

GLI ITALIANI SPEZZANO LE LINEE TEUTONICHE

Le Truppe del Generale Diaz Prendono l'Offensiva ed Infiggono Gravi Perdite al Nemico

ROMA 28 novembre.

Nelle ultime ventiquattro ore le truppe italiane, assumendo l'offensiva, hanno spezzato la prima e la seconda linea difensiva dei tedeschi, infliggendo tremende perdite agli invasori. L'annuncio fu dato questa mattina.

Non e' possibile per il momento dare dettagli della vittoria riportata dagli italiani. La notizia e' una evidente prova dell'aumentata efficienza delle armate italiane, della loro completa riorganizzazione e che i poderosi sforzi del nemico, per spezzare le linee italiane tra il Piave e la regione montagnosa, sono andati completamente falliti.

Con gli aiuti francesi ed inglesi rapidamente giunti alla fronte di battaglia, Roma attende per un passo strategico decisivo, di vasta importanza.

Dalle notizie ufficiali si rileva che ieri l'altro un'intera divisione austro-tedesca opero' in massa un attacco nella vallata del Brenta, allo scopo di effettuare un disperato tentativo di spezzare le linee italiane attraverso la fronte nordica. L'attacco fu preceduto da un violentissimo bombardamento e ciononostante le truppe italiane furono aliti di respingere valorosamente, infliggendo al nemico perdite rilevanti.

Ecco il testo del comunicato del Comando Supremo Italiano:

Nel pomeriggio di ieri il nemico, dopo un furioso bombardamento contro le nostre posizioni presso l'ol della Brenta, ed est della vallata del Brenta, lancia un attacco in massa operato da una intera divisione di fanteria.

La lotta che ne seguì fu veramente disperata ed i difensori, isolati da un violento fuoco di sbarramento, furono sarebbero stati costretti a lasciare il paese, in via della superiorità delle forze attaccanti della violenza dell'assalto, se non fossero prontamente accorsi riparti della vecchia e gloriosa Brigata Aosta, composta di valorosi siciliani, e riparti del novantatreesimo fanteria e dei battaglioni alpini della valle del Brenta.

Le nostre truppe valorosamente attraversarono la zona di morte e si gettarono contro il nemico con irresistibile impulso e prima che questo compiesse un attacco riportò perdite gravissime a lascio nelle nostre mani dei prigionieri.

Tutti i rapporti che finora sono giunti dalla fronte nordica assicurano che la lotta si svolge favorevole per gli italiani. Violenti combattimenti continuano e gli italiani mantengono salde le loro principali linee di difesa.

I ripetuti attacchi operati dagli austro-tedeschi contro l'ala sinistra della quarta armata italiana, vicino Monte Pertico, tra il Brenta ed il Piave, si infransero di fronte alla valorosa resistenza degli italiani ed anche qui le perdite del nemico furono rilevanti.

Nel soltanto sull'ala sinistra, ma anche su quella destra e sulle linee centrali, gli austro-tedeschi operarono attacchi violenti, simili senza conseguenze vantaggiose. Un attacco più che violento fu particolarmente effettuato sulle posizioni di Montefera, e gli italiani lo respinsero recando saldi nelle loro posizioni.

Da un comunicato ufficiale si rileva che gli austriaci hanno effettuato un attacco contro le Pae italiane in Albania, durante la giornata di domenica scorsa. Le truppe italiane in unione alle bande degli irregolari albanesi respinsero il nemico nella regione a sud-est di Berat, e le forze austriache si ritirarono dopo aver subito gravi perdite.

Ecco il testo del comunicato ufficiale: "In Albania durante il fine settimana, il nemico tento' di forzare il passaggio del fiume Osun, tra Cijan e Kobkara, a sud-est di Berat, attaccando le nostre bande albanesi che ivi si trovano. Il pronto intervento delle nostre truppe regolari permise di respingere il nemico che riportò perdite gravi."

WILL RETAIN ALL TRAINS

Pennsylvania Railroad Won't Curtail Passenger Service at Present

There will be no curtailment of the passenger service on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the present, at least, as a result of the pooling of the country's transportation systems to further the war plans of the Government, according to a statement issued by Samuel Rea.

Mr. Rea said a cut in passenger service would be desirable, but that the railroad would continue to meet the demands for passenger service, which is approximately 30 per cent heavier than it was at this time last year.

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DRY

Gas Attacks Fail to Shake Byng's Grip

Continued from Page One. careening and, it seemed, almost touching the heads of the Germans just across. Their machine guns spat venomously as they raked the lines. They were far too low for the German anti-aircraft guns to touch them, and they moved too fast for the surprised Germans to twist their machine guns upward and fire at them.

Down along the line they zigzagged, like angry hornets. Then came more—three together—a couple—half a dozen—one lone one. Throughout the late afternoon they kept it up until darkness erased the line of the enemy trenches.

I did not see a single Prussian airman all day. The sky was filled with British flares.

