

ITALIANS WIN STRONG PASSES IN TYROL ALPS, WEST OF LAKE GARDA

Austrian Attack Repulsed in Val Camonica and Counter - Assault by Italy's Troops Drives Foes Back.

ROME, July 17.—Another success for the Italian army which ignited Austria west of Lake Garda is officially reported today. The Italians have occupied two more important mountain passes in the Val Camonica, in the western part of Trentino.

In the Carnic Passes the Italians and Austrians are engaged in fierce fighting in fog and darkness upon the lofty crags.

Upon the Isarco front the Austrians are battering away at the Italians with their big guns in an effort to check the slow but methodical advance of the invaders. The cannonade is varied with night attacks.

The official report of the Italian General Staff follows:

In Val Camonica the enemy has passed the towns of Venerocolo and Brivio, attacking with large forces our positions near the spot where the Austrians sought refuge. Our troops repulsed the Austrian attacks and took a number of prisoners. We also occupied two mountain passes having an altitude of 3000 metres.

"In the Carnic Alps the enemy taking advantage of fog and darkness, attacked on the afternoon and night of July 15 between Monte Cogliano and Pizzo Avostano, losing 33 men.

"Upon the Isarco front there is no change. The enemy delivered night attacks and has been bombarding our positions with heavy artillery in an effort to inflict large losses and check our slow advance. The cannonade of the enemy were also designed to compel our batteries to exchange fire, thus revealing our artillery positions."

The Italian Nationalists state that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been compelled to abandon his contemplated visit to the front in the southwestern theatre of war owing to personal and mental condition.

The war between Italy and Austria was a hard blow to the aged monarch, and since hostilities began he is reported to have suffered continually from hallucinations, frequently inquiring if his armies are ready to advance in Trentino to crush the enemy.

"The Austrian Emperor's mental state arouses the greatest pity," said the Uden Nazionale. "It is feared that one of the paroxysms of rage which frequently visit the aged ruler may prove fatal."

It is believed that an important council of war was held by the Austrians at Toblach on July 12, when it was decided to mobilize the whole civil population of Austria-Hungary and to strengthen the fortifications around Klagenfurt, and Graz. Since the occupation of Falciano by the Italians the Austrian lines of communication have been in great danger.

BERLIN COUNCIL VOTES LOAN OF \$57,000,000

Reports of Financial Difficulties of Germany Denied.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Berlin Municipal Council today passed without debate an ordinance providing for the issue of a loan of \$57,000,000. The Overseas News Agency issued the following statement today in reference to Germany's condition:

"Rumors that German banking specialists informed Emperor William that the nation's financial strength is exhausted and that Germany would be unable to endure a second winter campaign are declared to be absolute nonsense by the best authorities, who say, on the contrary, that Germany's financial condition is excellent and that the Kaiser will be able to hold out longer than any of the Allies."

ITALIAN KING, PREMIER AND GENERALS CONFER

UDINE, July 17.—Premier Salandra today returned to the front to participate in a council of war presided over by King Victor Emmanuel, at which General Count Cadorna, chief of the Italian General Staff, and General Porro, assistant chief of staff, expounded the military situation. General Porro has just returned from the western front.

Premier Salandra's visit also was for the purpose of submitting to the King several decrees dealing with internal affairs, including that appointing Sclerò Barzilai a Cabinet Minister. This action has a special meaning, as Sclerò Barzilai was appointed a deputy to Rome 23 years ago because he was a native of Trieste, as a protest against Austria, and typifying Italian aspirations to redeem the border provinces.

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast WASHINGTON, July 17. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Probably fair and not quite so warm tonight and Sunday; light to moderate west winds.

Table with weather data for various cities including Philadelphia, New York, and others.

DUE PASSI DI 3000 METRI CONQUISTATI IN VALLE CAMONICA

Gli Austriaci Abbanonano Parecchi Grossi Cannoni. Salandra ad Un Consiglio di Guerra al Fronte di Battaglia.

