

Mrs. Kaufman had it all fixed up for her daughter to marry the star boarder, but she failed to count on her daughter's heart—and on her own. "Ice Water, Pl—!" by Fannie Hurst is the story of a boarding-house keeper whose ten years of listening to that endless paean of the lodger ended at last in a double romance. In this week's

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

UNA BATTAGLIA AEREA SULLA COSTA ISTRIANA; ROVIGNO BOMBARDATA

Inghilterra, Francia ed Italia Prendono Possesso della Marina da Guerra Greca e Riconoscono Venizelos

LE BATTAGLIE NELL'EST

ROMA, 18 Ottobre. Una squadra di idroaeroplani italiani e francesi ha bombardato le opere militari del porto austriaco di Rovigno e di Punta Salvore, sulla costa dell'Istria, ed ha bombardato le navi da guerra austriache che si trovano nel Porto stesso, come annuncia un comunicato ufficiale emanato questa mattina dal Ministero della Marina.

Idroaeroplani austriaci si imbattono per due battaglie ai velivoli italiani e francesi, ed una grande battaglia aerea fu combattuta sul Mare Adriatico. Il comunicato dice che un velivolo austriaco fu messo fuori di combattimento e cadde in mare. La battaglia si svolse giovedì, nel pomeriggio, e tutti i velivoli italo-francesi tornarono alla loro base.

Poco di importante annuncia il generale Cadorna nel suo rapporto pubblicato ieri sera dal Ministero della Guerra. Gli austriaci hanno tentato di attaccare nella regione del Pasubio, dove gli italiani si sono spinti nei giorni scorsi fin quasi sulle falde del Monte Roite, ma i loro tentativi sono falliti e gli attacchi si sono infranti appena iniziati davanti alla resistenza delle truppe italiane ed al fuoco violentissimo della loro artiglieria. Ecco il testo del rapporto.

Nella zona del Monte Pasubio nella notte del 15 Ottobre e nella mattina seguente il nemico tentò di attaccare le nostre linee, ma fu respinto quando l'attacco era ancora al suo inizio dal fuoco delle nostre batterie.

Su tutta la fronte di battaglia il cattivo tempo ha ostacolato nella giornata di ieri le operazioni dell'artiglieria. Nelle zone di montagna si sono avute forti nevicate.

Furiosissime battaglie sono impegnate sulla fronte orientale europea, dalle paludi del Priepet, in Polonia, sino al punto dove i confini della Rumania, dell'Ungheria e della Bucovina si incontrano. Il generale russo Brusiloff ha attaccato ripetutamente le linee austro-tedesche a nord ed a sud-est di Lemberg, ma è stato ogni volta respinto dalle forze austro-tedesche. Secondo quanto afferma il bollettino tedesco, il generale austriaco von Bothmer ha contrattaccato i russi con insolito vigore, dopo che essi si erano per ben dieci volte lanciati a vani attacchi contro le linee tedesche, ed è riuscito a togliere alle forze dello czar un migliaio ad un quarto di trincea e poco più di 1500 prigionieri e dieci mitragliatrici.

Sembra che il generale von Brusiloff tenti di raggiungere una decisione sulla fronte della Gallia più per richiamare su quella fronte forze teutoniche impiegate altrove che per compiere una avanzata. Probabilmente egli tenta di alleggerire la pressione che le forze teutoniche esercitano o tentano di esercitare nell'estremità meridionale della catena del Carpatto dove lo Stato Maggiore tedesco intendeva sviluppare una vigorosa offensiva avente lo scopo di incunearsi tra le armate russe e rumene e distruggerne la continuità.

Gli austro-tedeschi hanno invece attaccato violentemente in questa regione, ma da Pietrograd giunge notizia che tutti gli attacchi dei teutonici sono stati finora respinti e che le forze russo-rumene mantengono le loro posizioni.