As this is written Bourlon village is the center of the fighting—for the moment. The main street is in ruins. It virtually marks the division line between the two sides—a division line that is constantly overrun by Prussians or British, that is swept by a hail of fire.

Byng's Tommies carried their way into the village from the south, but were slowed up by desperate masses of the enemy.

Machine gun nests in LaFolle wood for a time interfered with the British swing forward, but British artillery got on the job to attend to this latter matter and the Tommies continued onward.

The Prussians flung themselves on the wood—then firmly held by the British. At the precise moment of their attempt British flares illumined every man in their masked ranks, and they were momentarily by the brilliance of the light. They came the rear of machine guns, literally as one voice of death that sliced the massed shadows into quivering, twisting, groping groups, while other knots ran back, vainly trying to outstep the searching shower of lead.

A few minutes before an attack in front of Fontaine Notre Dame, British detachments scurried out and raided German positions south of Bourlon. They actually established a place in the German lines. More British leaped to the breach, the Tommies leaped through and came upon a group of a major and seven or eight other officers and men of the German staff, who had been holding out against entering German attacks on every side since late Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 28. Artillery was all that Field Marshal Haig reported from the Cambrai front today.

In the neighborhood of Bourlon front, he said, "there was hostile artillerying at night, but no infantry attacks."

"East and north of Ypres there was hostile artillerying."

BERLIN ADMITS LINES WERE PIERCED BY BYNG

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 28.

"Temporary loss" of the zone from Bourlon to Fontaine Notre Dame was announced in today's official statement describing the fighting around Cambrai.

"Between Bourlon and Fontaine (Notre Dame) the enemy penetrated our defense," the statement said, "and the zone of Bourlon and Fontaine was temporarily lost."

"At Fontaine and Bourlon English groups, greatly thinned, were met by our counter-thrust, which threw back the enemy, retaking the village."

"West of Bourlon waves of tanks preceding an attack collapsed under our fire."

SAMMEES FOUGHT WELL, GERMAN PAPERS ADMIT

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Newspapers print the following account of the first battle with American troops in France.

"Independent American units have been thrown into the trench line. The fact has given way to the English-fashioned steel helmet, and the whistling and bursting of shells have become familiar sounds to American ears. For the first time since they have been participating as independent contingents the Americans have tasted the real hand scuffle."

"But this time the shells did not merely fly over their heads, but into the very trenches they had selected, and presently, with an infernal noise, these things which the young soldiers believed to be a firm protection began to quake and burst. And hard on the heels of this firm attack by our onrushing Bavarian reserves forced the way into the American trenches and musket shots and bursting hand grenades relieved the artillery fire."

"Our new opponents made a most determined defense, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting set in. Butts of guns, fists and hand grenades were freely brought into play, and many men fell to the ground before the others gave up resistance and surrendered. After a bare hour the German storming troops were back in their own trenches with booty and prisoners."

"These they stood before us, these young men from the land of liberty. They were sturdy and sportsmanlike in build. Good-natured smiles radiated from their blue eyes, and they were quite surprised that we did not propose to shoot them down, as they had been led in the French training camp to believe we would do."

"They know no reply to our query. Why does the United States carry on war against Germany?" The shiking of American ships by U-boats, which was the favorite pretext, sounds a trifle stale. One prisoner expressed the opinion that we had treated Belgium rather badly. Another asserted that it was Lafayette who brought America French aid in the War of Independence, and because of this the United States would now stand by France."

PLAN EXTRA SCHOOL HOLIDAY

School Board Secretary Recommends No Sessions on Day Before Christmas

The Philadelphia public school children will have an extra holiday this year at Christmas if the school board adopts a recommendation made today by William Dick, secretary to the Board of Education, to Edwin Wolf, president of the board.

Christmas falls on Tuesday this year. The school code provides that the day before Christmas shall be a half holiday. However, the equipment of the school and the coal supply, it is explained, is in an unusually poor condition this winter and the board has not had sufficient funds with which to make the usual repairs.

In order to reduce the wear and tear on equipment to a minimum, it is recommended that schools will close on the Friday before Christmas and not reopen until the day after Christmas.

THANKSGIVING BIG DAY DESPITE WAR'S SHADOW

Patriotic Exercises, Charities, Athletics and Services Features of Occasion

The shadow of war across the land will not subdue the spirit of Thanksgiving tomorrow, when Philadelphia observes, with prayer, feasting and sports, the nation's annual day of thanks.

Celebration of the distinctive American day of thanksgiving, which was fixed for the last Thursday in November by President Lincoln in 1864, upon suggestion by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, of Philadelphia, will be conducted tomorrow with increased devotion. Thought of the nation's fighters across the seas will add solemnity to the city's war thanksgiving.

Patriotic exercises and raising of service flags, union religious services in many churches, free dinners for the poor, collections for hospitals and other charitable institutions, the biggest Thanksgiving dinner in the history of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and a wide range of fall sports, topped by the annual Penn-Cornell football classic on Franklin Field—this is a summary of the city's program for tomorrow.

