

## To-Day's Messages.

### 10.00 A.M.

#### THE AMERICANS' SCRAP.

##### WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, To-Day.

A small detachment of American infantry men was attacked in the front line trenches early on Saturday morning by a much superior force of German shock troops. The Americans were cut off from relief by a heavy barrage in their rear. They fought gallantly until overwhelmed solely by numbers. The fighting in the trenches was hand to hand. It was brief and fierce in the extreme. As a result of the encounter three Americans were killed, four wounded and a sergeant and corporal and ten men were captured. Two French soldiers who were in the trenches were also killed. The enemy lost some men but the number is unknown as to their dead and wounded.

#### VICTORIES AGAINST THE TURKS.

##### WASHINGTON, To-Day.

The British and French troops in Flanders continue to carry out raiding operations successfully against the Germans to heavily bombard the enemy positions at various points, with the Germans replying actively in the sector between Houtholst Wood and the Comines-Ypres Canal. Bombardments also predominate on the southern part of the front in France. Two additional defeats of the Ottoman forces are recorded, by the British in southern Palestine and by the Russians in the region of the Black Sea Coast. North of Beersheba the British are pressing on with the definite object of the capture of the coast city of Gaza. In their operations they have taken 208 officers and 2,429 men prisoners. The Russians have driven the Turks from the first line of trenches in the Black Sea region and have advanced at some places to the third line. Large quantities of booty were captured.

#### PIERCE FIGHTING AT PASSCHENDAELE.

Canadian Headquarters in France (by Wilson, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press), via London.—The struggle before Passchendaele has developed into one of the bitterest battles in the whole history of the Canadians. Driven from his position at Bellevue Farm and in the Passchendaele Spur in the first Canadian attack, and smashed out of Meechole Crest Farm in the second Canadian advance, the infantry of the enemy is fighting hard to retake his losses, or at least to maintain his position on Passchendaele itself. His faith in the protective value of the swamps and marshes which protected his advanced areas is broken and his best infantry was routed in the hand to hand fight. The Bosche is throwing in fresh divisions, rushing up guns and strengthening his defences in every possible manner. Time after time since my last despatch he has counter attacked. His guns have never been silent. He raked our front line with machine gun fire and a hail of shrapnel, turned on one barrage after another, bombarded our forward areas, searched the salient for our guns and guessed our advance and rear positions repeatedly. All these things he has done and at every turn we have beaten him. Replying to his barrage our guns have neutralized his fire, meeting his counter attacks our troops have greeted his infantry with bayonet and machine gun and driven them back with heavy losses, while our artillery has shelled them constantly, giving our men in the front line magnificent support. To-day, as yesterday, was one continuous barrage, in which the salient has known no rest. As the enemy was moving to attack on Saturday morning our artillery caught him on the advance, inflicting heavy losses, while our infantry struggled forward to an advanced enemy strong post, where we drove the Bosche out after a hand to hand struggle, retreating to our trench positions. Before the enemy's general counter attack, which was launched at 5 a.m. along the whole front, our patrols had discovered the enemy assembling. Before he launched his intensive two-minute barrage, our batteries, heavy and light, from the forward areas to miles behind the line pounded everything they possessed. Under the hail of shell which swept our own front line from his barrage fire, our men poured bullets from Lewis guns and rifles into the attacking parties which survived our own artillery bombardment. On our left the enemy was so confused by the overwhelming nature of his reception that his whole extensive plan of advance was broken down after short and weary fighting. At Crest Farm some parties of the enemy succeeded in entering our line, but were driven headlong from the position in a counter attack in which we took numerous prisoners. Our own losses were not light, but our stretcher bearers

coming back from beyond the line report that the ground was covered with enemy dead, while each additional prisoner we take confirms the report of the enemy's severe casualties. The Bosche is literally being given no rest. For five solid hours, from 10 o'clock last night until 3 o'clock this morning, our guns bombarded him incessantly and the ground for fourteen miles beyond the front line was trembling from the intensity of our shell fire, while the sky was brightened with the glare of our guns.