ROMA, 17 Luglio. Il comunicato ufficiale odierno annuncia un nuovo successo delle armi italiane ad ovest del Lago di Garda. Gli italiani hanno occupato due altre montagne importanti nella Val Camonica.

Le pesanti occupazioni dagli italiani nella Valle Camonica sono quelle di Brivio e di Venerocolo. Questi due passi che sono ad un'altitudine di circa 3000 metri, si trovano a sud-est della Val Camonica ed a sud del passo di Tonale, e precisamente sul gruppo dell'Adamello. Le località occupate dalle truppe italiane sono a pochissime miglia dal confine, ma la loro importanza non è nella distanza dal confine quanto nel fatto che da quelle alte montagne si dominano le posizioni austriache di difesa del massiccio della Pisanella e della testa di Val di Soie.

Le truppe alpine italiane si impadronirono dei due passi dopo aver respinto violenti attacchi del nemico che, indugiato e molto da vicino, fu costretto ad abbandonare nella sua precipitosa ritirata parecchi cannoni di grosso calibro che cadde nelle mani degli italiani.

Nelle Alpi Carniche italiani ed austriaci sono impegnati in violenti combattimenti che si svolgono nella nebbia ed al buio e su di un terreno rotto da rocce.

Sul fronte dell'Isarco gli austriaci si oppongono ad avanzata degli italiani con i loro grossi cannoni, sparando di arretrarsi nella loro metodica e costante marcia verso il loro obiettivo. Ai duelli di artiglieria che si hanno durante il giorno succedono spesso attacchi notturni delle fanterie. Ecco il testo del comunicato ufficiale di questa mattina:

"Nella Val Camonica il nemico ha passato i villaggi di Venerocolo e di Brivio, attaccando con grande forza le posizioni nostre dove Garibaldi si rifugiò nel 1898. Le nostre truppe respinsero gli austriaci e fecero parecchi prigionieri. Noi abbiamo pure occupato due passi di montagna di un'altitudine di 3000 metri."

"Nelle Alpi Carniche il nemico, avanzandogli nella nebbia e dell'oscurità, attaccò nel pomeriggio e nella sera del 15 Luglio le nostre posizioni tra Monte Cogliano e Pizzo Avostano, e vi perdette 33 uomini. Il nemico ha eseguito attacchi notturni ed ha bombardato le nostre posizioni con la sua grossa artiglieria sperando di infliggerci gravi perdite e di arrestare la nostra avanzata, e sperando di obbligare la nostra artiglieria a rispondere al fuoco e rivelare così la sua posizione."

SULLE POSIZIONI PRESSE Gli italiani vanno fortificando ed organizzando tutte le posizioni dei due passi, giacché è regola del generale Cadorna che tutte le posizioni tolte al nemico debbano subito essere messe in stato di poter resistere a ogni tentativo di tentativi austriaci di riprendere. Così, mentre avanzano gli italiani scavano trincee e costruiscono piattaforme per i cannoni di grosso calibro. Molti trinceramenti lungo il fronte italiano sono stati trasformati in veri campi trincerati nei quali sono state accumulate grandi quantità di munizioni, e di provviste e che servono a certo modo anche da basi di rifornimento.

Il presidente del Consiglio dei ministri, on. Salandra, ritornò al fronte per partecipare ad un importante consiglio di guerra tenuto sotto la presidenza di re Vittorio Emanuele al consiglio di guerra ci capivano anche il generale Cadorna, comandante in capo delle forze italiane, ed il generale Porro, sottosegretario di Stato per gli affari di guerra. Il ritorno, solo pochi giorni fa dal fronte francese.