La Grecia è oggi completamente sotto il controllo degli alleati dell'Intesa. Inghilterra, Francia ed Italia hanno preso possesso di tutte le navi da guerra elleniche per la durata della guerra ed hanno riconosciuto un governo provvisorio formato da Venizelos in Creta e nelle altre isole greche.

Il vice ammiraglio francese Fournet, che comanda le forze navali alleate nel Mediterraneo orientale ha presentato una nota al governo ellenico che si dice sia di carattere gravissimo, tanto che il presidente del Consiglio ha presenziato alla sua residenza estiva di Tatoi e tornare ad Atene. La popolazione ha fatto al re una grande dimostrazione.

ARMY UNIFORMS BARRED

Staffs of Governors May No Longer Use Regulation Clothing

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—Members of the Governor's staff in Delaware are perturbed over the official order from Washington declaring that under the new army and militia bill the members of the staffs of Governors cannot wear uniforms which in any way resemble those worn by officers in the army and the militia. This ruling applies to other States as well as to Delaware.

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ALLIED AND AUSTRIAN AIRCRAFT IN BIG FIGHT OFF COAST OF ISTRIA

Berlin Hears Ten Million Dollars' Damage Done and 400 Men Killed in Last Zeppelin Raid

BOMBS IN REGENT STREET

Damages Wrought by Last Zeppelin Raid on England

MORE than \$10,000,000 property loss. More than 100 buildings destroyed or damaged. Four hundred soldiers killed. Three warships hit. Ammunition factories and railway stations wiped out. Heart of London bombarded.

ROME, Oct. 18.—A fleet of Italian and French hydroaeroplanes have bombarded Austro-Hungarian military works at Rovigno and Punta Salvore and Austro-Hungarian ships of these ports. It was officially announced today. Austro-Hungarian planes gave battle and a big aerial engagement was fought high above the Adriatic.

The Admiralty statement said that one of the Austro-Hungarian planes was disabled by the Franco-Italian fire and fell into the sea.

The raid took place on Tuesday afternoon.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Over \$10,000,000 damage was done in the last Zeppelin raid over England, the Overseas News Agency stated today. Bombs fell in the very heart of London. Three heavy explosive projectiles fell in Regent street, one of the main arteries of London traffic.

The report is based upon accounts by "eyewitnesses" the agency states.

Four hundred soldiers were killed at Grimby when the barracks were hit, it is stated. Two warships that were anchored in Hull were damaged. A cruiser anchored in the Humber river was also hit.

More than 100 buildings were destroyed or heavily damaged. Near the London and Brighton railroad station, in London, ten houses were completely demolished by three heavy bombs. An ammunition factory was blown up in a suburb south of London.

Liverpool street station, in London, was shelled and the railway tracks damaged.

Seven benzol tanks on the banks of the Grimsby were exploded. At Hull buildings were destroyed, only the walls remaining standing. Heavy damage was done at Leeds, where there are many ammunition factories.

The alcohol factory of Pink and Sons, at Portsmouth, and the sheds of Elkora and Pyffe were destroyed.

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"From many parts of the country arrive complaints about superfluous warnings against Zeppelins, which, thanks to the nervousness of the policemen, help the Germans. I am sure that the real object of these airships is not the killing of women and children nor the terrifying of the population, but the restriction of our ammunition output by bringing their operations to a standstill during these attacks. At some places thousands of working hours were lost this week. Therefore we had better give warning and put out lights only when the airships are thirty or forty miles distant."

