

FAVORS RAFT EXTENSION Proposed Legislation Fixes Age Limits Between 18 and 45

BACHELORS COME FIRST Will Be Taken in Preference to Younger Married Men

By ROBERT T. SMALL In Today's Public Ledger Washington, June 19. Secretary of War Baker has been won over to the program to extend the military service draft act to all men between eighteen and forty-five years.

There is no intention of calling all eligible men between these ages immediately into the army, but the proposed legislation will have the effect of what the English would call a "combing-out process" and will give to the Government a firmer control than ever over the man-power of the country.

It will enable the military authorities to draft into the army older single men without depending on those who are unmarried for the moment. The younger married men with children now in the deferred classification of the original act.

It will apply the "work-or-fight" order to many millions of men not affected at this time. The army authorities do not seek nor do they expect that Congress will give them the right to say just where and at what occupation a man shall work, but as a matter of military necessity the army feels it must have the power to say that if a man of recognized military age and qualification is not devoting himself to work connected with the war, then he must be called to serve with the colors of his country.

Baker Announces Approval The War Department has not formally recommended the new legislation to Congress, but Provost Marshal General Crowder has been using it, and Secretary Baker said today.

If the amendment to the draft act to extend the age limits to all men between eighteen and forty-five years is submitted to me I shall recommend that it be passed.

This virtually settles the matter for there seems to be no doubt at all that Congress is ready to follow the advice of the military authorities.

Secretary Baker himself decided to come out flatly for the wider scope of the selective service act until he could inquire closely into the effect of the drafting of men up to forty-five years of age upon the essential war industries of the country.

He still is studying the subject, he said today, but he added, he thought the provisions now existing in the draft law as to the exemption of men needed for specific war labor and essential industries would take care of the situation brought about by the increase in military service eligibility from thirty-one to forty-five years.

No Hesitancy There has been no hesitancy at the War Department due to any "fearfulness" for the men who would come within the military purview of the new regulations, and in the draft law from the fact that the fixing of the age limit at between twenty-one and thirty-five years was but the beginning.

Secretary Baker himself recommended that young men of nineteen be included in the first draft law, but Congress felt this would not be necessary, and the age of legal manhood was agreed upon at that time.

L'ATTACCO AUSTRIACO ARRESTATO OVUNQUE Le Valorose Truppe Italiane ed Alleate Annientano il Nemico

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT No. 241 Authorized by the Act of October 4, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.

Roma, 20 giugno. Contrattaccando incontinente, gli Italiani che difendevano il fronte del Piave continuavano ad infliggere sanguinose perdite alle forze austriache che erano riuscite ad attraversare il fiume all'inizio della grande offensiva.

Gli Italiani non solo hanno impedito al nemico di estendere i suoi guadagni sulla riva destra del Piave, ma lo hanno rimosso in una limitata striscia di terreno occupato dagli invasori sulla riva sinistra del basso corso del fiume, ove la massa di fanteria offre un facile bersaglio agli aviatori italiani ed alleati.

Il nemico non ha rimosso i suoi attacchi dall'altipiano di Asiago al monfalcone. Le sue parziali azioni furono completamente respinte sul Monte Grappa e nella regione del Montello. Effettivamente degli assalti sull'altipiano di Asiago ed i distaccamenti alleati catturarono parecchi prigionieri e due cannoni.

Con incessante pressione abbiamo riaperto il fronte aperto dal nemico a sud della ferrovia di Montebelluno. La nostra artiglieria con mortale concentrazione di fuoco non diede tregua alle masse nemiche che stazionavano lungo il fronte di battaglia ed in movimento nell'area retrostante.

