

AUSTRIA'S DEFEAT MAY CHANGE GERMAN PLANS

Central Powers have Dealt a Blow That Will Further Shake the Morale of Their People.

Washington, June 24.—Italy is ablaze with enthusiasm and joy as the result of the Italian victory along the Piave, the Italian embassy was advised today in a cablegram from Rome. Beyond telling of the effective co-operation of the Italian sea forces with the army, the message added little to previous accounts of the Austrian retreat. "The enemy," said the dispatch "has been beaten back across the Piave from Montello to the sea. Italy is ablaze with enthusiasm and joy."

"The Italian navy has effectively co-operated to the defeat of the enemy by battering the positions along the Tagliamento river and north of Castelazzo while the marine battalions operating along the lower Piave advanced and captured hundreds of prisoners."

"The Austrian Aviators made an incursion on Brindisi. Of nine planes which took part in the expedition two were shot down and the others forced to retire without doing any damage. In retaliation Italian and British aviators bombed Cattaro and Lurazzo."

"A great demonstration of greeting to Italy and the oppressed nationalities of Austria was held this afternoon in the gardens of the British embassy by initiative of the British ambassador. Roumanian officers were present and were received with great applause. These officers and the Roumanian legion are about to leave for the Piave front to fight in the Italian army against the common enemy."

Crushing Blow Has Been Dealt.
Washington, June 24.—Germany's entire offensive program may have been upset in the opinion of some officers here by the crushing defeat of the Austrians along the Piave river.

Official reports reaching Washington bear out the picture of the Austrian disaster given in press accounts from Italy, although the full extent of the Italian success is not yet apparent. It is regarded as certain, however, that the central powers have been dealt a blow that will further shake the morale of their people and probably will compel the German high command to make a complete readjustment of its plans in France.

Secretary Baker showed the significance attached here to the defeat of the Austrians when he dispatched a telegram today to the American ambassador at Rome for transmission to the Italian minister of war, in which he congratulated Italy upon the splendid exploits of the army.

Mr. Baker's message was prompted by the fact that the enemy was in retreat across the Piave and before the news came that the Italians had smash up the retreating foe, making the retirement a disorganized rout. There is no doubt here now that the victory will prove to be one of the most decisive in character of the whole war.

Army officers agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Baker that the defeat could not help but influence greatly the course of events in France. It is regarded as vital from the German point of view that the Italian front may be made secure before German designs in France can be prosecuted to their fullest development. While there is imminent danger that the Austro-Hungarian government may collapse, Germany cannot devote herself wholly to the task she has undertaken of forcing victory in the west before American manpower can swing the scales finally against her.

For this reason both at the war department and in diplomatic circles, there was much speculation as to the moves to support Austria already taken by the German high command. There is little doubt that reports of large German troop movements to Ita-

ly are well founded as it is believed the situation must be restored there at all costs until the whole great offensive in France is to fall of its own weight.

The German problem in rushing troops to Italy is a difficult one. Not only will the withdrawal of men from France weaken the whole offensive effort there at a time when American aid, the arrival of Italian divisions and other measures are beginning to place at General Foch's disposal enough reserves to enable him, to strike hard at any weakened point, but the transportation of a sufficient force to offset the Italian victory must necessarily be slow.

Secretary Baker pointed out today that the Italians under General Diaz fresh from successful check of the Austrian advances, took quick and full advantage of the rise of the Piave behind the enemy. Indications are that the flower of the Austrian army, employed in forcing the crossing has been virtually annihilated and the Italians are driving home their victory relentlessly. Every day means further disorganization among the Austrian at the present rate. German reinforcements must arrive quickly, many officers believe, unless the Austrian war machine is to be crippled for months to come.

Meanwhile official reports show that growing seriousness of the food rioting in Austria. The people apparently are in no condition to stand a great military reverse such as that they must now face.

There have been many signs recently that General Foch was rapidly getting into shape a strong reserve force. The employment of the American and Italian divisions has served to release French check troops for rest and rehabilitation. There are indications, also that the effect of the British manpower legislation is being felt at the front. The divisions which suffered severely in the German assaults apparently have been out of the line for some time. The recent successful resistance of the Italian near Rheims was in position formerly held by these British units.

