

# LA BAIONETTA ITALICA CONQUISTA IL MONTE S. MICHELE SUL CARSO

La Linea Austriaca Sfondata dagli Italiani in Tre Punti — Vani Conati di Difesa dell'Arciduca Eugenio.

ROMA, 22 Luglio.

Da un fronte di appena sessanta metri, sull'orlo di un mezzo milione di metri italiani ed austriaci sono impegnati nella battaglia più disperata che si sia avuta finora nella guerra tra Italia e Austria. Sotto la pressione dell'avanzata italiana e specialmente sotto il fuoco delle batterie italiane le linee austriache sono a poco a poco perdendo la loro resistenza in molti punti tra Tolmino e Caporetto. Gli austriaci hanno evacuato molte trincee e sono stati respinti da altre che avevano importanza strategica. Il premio di questa lotta gigantesca è l'altipiano di Gorizia, e gli italiani faranno ma a prezzo di grandi sacrifici, come a prezzo di grandissime perdite gli austriaci la difendono, nonostante che abbiano di fronte agli italiani il vantaggio delle opere di fortificazione. Infatti sul fronte dell'altipiano gli austriaci hanno perduto negli ultimi dieci giorni non meno di 10,000 uomini.

L'arciduca Eugenio, comandante in capo degli austriaci, chiede rinforzi, che non possono essergli mandati perché tutte le forze che l'Austria ha disponibili sono impegnate contro la Russia. Gli italiani hanno anche il vantaggio dell'abbondanza di munizioni e dei grossi cannoni, e sotto la loro vigorosa pressione la linea di resistenza austriaca si è sfondata nelle vicinanze di Tolmino, a San Luca ed a S. Ayre.

**SANGUINOSO COMBATTIMENTO.**  
Un sanguinoso combattimento si è svolto sul Monte San Michele, a sud di Caporetto. Gli italiani sotto un solo colpo hanno abbattuto la vista hanno sfondato le posizioni austriache sul monte e hanno preso possesso del monte, sfondando il fuoco micidiale del nemico. Una volta vicini alle trincee austriache, gli italiani si lanciarono ad un violento attacco alla baionetta e ne venne una sanguinosa lotta corpo a corpo che durò parecchio. Finalmente gli austriaci furono cacciati dalle loro posizioni e mai subito dopo eseguirono un violento contrattacco, a durante tutta la notte le vallate circostanti risuonarono dagli echi delle cannonate ed erano fumate da fiamme continue.

Negli ultimi cinque giorni il numero dei prigionieri fatti dagli italiani è aumentato di oltre 5000. I prigionieri dichiarano che gli austriaci sono a corto di viveri e di munizioni ed aggiungono che ufficiali tedeschi comandano le unità austriache. Le autorità militari italiane si mostrano assai soddisfatte del successo delle loro truppe a San Michele.

**IL COMUNICATO UFFICIALE.**  
Un rapporto del generale Cadorna, pubblicato ieri sera dal Ministero della Guerra, annuncia nuovi successi delle truppe italiane sul fronte dell'altipiano. Il rapporto dice:

"La nostra vigorosa offensiva lungo tutto il fronte del fiume Isonzo continuò nella giornata di ieri, e noi facemmo progressi specialmente sull'altipiano del Carso dove alla fine della giornata le nostre truppe avevano preso parecchie altre trincee, nemiche ed avevano fatto 500 prigionieri, fra i quali cinque ufficiali."

Tebbene stanche per i continui ed asprissimi combattimenti che si protrassero per una notte, le nostre truppe riuscirono a cedere rapidamente e solidamente sulle posizioni conquistate ed a respingere diversi contrattacchi operati dal nemico durante la notte. L'azione continua a svilupparsi.

"Sul resto del fronte la situazione è immutata. Il Comitato Nazionale per le munizioni tenne la sua prima riunione sotto la presidenza dell'on. Salandra e prese parecchie disposizioni atte ad assicurare il continuo rifornimento di munizioni nel caso di una nuova guerra. Saranno organizzate in sindacato tutte le industrie atte a produrre quanto abbondanza all'esercito."