ieri mattina si fu calata sul fiume Piave, ma nel pomeriggio la battaglia riddivenne furiosa. Nuovi tentativi furono fatti dal nemico per raggiungere la riva destra del fiume, da Sant'Andrea a Candela, ma furono respinti. Presso l'argine della ferrovia, tra Candela e Fossalta, la nostra artiglieria con le sue truppe fu amaramente provata dal nemico ed il suo impeto fu abbattuto dalla nostra fanteria. Egualmente intensa fu la lotta che si svolse nel settore di Fossalta a sud-est di Treviso ed a nord di Capo Sile. Ogni metro di terreno fu teatro di epica lotta alla quale i nostri aviatori e quelli alleati presero parte, bombardando con 12.000 chilogrammi di bombe, e con il fuoco di diecimila di migliaia di nastro di mitragliatrici, il vulnerabile bersaglio offerto nelle zone nemiche forzate in un ristretto spazio sulla riva destra del fiume.

La battaglia continua violenta. Il nemico allo scopo di preservare alcuni iniziali vantaggi non tiene conto della immensa perdita subite nei passati cinque giorni per opera del fuoco dei nostri fucili, dei cannoni e dei nostri aviatori.

I prigionieri presi dal principio della battaglia ammontano a 9011. Parecchi cannoni ed alcune centinaia di mitragliatrici austriache sono rimaste nelle nostre mani. Il numero degli aeroplani nemici abbattuti ora ammonta a cinquanta. Tre macchine nostre ed alleate sono state catturate.

Le ultime notizie da Quartier Generale Italiano recano che parecchi soldati presentano larghe ferite prodotte da proiettili nemici, ma che, per il contrario, il basso corso del Piave alcuni distaccamenti austriaci tentano avanzare indossando uniformi italiani, ma il successo fu scoperto ed il nemico fu annientato. Parecchie spie, vestite da contadini italiani, furono fucilate.

Londra, 20 giugno. L'offensiva austriaca contro l'Italia, iniziata al mattino di sabato scorso, fu lanciata per ragioni interne e politiche, secondo i documenti catturati, secondo un dispaccio giunto da Roma.

I prigionieri chiamano la nuova offensiva una "offensiva di fame". Il nemico lancia i suoi grandi attacchi: primo—per necessità politiche ed ottenere un successo militare, dovuto alla situazione interna dell'Austria-Ungheria; secondo—per la "necessità" di ottenere vantaggi e materiale per far fronte alle necessità della popolazione e dell'esercito.

LYMAN SCHOOL PUPILS IN OUTDOOR PLAY AT ARDMORE



Meritata Laurea ad Un Ottimo Italiano Ieri, nel Metropolitan Opera House, ebbe luogo l'annuale cerimonia per la consegna dei diplomi e delle lauree a coloro che con successo frequentarono i corsi presso l'università di Pennsylvania, e tra i primi laureati in giurisprudenza abbiamo con vero compiacimento notato il nome di Giovanni di Silvestro, una delle più note e simpatiche figure della colonia italiana di Philadelphia.

L'avvento di Giovanni di Silvestro alla professione legale costituisce la miglior prova della fermezza di carattere e della ferrea volontà di lui, se si pensi che nonostante le molteplici occupazioni, le attenzioni che richiedono la sua numerosa famiglia e gli affari della Banca statale del Belgio d'Italia, della quale è primo vice presidente, egli ha potuto trovare il tempo, in questi ultimi tre anni, sacrificando il suo tempo libero, di dedicarsi ad ardui studi e raggiungere un successo degno della maggior ammirazione.

Giovanni di Silvestro è uno dei meglio conosciuti cittadini italo-americani di questa città e fu sempre alla testa dei movimenti intesi a migliorare le condizioni dei nostri immigrati italiani, che lo amano e considerano un loro legittimo campione.

Siamo stati informati che in contiguità al nostro ufficio un banchettino in occasione del conseguimento della laurea in giurisprudenza, ma egli ha nobilmente rifiutato di accettare, preferendo i complimenti a dare il danaro a beneficio del "War Relief".

