

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

MONDAY.

Disaster seems to be written large in the news of the Austrian defeat along the Piave.

Usable to advance beyond the west bank of the river, and with bridges swept away by the flood, the enemy began a precipitate retreat Saturday night.

Official reports to the Italian embassy, at Washington, say 45,000 Austrians have been captured, and that all bridges across the Piave except one have been destroyed.

Coincident with the victory on the Piave comes news of the Italian units on the Marne-Rhems sector in France repulsing a second heavy German attack on the heights of Bligny, west of Rheims.

TUESDAY.

Austria's armies again are beyond the Piave. The pursuing Italians have occupied strong bridgeheads on the eastern bank.

Every hour brings reports of increasing Austrian losses. One report places the Austrian casualties at 200,000 men. The enemy also lost large stores of munitions, supplies and many guns.

In France the allied armies are awaiting another blow from the Germans. Premier Lloyd George has told the British house of lords that another gigantic enemy effort is expected in a few days.

WEDNESDAY.

American troops again have taken the offensive northwest of Chateau Thierry. They have cleared Belleau wood of the enemy, capturing more than 200 prisoners and many machine guns.

Now that the Piave line is again intact, the Italians have begun operations on the mountain front. On the northwestern slopes of Monte Grappa they have gained ground, taking more than 1400 prisoners.

Local operations along the French and British fronts are officially reported. Prisoners and machine guns were taken by the allies in these encounters.

THURSDAY.

A despatch from Kiev asserts that the reported slaying of the former czar by Bolshevik troops at Ekaterinburg is confirmed. This is supposed to have happened some days ago.

An unofficial despatch from Copenhagen contains the rumor that the former czar, heir to the Russian throne, is dead.

Along the western battle line, as well as on the Piave and mountain sectors of the Italian front, the allied armies await further enemy efforts.

FRIDAY.

Despatches from Copenhagen carry unconfirmed reports of the overthrow of the Bolshevik government at Moscow. The reports, which are from "German sources," say Generals Korniloff and Kaledines led the anti-Soviet forces.

Reports of a revolutionary movement in Austria are received. It is said 2000 members of military forces at Raab and Peeh, Hungary, have been condemned to death for mutiny.

SATURDAY.

Germany is reported to be preparing to send troops into Russia to "restore order." This is regarded as a possible move to aid the Bolsheviks against the counter revolution, of which the Grand Duke Nicholas is said to be the head.

JACQUES DUPRE Belgian Soldier Decorated For Capturing Car Load of Germans.



220,000 Men Called. As a further step to the carrying out of the war department's plan to have 3,000,000 men under arms August 1, Provost Marshal General Crowder called on the governors of all states for the mobilization between July 22 and 25 of 220,000 white draft registrants qualified for general military service.

This call is expected virtually to exhaust the number of men now in the class one available for active military service and when added to school requisitions of 23,436 men, brings the total calls so far announced for July to 243,436.

To complete its program for the remainder of the present year, the department will have to depend on the 400,000 class one registrants expected from the June 5 enrollment and the 250,000 or 300,000 to be obtained through the reclassification now in progress.

In the call, New York leads the list with 22,241 men; Iowa is second, with 17,849, and Ohio third, with 12,200. The state quotas and camp assignments include the following: Delaware, 265—Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Maryland, 2000—Camp Meade, Maryland. New Jersey, 4418—Camp Dix, New Jersey. Pennsylvania, 11,700—Camp Lee, Virginia.

Oil on Fire Costs Life and Home. In her effort to hurry along the fire in the kitchen stove, Mrs. George Vinton, of Clearfield, Pa., poured a quantity of coal oil on what seemed to be dead coals, and as a result of the explosion which followed she was so badly burned that her recovery is doubtful.

General Barnett Loses Again. The house rejected, by a vote of 111 to sixty-nine, a compromise on the naval appropriation bill. It would have permitted the president to promote Major General Barnett, of the marine corps, to a lieutenant general and his staff officers to major generals.

Pays Fourteen Million Income Tax. Some one made a federal income tax payment of \$14,000,000 in New York, the last day for payment before the 5 per cent penalty is imposed. William Edwards, the collector, announced the receipt of the sum but declined to disclose the identity of the sender.