Prayer for the victory of the American armies and their allies in the war against German autocracy will be the chief theme in church services. The Methodist churches of Germantown will unite in St. Stephen's church at 1:30 p. m. Four Germantown Lutheran Churches will hold union morning services in the Church of the Ascension, at 10:30 a. m. The Episcopal church will hold a service beginning at 8 a. m. will be conducted by the priests of St. Vincent's Catholic Seminary, Germantown, in Immaculate Conception chapel. Bishop Joseph H. Berry, of the Methodist Church, will preach a morning sermon at the Third Baptist Church. The Germantown Baptist churches will unite in services in the Second Baptist Church, Germantown.

The national anthem of the Allies will be sung by a big choir in an elaborate program of thanksgiving and tribute to the nation's armed forces at the Devereux Memorial Methodist Church, the Rev. J. Perry Cox, pastor. In James H. Dunham, of the Temple University, will speak on "Democracy vs. Autocracy." At the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, 816 Christian street, the Italian Augustinian fathers will celebrate at 10 o'clock, solemn high mass beseeching victory for the Allied armies. Sermons will be preached by Fathers Terlizzi and Corriani, after which a patriotic parade will be held.

Chaplains Named by War Department

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The appointment and assignment of these chaplains was announced today by the War Department: J. Norman King, Presbyterian, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Levi J. Snow, Baptist, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.; Paul M. Trout, Disciples of Christ, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. and Warren P. Grant, Baptist, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

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U. S. WILL CUT DOWN OUTPUT OF INDUSTRIES

Concerns Producing Nonessentials Must Reduce Activities 50 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. Orders for curtailment of more than 400 nonessential industries to conserve coal will be issued by the fuel administration before the end of the week, it was learned this afternoon.

The decision to cut down nonessential industry is believed to have been one of the results of Fuel Administrator Garfield's conference with President Wilson yesterday, when he laid before him the plans for pooling the nation's coal supply. The fuel administration is planning to take over the coal at the mouth of the mines and to distribute it to industries in the manner best calculated to produce war necessities.

The fuel administration is hoping to avoid complete suspension of nonessential industry, and will endeavor to keep it working as long as possible on a 50 per cent basis.

Appearance, after all, is that criterion by which clothes are judged. To a certain extent, your friends and those you meet only occasionally judge you by your appearance. Hughes & Muller have had seventy years of experience in making men appear at their best.

Our Army and Navy Uniforms have the same distinctiveness that characterizes all our garments.

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For the Christmas shopper whose list includes gloves—a new shop with a fresh, complete stock of men's, women's and children's gloves offering the widest choice available—from the most exquisite productions of our Grenoble, France factory, to the staunchest gloves for warmth and wear made in America.

Gloves of beautiful quality, perfect fitting, the kind that grow old gracefully.

Women's Gloves of French Kid, with self and contrasting embroidery. African brown, tan, oak, gray, navy, alabaster, gunmetal, ivy, and white 2.50 2.75 and 3.00

Men's Gloves of hardy, handsome Tan Cape—the ideal all-round glove 2.50 3.00 and 3.50

Children's Gloves of Cape and Mocha, lined and unlined 1.50 1.75 and 2.50

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STEINWAY PERPETUAL GROWTH—the vigor, the constantly-renewed youth—of this old house is the recurring wonder of those acquainted with its history and who are alike familiar with the tendency of success to breed ease. Lately it was said of the younger Steinways now in control of the business: "Instead of simply enjoying life; instead of dwelling passively upon the golden ancestral laurels, they concentrate in noble ambitious efforts all their energy, and up they go to a higher plane, and indeed, they reach still higher regions."

With the Steinway of today there is no competition—and although the great gap between Steinways and all other instruments is constantly widening—a Steinway may be had at little more than asked for inferior pianos—\$550 up.

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That's TROPIKO Grapefruit. It is because the growers associated in the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange have succeeded in developing a grapefruit with this unusual quantity of exceptionally rich-flavored juice that they have given the name TROPIKO to identify this fruit.

There is 25% more juice in TROPIKO Grapefruit than in the ordinary kind. But the real point of difference is in the richness and flavor of this juice. There's more sugar in it, for one thing; there's a keener, more invigorating tang. The flavor is a blending of these two, sweetness and acidity, in exquisitely adjusted proportions.

Then there's the "meat." The flesh of TROPIKO Grapefruit is more tender, more luscious. Between the partitions nestle these morsels of deliciousness.

The exceptionally favorable conditions of soil and climate prevailing in certain valleys of northern Porto Rico, coupled with the most modern scientific methods of fruit culture, have produced this unusually excellent grapefruit. A rigid system of selection insures that each separate piece of TROPIKO Grapefruit you buy is a typical example.

Tell your dealer you want to try TROPIKO Grapefruit. He has it or can get it for you from us

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