

BRITISH AGAIN PUSH FORWARD FARTHER INTO ENEMIES' LINES

During the night, at noon, the British were delivered in the northeast of the heavy artillery fire from the Canadian platoon of Flanders had failed to stop the British advance during the night. The British have come to regard the steady advance of the British as an inevitable concomitant of an advance. It has raised every time that it struck, but has not slowed the forward progress—more than a few feet.

It was pointed out that the British position is such that the gains were made last night—west of Paschendale—the Germans on the lowland must face attacks delivered from the high ground of the ridge. There is a distant valley between Paschendale Ridge and Houthulst—west of Poeslepoelle, where last night's fighting undoubtedly occurred. The advance is thus with Hall's men.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The French drive between Bapaume and Arras is continuing with success, the War Office announced today. Despite the muddy ground the French are steadily advancing, taking prizes and capturing artillery fire was reported north of Arras. On the right bank of the Yser German raids were repulsed.

GERMANS RUSH TROOPS TO PROP UP TOTTERING LINES NORTH OF AISNE

PARIS, Oct. 27.—When General Petain reached the German front with his 100,000 men, the German command had to rake the whole western front to avenge re-enforcements and bolster up the tottering sector.

A census of prisoners today revealed that these re-enforcements were collected not in units of divisions, but in such small military fragments as companies and battalions. And these companies and battalions

60,000 Italians Taken by Foe

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holding them in the hope of striking a battering-ram blow that will force the Italian army and force the fighting on the Italian plains. Thirty divisions are concentrated between Reaon and Vipacco.

According to this information, which reached here today, all these troops are from the Russian front. To gather them Germany has had to strip all her lines to the north to retire at scores of places in order to construct twisting battle fronts, leaving a bare skeleton of trench defenders.

SIGNIFICANCE OF TEUTON OPERATIONS ON ISONZO

By ADALBERTO CAPORALE

The outstanding features of the present drive against the Italian lines on the Isonzo are the participation of German troops in the operation and the fact that the German staff has taken the direction of the offensive, just as was done in the cases of Russia and Rumania. What is the purpose of this participation, from which the Kaiser had ostensibly abstained until now? And above all what is the objective toward which the Austro-Germans are now striving, at the end of the favorable season and when comparatively little time is left for military operations of some importance? While it is entirely too early to attempt to form an opinion on events which are just beginning to develop, it is, however, permissible to make a few considerations in order to explain a situation not cleared up by the official bulletins.

When General Cadorna achieved, in his recent drive on the Bainsizza Plateau, a success which probably went beyond even the expectations of the Italian commander, it became clear that the latter was striving at endangering the whole defensive line of the Isonzo, which is the main and most fruitful barrier protecting both Trieste and Ljubljana, by simply trying to turn the stronghold of Tolmino, that is the bridgehead formed by the two heights of Santa Lucia and Santa Maria. Previous efforts exerted by the Italians to take the stronghold by frontal attacks had failed. Therefore General Cadorna attempted to reach the Bainsizza Valley, not only to cut one of the main communication lines of the Austrians, but also to follow it, if possible, and attack Tolmino from the rear. Tolmino is the central pivot point of the Austrian line, and it was clear to both the Austrian and German staffs that once this stronghold was taken or even merely cut off, the rest of the system of defense, the whole line, would be menaced and probably the Austrians would be compelled to withdraw from their present position on the Carso and the Isonzo, the southernmost pillar of the line of defense.

In order that the Italians might not jeopardize the defensive value of Tolmino, it was necessary that they should be thrown from the Bainsizza Plateau toward the Isonzo, where from they had started a few months ago, when they attacked and conquered the Cucco and the Vodice mountains. It is likely that the Austro-Germans will pursue this objective in their present drive and that the German staff has taken the direction of the operations and has sent on the Isonzo German troops to co-operate with the Austrians in order to achieve quicker results and, perhaps to restore the morale of the Austrians, which was considerably shaken by the recent Italian successes.