Un telegramma da Villach alla Tribune di Ginevra dice:  
"Nel giorno 12 Luglio gli austriaci hanno perduto sul fronte dell'altipiano ben 800 uomini, dei quali 100 sono prigionieri degli italiani. Sul fronte del Cadore gli italiani hanno preso 1500 prigionieri e 3200 hanno fatto nelle Alpi Carniche."  
"Sul fronte dell'altipiano il fronte austriaco è stato sfondato in tre punti, e cioè a Tolmino, a San Luca e a S. Ayre. Gli italiani continuano a fare progressi nella Val Sugana."

"Con l'aiuto di aeroplani gli italiani hanno scoperto le posizioni di diverse batterie austriache nelle vicinanze di Rovereto e sono riusciti a distruggerle."  
"Il problema del rifornimento per Gorizia sta diventando assai grave per gli austriaci, giacché le batterie italiane dominano le alture a nord della città. Prima arrivavano a Gorizia quattro treni al giorno, ma ora ve ne arriva soltanto uno durante la notte. Gli italiani hanno consolidato le posizioni da loro conquistate sull'altipiano del Carso."

**LA BATTAGLIA PER GORIZIA.**  
Un telegramma da Sagrado da Intermezzo particolari sulla maniera come si svolge la battaglia per il possesso di Gorizia. La lotta è concentrata attualmente nel triangolo formato dalle posizioni di Fivava, Podgora e Sagrado. Come nei primi giorni di questa eroica lotta anche ora ogni metro di terreno è conquistato con assalti alla baionetta e con notevoli sacrifici di sangue italiano. Gli italiani non si nascondono affatto i sacrifici che costa loro questa guerra, ma hanno piena fiducia nella loro vittoria."

"How New York Sports Outwitted Jess Willard's Manager." William H. Rocap shows up Gotham's clever "once-over" in staging the new champion's first battle. In Sunday's Public Ledger

SPORTS MAGAZINE

## POINTS MADE BY UNITED STATES IN LATEST NOTE TO BERLIN

The following are the chief points made in the latest American note to Berlin, according to information believed to be reliable:  
First. The assumption by the United States that Germany, by declaring her submarine warfare to be a retaliatory measure against the alleged unlawful acts of her enemies, has admitted that the destruction of unresisting merchantmen without warning is illegal.  
Second. German submarine commanders already have proved that they can save the passengers and crews of vessels and can act in conformity with the laws of humanity in making war on enemy ships.  
Third. The United States cannot allow the relations between the belligerents to operate in any way as an abbreviation of the rights of neutrals, and therefore any violation of the principles for which the American Government contends, resulting in a loss of American lives, will be viewed as "unfriendly."  
Fourth. The representations which the American Government has made in previous notes for disavowal of the intention to sink the Lusitania with Americans aboard and the request for reparation are reiterated with renewed insistence.  
Fifth. The American Government realizes the unusual and abnormal conditions which the present conflict has created in the conduct of maritime war, and is willing to act as an intermediary as between the belligerents to arrange a modus vivendi or any other temporary arrangements which do not involve a surrender by the United States of its rights.  
Sixth. The proposals made by Germany to give immunity to American ships not carrying contraband, and to four belligerent ships under the American flag, are rejected with the emphatic assertion that to accept such suggestions would be to admit Germany's right to set aside the American contention based on fundamental principles in international law—that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unresisting ships of any nationality, even if carrying contraband.

## U. S. REPLY CABLED TO BERLIN LAST NIGHT

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of American lives aboard the Lusitania and that the United States consistently will maintain the rights of its citizens to travel anywhere on unresisting ships of any nationality, the note makes no threat of punishment to Germany for the delay of satisfaction.

### GERMAN REPLY MAY BE SLOW.

Germany is expected to delay its answer to this note for at least 10 days. The momentous military events about Warsaw now absorb the attention of the German Government, and it is not thought here that the Berlin Foreign Office will attempt a reply until the Kaiser shall have returned from the battle line to consult with his Ministers.

The note carries the broad intimation that the United States thinks it useless to engage in an extended diplomatic argument, and that there is no necessity for additional proposals and counter-proposals on the matter. The side issues raised by Germany in its last reply are not held to be relevant to the great point at issue: that is, the right of Americans to use the seas with safety.

This is the final warning to Germany that an incident of the kind will be regarded as an unfriendly act which might possibly precipitate a breach of diplomatic relations.

