

BATTLESHIP SUNK IN BALTIC SEA BATTLE

OPEN FIGHTING SUCCEEDS TRENCH WARFARE

MR. SLAM, SOLICITOR

FAMINE IN SUGAR NOW SERIOUS IN BIG CITIES

Country Looking to the Beet Sugar Manufacturers of the West to Relieve the Situation.

West in No Danger Unless Housewives Become Panic Stricken — Confectioners of the East Hard Hit by Shortage.

New York, Oct. 15.—From now until the middle of November at least, America will have to go exceedingly slow on sugar consumption.

Several of New York's great refineries are shut down today or running only part time. Scores of cities all over the country felt the pinch in soaring prices for the staple and for the first time in America's food history grocers and retailers began putting restrictions on its sale.

NATION-WIDE SURVEY.

A nation-wide survey of the sugar situation, conducted by the United Press today revealed this situation:

New York—Sugar selling retail, for 12 cents a pound and with dealers in many cases disposing of it only to regular customers and then only a pound or so at a time, and provided other purchases amounting to at least a dollar were made.

Chicago—Wholesalers limiting supplies to retailers and prices going higher; confectioners forced to reduce output of candy and the public's supply limited.

PURCHASES LIMITED.

Atlanta—Sugar purchases limited to 25 pounds per household; prices high; dealers predicting acute shortage.

Cleveland—Some dealers limiting purchases to ten pounds, but although supply scarce it is expected enough sugar is in the city to tide it over until the new supply is available.

Kansas City—Grocers report they have been unable to buy sugar for five days but are selling present stocks without restriction at 10 cents a pound. Car shortage is blamed by wholesalers.

Dallas, Tex.—Wholesalers have notified retailers of impending scarcity. Prices high but no restrictions on sale as yet.

St. Louis—Some grocers entirely out of sugar; others restricting purchases. Jobbers report only small supplies. American Sugar Refining company's branch hasn't had sugar in two weeks, and does not know when new supply will arrive. Acute famine feared.

Boston—Price 10 1/2 cents; sugar scarce; sales restricted.

FAR WEST NOT AFFECTED.

The far west and the Pacific coast was practically the only general section of the country not affected by the shortage. Reports from these sections follow:

San Francisco—No shortage here. One big dealer said sugar crops this summer normal. Hawaiian crop depends entirely on weather.

Denver—Retail sugar beet prices, \$8.95 per hundredweight; cane, \$8.45. New crop from Greeley district just coming on market and supply plentiful.

Portland, Ore.—Sugar prices, wholesale from \$8 to \$9.50. Market not unusually short and no restriction on purchases.

Philadelphia and Pittsburg both reported no apparent shortage as yet, with prices not unduly high.

CANNOT GET RAW MATERIAL.

"The refineries cannot get the raw material here," said one of the biggest sugar producers in New York today to the United Press.

"We have closed down entirely now because raw sugar is simply not on the market," reported the Warner Sugar Refining company.

Other authorities said the new crop will not begin to come in until the middle of November—and then the western beet sugar is relied upon to help out. The Louisiana crop is reported normal and it will be the first cane sugar crop on the market.

Cuba's crop will not be ready until about December 15. The present refiners' price for sugar is \$8.35 per hundredweight.

The normal margin for sugar handling is about a cent and a half a pound.

CANE MEN COMPLAIN.

Where sugar refiners protested today they were "up against it," was the beet

EVENING CAPITAL NEWS

Vol. XXXIX

BOISE, IDAHO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917.

No. 93

HELP THE BOYS ACROSS THE POND; LOOSEN UP AND BUY A BOND.

TEUTONS, NOW ON DEFENSIVE ON WESTERN FRONT, FORCED TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN FIELD

Curtain Up on the Third and Probably Final Act in Great Drama—Strategy of Hindenburg Has Failed to Stand the Test and He Must Find Some New Way of Meeting Attacks or Give Up France and Belgium to the Allied Armies.