Five Billion Bill Passed. The \$5,408,000,000 fortifications bill was passed by the house without a record vote after only five hours of debate. It goes to the senate.

GENERAL MARKETS. PHILADELPHIA.—FLOUR—Firm. Winter straight, \$11@11.50. Spring wheat, \$10.75@11.

ITALIANS MAKE IMPORTANT GAIN

Capture Mountain Position After Fierce Struggle. REPULSE COUNTER ATTACKS

Take 800 Prisoners and Many Guns On Asiago—French Advance Nearly Half Mile and Take a Ridge.

Italian forces, supported by allied troops, attacked Austro-Hungarian positions on the Italian mountain front Saturday and captured Monte Di Valbella after a bitter struggle.

The Italian war office announces that more than 800 Austro-Hungarians were taken prisoner. Strong enemy counter attacks throughout the day and night were repulsed by the fire of the Italian infantry, artillery and machine guns.

The text of the official Italian statement reads: "On the Asiago plateau, where our heroic resistance on June 14 crushed the impetus of preponderant enemy forces and where in daily acts of bravery Italian troops have become united in action and in glory with the British and French allies, fighting began anew.

"At dawn our troops sustained by an intense fire and supported by sorties resolutely carried out by their allies, attacked Monte di Val Bella and succeeded, after a bitter struggle, in wresting it from the enemy. During the day and night large enemy masses were launched to counter attack and to slaughter, but were repulsed by our infantry and decimated by concentrations of artillery and machine gun fire from airplanes.

"Further east between the Frenzella valley and the Brenta river, one of our parties took by assault a well-fortified observation point on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, capturing two officers and thirty-one men.

"On the remainder of our front our artillery carried out effective and harassing bombardments. At Capo Sile patrol operations brought us some prisoners. In the Lagarina and Sogana valleys enemy railway establishments were bombed by our airplanes.

French Gain 800 Yards. The French troops have attacked the German lines northwest of Chateau Thierry on the same front and captured the crest of the ridge between Mosley and Pass-en-Valois.

The Paris war office statement announces that the French advanced their lines for a distance of 800 yards on a front of nearly 7 miles. Prisoners to the number of 75 were taken.

"The text of the statement reads: "The French executed a number of raids during the night notably west of Hangard and south of Autrechies and took prisoners. "South of the Our, French troops in the course of a local operation captured the crest situated between Mosley and Pass-en-Valois. Our troops realized an advance of 800 yards on a front of 1.8 miles. The French took 265 prisoners, including three officers.

"In the Vosges the French repulsed a German raiding detachment. "On June 28-29 our chasing planes brought down seven German machines and destroyed two captive balloons. Nineteen enemy airplanes were damaged."

GERMAN BAI FOR NEGROES Own Republic United States Promised Equal Wins. Charged with a negro soldier Germany love the colored race and would establish them under an autonomous government in certain of the United States.

Woke Million Can Openers. They Iron Casting company, of Joy and Wrightsville, near Lancaster, Pa., has been awarded a contract by the government for 1,000,000 openers. The whole contract was 4,000,000 and it was split four ways that it could be completed in six days.

NICHOLAS ROMANOFF Former Czar of Russia Reported Murdered.



DEBS UNDER ARREST

Socialist is Seized After a Federal Inquiry. Eugene V. Debs, four times Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested in Cleveland by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Charles Boehme as he was about to deliver a socialist address.

The arrest was made on a federal warrant in connection with Debs' speech at the Socialist state convention in Canton, Ohio, June 16 last. In his speech on June 16 Debs declared himself to be as guilty as Mrs. Jesse Pastor Stokes, who was recently convicted of violating the espionage act and virtually challenged the government to arrest him.

He promised he would not try to establish his innocence if arrested on a similar charge, and added: "The United States, under the rule of an autocracy, is the only country in the world that would send a woman to jail for ten years for exercising the right of free speech."