An important subject not touched on in the note, it was learned today, is a demand for financial reparation for American lives lost on the Lusitania. The question of collection of monetary damages from Germany for the families of the American victims is left open. There is no question but that such demands will be made later. The Administration, however, did not desire to inject money matters, at this time, into the more important questions at dispute.

**ORDUNA NOT MENTIONED.**  
The State Department has not yet received the Treasury's report on the alleged attack on the Orduna, so no reference to it is made in the note.

Increased hope for successful solution of the German question was manifest in official circles today, possibly due to the temperate tone not only of the American press, but also the semi-official Berlin newspapers.

Despite the Orduna case, which has been unofficially disavowed by Germany and not yet fully established here, some officials believe German Ambassador Bernstorff spoke with authority when he told Secretary Lansing that Germany would modify her undersea warfare by orders to her naval officers.

**GERMAN PRESS SKEPTICAL OF FORECASTS ON U. S. REPLY.**

BERLIN, July 22.—The German newspapers make little comment on the scanty Reuters cables.

forecasting the contents of the American note to Berlin, preferring to await the authoritative text.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Assuming that the Reuters Agency this time actually gives President Wilson's and Secretary Lansing's real feelings, which heretofore has seldom been the case, our opinion is as follows: That the Government of the United States should not remain inactive, which is also the feeling of the German Government. Only its measures should be prophylactic, to prevent the sacrifice of more American lives. How that is possible the German note has indicated. It would be continued allowing Americans to run into danger and not seek to protect them, but to avenge them. The German Government's suggestions would certainly in any event be far more consistent with the spirit of humanity invoked by the American Government."

Eugen Zimmermann, of the Lokalanzeiger, who has been a consistent champion of cordial relations between Germany and America, expressed in conversations today a widely prevalent viewpoint as follows:

"The rumors of the nature of the official reception of the German note in America must be considered colored in form in which they have reached us. President Wilson is too clearheaded to believe that complete freedom of travel on the ocean is possible, while the English blockade and the submarine war in force. Farfetched illustrations often illuminate a situation most clearly. Suppose, for example, I were commanding the German forces in a naval battle with the English fleet."

"The battle, of course, was going well for us. All of a sudden a harmless steamer entered the battle zone and signaled, 'I have got an American aboard.' I am certainly a polite person, but I did not believe I would break off a battle which was going favorably for me and allow the enemy to escape just to afford the free passage of an American steamer. An American admiral, of course, wouldn't do it either in an analogous case."

"The conciliatory German proposals offer so many possibilities for an understanding in the matter of mutual wishes that I still believe in the President."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt, an influential organ of the German shipping interests, comments sarcastically in today's issue on President Wilson's proposed note of protest to Great Britain regarding the interference with American trade. The paper shares the general satisfaction felt by Germans that America was taking a stand against England, but says:

"President Wilson has finally found the courage to take the decisive step which little Sweden manfully and energetically takes against every encroachment on the part of either England or Russia."



ROSA LUXEMBURG

Socialist woman, against whom the German Government has begun proceedings on a charge of treason growing out of an article written by her attacking militarism. Clara Zetkin is a defendant on the same charge.

## GERMANY PROSECUTES WOMEN SOCIALISTS FOR TREASON

Clara Zetkin and Rosa Luxemburg Among Those Indicted by Government.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—Berlin telegrams state that criminal proceedings have been instituted against four well-known Socialist agitators, two of whom are Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin, on account of alleged treasonable articles in the monthly Internationale.

Clara Zetkin, editor of the German Socialist women's weekly, Gleichheit, and Rosa Luxemburg, the noted translator and interpreter at the International Socialist Congresses, are two of the most outspoken and active members of the minority in the German Socialist party, which opposes the continuance of the war and insists upon an immediate move toward peace negotiations.

**195 PASSENGERS, ONE PHILADELPHIAN, ON ORDUNA**

Eight Americans Sail on English Liner for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Carrying eight Americans and 187 other passengers, the Orduna, of the Cunard Line, sailed today for Liverpool with a cargo of 10,000 tons, supposed to be chiefly arms and ammunition for the Allies, and a large number of automobile trucks.