Il difficile onore delle varie attività di Giovanni di Silvestro, l'ammontano, soltanto, che egli fu delegato degli italiani di Philadelphia al Primo Congresso degli Italiani all'estero, tenuto in Roma vari anni or sono; e presidente della Sezione di Philadelphia dell'Istituto Coloniale Italiano; fu fondatore e brillante relatore de "La Voce del Popolo"; promotore ed organizzatore del Primo Congresso degli Italiani negli Stati Uniti e vice-presidente del Comitato Italiano per il Perseo prole della Libertà.

Presentemente è vice presidente del Circolo Italiano, primo vice presidente e tesoriere della Banca Statale Italiana di Philadelphia, assistente Grande Ufficiale dell'Ordine Figlie d'Italia in America ed uno dei più valorosi, energici ed eloquenti oratori anche tra i cosiddetti "four-orators" non.

MICHELIN Twelve Tire Tests, No. 8 Organization MICHELIN users have sometimes wondered how it can be possible to sell Michelin's at such low prices in view of the unsurpassed quality which is built into these tires. The answer lies in the Michelin watchword: Economical Efficiency. Ever since Michelin invented the pneumatic automobile tire 23 years ago, Michelin engineers and efficiency experts have studied means of producing and selling tires more efficiently. Every expenditure that will result in better tires or service has been cheerfully made; but every expense that would not stand this test is scrupulously avoided. Economical Efficiency has enabled Michelin to supply the motoring world with "better tires for less money."

ANOTHER BILLION AIM OF NEW TAX SCHEME Accountant Tells House Committee How Levy May Be Assessed

Washington, June 20. A scheme that, it is estimated, will raise more than a billion dollars in war taxes from new sources and increased levies on present sources has been suggested to the House Ways and Means Committee by Joseph J. Klein, a public accountant of New York City, who has been associated with the Council of National Defense. The committee is holding hearings on the new war revenue bill.

Proposals made by Mr. Klein included: A tax of one cent per call on all telephone messages below fifteen cents which are not now subject to tax, estimated to raise an additional \$10,000,000.

A flat two or three cent tax on bank checks, estimated to yield from \$20,000,000 to \$15,000,000; or a graduated tax beginning with two cents per \$100, estimated at \$7,000,000.

A tax on State or city officials, including high-salaried judges and the great corps of public school teachers, expected to yield from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

A 2 per cent tax on all gross sales. Revenue not estimated. Many other witnesses appeared before the committee. John Quinn, of New York City, speaking for the Association of American Painters and Sculptors and the Society of Independent Artists, urged the committee not to tax artists, most of whom, he said, are barely making a living today.

TELL OF UNCLE SAM'S ANGER German Press Speculates on U. S. Mexican Relations

The Hague, June 20.—What is termed "Uncle Sam's anger with Mexico" is the subject of an article in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, which alleges that it has learned by way of Berlin that the American press in this and Peru, are attacked for their pro-German attitude.

The Berlin paper says that President Wilson maintains the same attitude toward Costa Rica, and that the knowledge of President Wilson's attitude toward the only Latin-American State which is pro-German, which has acquired merit by discouraging German agents and plots.

STREAK ON MENU TODAY Allowed at One Meal by Food Administration This is "streak day." According to the beef ration schedule fixed by the food administration, restaurants, hotels, clubs and other public eating places may serve steaks only at the noon meal today.

STEAK ON MENU TODAY Allowed at One Meal by Food Administration This is "streak day." According to the beef ration schedule fixed by the food administration, restaurants, hotels, clubs and other public eating places may serve steaks only at the noon meal today.

ACCIDENTS KILL 5 ARMENIAN Three Army Men and Two Naval Aviators Meet Death

Springfield, O., June 20.—When their airplane collapsed in midair after a fall from a height of 10,000 feet, Lieutenant Frank Stewart Peterson of Dayton, O., and Lieutenant Leroy Swan, of Norwich, Conn., were killed at the Wilbur Wright aviation field. Lieutenant Peterson lost control of the machine after going into a nose dive at 10,000 feet.