(By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS, United Press Staff Correspondent) With the British Armies in Flanders, Oct. 18.—The war on the western front today has entered a new phase—and probably its last.

The fighting there is as different now from what it was in 1914 and 1915 as it could possibly be.

First there was open warfare—when the Germans swept over Belgium and France. Second there came trench fighting, which slowly developed until the taking of a single trench was an operation as big as Waterloo. Now one sees practically open country battles with the enemy engaging in a sort of rear guard action which, when fully expended, will mean a Prussian rout.

Only the sudden collapse of hostilities can prevent this curtain on the Kaiser's three-act drama.

OPENLY ON DEFENSIVE.

NOT SINCE THE CROWN PRINCE BROKE HIS EAGLE FEATHERS AGAINST VERDUN MORE THAN A YEAR AGO HAVE THE GERMAN ARMIES DARED A REAL OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT. SINCE THE SOMME, HINDENBURG HAS BEEN OPENLY ON THE DEFENSIVE AND THE PRESENT METHODS OF FIGHTING ARE THE DIRECT OUTCOME OF THAT GENERAL'S GROPINGS TO FIND A MEANS TO HOLD OUT.

"The Somme battles were a series of storming operations—the taking of trench systems that stretched for miles in veritable mazes of supporting cuts and channels. So long as Hindenburg believed he might still break through the allied lines, he continued this trench warfare. He kept his front lines full of men. Ten thousands of his troops were killed before he awoke to the realization that he was losing his trenches and dug outs deeper often to 30 feet below ground, but his men were like rats in traps when the Tommies threw shells in the dugout openings or rolled charges of high explosives down the almost perpendicular stairs.

TRENCHES MADE SHAMBLES.

In the fire trenches, where Hindenburg kept troops standing shoulder to shoulder to repel attacks, allied shells tore whole companies to shreds. While the great German tactician blundered on, British and French guns thundered and the superb German labyrinth of trenches became an appalling shambles.

At last Hindenburg saw a light. The offensive was no longer his. He must fight henceforth a defensive war. The famous retreat in Somme last winter was step number one. He abandoned his once precious trenches, now become a hell hole littered with putrefying corpses of German youths.

Hindenburg's next step was observed during the battle of Arras in April. His trenches were still there, but now they were kept in support trenches hundreds of yards behind.

But his plan was still faulty and later, at Messines in June, German troops were more widely scattered. Machine guns were no longer fired from trenches but from special, isolated posts. Also trench mortars and specially trained counter attacking troops were held in readiness to charge the first British as soon as objectives had been won.

LOST FAITH IN TRENCHES.

But the British got on just the same and Hindenburg began to lose faith in trenches. July 21, beginning the battle of Flanders, found the Germans differently disposed.

They were occupying not trenches so much as concrete shell holes, two or three linked together with short tunnels. "Pill boxes—steel and concrete turrets whose mud-covered tops were just above the ground—made their debut and from their narrow slits machine guns spat death over the Flemish quagmires. These shell hole positions and pillboxes with scraps of trenches a few yards long, plus patches of barbed wire entanglements here and there, covered an area a mile or so in depth and such a thing as a fire trench had ceased to exist.

NOW THE CREEPING BARRAGE.

The idea, of course, as British officers explained it today, was to make it necessary for the British to fire a million rounds of shells to kill a dozen men. The shell holes and pill box tops were well-nigh invisible from the air and only a direct hit sufficed to put them out of commission. Then when the Tommies advanced they would come across an unsuspected bit of barbed wire entangled by machine gun fire. Finally, after crossing such a

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR PROPOSED IN MINE REGIONS

Administrator Garfield Determined Production Shall Not Be Stopped by Strikes of Miners.

(By ED L. KEEN, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 18.—More bituminous coal miners will strike today unless their wage demands are granted by Fuel Administrator Garfield, officials of the United Mine Workers here declared. Admitting they are helpless to restrain their men, the labor leaders said Garfield's threats to compel production of coal to meet war needs likewise will not stop them.