Whether General Foch is prepared to take advantage of the diversion caused by the Austrian disaster cannot be foretold. Some observers here, including Italian officials, believe that the situation on the Italian front is so grave for the Germans that they will be compelled to transfer their main operations to that theater, leaving only defensive forces in the west.

Some officials here, however expect the Germans to hit hard in France in order to cover whatever other steps they are compelled to take for the relief of Austria. Repeated blows along the allied front, it is argued, would tend to keep General Foch from inaugurating an inter-allied offensive in Italy and might impede plans for a great counter drive in France. The accelerated movement of American troops to France is going ahead without confusion. There is certainty in the minds of high officials that in excess of a million men will have been shipped before July 1. Originally it was not hoped to reach this figure, but the shipping obtained from Great Britain has proved sufficient to increase the program.

Rev. Walton S. Danker is Dead From Shell Wound.

With the American Army in France June 23.—The Rev. Walton S. Danker, of Worcester, Mass., chaplain of the 104 infantry, died Tuesday from a shell wound. He was buried Wednesday near the spot where he fell.

Rev. Mr. Danker, the first American chaplain to give his life in the service on the American front, was decorated about a month ago, along with 116 men for gallantry in the fighting at Apremont last April. Rev. Frederick H. Danker, a Young Men's Christian association worker and a brother of the chaplain, was with him when he died.

MONEY AT RATE OF OVER ONE BILLION AN HOUR.

Let the Kaiser Know it Five Billion Dollar Fortification Bill shoved through in House in Five Hours.

Washington, June 24.—Two billion dollars an hour was the approximate rate at which Congress appropriated money today for war purposes. Both the senate and house broke all records for speed and harmony in action.

In the house the formations, carrying more than five billions for big guns and ammunition, for General Pershing's army, was passed in less than five hours, while in the senate little more than an hour was consumed in putting through the sundry civil bill with more than three billions for war. Combining the speed record of the two houses, it surpassed anything any appropriating body has ever done.

"Germany should know this tonight," said Representative Fess, of Ohio, Republican, as the house bill passed. "We have passed this bill at the rate of a billion and a quarter dollars an hour."

People Should Know it Too.
"Yes, and the people of the country should know it, too," commented Speaker Clark.

In the senate the sundry civil bill, authorizing \$3,300,000,000 in cash and contracts for war supplies, passed in an hour and 20 minutes. The senate then began the reading of the regular army bill, with its twelve billions total, which probably will be approved tomorrow. The house took up the fortifications bill today with a speech by Representative Borland, Missouri, Democrat, chairman of the fortifications sub-committee, in explanation of the big gun program as the outstanding feature of the discussion.

Informing the house that the government would build "an American Krupp" on an island in the Ohio river below Pittsburgh, Mr. Borland asked how long it would take to turn out big guns at this establishment.

Big Guns Will be Needed.
Representative Miller, of Minnesota, asked if it were not true that big guns—12, 14 and 16-inch, could not be turned out there before January, 1920. Mr. Borland said some estimates placed the date as early as July, 1919, but regardless of the time needed the government would need its own great arsenal in addition to the Midvale and Bethlehem gun factories and the facilities for gun supplies in France. If the war should and unexpectedly soon, which Mr. Borland doubted, everyone would rejoice and the money spent would be infinitesimal.

"If this plant cannot be constructed in time to help win the war, the expenditure is not justified," said Representative Miller.

Representative Boland replied: "Of course we are not depending on any sudden collapse of the enemy. We are not underestimating the difficulties. It would not be wise to underestimate either the delay or difficulties in winning this war. We are not going to postpone the construction of a big gun because forsooth we might not begin to get the guns for 19 months. In 18 months we may be more sorely in need than we are today. We are going right ahead with the program of winning this war if it takes 10 years to do it and the sooner the world finds out Uncle Sam is in this war in earnest, that he is going to win it and conquer our enemies, then the sooner the war will be happily over."

Allied Offensive Hinted At.

An allied offensive was hinted at during debate when Representative McKenzie, of the military affairs committee, suggested that the manufacture of very heavy guns to be sent to France "is for their use when the allies take the offensive."