The Austro-German operations seem to be directed toward the recovery of the Italian advanced lines on the Isonzo, in a sector where the Austrian positions are on the right bank of the Isonzo River, and the turning of the Bainsizza Plateau in order to compel the Italians to withdraw from the same and thus avoid capture or destruction when taken between two fires. At this time of the year, when extensive operations on an Alpine theatre seem nearly impossible, by other objectives than this can the German staff have in mind, unless the Teutons are prepared to start a drive elsewhere on the Italian front and repeat General Conrad von Hotzendorf's maneuver which failed in the early summer of last year.

IMPORTANCE OF ITALIAN FRONT.—However, the German staff may even have in mind operations of much greater importance against Italy. It has been said of late, and oftentimes, that the Italian front might become, after the nearly complete elimination of the Russian army, the decisive front of the European war, where the issue would find its ultimate decision. It was said that the Isonzo Valley might be the starting point of a drive which would put Austria out of the game if General Cadorna were enabled, through the supply of guns and munitions and coal from the Allies, to reach Ljubljana and capture Trieste. But it is also possible that the fact which France and England have not yet understood is that Van Hindenburg is

seeking to put Italy out of the game in order to be able to throw all the weight of his forces and that of the Austrians against the Franco-British and the Americans.

If this is really the purpose of the German staff, a new drive is to be expected shortly, as soon as General Cadorna will have concentrated his forces on the Isonzo against what seems now to be the only front of attack Italy can be seriously threatened only by an irruption of the enemy in force from the Trentino; that is, by a renewal on a greater scale, and considerably modified, of Von Hindenburg's plans. If Von Hindenburg means to obtain a decision on the Italian front, he will certainly follow the same strategy he applied to the Tsupration of Romania, and spread his alternating blows from the Sialve to the Adriatic Sea.

The only question is, has he sufficient forces with which to repeat his maneuver against an enemy who is neither weak nor inexperienced, who is led by an able, daring and prudent chief? And another question is, when will he launch his attack on a front which will shortly be rendered impracticable by the snow? It is conceivable that, if these are the plans of the German staff, General Cadorna is aware of the situation and has taken his measures against the menace. A concentration of great forces in the Trentino basin requires time, for transportation facilities are very scarce in the Trentino and it could not have escaped the vigilance of the Italians.

American Troops Now in French Trenches

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stay until the war is over. This was the interpretation of the report that the troops are undergoing the finishing touches of their training. It was declared at the War Department that the men will not leave the trenches from now on. They will stay at their posts during the entire winter, and it is believed that American forces will be used in large number on the French front.

TRAINING WORK HASTENED.—There is every indication in the report, it is declared, that training of the American troops is being hastened. It is even stated on good authority that Americans will be sent to the trenches to hold the French posts while large re-enforcements of French soldiers are sent to aid Italy in her titanic battle against the combined Austro-German forces.

The news of this afternoon sent the sale of Liberty Bonds at street bureaus here soaring. Where sales had been desultory they became brisk and where they had been brisk they became overtaxing.

"Our boys are in the fight; let us fight with them," was the spirit everywhere evident.

I TEUTONI SONO BATTUTI SUL FRONTE DEL CARSO

Gli Italiani Ripiegano al Nord ed Arrestano gli Austro-Tedeschi sulla Fronte Meridionale

ROMA, 27 Ottobre. Un comunicato ufficiale del Ministero della Guerra Italiano, pubblicato oggi, annuncia che un poderoso attacco condotto dalle forze austro-tedesche sulla fronte del Carso, ove maggiormente infuriava l'offensiva teutonica, e' stato respinto dagli Italiani.

Il comunicato aggiunge che le truppe tedesche hanno attraversato il confine italo-austriaco tra Monte Canin e la testa della valle di Judrio. Le forze nemiche tentano di aprirsi una strada verso le pianure italiane.

Dopo aver da Londra assicurato che il generale tedesco Mackensen ha ammesso il fatto che i suoi uomini alla fronte italiana su una linea che si estende per venti miglia. Tutta questa forza e' stata cacciata dalla fronte russa e lo stato maggiore tedesco ritenne impellente porre un argine all'avanzata degli Italiani, di fronte alle quali l'Austria si riteneva impotente per il depresso morale delle sue truppe, ed anche perche' il governo di Berlino era allarmato del largo movimento per una pace a qualunque costo, che andava dilagando tra le popolazioni austro-ungariche.