The youngest passenger on board is Miss Hilda D. Hogg, 18 months old. Among the American passengers are Joseph Hartley, of Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Dean, of Worcester, Mass.; Abram S. Burns and the Rev. R. E. Young, of Chicago, and Miss Lydia D. Wheeler, of Philadelphia.

**U. S. to Sue Refugees for Fare.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Suits to recover from American citizens who received Government aid in returning to this country after the war in Europe broke out, and who, being able to repay the sums advanced, have refused to do so, will be brought soon by the Department of Justice. "Many reimbursements have been made," says a statement issued by Secretary McAdoo, "but there have been a number of refusals to pay on the part of persons who appear to be able to pay."

## ARMIES IN DEATH GRIP NORTH OF MEXICO CITY

Villa and Carranza Forces Engaged in Struggle Which May Decide Civil War.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The main Villa and Carranza armies are engaged today in a death struggle, which may break the power of either, a few miles north of Mexico City.

The Carranzistas are reported trapped and surrounded between Pachuca and Mexico City.

In the absence of definite reports as to the fighting near Mexico City, all that is known as the State Department is that Gonzales probably is in a death struggle with the Villa forces under General Reyes and Fierro.

To the northward of Pachuca, Villa force are, apparently, holding the region about San Luis Potosi, while small garrisons of Villistas remain in Queretaro, Guanajuato and Leon.

Beyond these to the north, along the railway leading to Juarez, are the armies of General Obregon and of General Benjamin Hill, the flower of the Carranza forces. These are advancing steadily northward, and now are reported to be within 50 miles of Torreon, where General Villa has gathered his main army for a defensive stand.

Eastward from Torreon is General Raul Madero, at Paredon, facing the Carranzista forces, who control Monterey, General Urbina, with a large force of Villistas, holds Saltillo, and has railway communication northward to Piedras Negras and westward to Torreon.

General Felipe Angeles was reported to be preparing to lead a force from Juarez westward to recover the Naco customs house from Carranza forces.

Secretary of State Lansing today had under consideration a recommendation from Secretary of War Garrison that a protest be made to the Carranza Government against the alleged violation by General Calles of an agreement making Naco, Sonora, on the international line, neutral territory. This recommendation was supported by reports from the consular agents on the border and a note from General Villa's agency here complaining of the act.

## F. R. COUDERT TO ADDRESS DEFENSE MEETING HERE

Noted Authority on International Law Will Attend Gathering.

Frederic R. Coudert, the well-known New York lawyer and recognized authority on international law, is to be one of the principal speakers at the meeting called to form a branch of the National Security League in this city. The meeting will be held at the Racquet Club tonight.

Mr. Coudert was in Paris when the war broke out and had an opportunity to observe at first hand what national preparedness for defense meant.

Among the other speakers at the meeting will be S. Stewart McKean, editor of the New York Herald, and William H. Rocap, one of the field secretaries of the New York branch of the league, who will tell what has been done in other cities, and, unless something unforeseen prevents, Henry L. Blinn, ex-Secretary of War.

Before the meeting there will be a dinner at the club, which will be attended by members of the committee, who are responsible for the meeting, and to whom names of the invited guests were sent out. More than 50 Philadelphians have enrolled to attend the military training camp which will be held at Philadelphia, N. Y., during August. It is expected that by the time the camp opens on August 18 at least a hundred Philadelphians will have enrolled.

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Tan khaki, wood, olive, plain blue and tan linen; silver gray and white duck. Bloomers and Knickerbockers.

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These suits are strictly all-wool, deep blue color, lined with good quality mohair and well tailored throughout. All sizes from 33 to 42 inches chest.

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Many famous trade marks. Come in patent coltakin, gun-metal calf, tan calf and glazed kidskin. Mostly all sizes. ALSO IN SUBWAY

**Children's \$1 Play 59c Oxfords**  
Tan grain; attached elk soles. Natural shape. Sizes 6 to 12.

**Girls' \$1.50 to \$1.75 50c White Canvas Pumps**  
Merry Jane styles. Sizes 6 to 12. No Mail or Phone Orders

**Children's \$1.75 \$1.19 Pumps**  
Patent coltakin, dull gun-metal calf; spring heel; hand-turned and flexible soled shoes. Sizes 4 to 11

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