#### BRITISH VICTORY IN THE CATTEGAT.

##### LONDON, To-Day.

(Delayed.)—An official statement issued by the Admiralty says that ten armed patrol craft, in addition to a German auxiliary cruiser which was equipped with 6 in. guns were destroyed in a naval engagement reported to-day. The statement issued by the British Admiralty is as follows:—Further reports from our forces operating in the Cattagat have been received. We destroyed a German auxiliary cruiser armed with six inch guns and also destroyed ten armed patrol craft. Sixty-four prisoners have been rescued by our forces. No British losses are reported. Further details will be published on the return of our forces to their base.

#### DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

##### LONDON, To-Day.

Thirty men on the German auxiliary cruiser Marie of Pleusberg were killed in an engagement with British destroyers, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. The Marie was a 2,000 ton vessel. She opened fire, which was answered by our destroyers. In ten minutes the Marie was ablaze. Of 61 members of her crew, the despatch says, 30 were killed and others took to the boats. Seven wounded sailors subsequently were rescued by the Danish steamer Dalgus, another man was picked up by the steamer Trendsjon. They were landed on Saturday night. Other members of the crew are believed to have been rescued by the destroyers.

#### U. S.-JAPAN AGREEMENT RE CHINA.

##### PEKING, To-Day.

Baron Consuke Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, to-day informed the Chinese Foreign Office that Viscount Kikijurer Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission in the United States, and Secretary of State Lansing signed an agreement on November 2nd by which the United States recognize the Japanese special interests in China under which Japan and U. S. re-affirm the open door policy in China.

#### AMERICANS FOUGHT BRAVELY.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, To-day.—From the beginning of the first engagement until the end the Americans lived up to all the traditions of the American Army records, showing the bravery of the detachment and of individual members.

#### TANKS IN PALESTINE.

##### LONDON, To-Day.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in Palestine, describing the recent attacks on Gaza, says that tanks participated, adding: These levathans were not entirely at home amid the shifty sands, but nevertheless nosed their way into the enemy lines with pachydermatous indifference to machine gun and rifle fire. They lumbered over entanglements and parapets of trenches, the moonlight exaggerating their huge unwieldy bulk. The Turks must have regarded them as veritable sons of Eblis. The correspondent credits the Turks with putting up a stubborn resistance, saying, He hangs on to his position to the last. For instance, a case is reported of a single machine gunner who although completely surrounded, refused to yield and it was impossible to knock him out when the last heard of, Italians attached to one British brigade fought with the greatest gallantry.

#### AVIATION REPORT.

##### LONDON, To-Day.

The official statement issued to-night dealing with aviation follows: Yesterday, owing to a thick mist, very little flying was possible except on the coast. In this sector successful artillery work and photography were carried out. One German aeroplane was downed; none of ours is missing.

#### ITALIAN SITUATION SERIOUS.

##### LONDON, To-Day.

The British correspondent accredited to Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday, says the crossing of the Tagliamento doesn't imply a fresh Austrian victory, for the river is only the first line defence upon which depends the arrest of the invasion of northern Italy. The enemy has established a bridge at Pinzano, but he has not had time yet to bring up his biggest guns. The struggle will be largely a race between the enemy's heavy artillery and the arrival of Allied reinforcements. The Italian Army is sorting itself out

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again. The inevitable shortage of ammunition and the loss of guns will of course be a grave drawback, but the Italian positions are naturally strong and capable of being made stronger. It is thought likely that the latest Austrian attack in Trentino is only a feeler, but that the Italian wing there must also be ready for severe trials. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Headquarters in a despatch dated Sunday says: "The continuance of the rainless weather, while good for the morale of the troops, has prevented the expected flood which would have made the Tagliamento a formidable obstacle. The comparatively dry conditions enabled the enemy to carry out operations in the river bed and on the west bank of the stream." The Daily Mail's Milan correspondent telegraphing on Sunday afternoon says the situation is growing serious and that the Milan evening papers insist upon the greatest possible aid from the Allies.

#### GERMAN CROWN COUNCIL.

##### AMSTERDAM, To-day.

Advices from Berlin say that a Crown Council was held to-day with Emperor William presiding. The Council was attended, in addition to Prussian Ministers, Imperial Secretaries of State and other prominent personages, by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and others.

