

NATION FACES GREATEST TEST ON LIBERTY DAY

To Determine if Second Patriotic Loan of 1917 Shall Succeed or Fail.

BUSINESS OF COUNTRY IS SUSPENDED FOR DAY

Every Effort Will Be Concentrated on Campaign for Sale of Bonds.

VAST SUM MUST BE RAISED

Only Four Days Remain, and Amount Hoped For Is Only Half Subscribed.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Tomorrow, Liberty Day by proclamation of President Wilson, the nation faces the test of determining whether the second Liberty loan of 1917 shall roll up an overwhelming success.

It faces the greatest day of the campaign with not more than half of the \$5,000,000,000 hoped for actually subscribed, according to careful estimates compiled by Treasury officials to-night. Two and one-half billion dollars, they estimate must be obtained in subscriptions in the four days that remain.

The field force of 2,000,000 workers will be re-enforced to-morrow by speakers including members of the Cabinet, former President Taft, William J. Bryan, Speaker Clark and other nationally known orators.

SECRETARY McADOO SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE

Secretary McAdoo, telegraphing from Nashville, sounded the keynote of the day in a Liberty Day statement issued here to-night:

"All that is needed now to make the Liberty loan an overwhelming success," he said, "is that the people generally in all parts of the nation realize the personal application of the loan appeal. There is still too much of a tendency to believe that the loan will be subscribed easily and without assistance of the average man and woman.

"The Liberty loan will succeed only if members of each family realize their direct responsibility, and loan their money to their government through the purchase of Liberty bonds, the safest investment in the world, the proceeds of which will be used to arm and equip our soldiers fighting for the free institutions, the property and lives of those of us who must remain at home.

"By this means only can a victory be won quickly and peace restored to agonized humanity. Let neither apathy nor indifference nor overconfidence lure us into a false security. That is the only way the Kaiser can defeat America and conquer the world.

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Business will be well-nigh at a standstill throughout the nation to-morrow, except for the sale of Liberty bonds. Designated a national holiday by President Wilson, the day has also been made a holiday by Governors of the various States. Business houses and schools will be closed; thousands of speakers will deliver addresses, and hundreds of thousands of new workers will join for the day the army of 2,000,000 solicitors already in the field.

These workers will carry the call of the nation with special emphasis to the farmer. The farmers have been invited by the hundred-thousands to come to town and attend Liberty loan rallies, and workers also are going into the country to solicit subscriptions.

"Particular efforts are to be put forward," says the Treasury Department's statement to-night, "to obtain further subscriptions from farmers in the South and parts of the Middle West. As was the case a week ago, the rural communities in those sections are making the weakest showings of any in the country.

"Returns from all Federal reserve districts show that at the beginning of business to-day subscriptions of \$1,501,392,150 had been officially reported to them; this represents subscriptions upon which the first payment of 2 per cent has been deposited in banks reporting to the reserve banks.

ESTIMATE OF \$2,500,000,000 APPEARS CONSERVATIVE

"Unofficial figures indicate that an estimate of \$2,500,000,000 for all sales appears to be conservative. It is impossible to give unofficial estimates from all reserve districts. Many of them are experiencing difficulty in obtaining returns on account of storms. Others over the country districts are not reporting. Some simply do not report.

"Briefly stated, then, the situation to-night is that the \$3,000,000,000 minimum quota set for the loan at the outset of the campaign, on October 1, will be passed to-morrow if Liberty Day subscriptions come up to conservative expectations. They may carry the total beyond that point. The maximum total of \$5,000,000,000 is far distant, however. To attain it by the close of the sale Saturday will be a feat worthy of the best mettle.

"Official totals of the various districts include: New York, \$609,620,000; Boston, \$184,200,000; Cleveland, \$183,750,000; Minneapolis, \$63,250,000; Richmond, \$48,189,650; Chicago, \$135,202,000; St. (Continued on Third Page.)

Germany Exultant Over Success of Loan

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Exultant over the success of its seventh war loan of \$3,500,000,000, the German government, through its official press agencies, is sending out announcements on the subject to the remaining neutral countries. "This proof of economic and financial strength, until now unknown in war history," the statements say, "is the best answer which the German people can give to Wilson's note and to the hope expressed by its adversaries and other people of an economic breakdown of Germany."