Tale situazione apparve gravissima secondo il punto di vista della Germania, e perche' questa si decide ad inviare truppe e munizioni, qua' e' decisamente invocata dall'Austria.

La stampa inglese ammette in gravita' della campagna che la Germania conduce una contro l'Italia, ma non e' disposta ad aver completa fiducia nell'abilita' del valoroso generale Cadorna, che sapra' arrestare la grande offensiva austro-tedesca. Questa offensiva si trova di fronte ad un'accesa ed efficace resistenza da parte degli Italiani, aiutati da contingenti di truppe francesi ed inglesi e mentre le truppe italiane hanno creduto necessario di ripiegare nella parte settentrionale del l'Altopiano di Bainsizza, per meglio rafforzare le loro linee che sono state portate presso la linea di confine da Monte Maggiore sino ad occidente del villaggio Auzza, in altri settori della fronte italiana gli austro-tedeschi sono stati arrestati.

Dalle notizie ufficiali, pervenute dalla fronte italiana, si rileva che l'offensiva nemica viene condotta con violenza e con forze poderose sulle posizioni delle Alpi Giulie.

Il ripiegamento delle truppe italiane e' avvenuto nel senso di fronte al Monte Rombo e l'isonzo fino all'altezza del villaggio Auzza, e conseguentemente sono stati abbandonati le posizioni sul Monte Nero e vicino a Caporetto.

Lo sgombramento dell'altipiano di Bainsizza sembra sia stato iniziato da parte degli Italiani.

Ecco il testo del comunicato del generale Cadorna, pubblicato ieri dal Ministero della guerra italiano.

L'offensiva delle forze austro-tedesche contro la nostra ala sinistra alla fronte delle Alpi Giulie continuo' durante la notte di mercoledì e nella giornata di ieri, e venne condotta con forze poderose.

Sul tratto della fronte che si estende dal Monte Maggiore sino ad occidente del villaggio di Auzza ci siamo ritirati sulla linea di confine. A cagione di questo movimento sinimo siamo costretti a prevedere per lo sgombramento dell'altipiano di Bainsizza.

Ad oriente di Gorizia e sul Carso la situazione e' immutata.

Ieri parecchi aeroplani nemici furono abbattuti o costretti ad atterrare.

GENERAL SCOTT WITH SAMMEES IN FRANCE

Former Chief of Staff Now Doing Inspection Work Under Pershing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The presence in France of Major General Hugh L. Scott was admitted by the War Department this afternoon. When General Scott reached the retirement age recently he was succeeded by Major General Tasker H. Bliss as chief of the general staff, and at once was sent to France on inspection duty.

Officials of the War Department said they had no advice of just where General Scott was located, but they denied whether he accompanied the first American troops to go to the first-line trenches.

Request for Orphan Asylum

A bequest of \$1000 to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum is a part of the will of Charles J. Greber, 5139 Lawrence street, which, as probated today, consists of property valued at \$80,000 in private bequests. Other wills probated were those of Alice Gallon, 2535 Brown street, \$26,000, and Harry S. Friday, 624 South Sixty-second street, \$3600.

Soldier Dies in France From Pneumonia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The War Department announced today the death of Private James W. Crawford, attached to the machine gun company in France. He died from pneumonia on October 16. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. Maggie C. Crawford, of Whitesburg, Ga.



CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY Lieutenant Howard Kingsmore, for years a member of the Ledger photographic staff, who left yesterday for Camp Alfred Vail, at Little Silver, N. J.

NO GENERAL'S STARS TO GRACE TEDDY'S COLLAR

War Department Declines to Make Roosevelt New England's Recruiting Chief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Colonel Roosevelt's hopes of wearing a general's stars have gone flickering a second time. That is the situation today following Secretary Baker's declination of a New England Governor's suggestion that Teddy become a recruit chief to fill up New England's skeleton divisions. Instead, these troops will be regarded as reserves and sent across to fill up gaps in the Pershing expeditionary forces.