Altro motivo della visita del presidente del Consiglio è stato quello di ottenere l'approvazione di tre per alcuni decreti, tra i quali quello con cui l'on. Barzilai è stato nominato ministro del gabinetto, senza portafoglio. La nomina di Barzilai ha uno speciale significato perché egli è nativo di Trieste e da ben quarant'anni rappresenta alla Camera uno dei collegi di Roma. Egli è stato stato il rappresentante delle aspirazioni nazionali delle terre irredente. Nel tempo medesimo la sua accettazione è considerata come repubblicana, e segue in questa sua rinuncia l'esempio di Garibaldi e di Crispi, i quali lasciarono da parte i loro ideali di repubblicani, al momento di assumere incarichi di governo per lo strumento di un movimento prettamente nazionale.

LA SITUAZIONE MILITARE

Lungo una gran parte del fronte di battaglia italo-austriaco la principale attività è quella dell'artiglieria. Giorno e notte le batterie italiane bombardano le posizioni fortificate austriache nel Trentino, nel Cadore e sull'alto Isarco, dove già molti fortissimi muri sono stati abbattuti e parecchi cannoni austriaci sono state mandate in pezzi. Specialmente felici sono state le operazioni contro il gruppo di fortificazioni di Lancia, che vanno a poco a poco cadendo sotto i colpi dei grossi cannoni italiani. Nel tempo medesimo in questa regione comincia ad agire la fanteria. Dopo un violento bombardamento dei forti di Sclerò nella valle camonica, si ebbero parecchi scontri fanteria che hanno messo all'italiani sulle alture di Zellenkofel e di Burgestal.

Il lavoro dell'artiglieria italiana contro la catena dei forti austriaci è tale che richiede molta pazienza, e nessun paragone è possibile tra i forti che i tedeschi ridussero così presto nel Belgio e quelli che sono ora battuti dagli italiani. Questi forti austriaci sono quasi tutti di recente costruzione, moderni in tutti i loro particolari, ed inoltre sono situati in montagna, alto sbocco di passi stretti e difficili, tal insomma che possono essere avvicinati spesso da un solo lato, proprio dove essi sono stati preparati per una lunga resistenza. Così il lavoro delle grosse batterie italiane è lungo e tedioso.

Gli austriaci difendono i loro difetti con considerevoli forze di fanteria, ed il compito degli italiani è conquistare le posizioni elevate e uno dei più difficili che si possa immaginare. Ma è necessario perché è appunto da queste posizioni elevate che è possibile battere i forti. Però la catena dei forti austriaci è tale che deve resistere tutta, intera, giacché se la catena è rotta in un solo punto essa perde tutta la sua importanza, non solo, ma può anche costituire un pericolo per i difensori.

FRANCESCO GIUSEPPE MALATO.

L'Uden Nazionale dice che l'imperatore Francesco Giuseppe è stato costretto a rinunciare alla sua progettata visita al fronte italiano perché è ammalato fisicamente e mentalmente. La guerra tra l'Italia ed Austria è stata un grave colpo per il vecchio monarca e da quando incominciò le ostilità egli ha sofferto di allucinazioni, domandando spesso se quei scontri erano pronti ad avanzare dal Trentino per schiacciare le armate italiane.

Il giornale dice che le condizioni mentali dell'imperatore destano le più gravi apprensioni e si teme che uno dei parossismi di rabbia da cui egli è spesso assalito debba essergli fatale.

Si apprende che un importante consiglio di guerra fu tenuto il 13 corrente a Toblach, e si teme che uno dei parossismi di rabbia da cui egli è spesso assalito debba essergli fatale.

Si apprende che un importante consiglio di guerra fu tenuto il 13 corrente a Toblach, e si teme che uno dei parossismi di rabbia da cui egli è spesso assalito debba essergli fatale.

Si apprende che un importante consiglio di guerra fu tenuto il 13 corrente a Toblach, e si teme che uno dei parossismi di rabbia da cui egli è spesso assalito debba essergli fatale.

TURKISH TROOPS DEFENDING GALLIPOLI PENINSULA



Soldiers of the Sultan are reported to have lost 7500 men in their most recent attack on the Allies' trenches. They fight with entire indifference to the most deadly fire.