LIBERTY DAY TO PROVIDE PROGRAM OF GALA EVENTS

Parades, Athletic Competitions and Vaudeville Performances Scheduled at Camp Lee.

PRESSING MEN FOR PAYMENT

HOLDERS OF NOTES AND MORTGAGES THREATEN SALES OF HOMES UNPAID FOR—CONGRESSIONAL ACTION EXPECTED TO SAFEGUARD SELECTMEN.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP LEE, VA., October 23.—Liberty Day will be a gala occasion at Camp Lee. Parades, athletic events, and vaudeville performances will furnish a program calculated to keep things lively at the cantonment most of the day, and when the men are not attending some of the exhibitions, they will be left to their own inclinations, as all military activity will be suspended for the celebration. Of special interest is the de luxe vaudeville performance to be held to-morrow night, at which a surprise is promised.

Adding still further interest to the Liberty Day ceremonies is the fact that hundreds of the Confederate Veterans, who are in reunion in Petersburg, will be the guests of officers at the camp. On the same ground that many of them fought in the war of 1861, they will go over again, this time to find thousands of troops of the North and South preparing for war service abroad. Special recognition will be given the veterans, and Major General Cronkrite has arranged for their entertainment.

In honor of the veterans, an exhibition drill by the composite battalion that made such an excellent showing in Richmond on the occasion of its visit to the State Fair, will be held at 11 o'clock. Commanded by Major Jennings C. Wise, of the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry, the battalion will be composed of Companies A, of the two Virginia regiments; Company E, of the Three Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, and Company I, of the Three Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, and the drill will be held on the parade ground of the Three Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry near division headquarters.

VETERANS LUNCH AT CAMP AT GEN. CRONKRITE'S INVITATION

Following the parade, the veterans will have lunch at the camp, invitation having been extended to them by General Cronkrite. Lunch will be served them at the various regiments, where they will be the guests for the occasion of the officers. Returning to Petersburg, they will be accompanied by the composite battalion, which will march in the reunion parade to be held in the afternoon. Major Wise will command the troops, and the band from the Three Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, of Pennsylvania, will furnish the music.

At the camp in the afternoon a novelty track and field meet will be held on the drill ground of the Three Hundred and Fifth Engineers. In the rear of division headquarters, B. R. Murphy, the division athletic director, has prepared a program of events which will include those of every character. Each regiment and separate unit in the camp will enter a team of not more than fifty men each. The unit represented by the winning team will be credited with the \$1,000 on its Liberty bond subscription, the second team with \$500, the third with \$200, and the fourth with \$200.

To-morrow night will be the time for the big events. On the drill ground of the Three Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry the men have erected a large outdoor stage, and this will be the scene of a gala vaudeville performance. The men of the Eightieth Division gave an example of what they could do along this line last Thursday, and it is expected that the stunts of to-morrow night will be even better. It is rumored that a surprise is waiting the men, but the character of it is not known.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN CLOSES WITH EXERCISES

With the exercises to-morrow night the Liberty loan campaign in Camp Lee will close. It was announced to-day that the total subscriptions to date in the camp were \$1,216,850, but every indication points to this reaching a grand total of \$1,500,000 when the final count is made. It is expected that a large number will come in to-morrow, and that Liberty Day will produce about the largest single day's subscription since the beginning of the campaign.

Officers and men have worked hard on the Liberty bond campaign, and the results obtained in the camp will place the Eightieth Division in a high place in the list of cantonments. While no standing of the camps was available to-day, it is believed that Camp Lee will hold a prominent position in the final announcements. The subscriptions will average one bond a man.

The work done by the men of the Three Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment who went to Pittsburgh and secured (Continued on Second Page.)

GREATER ACTIVITY IN FIFTH DISTRICT

Bankers Here More Encouraged Over Prospect of Floating Liberty Loan.

TOTAL NOW \$73,543,000

Fine Response Made in Richmond to Drive for Small Subscriptions.

For the first time since the second campaign for the sale of Liberty loan bonds opened three weeks ago, reports reaching Richmond last night indicated the greatest activity on the part of bankers and local committees throughout the Fifth Federal Reserve District. Members of the central committee were greatly encouraged over the reports that practically every community was reporting to the end of the week. Returns tabulated after the close of business showed total subscriptions for the district of \$73,543,000, as compared with \$62,422,700 on Monday night.