United States District Attorney Wertz, of Cleveland, immediately began an investigation of reports made by federal agents regarding Debs' statements at the convention. "If I find that Debs said anything that violated the espionage law," said District Attorney Wertz, "I will bring it to the attention of the federal grand jury at once."

The arrest of Debs is the outcome of the inquiry. COAL GOES BACK TO MINE Cave-in Robs Householder of Fuel He Had Stored in Cellar. It is hard enough in these days for persons to get coal, but when one has a few tons stored away and then has the experience of seeing the earth suddenly open under it and allow it to roll back into the mine it is time to kick.

Richard McHale, of Scranton, Pa., has just had an experience of this kind. He had a ton and a half of precious anthracite in his coal bin when a cave occurred under it and the coal had disappeared. The same settling caused serious damage to the walls of his home and virtually wrecked the chimney.

U. S. WANTS ALL SLAVS FREE Mr. Lansing Makes Statement Refuting German Propaganda. Secretary of State Lansing made the following statement: "Since the issuance by this government, on May 29, of the statement regarding the nationalistic aspirations for freedom of the Czechoslovaks and Jugo-Slavs, German and Austrian officials and sympathizers have sought to misinterpret and distort its manifest interpretation.

"That there may be no misunderstanding, the secretary of state further announces the position of the United States to be that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule."

Offered German Soldiers \$100 Reward For declaring he would send \$100 to his brother in the Kaiser's army as a reward for killing the son of John Bell, a fellow-workman, in the service overseas, Stephen Wenceler, living near Merchantville, N. J., is in jail. He was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Snowden and committed to the Mercer county jail in default of \$500 bail, on a charge of violating the espionage act.

PUBLIC AT MERCY OF PROFITEERS

Trade Commission Report Show Enormous Profits. PACKERS WORST OFFENDER

The Country's Five Leading Meat Firms in Last Three Years Pocketed \$140,000,000.

Profiteering on a tremendous scale in practically all the basic commodities of life were reported to the senate by the federal trade commission as the result of an exhaustive investigation. "Inordinate greed and barefaced fraud," as well as "war pressure for heavy production," the commission reported as the causes.

Reappraisements of properties were made by great concerns when it became evident that the government was about to fix prices on a basis of return on investment, the report says, and salaries, allowances and expenses were in many instances padded to show increased costs of conducting business.

The outstanding feature of its investigation, the commission reported, was the evidence of a tendency to increase and maintain prices against forces of competition. "Of all the big profits disclosed by the investigation," the report says, "the profits of the meat packers and those allied with them, and by the flour millers, stand foremost, despite the fixing of prices by the government."

Manipulation of the market by the five great meat packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy—the commission asserts, "embraced every device that is useful to them without regard to law."

The report charges that the five concerns have monopolistic control of the meat industry, and "are reaching for like domination in other products." During 1915, 1916 and 1917, the report says, these companies "pocketed" \$140,000,000.

In the leather industry, the profits of one concern jumped from \$644,000 in 1914, to \$3,576,000 in 1917. The shoe business meanwhile showed large profits and the report says, "it appears that the retailer has profited more in proportion than the wholesaler."

To show the manner in which it is charged big concerns reappraised their assets when government price-fixing appeared imminent, the commission included in its report a copy of a letter in which it was proposed by Swift & Co. to reappraise six tanning companies in which it owns 50 per cent.

"I approve if done quietly and promptly," was the memorandum Edward F. Swift placed upon the recommendation. In the flour industry, the report says the millers for 1917 will show a profit of fifty-two cents a barrel, or nearly 38 per cent on their investment. One mill shows a profit of \$2 a barrel. Despite the fact that the food administration succeeded in reducing profits they still were twice as high in 1917 as in previous years.

The report covers many principal basic industries and makes much the same charges as to exchange. The senate directed the association to make the investigation and report so it could consider legislation to reach the practices disclosed. Outstanding features of the report, each supported by extensive data, are:

The heavy profit made by the low cost concern under a government fixed price for the whole country. The heavy profits made by the meat packers and allied industries, and by the flour millers. The trade tendency to increase and maintain prices against the forces of competition. Price fixing by the government, the report says, hastened to prevent the market from running away, but at the same time it strengthens the stronger factors in industry in their position and enriches them by profits "which are without precedent."

