a test of the law before the courts here is sure to follow soon after the lid goes on.

TROOPS ROUTED BY FIRE.

Men Have Narrow Escape From Burning Cars on Erie.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Fire of uncertain origin destroyed two cars of a troop train on the Erie Railroad at Rathbone early this morning, forcing the members of one company to escape from their Pullman through the windows as other escape was cut off by the flames as the men slept.

The members of this company lost their reserve uniforms and personal belongings in a commissary car that was destroyed. The loss exceeds $30,000.

Brazil Takes Census of Germans.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 28.—A general census of the German population of Brazil is in process of preparation. Hereafter it will be necessary for German residents to carry identification cards.

Teutons Take Burning City of Cividale in Stupendous Drive.

WHOLE ARMIES WAVER

Rome Admits Cowardice on Julian Front, but Hopes Troops Will Rally.

INVADERS FOUR TO ONE

Mackensen's Forces Outclass Defenders in Almost Overwhelming Numbers.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Field Marshal von Mackensen continues his sledge hammer drive against the Italians with his Austro-German forces—the invaders outnumbering the defenders four to one—until the Italian front has been shaken from the mountains in the north to the sea in the south.

After hammering back the Italians at several points until their own soil had been reached the Austro-Germans pressed forward on the Italian left wing and captured Cividale, nine miles northeast of Udine, an important railroad junction, and are forging ahead to the Italian plain beyond.

Goritz, a point of great strategic value and held by the Italians since the drive in the summer in 1916, also has been taken by Von Mackensen's forces.

The night statement issued by Berlin reports 100,000 prisoners taken in the present drive and more than 700 guns and also says that the second and third Italian armies are in retreat.

The official Italian statement admits the retreat to prepared positions on the plains, asserting that the troops showed cowardice in the face of the foe, thus permitting the break in the left wing and offering access to Cividale.

The Rome statement, however, expresses confidence that the Italian forces will turn about and give battle to the enemy in open country fighting. If resistance is not offered soon the greater part of the Italian forces on the northeastern line will be threatened with capture.

Supplies for the Italian forces operating along the Isonzo front have been forwarded through Udine, and capture of this railroad junction by the Austro-Germans would force a retirement along the entire Isonzo front.

German Official Report.

The official statements on the fighting follow:

German (day)—Rapid development of the united attack on the Isonzo again brought entire success yesterday. The Italian forces which sought to prevent our divisions from emerging from the mountains were thrown back by powerful thrusts. In the evening German troops forced their way into the burning town of Cividale, the first town in point of position in the plain.

The Italian front as far as the Adriatic Sea is wavering. Our troops are pressing forward on the whole line. Gorizia, the much disputed town in the Isonzo battles, was taken early this morning by Austro-Hungarian divisions.

The number of prisoners has been increased to more than 80,000 and the number of guns to more than 600.

German (night)—The Italian second and third armies are in retreat toward the west. Our pursuit is advancing rapidly from the mountains as far as the sea. Up to the present 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been enumerated.

Cowardice on Julian Front.

Italian—The failure to resist on the part of some units forming our Second Army, which is cowardly retired without fighting or surrendered to the enemy allowed the Austro-German forces to break into our left wing on the Julian front. The valiant efforts of other troops did not enable them to prevent the enemy from advancing into the sacred soil of our Fatherland. We are withdrawing our lines according to the plans prepared. All stores and depots in the evacuated places were destroyed.

The record of many memorable battles fought with success by our brave soldiers during two and one half years of war is sufficient to assure the commander in chief that the army to which the honor and safety of the country are confided will know how to fulfil its duty.

Cividale is a town of about 5,000 in Friuli, nine miles northeast of the important railroad centre of Udine. It is near the entrance to the valley of the Natisone River, along which the Austro-German forces, which broke the Italian line in the Tolmino region, have battered their way. Cividale is in the foothills of the Julian Alps, beyond which lie the plains of northern Italy.

Goritz was captured by the Italians on August 9, 1916, at the time of the synchronous offensive of the Allies on the French, Galician and Italian fronts. The Italians took about 20,000 prisoners in the city.

It is a town of 31,000 inhabitants on the Isonzo, half way down the present Austro-German front of attack between Tolmino and the sea. It is strongly situated among hills of great defensive value, in which there was heavy fighting before the Italians reached the city itself.

Goritz is twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste, Austria's big seaport at the head of the Adriatic, the capture of which is one of the principal Italian aspirations in the war.

TEUTONS JUBILANT.

Isonzo Victory Evokes Predictions of Italy's Downfall.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—The battle on the Isonzo evokes shouts of triumph in the German and Austrian press, particularly the latter. According to a despatch from Vienna, the *Freudenblatt* goes so far as to declare that Italy will go the same way as Rumania, Serbia and Russia, paying "a terrible price for the guilt of her unscrupulous, treacherous and rapacious statesmen."

The *Neue Freie Tagblatt* talks of the "sudden destruction of the Entente's last hope on European battlefields."