Throughout the day officials of the Federal reserve bank were exceedingly active, receiving and tabulating subscriptions from the five States, talking with bankers over the long-distance telephone urging them to greater efforts, and handling the many details connected with the campaign. It was the most strenuous day since the campaign began, but one which is believed will be productive of substantial results.

There was increased activity in Richmond, and the volume of small subscriptions was heavy, according to unofficial reports from the various banks. No figures for the city, however, were tabulated by the committee, because several members were engaged in visiting manufacturing plants and soliciting subscriptions to the loan.

APATHY CONTINUES AMONG FARMERS OF VIRGINIA

The only discouraging factor yesterday was the apparent continued apathy among the farmers of Virginia. With other States reporting to the reserve bank that substantial subscriptions were being entered, and that they expected to subscribe their allotments, returns made to the central committee showed little progress in this State. While bankers are hopeful that reports are being withheld, the campaign is rapidly nearing its end, and there is considerable anxiety expressed over the outcome in Virginia.

This fear was crystallized when one bank reported that it was impossible to interest the farmers in that community. Bankers asserted that the farmers were enjoying an unprecedented prosperity, and that it was their duty to respond to the loan. On the other hand, however, in other sections greater activity was reported, giving the committee slight encouragement.

In every section of the Liberty loan to-day will be celebrated as Liberty day. President Wilson having issued a proclamation declaring it a half-holiday. There will be no demonstration in Richmond, however, the local committee holding the opinion that it would be more profitable to spend the day entering subscriptions. With a strong determination to raise \$20,000,000, they declare there was no time for demonstrations.

TELEPHONE WILL PLAY BIG PART IN CAMPAIGN

A feature of the day will be the use of the telephone in making the canvass. The entire resources of the Chesapeake and Potomac and other Bell companies in the country will be exerted in the sale of the bonds. The telephone office will be transformed for the day from its usual activities to that of soliciting and selling the bonds. Employees of the company will also approach every one entering the office during the day.

The drive for small subscriptions reached its maximum intensity in Richmond yesterday, and will be continued without abatement for the remaining days of the campaign. This was also true throughout the district, and bankers last night became more optimistic over the success of the loan in this section of the country. It is realized that the success of the loan is now dependent upon the people of moderate means, and it is upon them that all activity is being centered.

In Richmond, speakers visited numerous manufacturing plants, and made short talks. In every instance they were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm and earnestness on the part of the workmen, who seem to be awake to the seriousness of the situation and are determined to shoulder their share of the burden.

CONCERTED EFFORT MADE TO REACH ALL PEOPLE

The nation is becoming anxious over the success of the second campaign, and as the time is shortening, it has become apparent that if the amount required is raised, an unusual effort must be made this week. A mass of small subscribers are wanted to lift the total up to the amount absolutely needed by the government before the end of the week. An organized effort to bring an understanding of this urgent need directly into the homes of the people alone will save the second campaign, bankers declare.

For this reason speakers are visiting the manufacturing plants to interest the men, and Boy Scouts are canvassing the homes in the city. Practically the same plan of endeavor is also being carried out in all sections of the country. Scouts have made an effort to reach every home in Richmond, where they left circulars and are now engaged in collecting the application cards that were distributed. Bankers believe that a great volume of (Continued on Second Page.)

VIRGINIA PLEDGED TO RAISE \$400,000

Campaign for Y. M. C. A. War Work Launched Here With Rousing Meeting.

GOVERNOR INDORSES PLAN

Cities and Counties to Be Organized Without Delay.

Virginia is ready to raise \$400,000 as her share of the nation's apportionment to be raised for the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. In a meeting of representative citizens from every part of the State, at Hotel Jefferson, a gathering which Governor Stuart characterized as made up of "of leaders of causes in their respective communities," the Old Dominion last night shouldered her part of the task, when a resolution presented by Henry Lee, Commonwealth's attorney of Nottoway County, was unanimously adopted. This resolution was as follows:

"That we, as delegates representing the cities, towns and counties of Virginia, do hereby accept the allotment of \$400,000 assigned to our State, and that we organize immediately our cities and counties to raise the amount assigned. Of this amount \$225,000 be allotted to the cities. The counties be allotted to raise a minimum of \$10 per man for those who have been called to the colors from each county, believing in this apportionment the full apportionment may be secured."