The New England suggestion was all twisted up in politics, according to belief here. But Baker found his problem far less perplexing than when the Colonel was a candidate for leading a volunteer division abroad and the country was rooting for it. In any event, Roosevelt is not down in the War Department books for any commission which will give him troop leadership, publicity or power.

MITCHEL LASHES HEARST

Says Hylian Shares Newspaper Owner's Pro-German Views

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Lashing William H. Hearst as a friend of Germany and asserting that John F. Hylian shares the former's views in regard to the war, Mayor Mitchel called last night upon either Mr. Hearst or Judge Hylian to tell the reason behind Mr. Hearst's desperate effort to make Judge Hylian Mayor of New York.

The Mayor made this demand by the name of the "loyal people of the city." He cited his "Taromany" opponent for his refusal to state his attitude with regard to this country's participation in the war. He pointed to the fact that Judge Hylian has not denied the statement of Senator Albert B. Ottinger that Judge Hylian expressed the opinion he would be elected because of his opposition to the selective draft law.

British Admiral Meets Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Commander of the British naval forces in the western Atlantic, Vice Admiral M. E. Browning, who has been conferring with American naval officials, was presented to President Wilson yesterday by Secretary Daniels.

CABINET RECEPTIONS DROPPED DURING WAR

Mrs. Lansing Takes Lead in Discontinuing Time-Honored Social Events

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There will be no more Cabinet receptions during the war. This decision was reached by women of the Cabinet circle largely through the position assumed by Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State. The elimination of this time-honored afternoon reception was learned with deep regret by official and residential society.

While all official announcements of this change is withheld in courtesy to Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Marshall, who must speak first on matters of social procedure, it is understood they fully concur in the plan.

As the social success of each Administration depends largely on the popularity of the Cabinet the closing of the door on Wednesday afternoons will prevent many newcomers meeting the leading hostesses of the Capital and rob the winter of one of its most picturesque features.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing were dinner guests last evening of the Lord Chief Justice of England and Lady Reading, who are next established in a residence on Sheridan Circle, where they expect to remain through the winter.

FIVE BURNED IN EXPLOSION

Powder in Carneys Point Plant Ignited by Heat Due to Pressure

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 27.—Five munitions plant employees were slightly burned about the face and hands at Carneys Point, N. J., when a presshouse at Plant No. 3 exploded.

The injured men were John Harper, Essex Va.; Millard Dubbs, Carlisle, Pa.; S. K. King, Carneys Point, N. J.; W. J. Stevenson, Monroe, N. Y.; and J. C. Chandler, Durham, N. C. Stevenson and Chandler were brought to the Delaware Hospital and the others were treated at the plant.

Heat generated by pressure caused the powder to ignite. The building was not damaged.