## The Best in Nfld.

So the Majority Say.

I tried all kinds of boots to find; to get a pair to suit me; my wife would say she had a mind; on many times to "boot" me. Because my money went like rain, and no good was I rendered, but now my corns they never pain, for good boots I've been tendered. The boots I wore would pinch my toes, they'd rub my heels also, sir; than Kaiser Bill, I had more woes, as all my family know, sir. Rheumatics made my feet to leap with tingling, something cruel; along the street I used to creep, just like a worn out mule. But since I found the finest kind that's found in St. John's City, no more I'm troubled in my mind, I walk along quite gritty. My corns have beat a safe retreat, my thoughts no more are vague, sir, and I'm as nimble on my feet as "Our boys" under Haig, sir. So all good folks who need a pair of boots, the best in town, sir, the boots that's selling every where, the boots that won't renew, sir; they'll keep your feet so dry and warm, they'll make your cheeks look ruddy, in summer's calm or winter's storm there's no boots like the Buddy.

NOTE OF THANKS.—Mrs. John J. Brick and family wish to express their sincere thanks to Dr. Rendell, Sister Malone and Nurse Snow for their kind attention to her daughter, the late Mrs. M. Costello; also Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Thomson for beautiful flowers to adorn her coffin, and all kind friends and neighbours who sympathized with them in their sad bereavement.—adv.11

## Well-Known Fisherman Dead.

Mr. Robert Somerton, a well known fisherman of Portugal Cove and for many years sexton of the Anglican Church at that place, passed away at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Deceased who had for some time suffered from an incurable complaint, entered the hospital about a fortnight ago in the hope of being restored to his former health. But despite the best efforts of the doctors and nurses nothing could be done to relieve his sufferings. At his own request he returned to his own home last week where he entered into rest at the time mentioned. Left to mourn are a widow and several children. Another old and well known fisherman in the person of Mr. William Harding, of the same place passed away at 6 o'clock this morning, leaving an elderly widow and several grown-up children. To the sorrowing relatives of both families the Telegram offers deep sympathy.

## Visited Pier 2.

Lady Davidson, who arrived in the city yesterday, and is accompanying her husband, Sir Charles Davidson, formerly governor of Newfoundland, now on his way to New South Wales, where he will remain as governor, paid a visit to pier two yesterday noon. Accompanied by W. S. Davidson, of the Returned Soldiers' Committee, Lady Davidson was escorted about the Red Cross rooms, hospital and discharge depot. Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. McCurdy and Mrs. Wm. Dennis, who were conducting work at the pier at the time of Lady Davidson's visit explained the Red Cross system of working. Lady Davidson was particularly interested in the work.—Halifax Recorder, Oct. 31.

## The Cunning Jap.

A tale is told of how the cunning Japs outwitted a German visitor:—Shortly before the war a German naval squadron was visiting a Japanese port. The admiral and members of his staff were officially invited to go over the arsenal. Among other things they were allowed to see some of the shimosoe, the Japanese high explosive. The admiral, like a good German, made an opportunity to steal a handful of the powder. He put it in his trousers pocket, and found on returning to his ship that his best gala trousers were ruined, as grains of the powder had stained it an ugly yellow. The precious pinch of powder was sent by special courier from the German Embassy to Berlin, where it was analyzed and found to be a most innocent composition colored with ground mustard. The wily Japanese, knowing their guests, had judged it prudent to substitute the harmless compound for the real shimosoe.

## Fads and Fashions.

A few flit lace blouses are seen. The monastic sleeve is the latest. Currant color is one of the new reds. New frocks have invisible fastenings. Heavy crepe de chine is used for blouses. A great deal of metal embroidery is used. No fashion can be forced successfully. One-piece frocks are trimmed with fur. Wool lace trims some of the newest gowns. Mixed fabrics are the newest for street suits. Velour hats are now correct for street wear. Felt silk and felt are combined in millinery. Jabot and stock are very good style this fall. The fashionable suit is rather severely tailored. Hats with flowers are promised for the future. Tassels are popular on the autumn millinery. All draperies should fall in perpendicular folds. Tailored shirts favor the masculine shirt bosoms. Bustles or bustle effects are increasing in number. Many of the smartest frocks have Chinese embroidery. Blouses are showing necks elliptical instead of round. Black velvet and white duvetyne are charming together. Black satin and gray astrachan are a good combination.