MEN WHO COME BACK WILL LEAD THE NATION

T. M. Carrington, chairman of the Virginia Council, called the meeting to order and after outlining the purpose as one of the greatest causes before the American people, the comfort and care of American boys at the front and over the seas, called upon Governor Stuart.

There was a generous and hearty demonstration as the Governor took the platform, and he expressed himself as highly gratified at such a gathering of representative men from every portion of the State. After giving to the work of the Y. M. C. A. Council his deep, sincere and genuine indorsement, he spoke of the needs of the men as he himself had seen them just the day before in Camp Lee. He dwelt upon the fact that while the government furnishes its men every material need, and every appropriate comfort, still it is impossible to supply the wholesome home influences which are lost to the man in the camp. "It is just such work as we are here to undertake to-night," he remarked, "that gives to each man a personal touch, which sees him when he is stumbling, and leads him back to the right path. It is just such a work as the government cannot do for itself." The Governor went on to impress the fact that the men who are now under arms are going to be the leaders in their communities in the days after the war. "The men who come back are going to be the leaders," he said.

MOVEMENT DESERVES ASKS FOR SUPPORT WHICH

"Those who have hearkened to the cry of their country in the time of its need shall hold the high places, and when they come back they must come unshaken by the grosser vices. I hope you all will look at this movement as the founders of it look upon it, and as the President and Secretary of War look upon it, and give it the support which it so nobly deserves." The Governor then introduced one of the men who is doing much in this country and in Europe in the interests of the work, and who has been closely in touch with the Y. M. C. A. work in nearly every country of Europe, both of the central and allied powers. He requested that his name be withheld from publication. In opening his remarks, the speaker told of an incident at the time Russia floated her first war loan, and of the Russian general who ordered that all his property should be sold and invested, and quoted the rebuke of this Russian to his agent when he did not sell the very house in which they were living: "What shall my house be worth to me if my country perish?" And then he went on to call attention to the importance of the work of the Y. M. C. A. war work council, in connection with the other great movements of the (Continued on Third Page.)

Reasons Why Col. Wm. H. Palmer, President of the Nat'l State & City Bank, Purchased Liberty Bonds

- BECAUSE unless we sustain the allies with money and troops, we will in the near future have to fight Germany alone.
- BECAUSE the failure to make the Liberty loan a success will encourage Germany as nothing else would.
- BECAUSE we are fortunate in having the support of the English navy, enabling us to market our munitions and supplies to the world.
- BECAUSE the duty of the hour is plain to supply the money urgently needed, by which we encourage our allies to keep the wolf from our own door.
- BECAUSE we cannot allow any nation to kill our citizens on the high seas and insult us in every form, without fighting with money and men, and we would deserve the contempt of the world if we failed to strike with all our might.
- BUYING Liberty bonds is the duty of the moment.

PETAINE DELIVERS STAGGERING BLOW

To-Day, Liberty Day, America Is on Trial; Let Verdict Be Ominous One for Kaiser

BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY W. G. McADOO.

This is Liberty Day in the United States, made so by proclamation by the President and the Governors of the forty-eight States of the American Union. Would that it were Liberty Day for all the peoples of the world. Let us make it an ominous day for the German Kaiser. Let us make it the beginning of the end of military despotism and inhuman warfare.

A few days ago one of the Kaiser's undersea assassins destroyed the American transport Antilles, killing many of America's gallant sons. The Kaiser must answer for this crime. He must be made to feel the prick of American bayonets. Let us remember the Antilles. Let us never stop nor falter until this infamous apostle of brutalized warfare, the Kaiser, is brought to justice.

To the families of the soldiers and sailors who were killed on the Antilles this war was made personal. To-day let every American realize that this is a personal war between every American and the German Kaiser. The Kaiser has brought it to every American home, whether it be the home of a German-American or any other American citizen. The Kaiser does not spare German-Americans; he fights all Americans, and all Americans must fight him.

To-day the American public is on trial. The eyes of the world are upon her—the eyes of the oppressed peoples of the earth, with hope and expectancy; the eyes of the military autocracy of Germany with outward contempt but inward fear.

Our first duty is not only to subscribe, but to oversubscribe the second Liberty loan. If we fail, it will be victory for the Kaiser. There is no reason why we should fail, because we are the richest people in the world.