Labor conscription is running through the minds of Garfield and his aides but they have formulated no definite plans and are doubtful of the legality of such a step. Government operation of the mines is authorized by the Pomerene amendment to the food control law but the miners say they will not work unless given a raise in wages.

COMMISSION PEEVED.

Garfield's statement that is giving immediate and close attention to the wage question with prospect of an early decision, resulted in strained relations between him and the federal trade commission. Garfield to date has not asked the commission to figure out the cost of the wage raise to the consumer. Rumors that the commission was delaying their report to Garfield out of pique for his having been given the coal control, were bitterly denounced at the commission's office. The commission's experts wrote Garfield's mine price and retail price orders and they are at a loss to understand why the wage increase and its bearing on higher coal prices is not submitted to them.

CHICAGO SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Chicago will be in the grip of a serious fuel shortage by (Continued on Page Two.)

ONLY BLUFF BUT EIGHT OPINION OF DAYS LEFT BRITISH ON TO RAISE NEW ZONE GREAT SUM

Report That Germans Will Extend U-Boat Warfare to American Side Not Taken Seriously.

Submarines Being Used to Their Fullest Capacity in Attempt to Starve Out England—Losses Still Falling Off.

(By ED L. KEEN, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 18.—Germany is bluffing again, according to London's interpretation today of Amsterdam reports of German wireless messages hinting at inclusion of American waters in the submarine zone.

The belief of authoritative leaders expressed to the United Press was that if Germany actually did proclaim America within the zone of her ruthlessness, she would be unable to effectually carry out any submarine war there. It was admitted she might send a few submarines to the American coast and at the most might plant a few mines.

But Germany is already using her submarines to their fullest capacity trying to starve out England. More-over long ago she started out to disregard her zone limitations.

COULD NOT AFFECT SITUATION.

Even if Germany should include America in her zone of U-boat operations, leading authorities were a unit in declaring such a step could not in any way affect the naval transport situation.

Satisfaction was expressed today over the continued decrease in the German submarine effectiveness as shown in the weekly statement of British shipping losses. Only 12 of more than 1600 tons were sunk, according to admiralty announcement.

Efforts of the German submarine advocates to explain the steadily dropping effectiveness of the submarines furnished amusement here today. Count Zu Reventlow, foremost supporter of ruthlessness, in a recent article in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, seeks to explain away the matter by the excuse that ships are being put out of ocean service for special reasons and that chances are constantly being made in shipping routes. He quoted "an American source of authority" for the statement that the trip between England and the United States now often takes three weeks or more.

WANT THE MAXIMUM.

With the minimum quota of three billion dollars virtually assured, workers today strained every energy to get the maximum of five billion in the remaining seven actual working days of the campaign.

New York, Oct. 18.—Chicago working their heads off to boost loan, as are other nationalities. Never before has there been such welding together of heterogeneous population into one great spirit.

With school children arrayed in the selling army, the Minneapolis district, the last to get under way, reported that "things are humming."

In the Dallas district, the outlook is "somewhat discouraging," the treasury department announced today. By hard work the quota may still be attained, however.

Many preachers throughout the country will deliver liberty loan sermons Sunday.

CHICAGO PROMISES TO OVER-SUBSCRIBE

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Chicago will over-subscribe its \$180,000,000 quota in the second liberty loan by at least \$20,000,000, financial experts here predicted today. Another day like yesterday will bring the amount already subscribed to more than \$100,000,000.

The total for the seventh federal reserve district passed the \$300,000,000 mark today. More than \$75,000,000 was subscribed yesterday. The quota for the district is \$700,000,000.

LABEL SUIT FAILS TO STOP ATTACKS ON CANDIDATE

New York, Oct. 18.—Despite a \$200,000 libel suit by Judge John F. Hyland, Democratic candidate for mayor, the New York World today continued publication of articles attacking him purporting to expose his past business and private record to the voters.

Judge Hyland also sued the New York Globe for \$100,000 libel damages.