Pensacola, Fla., June 20.—When their airplane collapsed in midair after a fall from a height of 10,000 feet, Lieutenant Frank Stewart Peterson of Dayton, O., and Lieutenant Leroy Swan, of Norwich, Conn., were killed at the Wilbur Wright aviation field. Lieutenant Peterson lost control of the machine after going into a nose dive at 10,000 feet.

There ought to be more tea advertising. The million Delineator families alone use 13,192 pounds daily, 2,407 tons yearly. Manufacturers of certain other articles also could capture this enormous market by branding and advertising their products in the Delineator.

There ought to be more tea advertising. The million Delineator families alone use 13,192 pounds daily, 2,407 tons yearly. Manufacturers of certain other articles also could capture this enormous market by branding and advertising their products in the Delineator.

FIRST U. S. GAS ATTACK INFLECTS HEAVY CASUALTIES ON GERMANS Area of More Than Six Miles Drenched, Artillery Barrage Forcing Enemy to Stay and Take Severe Dose

With the American Army in Lorraine, June 20. The Germans suffered heavy casualties in yesterday morning's combined first all-American gas attack and artillery bombardment, it was established through an enemy prisoner today.

The bodies were just starting to invade the American lines when the gas containers fell in their midst, killing a great number and sending others fleeing.

Every doughboy impatiently awaited the "zero hour," which had been set at 2:30. Promptly on the second, silence was broken by a terrific explosion from the American trenches as several batteries of projectiles fired simultaneously by electricity, sent more than a thousand gas containers screaming toward the German trenches in the Bois de Montmarie.

After the flash, the walls of the doughboy trenches died away, and it seemed almost a minute before a very loud explosion was heard in the enemy trenches. Then we knew that certain specified German positions had been drenched with gas.

For several minutes an uncanny silence ensued. After this interval star shell signals were sent up and the American artillery cut loose. The terrific barrage of gas shells and high explosives died down and again there was comparative quiet.

The bodies were apparently still too astonished to reply. The American artillery laid down another barrage, and this time the German shells answered. The whole area became an inferno. Every village behind the American lines was subjected to heavy fire, mostly gas shells, but there was not a single American casualty.

When the bombardment finally ceased, a comparatively few Hunns emerged from their trenches, but were swept back by a perfect deluge of shrapnel and bullets. This, we learned from a prisoner today, was to have been a German retaliatory raid.

The mortar attack, of course, was timed for a favorable wind. The German projectiles died away, and it seemed almost a minute before a very loud explosion was heard in the enemy trenches. Then we knew that certain specified German positions had been drenched with gas.

TROELSTRA NOT TO GO TO ENGLISH MEETING Dutch Social Democratic Leader Will Not Be Granted Passport

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, June 20. Your correspondent learns from an official British source that Peter Troelstra, the Dutch Social Democratic leader, will not receive a passport for England.

Troelstra was reported to have received a passport to attend a conference of the British labor party June 26, with Branting. The reason for not granting the privilege to him is that the British National Seamen's and Firemen's Union might object to carrying him, as in the case of Ramsey MacDonald. It would be considered a regrettable incident to have Troelstra stranded on the beach at the Hook of Holland.

The sooner it was announced that the Dutch Social Democratic leader would attend the meeting than both German and Austrian Social Democrat leaders, among them Schiedemann, were rushed to The Hague at utmost possible speed to consult him. Schiedemann has returned to Berlin.

Seashore Excursions to ATLANTIC CITY Ocean City, Wildwood, Cape May Sunday, June 23 130 A. M. from CHESTNUT ST. SOUTH ST. FERRY BOULEVARD SEASIDE POINT, P. M. \$1.75 Round Trip

New July Numbers of Columbia Records Metropolitan Opera Orchestra Makes Records Exclusively for Columbia Amparito Farrar Joins The Columbia Constellation

The enlistment of this historic organization under the Columbia standard is the best proof of how high that standard is held. And this first glorious record of Faust's famous Ballet Music is only a promise of what is to come. A6041—\$1.50