To accomplish this great task all must pull together. In a democracy, no one class should be permitted to save or to own the nation. All the people should save and own the nation. If each does his part, if every one is animated by superlative love of country and resolute purpose, we can finance every requirement of the government and win this mighty war quickly, and save thousands of precious American lives and a vast amount of American treasure.

It is our soldiers, our sailors and our guns that are going to win the victory, vindicate America's rights at home and upon the high seas, and make the world safe for democracy.

The least service of patriotism that any man or woman who stays at home can perform is to lend their money to his or her own government on impregnable security at 4 per cent interest.

They risk nothing, while the soldier risks all. Our brave soldiers are not only giving up their families, all their material interests and putting their lives in the balance, but they are actually subscribing from their meager pay to the bonds of their own government in a larger amount per capita than the civilian population.

The failure of one Liberty loan would destroy the government's credit, undermine confidence, imperil prosperity and disgrace us in the eyes of the world. The patriotic people of the forty-eight States of the Union must make such a disaster impossible.

When the sun sets on the evening of Liberty Day, 10,000,000 Americans should have registered their subscriptions to the second Liberty loan.

RICHMOND ASKED TO GIVE \$25,000 FOR CAMP FUND

Money Will Be Used to Provide Wholesome Recreation in Cities Near Cantonments.

GOAL FIXED AT \$3,750,000

Conference Held in Washington at Which Plans Are Laid for Nationwide Drive During Week of November 4 to 10.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Plans were laid here to-day for the nationwide drive during the week of November 4-10 to raise \$3,750,000 for the War Camp Community Recreation Fund to provide wholesome entertainment for the soldiers and sailors in the cities around the training camps. Attending the conference were representatives of the National and State Defense Councils, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, women's organizations and other associations from all sections of the country.

Secretary Baker told the conference that he wanted the soldiers to have that invisible armor, that moral and intellectual armor, that new soldier state of mind for their protection overseas.

Approval of the recreation work also was voiced by Major-General Barnett, commanding the marine corps. One good effect of the community service, he said, will be that people will come to pay proper respect to the men in uniform.

MANY CITIES ALREADY HAVE SUBSCRIBED LIBERALLY

Reports received at the conference said many cities already had subscribed a large part of their quotas of the fund, and speakers generally predicted that there would be no difficulty in putting through the plan to raise \$3 for each soldier, sailor and marine.

Richmond will be asked to contribute approximately \$25,000 for the war camp community work, according to action taken to-day at the conference.

The conference was called by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, and was presided over by John N. Willys, chairman of the national committee on war camp community recreation funds.

Twenty-five States were represented at the conference. Among the delegates from Virginia were: R. Walton Moore of Fairfax, and Colonel William M. Hunley, of the Virginia Military Institute, representing the Virginia Council of Defense.

The funds necessary to carry on the work outlined at the conference, the main part of which is to supply wholesome recreation facilities at the camps to compete with the unwholesome attractions, will be apportioned among the several communities in the States according to population and other considerations. The original apportionment for Virginia did not take into account sufficiently the character of the territory contiguous to the cities and towns. For this reason a revision (Continued on Ninth Page.)

LEADER OF IRELAND'S REBELLION ARRESTED

Liam Mellows and His German Associate Taken Into Custody in New York.

TRAIL LEADS TO BERNSTORFF

Capture Comes on Eve of Announcement by British Premier That Government Is Aware of Another Plot to Land Arms in Ireland.

(By Associated Press) NEW YORK, October 23.—Liam Mellows, one of the recognized leaders in the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland on Easter Monday, 1916, and an associate, Baron Dr. Max von Recklinghausen, a German subject, are under arrest in this city, it was announced to-day by Chief Flynn, of the United States Secret Service. The arrests were made on the eve of an announcement by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons that the British government had knowledge of another plot to land arms in Ireland.

Mellows is charged with obtaining false papers to enable him to leave the United States as an American seaman. Von Recklinghausen, styled by Flynn as a "patent engineer of no little ability," has been turned over to Federal authorities for internment during the war. He is declared to have been an intimate associate of Sinn Fein.

A statement issued by Flynn said papers found in his person show definitely that large sums of money had gone forward to France for ultimate German purposes.

Mellows was arrested on Monday night in possession of a seaman's passport made out in the name of "Patrick Donnelly," and which, it is declared, he intended to use in returning to Ireland at the earliest opportunity.