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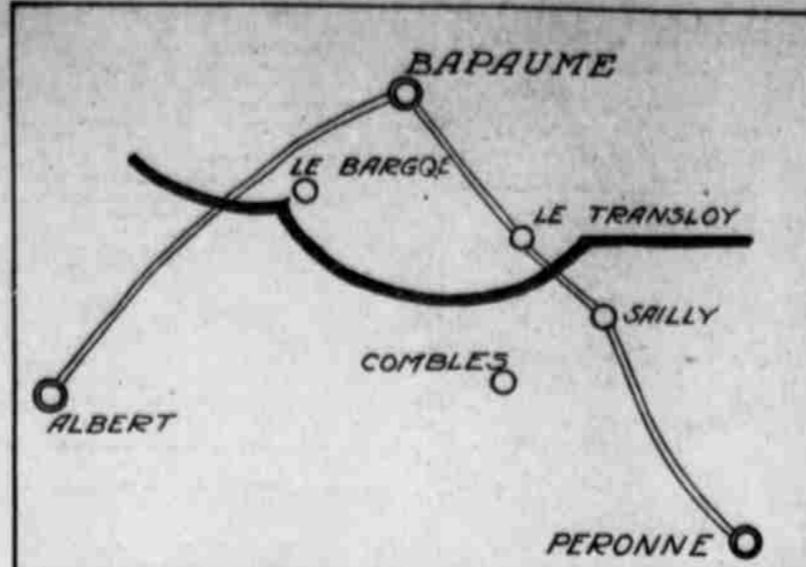
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DRAWING NOOSE AROUND BAPAUME



This diagram illustrates the pocketing process to which the Allies are subjecting this important town. While the British are pushing up the road from Albert to Le Barque, the French are headed toward Le Transloy from Sully, on the road to Peronne.

RUSSIANS REPEL TEUTON ATTACKS

Continued from Page One

The vigorous resistance of King Ferdinand's troops. In several sectors the Rumanians have pushed forward.

The region of Dorna Vatra and Kirilaba, in Bukovina, the Rumanians also have succeeded in checking the Teuton offensive against the Carpathian border defenses.

Only on the heights east of the Negra were the Teutons able to gain.

The crisis is not passed. The invaders still maintain their grip on Rumanian territory south of the Torzburger Pass and occupy threatening positions at other points on the border. But the battle is going better for Rumania than had been hoped, and developments are awaited here with confidence.

The latest attacks of the Teutons in the Transylvania passes lacked their usual ferocity, probably because the furious resistance of the Rumanians has had the effect of weakening the spirit of the attackers.

In the Hicak, Oltuz and Olti valleys the enemy's waves met in vain against the wall of defenders. In the Uzul Valley, at the center of the eastern front, Falkenhayn's columns were driven back beyond the front line with heavy losses.

In the Zubeu Valley the Rumanians also did more than check the onrush of the enemy. Exposed to a grilling fire from the Rumanian batteries, the Teutons were compelled to abandon their trenches and fall back to the north.

At Table Butel, south of Kronstadt, Ferdinand's troops made a successful assault.

There is little change in the situation on the Macedonian front. Sofia records the repulse with extremely heavy losses to the enemy of Serbian and French attacks in the head of the Cerina River and along the Monastir-Florina Railway line. Their drive on their own soil apparently has cost the Serbians dearly, but they have won important positions.

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ITALIANS BEAT BACK FOE'S ATTEMPT TO ATTACK ALONG MT. PASUBIO BATTLE FRONT

ROME, Oct. 18.—Repeated attacks by the Austrians on Monte Pasubio, on the Trentino front, on Sunday and Monday were repulsed by the Italians, the War Office announced last night.

On Monte Pasubio, during the night of October 15 and on the following morning, the enemy attempted attacks, which were checked promptly, the statement says.

On the whole front yesterday bad weather hampered the operations of the artillery. Heavy snowfalls in the mountains are reported.

Coal Mine Town Lands Silk Mill

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 18.—Beaver Meadow, a mining village near Hazleton and one of the first anthracite towns established, today has its first industry outside of the mines. It is a silk mill, procured through the activity of some of the business men, and employs about fifty hands, whose number will be increased as business warrants.

Beaver Meadow for years has been sending its surplus female labor to nearby places, where the girls were employed in shirt factories and other plants.