GERMAN ARMY 44 MILES FROM CAPITAL OF POLAND

Continued from Page One. night in the sector of Grabowo and Opinogura, but their assaults broke down 400 paces from our front.

"Between Ciechanow and Wyszogrod (on the Vistula's north bank) there were advance guard engagements.

IN CENTRAL POLAND. "In central Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula and south of the Pilica, there was rifle firing. South of the Pilica the enemy attempted an offensive on Thursday, along the two roads leading to Radom from the northwest, but was repulsed by our counter-attacks. In the other sectors of this region patrol engagements occurred.

GERMANS MOVE ON RIGA; MAY AIM AT PETROGRAD

LONDON, July 17. To-day's news from the eastern front reveals great activity at the two extremities of the 400-mile battle line, the Austrians, according to an official statement from Vienna, having crossed the Dniester in Bukovina, near the Resarabia frontier of Rousia, while the Germans have strongly reinforced their armies in the Baltic provinces and are pressing north and east toward Riga.

Advices from Petrograd indicate that the Austrian offensive on the extreme south is not taken seriously there, being regarded as chiefly a political move made for its effect on the delicate negotiations for an active support. Austria is understood to have offered Besarabia, which is people to a considerable extent by Rumanians, to Rumania, and it is believed here, as well as in Petrograd, that the attempt in this direction is the sequel to this offer.

AUSTRIANS TAKE 1300 SLAV PRISONERS ON DNIESTER RIVER

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, July 17. Fighting has been renewed on the Dniester and around Sokal, both in Galicia, according to the official statement of the War Office made public last night. The Austrians are taking prisoners and making advances. The statement is as follows:

"Engagements are proceeding on the Dniester. The attempts of the Russians to defeat our troops which advanced to the northern bank were unsuccessful.

GERMANS PLAN TO ENCIRCLE RUSSIAN FORCES IN POLAND

LONDON, July 17. A dispatch to the Chronicle from Petrograd gives a clear exposition of the present German strategy, as it is interpreted by the Russian military leaders.

"The objective of the German strategy is clearly, this time, not Warsaw alone. The correspondent says: 'The time has come when the Germans could be satisfied with merely political successes. Hindenburg, in the north, and Mackensen, in the south, are co-operating in a herculean effort to destroy the Russian army, a considerable part of which is now concentrated in Poland.'"

FRENCH AIRMEN SET FIRE TO GERMAN SHELL DEPOTS

LONDON, July 17. An air raid on a German military station at Chauny, an island town in the Oise, is reported in the French official statement, which says:

"A squadron of 10 aeroplanes yesterday dropped 6 shells of 13 MM. calibre, and six large bombs on the military station at Chauny, where there are important depots of war material. Fire broke out in two places. A barge was blown up on the Oise Canal."

FRENCH LOSSES IN ARRAS BATTLE 78,300, SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, July 17. French losses in the great battle around Arras are officially estimated at the German War Office at 78,000 killed, wounded and captured. An official statement issued today says that the French military authorities are keeping their casualty lists secret, but that the German authorities have succeeded by different means, particularly by questioning prisoners, in obtaining accurate figures in regard to the enemy's losses.

ITALIANS ACCUSE AUSTRIANS OF FIRING ON NEUTRAL FLAG

ROME, July 17.—Austrian troops fired upon a party of Italians near Montafione, who were engaged in burying 30 Austrian soldiers, according to news agency dispatches received here today, wounding a priest and two Italian soldiers. The burial party was attacked by a neutral flag, the dispatches said.

BRITISH OFFICIALLY FIND SUBMARINES SANK LUSITANIA

Investigation Proves No Explosives Were in Cargo, as Germans Charged. Attack Made With Purpose of Taking Lives.

LONDON, July 17. That the liner Lusitania was destroyed with a loss of more than 1000 lives by two torpedoes fired by a German submarine without warning and not by an explosion of ammunition in her cargo is the chief feature of the verdict rendered today by Lord Mersey, who presided at the investigation into the sinking of the Cunarder on May 7.