Soldier Falls From Troop Train. Private Harrison Sexton, Company A, 54th Infantry, fell from a troop train at Trenton Junction en route from Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, and was badly hurt about the body and one arm was fractured. He is at Mercer hospital, Trenton, N. J.

Crowder's Draft Reward. Following enthusiastic praise by senators of the administration of the army draft, the army bill to make Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder a lieutenant general during the war.

GERMANS SINK HOSPITAL SHIP

Twelve Women Nurses and 80 Doctors Lose Lives in Fiendish Hun Act. TORPEDOED 70 MILES AT SEA.

First American Military Operation on Western Front Is a Complete Success—Austrians Admit Loss of Strategic Points in Italy.

London.—A German submarine, 70 miles from the Irish coast, on the night of June 27, torpedoes the 11,000-ton hospital ship Llandovery Castle, which had been chartered by the Canadian government and had been in the service of carrying wounded and sick from England to Canada for many months past. The ship was then on her way to England. She had aboard 258 persons, including 80 men of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 women nurses.

Up to the latest reports only 24 of those on board, including the captain, have survived the treacherous attack, which came without warning. One of the boats of the steamer, containing 12 nursing sisters, was seen to capsize, according to latest information. The sisters were drowned.

With the American Armies in France.—The victorious termination of the fighting south of Torcy has marked the completion of the first American military operation, under American direction, on the western front. It was a success and was an offensive that was directed against a vital spot in the line.

Vienna.—The Austrian war office admits the complete evacuation by the Austrian forces of the two important strategic positions of Col Del Rosso and Monte di Val Bella, on the western end of the Italian front.

President Vetoes 8-Hour Provision. Washington, D. C.—Congress eliminated a legislative rider requiring government clerks to work eight hours a day instead of seven from the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill after President Wilson had vetoed the measure because of the provision. Salary increases for the clerks of \$120 a year to meet the increased cost of living were left unchanged.

Sims O. K.'s Liberty Motor. Washington.—A report from Vice Admiral Sims to Secretary Daniels says a recent test in European waters of a seaplane propelled by the Liberty motor, demonstrated that the engine has better climbing power and load-carrying qualities than any of the European types.

No Drinks to Army Men Anywhere. Washington.—Furnishing of liquor to officers and men of the army within private homes is prohibited under new regulations formulated by President Wilson and Secretary Baker, made public by the commission on training camp activities. Dry zones around every camp where as many as 250 men are stationed for more than 30 days also are established.

President May Get Wire Control. Washington.—President Wilson is seeking authority for government control and operation of telegraphs and telephones. The President has given his approval to a joint resolution for government control and operation, offered by Representative James B. Aswell of Louisiana, and indications are that Congress will be requested to adopt the resolution without delay so as to clothe the chief executive with full authority to act if a strike cannot be avoided.

Assistant Attorney General Quits. Washington.—Assistant Attorney General William J. Fitz has tendered his resignation to Attorney General Gregory to take effect as soon as he is able to clean up pending work, probably within a month.

Interned Germans Transferred. Washington.—Custody of 2,200 interned German civilians at Hot Springs, N. C., was transferred formally to the war department by the immigration division of the department of labor.

Debs Furnishes \$10,000 Bail. Cleveland, O.—Eugene V. Debs, who was arrested here charged with violations of the espionage act in a speech at the Socialist state convention at Canton, O., June 16, pleaded not guilty to all 10 counts of the indictment when arraigned before Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver. Judge Westenhaver fixed bond at \$10,000 and tentatively set the date of trial for July 30. Bond was furnished and Mr. Debs was released.

Calendar for July 1918 with dates 1-31.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—In a decision handed down in United States Circuit Court Judge Charles P. Orr sustained Charles A. Fagan's demand that no part of cash aggregating about \$700,000 now in the hands of the receivers of the Pittsburgh Railway Company be paid out as fixed charges to subsidiary companies. Judge Orr's decision paves the way to comply with Receiver Fagan's petition to the court that this money be used for improving the street railway service, and is regarded as a victory for the patrons of the traction company.