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LUSITANIA DISPUTE IN INDEMNITY STAGE

Continued from Page One

shows no inclination to take action on it. Despite the fact that the German authorities have let it be known that they are exceedingly anxious to have the affair settled.

According to published reports, this note is approximately 200 words in length. It covers three main points, namely, regret, reparation and indemnity. The note states that the understanding of the German Government is that the United States will agree that the sinking of the Lusitania was justifiable, but makes the point that the loss of American lives was regrettable.

The German Government, therefore, expresses its deep regret at the loss of American lives and authorizes Count von Bernstorff to enter into negotiations regarding the amount of indemnity to be paid.

For a long time it was understood that the United States was insisting on a "disavowal" of the sinking of the Lusitania, but when it became apparent that Germany would disavow the sinking, the Administration sidestepped this question, later interpreting the German note following the Sussex sinking as a disavowal of the method which had heretofore been employed by German submarine commanders.

VENIZELISTS WILL TRY TO GET ARMY IN U. S.

Continued from Page One

Tuesday to consider the latest note of the Allies.

The note is regarded in Athens as an ultimatum.

A powerful fleet lies in the Piraeus roadstead, which is the port of Athens, with its guns trained on the city. Machine guns have been mounted by the Allies' sailors to sweep the principal streets of Athens and Piraeus.

It is believed that General Sarrahl, the Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-French armies in the Balkans, will establish powerful military posts in Athens and the other chief cities of Greece at once.

TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREECE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSTANTINE'S STAND

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A treaty between Greece and Germany has prevented King Constantine from giving help to the Allies, according to dispatches from Petrograd today. It is stated that the treaty, which was made at the opening of the German offensive against Serbia, has determined the Greek King's attitude all along.

ROME, Oct. 18.—King Constantine is issuing daily proclamations to the Greek army and the sailors of the Greek navy, appealing to their loyalty. An Athens dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia today states that the events of the past few days must

certainly show the Greek King that his Government will perish if he persists in his pro-German attitude. Former Ministers Giomaris and Sifert have established a bureau in Athens to further the pro-German propaganda. The Greek War Minister, the Giornale d'Italia says, has ordered extra pay for the Greek troops transferred to Germany. The agitation in Athens continues.

JAPAN'S PROTEST PROBED

U. S. Inquiries Into American Capital's Activities in China

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The State Department today ordered an informal investigation of conditions surrounding recent protests entered by the Japanese and Russian Governments in China against activities of American capital in railroad and canal construction in northern China.

The United States Legation at Peking has been asked to forward a report on the Russian and Japanese protests without making any formal communication to the Chinese Government or taking any official step in the matter.

Britain Holds Up U. S. Tobacco

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Large consignments of tobacco from the United States for Dutch and Scandinavian ports are being held here on the contention of the Government that they fail to comply with the recent arrangement under which cargoes paid for before August 4 and shipped prior to August 30 might proceed to neutral destinations.

U.S. IGNORES ENGLISH ATTACK ON U-BOAT RAID

Closed, So Far as This Country Is Concerned—Surprised at Grey's Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The refusal of the U.S. to take any action in regard to the far as this Government is concerned, diplomatic communication will be made to England or to Germany concerning the submarine. The facts as revealed will, however, be given to any Government asking them.

State Department officials today said an official recognition would be taken of the statement in the House of Lords by Viscount Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the operations of the U.S. were similar to those of German warships near American ports, which caused this Government dissatisfaction.

Officials here were surprised at Viscount Grey's statement that "it is possible that will be further discussion" of the question of German submarines in the Mediterranean ports. The American Government made it plain that submarines are to receive the same rights as other warships in American ports.

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Opera stars, Destinn, Matzenauer, Case, Rappold, Heinrich, Urlus, Middleton and Goritz, as well as Zenatello and Chalmers, of the Boston Opera Company, and also the masterly bowing of Spalding, America's greatest violinist, and Carl Flesch, the wonderful Hungarian violinist. Come at any hour.

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