The verdict criticizes the failure of Captain William T. Turner to follow the directions given him by the British Admiralty, but sums up the judgment against the German Admiralty in these words:

"The whole blame for the catastrophe was solely upon those who plotted and committed the crime."

In the verdict Lord Mersey emphasized these points:

First. The Lusitania was struck almost simultaneously by two torpedoes.

Second. The liner was attacked not merely with a view to sinking her, but also with the purpose of causing loss of life.

Third. The Lusitania was unarmed. She carried no concealed guns, no trained gunners and no trained troops. The vessel had on board a number of cases of cartridges which were entered in her manifest, but had no other ammunition on board.

Bogus Baron Begs Sentence NEW YORK, July 17.—"Sir Henry Steeling, bogus English baronet, will be sentenced today for using the mails to defraud. He begged yesterday to be sentenced, declaring the suspense was terrible, because, it is said, he feared that if he were deported he would be liable to execution as a British army deserter."

Philadelphian Injured in Wreck NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 17.—Five cars were wrecked and freight brakeman John Reiss, of 16 West Penn street, Philadelphia, had a leg fractured in an accident at Abrams this morning. Reiss was taken to the hospital here. The accident was due to a freight train backing in on a siding.

FRENCH HURL BACK GERMANS IN ATTACKS AGAINST HILL NO. 263

Teutons Fight in Vain to Recapture Position Forming Vital Link of Verdun Defenses — Battles at Many Points.

PARIS, July 17. Furious attacks were made by the Germans at many points along the French line during the night, but the War Office announced this afternoon that all had been repulsed.

In the Arras district the Germans continued their bombardment of the French positions, the cannonade being particularly heavy between Neuville St. Vaast and Rollcourt. Two German attacks against Hill No. 263, west of Bourferrilles, were repulsed.

"In Lorraine the Germans began an attack on the French trenches in the forest of Parroy at 1 o'clock this morning. This was completely broken up, while the French artillery halted the Germans' efforts to regain lost ground near Ban-de-Sap."

"A surprise attack by the Germans against the French works near the village of Bonhomme under cover of darkness was also repulsed."

The text of the official communique follows: "In the region north of Arras a cannonade continued all night, being particularly violent north of Souchez and also between Neuville St. Vaast and Rollcourt. In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Marie Therese, there has been bomb and petard fighting."

"There was a severe cannonade at the Meurissons ravine. "Two German attacks against our posi-

tions on Hill No. 263 west of Bourferrilles were repulsed. "On the heights of the Meuse the bombardment in the region of Les Eparges and Souvaux continued during the night. "In Lorraine the Germans delivered an attack against our trenches in the southern portion of the forest of Parroy, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, but it was repulsed and the assailants were dispersed."

BERLIN GETS INFORMATION THROUGH LEAK AT CAPITAL

Facts of Nebraska Inquiry Promptly Sent to Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 17. Some metal fragments from the bottom of the torpedo which was fired into the American steamship Nebraska were sent from England to the State Department at Washington to be scientifically tested in order that the origin of the attack might be proved beyond question.

The fact that the result of the tests, which absolutely convicted a German submarine of having torpedoed the Nebraska, were in the hands of the German Government before the Washington officials had read the report of the experts, is believed to be due to the efficiency of the German espionage system.

Berlin, quick to see the point, at once called a note of apology to America. This was made public before the results of the metal tests were made known.

This highly significant occurrence is causing very serious concern among officials. It probably has resulted in an investigation, but if so, officials naturally are hiding that fact from the public.

The receipt of the German note and the receipts of the report upon the metal tests were so close together that mere coincidence could hardly be held responsible.

Advertisement for 'The New Books of the Hour' featuring titles like 'Boon: The Mind of the Race', 'Millstone', 'Punch Cartoons on the Great War', 'Diplomatic Documents of the War', and 'The Soul of Germany'.

Advertisement for 'Every Week' magazine, featuring the headline 'GET IT TODAY' and 'The great 3 weekly'.