

GERMANS LOSE 16 VESSELS IN GULF OF RIGA

TEUTONS PAY DEARLY TO CONTROL PART OF RUSSIAN NAVAL FIELD

Two Dreadnaughts, One Cruiser, Twelve Torpedo Boats and Transport Sunk in Fierce Battle About Moon and Dago Islands; Russ Outnumbered From the Start.

BULLETIN.

Petrograd, Monday, Oct. 22.—Two German dreadnaughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one transport were put out of action by the Russians in the fighting around the islands in the Gulf of Riga last week, but their ultimate fate is unknown, says an official statement issued tonight by the Russian admiralty.

RUSS LOSE TWO SHIPS.

It has been established that at least six German torpedo boats were sunk in the fighting. The Russians lost the battleship Slava and a large torpedo boat.

The admiralty staff in its review of the report says the Russian units fought excellently against the superiority of the Germans. The statement reads:

Clearing Away Obstructions.

"During October 21 important enemy naval forces, together with transports, were sighted by our outposts in the Gulf of Riga. In Moon sound the enemy seems to be clearing the water of obstructions which we laid there. There was no naval action during the day, but enemy submarines were discovered in the Gulf of Finland.

"The naval operations in the Baltic isles having now ended, it is possible to review them. The task of our fleet in this region was, with the organization position of Moon sound a base, to prevent enemy attempts to seize the Gulf of Riga and Moon sound. So long as the German fleet only employed in such an operation elements of minor importance as in 1915—namely, two dreadnaughts—our naval forces could cope with them.

All Attacks Repulsed.

"In 1915, although our position in Moon sound was organized incompletely, we repulsed successfully all attacks and the enemy during three days' possession of the Gulf of Riga suffered losses so grave that he was obliged to depart. A similar attempt in 1916 with unimportant forces failed completely.

"In the recent operations the enemy employed the major part of his fleet and his overwhelming superiority en-

abled him to carry out debarkation rapidly and successfully. Our fleet only was able to do its best to hinder these efforts and to inflict maximum losses. With this object we delivered a series of attacks, using all the naval resources in our possession.

Germans Lose Heavily.

"As a result of these operations the enemy lost through mines, submarine attacks and artillery fire, two dreadnaughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one transport and numerous mine sweepers, all of which were put out of action. Their ultimate fate is unknown. We have established the actual loss only of six torpedo boats, two of which were of the small type and were sunk by gun fire from our position on Moon island. The other torpedo boats were sunk in combats or blown up by mines. The wreck of the torpedo boat T-69 is visible on a sand bank in Kassar bay. Further, our coast batteries sank four enemy torpedo boats.

"Our losses are the ship of the line Slava and a large torpedo boat destroyer of the Grom type. The efficiency of our other ships has been maintained completely."

German torpedo boats of the T-69 class were built in 1891, displaced 145 tons and had a complement of 16 men. They are 154 feet in length. The Russian battleship Slava, whose loss has been reported previously, displaced 13,516 tons. It had a complement of 825 men and was 370 feet in length. The Russian destroyers of the Grom type were built in 1914 and displaced 1,110 tons. They had a complement of 93 men, and a length of 321 feet.

See Want Ads Produce Results.

Location of Naval Battle In Which 16 German Vessels Were Sunk



Enemy Property In U. S. To Be Converted Into Liberty Bonds

Washington, Oct. 23.—Subscription to many million dollars worth of Liberty bonds will be one of the first official acts of A. Mitchell Palmer, newly appointed enemy property custodian. On opening offices and assuming his new duties today Mr. Palmer found scores of letters reporting money, credits or other property held by American interests for alien enemies. These will be tabulated late this week and a Liberty loan subscription made for a sum probably much in excess of the actual amount reported, in anticipation of later reports. Many officials estimate that enemy property subject to custody of the government custodian amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Palmer gave assurance today that corporations or other business interests operating with German or ally-of-Germany funds will have as little interference from him as necessary. He said he would guard against

placing any obstacle in the way of smooth operation of business, and through his representatives to be appointed in various parts of the country would co-operate with companies' business plans.

Several companies announced in letters received today that virtually all their stock was owned in Germany and expressed solicitude lest their business be halted when the government custodian assumes trusteeship of the stock. One man wrote he owed a German firm a large sum of money and asked permission to spend it for Liberty bonds, which he would turn over to the custodian.

Mr. Palmer said he had not yet worked out plans for seizing enemy-owned real property, including cotton and other material held in storage. He said he expected to take up the question of appointing attorneys and other representatives in the leading cities within a few days to act for him in supervising enemy credits.

ended in the appointment of a committee which is to perfect details of the distribution scheme.

