

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK IN FLANDERS

Fierce Fighting Rages All Day
Near Belgian Village of
Passchendaele.

BERLIN ADMITS CAPTURE

British Headquarters Announce
Advance of Nearly One Thousand
Yards, and Canadians Fight
Way Along Bellevue Spur.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The British troops in Flanders carried out successful operations today, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight. The Canadian troops gained all their objectives on the Passchendaele ridge and beat off hostile counter attacks.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 30.—Passchendaele village on the Flanders front was captured by the British, according to the official announcement tonight but it adds that later they were driven out.

The artillery fighting increased today to drum fire. On the Verdun front, the statement says, the Germans captured 1200 meters of trenches northwest of Bezonvaux and maintained them against four counterattacks.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Germans have been driven back in places to a depth of nearly 1000 yards in today's British drive on the Ypres front. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports.

Fighting Begins Early. Good progress in the attack, which began at 5:45 this morning, is reported by the War Office. The principal fighting is toward the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of Poelcapelle. The British fought their way along several important spurs of the great system of ridges.

The Canadians quickly gained a great part of their objectives. At an early hour they had taken a stand in the neighborhood of the famous turning point. It is felt that setbacks in Italy will act as a spur rather than a discouragement, both upon Italy and the other allies. There is no apprehension that Italy will break down or weaken in adherence to the common cause against Germany.

Today's reports are taken to indicate that the artillery losses of the Italians, claimed by the Germans to be enormous, comprise smaller pieces and mountain guns. On the new line, laid out years ago as the Italian defensive front, there are emplacements, charted ranges and other factors which will aid in stemming the tide of the enemy advance. The British big guns will become doubly useful there.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A German attack on the Alsace front near Cerny was repulsed last night by the French, with losses.

French Take Prisoners. South of St. Quentin the French made a successful attack on the German lines, taking back prisoners and a machine gun.

There were artillery engagements near Chavignon and Pargny-Plailin. Patrols were active in the region of the canal.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) heavy artillery fighting continued in the sector near Chaume wood and Ezeux. The French troops captured further trench elements on the Caubert crest. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Last night enemy aviators bombarded Nancy and the region north of the city. One person was wounded. The damage was insignificant.

Artillery Battle Lively. Lively artillery fighting continued today in the sector of Ezeux, Chaume wood and Ezeux. The French troops captured further trench elements on the Caubert crest. Everywhere else the night was calm.

In the night of October 29, German airplanes bombed Dunstun, a small town without causing any casualties among the population. The same night several bombs were dropped on Belfort, two persons were wounded, one of them a woman, and one child. This afternoon St. Die likewise was bombarded and one person wounded. Four German airplanes were shot down by French pilots, and 12 were compelled to land in a damaged condition.

Air Bombing Is Every Night. In the days of October 27, 28 and 29 and the night of October 28-29 French bombing airplanes dropped 2000 kilos of explosives on stations and depots at Lieherveld and Gits, Belgium. In addition the railway stations at Mairiez, Les-Metz, Longvill-Les-Metz and Thionville were bombed with 7000 kilos of projectiles. A great fire broke out in the Mairiez station.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lord French, commander of the British home forces, today announced that the German airplanes which last night attempted to carry out a strategy to strengthen their position, did no damage and caused no casualties. All the British machines which went up to engage the raiders landed safely.

British casualties reported during the week ended today totaled 24,091. They were divided as follows: Officers killed

or died of wounds, 283; men, 4655. Officers wounded or missing, 1102; men, 17,950.

SIX MILLION MEN LOST
German War Casualties Recaptured in Reichstag.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Germany lost 6,000,000 men in the three years of war, according to a declaration made in the Reichstag by the Independent Socialist, Ledebour. A report of his speech reaching Washington through Switzerland states that contemplating the prospect of a fourth winter campaign, the Socialist leader said:

"You have not evidently, gentlemen, an exact conception of what war means. We have had 1,500,000 dead, 3,000,000 wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life and 2,000,000 absolutely invalid. That makes altogether 5,500,000 men lost during three years."

It is stated that official information confirmatory of these figures have been in possession of American officials for some time.

TEUTONS CAPTURE UNDINE
(Continued From First Page.)

have already passed through hell and beyond."

No details have yet arrived of the results of the fighting for Monte Nero, on the northern end of the Isonzo front. He says the fighting there from the first hour of attack has been as glorious an epoch as its winning in 1915.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Official dispatches from Rome late today declare the Italian people have been united in a determination to win the war by the recent Austro-German advance and have entirely put aside their internal troubles.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—The Austro-German offensive against Italy, according to the Vorwaerts of Berlin, was undertaken in an aggressive spirit with the object of conquest, but solely to bring peace nearer.

CABINET MEETING IS HELD
Opinion That Events in Italy Can Become Decisive, Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Italian situation was discussed at length by President Wilson and his advisers at today's Cabinet meeting, discussion touching immediate military aspects and the extension of assistance by the allies. Furnishing of supplies, especially coal, badly needed for Italian munition factories, is said to be regarded as this country's particular sphere of immediate action.

While the Administration shares concern over initial success of the Teutonic drive, officials are said to reject the opinion, advanced in some quarters, that events in Italy can become decisive of the war or even an important turning point. It is felt that setbacks in Italy will act as a spur rather than a discouragement, both upon Italy and the other allies. There is no apprehension that Italy will break down or weaken in adherence to the common cause against Germany.

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The Governor, in announcing the findings of the Board, said that complaint evidently originated largely in spite, as it came from the father of a boy who had been denied a parole.

"The discipline of the school we found is none too severe," said the Governor. "It is true that refractory boys are slapped on the hand with a strap, the more refractory boys some times on the bottoms of their feet, and the extra refractory boys are compelled to stand in a framework on a board. But in this frame they may either stand or sit, and the punishment is inflicted no more than half an hour or an hour a day. The strapping works no injury to the boys, merely stinging their hands or feet."

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