CZAR MAY GO TO ENGLAND

Plan Under Consideration to Exile Nicholas Romanoff There

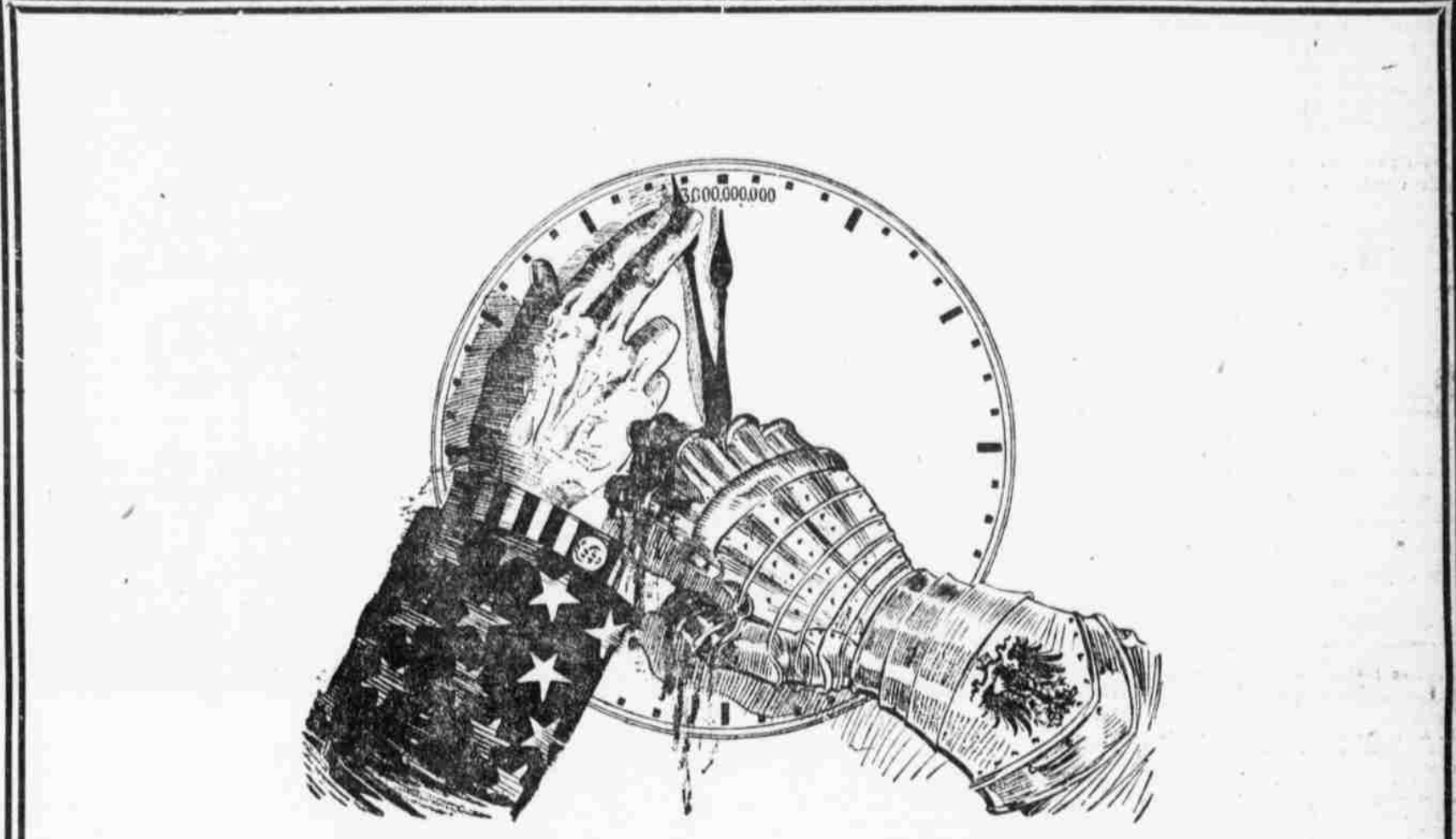
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—England may become the home of Nicholas Romanoff, once the Czar of all the Russias. In the British Isles, safely cut off from intrigues with the enemies of the new Russian Republic, the former Czar would live the life of an English gentleman, moving among many old and personal friends, and his enforced democracy would not be so onerous as his virtual imprisonment in Siberia today.

That England is being considered as the ultimate asylum for Russia's former Emperor, in the event of his expulsion from that country, was learned here, following receipt of the Petrograd report that the provisional authorities were inclined to banish him and his immediate relatives within a short time. It was also recalled that, immediately after his overthrow, England offered the provisional Government an asylum for the Czar. In the event that it is finally decided to exile him from Russia and he is sent to England, it is considered probable he would travel by way of the United States.

Stone

1220-1222 Walnut St.

Advertisement for Stone dresses, featuring a woman in a dress and text: "Special: Serge Dresses. The Season's Newest Modes. Smartly Developed. Unusually Low Priced. \$25 to \$49.50"



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Advertisement for Baker's Cocoa, featuring the text "BAKER'S COCOA IS PURE" and "AND IT HAS A DELICIOUS FLAVOR" along with an illustration of a woman in a dress.