"My private opinion agrees with yours," said Representative Borland. Representative Borland added: "In addition to features of the big gun program that I have spoken, we have another contemplated in this program

for the manufacture of guns, and that is quite an extensive big gun program, 12 and 14-inch guns and 16-inch howitzers. To do that we must build what the newspapers call an American Krupp; that is, we must build a government arsenal for the manufacture of guns from the steel ingot up to the finished weapon, or possibly even from the iron ore up to these finished weapons. That will be built on an island in the Ohio river below Pittsburgh. It will absorb as much as possible of the skilled workers in steel in that vicinity; and the perfection of organization and the assembling of personnel will be possible there under conditions more favorable than those presented by any other situation.

"While the newspapers have called it an American Krupp, it is even better than that, for instead of being a private monopoly under government control, it is a government arsenal, and we expect to make these guns only for the United States."

Gassed and Wounded Men Arrive at Fort M'Henry.

Baltimore, Md. June 23.—The first detachments of Pershing's gassed and wounded men arrived at Fort M'Henry hospital today. Among the patients is an infantryman suffering from mustard gas poisoning. He has not yet regained the full power of his speech and can only talk in whispers. He is Sergt. Hubert Hill, from Lufkin, Tex.

Private William G. Rowland, of Los Angeles, Cal., was also gassed. He is a member of the seventh cavalry and was on detached service with the ammunition train horse section at Toul.

Private Charles G. Hopkins, infantryman, of Madison Tex., who was wounded last November at Toul claims to be the first American wounded in action.

One night the Germans raided the American trenches and during the fighting Hopkins was wounded in the left arm. He continued firing until the Germans had been beaten back.

Sergt. Harry D. Marrell, of San Francisco, member of the aviation corps, is suffering from a compound fracture of the left arm. Marrell was up 5,000 feet testing out a plane when the engine became disabled and the plane fell. The machine straightened out at an altitude of 100 feet. It fell into a haystack saving Marrell's life.

Depth Charges Effective Against Enemy Submarines.

London, June 23.—Interesting narratives from reliable sources refute the German assertion regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of depth charges and other methods of destroying submarines.

On a bright moonlight night a British patrol boat observed a submarine half a mile distant, apparently recharging. The captain immediately ordered full speed in the direction of the U-boat with the object of ramming her before she was able to submerge. The U-boat succeeded in submerging, but the patrol boat came up and dropped six depth charges and then fired a shell at the center of the visible disturbance. Large quantities of oil came to the surface and cries for help were heard. Only one survivor was found.

A British submarine recently rammed an enemy submarine. The British boat cut through the enemy's plates and remained imbedded. Both craft endeavored to extricate themselves. The enemy, through using his ballast tanks, almost came to the surface, bringing the British submarine along. Then the German drew away in great difficulty, apparently frantically endeavoring to keep afloat, but subsequently sank.

Every individual must look this thrift question squarely in the face. If he does not meet the issue fully and promptly, he is not doing all that he can to win the war.

GIVE YOUR EAGLE WINGS THESE DAYS.

How a German in Brooklyn Convinced Visitors of His Loyalty With Bond Display.

The committee on public information at Washington sends out this interesting story:

Not long ago two small black boys, both cripples, were selling papers on the same Broadway corner. One had lost his right leg, the other both. And plainly the first wasn't putting anything like full business volume into his voice. A puzzled customer asked him why.

"Well, boss," he said, and he made it a whisper confidence. "Ah sho does wanten show that two-crutcher that Ah'n't on'y jes' a-hollerin' fo' one laig."

Over in France our boys are now standing up against the greatest of all German drives. Every day more of them are taking wounds and death, chin up and with a smile. In the same weeks, over there, the government is asking us for more money. And, unless we're to shame ourselves forever, we've not going to holler for so much as a little finger.

Two billions are wanted now—two billions in war savings. And we aren't even asked to give. We are asked to lead, at four per cent compounded quarterly. "Oh, I wouldn't want to take interest," said one fighting Indiana grandmother; "I feel too much like I was just investing it in the Lord." But it will be invested in Uncle Sam as well. He will both make grim use of it now and pay the interest when the time comes.

And in the meantime, while our boys are struggling and dying we have one more chance to show them we know what they're going thru and that we're behind them every minute.