Consumers Must Cut Sugar Supply One-Half

New York, Oct. 23.—Consumers must curtail their supply 50 per cent to avert a sugar famine in New York City, Henry Muskowitz, commissioner of markets, told a meeting today of refiners, wholesale and retail dealers called to devise means of insuring an equitable distribution of the sugar available here. The meeting

Coppers Miners' Strike In Arizona Settled

Washington, Oct. 23.—Settlement of the strike of copper miners in Arizona was formally announced today in a telegram from President Wilson's labor commission in the west.

RECENT AIR RAIDS PARALYZE ZEP FORCE

German Advance on England Results in Teuton Loss of Probably One-Half of Super Aircraft.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Germany probably lost one-half of its total effective fleet of super-Zeppelins as a result of the raid of October 20 over England, according to official cablegrams received here. All France is exultant over what the dispatches declare to be the greatest defeat administered to an air fleet since the beginning of the war. The raid was an attempt to carry out a fearful threat of vengeance made four days before.

On that occasion the German government sent out a warning to both France and England of dire punishment to follow what the Germans declared to be unwarranted and inhuman attacks by British and French aviators upon peaceful German towns. Reprisals were threatened in an official German communication, which in part reads:

Threatened to Destroy Paris.

"For every brick which falls from peaceful German homes whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris."

The official French report of the attempted German raid reads as follows:

"The first Zeppelin brought down fell at St. Clement, on the borders of the forest of Mondon, 10 kilometers from Luneville. It was seen at 6:20 a. m., journeying with two other Zeppelins. It was at once attacked by one of our army's defense aircraft guns. At first a series of shells were fired at the Zeppelins when it was distant 4,000 meters. The Zeppelin promptly rose to a height of 5,500 meters. In a fresh attack by the aircraft guns the fourth shell struck the outside envelope and the Zeppelin caught fire. It remained a mass of metal and India rubber and broken propellers. Five dead bodies, horribly mutilated, were found near the Zeppelin. Others must be buried under the ruins, which are still smoking. There could not have been any bombs left in the Zeppelin as no explosions were heard. The apparatus had four propellers.

This Zep Is Intact.

"About 2:20 p. m. Zeppelin No. 49 was forced by our aviators to come to earth near Bourbonne les Bains. It is intact. The commanding officer and 17 men of the crew are prisoners. (This is the airship referred to at length in today's cable dispatches.)

"A little later the third Zeppelin, the L-50, came down at Dammartin, near Montigny le Roi, and two officers and 14 men of its crew were captured. Two of the crew were slightly wounded. "The Zeppelin's crew detached a

car, which they entirely destroyed. The Zeppelin without ballast went off with four men. From the declaration of the prisoners this Zeppelin left Oldenberg for London October 19, but was unable to reach the English capital.

Two Totally Destroyed.

"Two Zeppelins entirely destroyed were attacked by our aviators and by our anti-aircraft guns and came down in the valley of the Saonne, alighting in the region of Sisteron. The crews, after having burned their Zeppelins, attempted to escape, but were taken prisoners.

"Two other machines were seen in the lower Alps. One was seen by the aviation center at Frejus drifting towards the sea in a vertical position and disabled.

"Thus probably the Germans lost five of their Zeppelins, which were all of the new type, from 234 to 244 meters in length and carrying seven and nine engines, with from 1,500 to 2,000-horse power."

Summing up the extent of the disaster to the German air fleet, the report says that Germany altogether has constructed probably 100 Zeppelins, of which 16 were destroyed before the war. The losses officially reported by the allies were six in 1914, 16 in 1915, 25 for 1916 and three for 1917.

Thus the minimum of sixty-six Zeppelins have been destroyed, to which must be added half a dozen more lost by accident and in experimental trials. Deducing machines loaned to Bulgaria, Germany now has on the western front only 25 super-Zeppelins. The greatest air fleet concentrated against England in Belgium and northern Germany has never amounted to more than 16 Zeppelins.

PADEREWSKI GIVES AID TO COL. HOUSE

Pianist to Assist Agent of Administration in Obtaining Data for Use of Peace Commissioners.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 23.—Ignace Paderewski, pianist and leader of the Polish nationalist movement in the United States, will assist Colonel E. M. House in gathering data for use of peace commissioners at the end of the war, it became known today when Colonel House paid another visit to the White House.

Mr. Paderewski has established headquarters in Washington, cancelled most of his concert engagements and will devote his time to collecting and arranging the mass of details concerning Polish politics, business and nationalist ideals on which a peace conference would need to be informed before agreeing on Poland's future status.

Mexican Federals Battle With Yaqui Indians

Nogales, Ariz., Oct. 23.—Eight hundred Yaqui Indians working northward presumably to seize recently harvested bean and corn crops were engaged in battle Sunday and yesterday by Mexican troops in the La Colorado district, according to mining men who arrived here last night from Hermosillo, Sonora.

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