MINERS MUST RETURN TO WORK FIRST.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The striking coal miners must return to work before Fuel Administrator Garfield will decide on their wage demands. The government will not be placed in the position of surrendering to the strikers in principle on a matter vitally affecting conduct of the war. This ultimatum is understood to have been delivered by Garfield to leaders of the United Mine Workers here today.



RUSSIAN WARSHIP SUNK BY GERMANS IN THE GULF OF RIGA

Severe Damage Inflicted by Enemy Dreadnoughts Forced Fleet to Retire After Stiff Resistance.

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—Ten thousand Russian prisoners were taken in the successful German occupation of the island of Oesel, today's official statement announced.

Fifty guns were seized and much other material.

Petrograd, Oct. 18.—One Russian battleship, the Slava, has been sunk in a naval engagement in which for a considerable time Russian warships stood off Germany's strong fleet at the entrance to Riga gulf, an official statement announced today.

"Our ships defended for a considerable time the entrance to Moon and the Riga gulf," the war office stated, "and only severe damage caused by dreadnoughts forced us to retire to Moon sound."

"The Slava was sunk by hits below the water line and nearly all of her crew was saved."

"Oesel is completely occupied by the enemy but before our retreat everything of military utility was destroyed."

GREAT GERMAN FLEET.

The German fleet which forced the Russian warships to withdraw was a formidable one, the official statement declared. Fifty-five ships were seen at one time.

"The German vessels were much superior to ours," it was stated. "They include two dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfurst class. At the entrance to Moon sound our shore fire dispersed enemy torpedo boats trying to approach our ships."

"The German dreadnoughts, however, soon afterwards put these batteries out of action. At one time 55 enemy ships were seen."

There are four ships in the German navy in the Grosser Kurfurst class—the Kron Prinz, the Grosser Kurfurst, the Mark Graf and the Konig. All are of 26,575 tons, capable of 23 knots an hour and of 530 feet length. They carry very heavy Krupp armor and are armed (or were before the war) with ten 12-inch guns in super-imposed turrets, 14 five and nine-inch guns and five submerged torpedo tubes.

The Russian battleship Slava was a class C battleship of 13,516 tons and a length over all of 370 feet. She had a speed of 18 knots and carried a heavy belt of Krupp armor. Her main armament before the war included four 12-inch guns, 12 six-inch guns and four torpedo tubes.

Forecast for Boise and vicinity: FAIR AND WARMER TONIGHT AND FRIDAY, KILLING FROST FRIDAY MORNING.

For Idaho, Tonight and Friday fair and warmer; killing frost Friday morning.

Highest temperature yesterday, 59; lowest temperature this morning, 26; mean temperature yesterday, 46.

IOWA DRYS ADMIT THEY HAVE LOST

Des Moines, Oct. 18.—The Allied temperance forces this afternoon concede the defeat of the prohibitory amendment. A. V. Coats, active in behalf of the amendment said that nothing further would be done by the temperance forces. Indifference of at least a thousand dry workers together with the concerted efforts of the wets at the last hour is responsible for the amendment's failure.

The stringent enforcement of the state blue laws in some sections also caused many dry voters to remain away from the polls.

FEARED BLUE LAWS.

According to dry leaders they feared the passage of prohibitory amendment would mean enforcement of all blue laws.

Leaders of the dry forces said they did not believe the people of the state would elect a legislature next summer for the purpose of repealing the present law which knocked saloons out of the state.

SOCIALISTS VOTE DOWN MOTION TO OPPOSE CREDITS

Amsterdam, Oct. 18.—By a vote of 284 to 26, German majority Socialists meeting at Warzburg voted down a motion to recommend that reichstag members of their party oppose war credits for the government according to word received here today.

Previous to this, one dispatch had asserted that the meeting approved a vote against the credits.

WEATHER WEATHER

WARMER FAIR RAIN COOLER

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Liberty Bond Meeting at the Pinney Theatre Tonight; Senator Borah Will Speak at 8:15