BLOCKED WITH FREIGHT.—The entrance to the waterside premises of the Nfld. Produce Co. this morning was blocked off with carts loaded with freight for the s.s. Fogota which sails north to-morrow morning.

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## Aviators Captured Zeppelin in Mid-Air.

American Officer in French Battery Tells How Airship, Trapped, Flew White Flag.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Joseph Whitney Ganson, an American officer in a French battery at the front, gives the following account of the bringing down of a Zeppelin in the recent German raid by members of the famous Crocodile Escadrille.

"At 6.15 in the morning," he says, "the commander, Lieutenant Lefevre, received a telephone message that Zeppelins were at a certain spot. In fifteen minutes he had pilots on high to see what could be done, as the fog was several hundred feet high and very thick. The telephone message was confirmed and at 6.30 the remainder of the escadrille mounted above the fog, where the airplanes formed in patrol. They rose very high, shaping their course by the compass, as the earth was hidden.

"The airship was first seen at a distance of twenty miles. The altitude was more than 5,000 metres, and the air was bitterly cold. Lefevre started so quickly that he lost his fur cap and suffered considerably from frostbite. All the five airplanes attacked the Zeppelin before it saw them. Its first manoeuvre was to descend sharply and then rise, hoping thus to escape, as Zeppelins rise and sink more rapidly than airplanes, although their speed is nearly five miles an hour slower than that of the newest planes. The escadrille fired several rounds into the top of the Zeppelin, which made it more difficult to manoeuvre.

"When the Germans saw luminous balls whizzing past they knew they were lost, and hung out a white flag at a height of a thousand metres. At first our men were careful how they approached, because they had been informed that the latest Zeppelins were bristling with guns. But the surrender was genuine, and in response to their signals the huge craft made a landing in trees.

"The airplanes circled for five minutes above their victim as the Germans took that time to climb down, and it was well to make sure that the monster would not blow up. In fact, the Germans tried to set the Zeppelin afire, but were stopped by a French peasant with a gun.

"Some Americans came over from their camp to see the Zeppelin, and set the example to crowds of peasants of securing souvenirs. The German Captain presented himself to Lefevre, saying:

"You are the winner, but I should prefer to have been destroyed with my airship rather than be taken prisoner and live."

"Lefevre spoke to him in English and to the German Lieutenant in German. The latter said he was glad to be alive. Lefevre got the German's mascot, in the shape of a huge Teddy bear. The Germans wore fine fur-lined coats, but nevertheless one man's hands were frozen black and had to be amputated. Their thermometer at the highest altitude they reached registered thirty-six degrees below zero. The crocodiles chased the Germans for more than two hours, and did not know whether they were in France or over German territory owing to the fog. They had just enough gasoline to finish the fight."

## Patriotic Concert.

SEATS RESERVED FOR OUTHARBOURN.

Department of Militia, St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 3, 1917.

Sir,—Will you please state, in your issues of Monday and Tuesday that, as a large number of men from the Outharbour who are now in the City will probably not have another opportunity of seeing the pictures of the Regiment and Forestry Companies that will be shown on Tuesday at the Patriotic concert, it has been decided to reserve seats for as many of these men as possible.

With this end in view, tickets will be issued to them on Monday. On Tuesday night admission will be by ticket only until 8.30, after which time as many as possible of the general public will be admitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JACK TURNER, Lt. for Minister of Militia.

SEAMEN GIVE TROUBLE.—Captains of vessels are experiencing much trouble with seamen, who, without leave, absent themselves for days. This morning not less than three master mariners applied to the authorities and had warrants issued for the arrest of members of their crews who had deserted. One of the deserters was captured and put on board his vessel. Sailors are now paid as high as \$75 a month.

GINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GOUT IN 10 DAYS.