MAKES WAY TO THIS COUNTRY. SHIPPING AS COAL HEAVY

After the failure of the Irish revolution last year, Mellows made his way to the United States by shipping as a coal heaver, according to Flynn's statement. Secret Service agents had him under surveillance shortly after his arrival, and learned of his association with Dr. Patrick McCarton, known to his Sinn Fein associates in this country as "the first ambassador to the United States of the Irish republic," the statement said. That he returned to Ireland, and McCarton shipped on an American steamship leaving New York last Wednesday. An advice from New York Secret Service men, McCarton was arrested at Halifax, and now is being held there pending prosecution for his complicity in the Dublin riots and his activities in this country since early last year, according to Flynn.

"Considerable literature and papers of interest to this government were taken in the raid on the premises of Mellows and Von Recklinghausen, and it will be some time before the various ramifications of this plot can be thoroughly detailed," said Flynn, in announcing the arrests. He declared Von Recklinghausen "has been mentioned (Continued on Second Page.)

SMASHES THROUGH ENEMY POSITIONS ON SIX-MILE FRONT

Advances to Depth of More Than Two Miles in Soissons Sector.

TAKES 7,500 PRISONERS AND 25 FIELD GUNS

Best Troops of Crown Prince Unable to Stay Mighty Onrush.

CHAVIGNON IS CAPTURED

Most Important Gains of Terrain Since Germans Were Thrown Back at Verdun.

(By Associated Press)

While the allied troops were busily engaged in consolidating positions won on Monday in Flanders, the French forces of General Petain struck a mighty and unexpected blow against the German line northeast of Soissons on Tuesday morning and made some of the most important gains of terrain since they threw back the army of the German Crown Prince which was besieging Verdun.

The stroke was made over a front of about six miles, from the east of Vauxaillon to Pargny-Filain. Under rainy and generally unfavorable weather conditions, the French pushed forward all along the line, aided by audacious aviators who flew over the German positions at an altitude of about 150 feet, using their machine guns, and penetrated the German line at one point to a depth of two and a fifth miles.

Numerous important positions fell, one by one, into the hands of General Petain's men, and in addition more than 7,500 Germans, an enormous amount of war material and twenty-five heavy and field guns were captured.

EFFORTS OF CROWN PRINCE'S BEST TROOPS UNAVAILING

The greatest depth of the drive was in the center of the line, where the village of Chavignon was captured after a violent struggle which resulted in the enemy fleeing pell-mell. Some of the best troops in the army of the German Crown Prince were engaged in endeavoring to hold back the onslaught, but their efforts were unavailing under the enthusiasm of the French to win positions which would place them more advantageously to press on later toward Laon.

For about a week the French artillery had been hurling tons of steel into the German line in front, and in preparation for the drive, and when it was started had havoc already been wrought by the guns. In addition to the prisoners taken by the French, the Germans also suffered heavy casualties.

In Flanders both the British and French troops are holding all the gains made in Monday's drive northeast of Ypres, except at one place on the southern fringe of the Houtholst forest, where the Germans, in a furious counterattack, forced a slight retirement by the British.

The latest advice concerning the naval activity in the Gulf of Riga between the Germans and the Russians show that, although the Russians lost the battleship Slava and a large torpedo-boat destroyer, the Germans were the heaviest losers. Two of their Dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo-boats, one transport and numerous mine sweepers were put out of action by the Russian fleet. While the exact fate of these vessels has not been ascertained by the Petrograd government, it is announced that at least six of the German destroyers were sunk.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTEMPTS TO LAND

Further German attempts to land forces on the Estonian coast, to the north of Werder, have been repulsed by Russian detachments.

On the other fronts no important engagements are in progress, except in the nature of bombardments. On the Julian front, of the Austro-Italian theater, the artillery activity again has become intense. An Austrian attack with infantry in the Cadore region was repulsed by the Italians with heavy losses.

ONE OF WAR'S SWIFTEST AND MOST DASHING BLOWS

PARIS, October 23.—In one of the swiftest and most dashing blows of the war, the French troops to-day smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne to a depth of more than two miles at one point, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured more than 7,500 prisoners and twenty-five heavy guns and field guns.

Several important villages also fell into the hands of the French according to the War Office announcement to-night.

CLEVERLY CONCEIVED AND BRILLIANTLY EXECUTED

(By Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, October 23.—The French troops this morning fought one of the (Continued on Second Page.)