A Baby Bond Display

We can't show them in any other way. Only our money or our work can talk. In the last war savings drive an old Brooklyn delicatessen man was looked on with suspicion because he had a German name and accent—until he heard about it. "Vat?" he said, "Vat? You dirk I'm some Kaiser luffer? Vell, I lef't you know about that!" And he "left them know" in fifteen minutes by means of a window display in which the sliced ham and pickles and herring could hardly be seen for baby bonds. He had \$4,000 worth of them. "Andt now," he said then, "you fellers mit American names you show me!"

If we're shouting for those boys in mouths alone we need never imagine Picardy and Champagne with our we're convincing even our children. As for our neighbor, we may well take note of the expression he is wearing the next time we try it with him. But if we want to "show" our whole town and county, there is one way we can do it without even raising our voice.

The government is giving us the chance to show by towns and counties and by states. From each it is asking so much—as a minimum if you like. But from none is it asking a penny more than the bank returns and the assessment rolls of that particular town or county or state show that it can rightly afford to give. And if it doesn't make good, no old-home-week oratory about the Golden City of the Golden West or the grand old eastern state of Buncombe can camouflage it. But—take warning from the inside—there are certain cities and states which are preparing to give so much more than any insulting minimum that if yours is a rival city or a rival state which also hopes to show the Hun it will be wise to begin now, and make its working schedule "from 12 to 12."

We Mean It.

We are asked for only two billions now. Later there will be more two billions, and always more. But of them in their own time. And two billions means \$20 a head from the whole 100,000,000 of us. That is,

every man his own double eagle. Now and hereafter give your eagle wings, and a beak, and claws! "We mean it!" was the dour old Vigilante motto. Let us leave no earthly possibility of doubt that we do, either in Berlin and Vienna or among the allies or among those neutrals who, with the right kind of showing from us, may become allies later on.

In the old Indian wars, while only a few men could use the loopholes, everyone else in the blockhouse—men and women and children, too—stood behind them in the powder smoke and loaded the guns. The guns must be kept loaded now. And that alone isn't enough. The right word was said nearly a year ago. It was said by a big colored volunteer, standing on guard at the entrance to his San Antonio camp. He wasn't selling papers, and he wasn't small, and he had both arms and legs. His was a job where he was going to need them. And he wasn't hollering at all. In fact, he held his Springfield with so peculiar a quietness that some small boy on-lookers began to believe that, after all, he might be only a piece soldier. And one of them asked him if his gun was loaded.

"Am this gun loaded?" he said; "Am it loaded? Boy, Ah'm hear to how the whoel world this gun am loaded."

Government Hospital Train Brings Number of Patients.

Asheville, June 22.—A government hospital train, one of the three in the service, left this city today after delivering last night 124 empyema patients to army hospital No. 12, Kenilworth Park. Emphyema is a disease resulting from pneumonia or pleuresy abcess often forming on the lungs. It is thought that this climate will be especially helpful to this trouble.

The train was placed in commission at Pullman, Ill., last Wednesday and left at once with the empyema commission, headed by Major Dunham, for Camp Lee, Va. The train is in command of Lieut. A. E. Maines with a personnel of 24 enlisted men.

A number of Asheville people today were shown through this train and found it to be more complete than the layman would expect to find a stationary hospital. The six cars include a thoroughly equipped operating room, kitchen, dining and sleeping cars. The officers compartments have shower baths and other conveniences. With the Hart food cart Lieut. Maines stated that he had fed 250 patients in 30 minutes. The cart is equipped with two cylinders, which are a form of fireless cooker, where the dishes are kept hot. It is something new. The tourist pullmans have tables which slide under the seats, and new style lockers made of iron with the paint baked on so they can be cleaned with steam.

Two Glennan bunk cars named for the designer, attracted attention. Each accommodates 32 bed and 64 sitting up patients. The bunks can be placed in reclining or changed into settees.

The trip from Camp Lee to Asheville was the first for this car and was pronounced a complete success. Lieutenants J. C. Shaw and J. E. Overall of the medical reserve are assistants to Lieut. Maines.

Two-Thirds of U-Boats Launched are Destroyed

Paris, June 22.—Two-thirds of the German U-boats launched are already at the bottom of the sea, according to a statement made to the deputies by the under-secretary of the navy.

"And," continued the under-secretary, "we are destroying them twice as fast as they are building them."

Every time a German submarine sinks a ship, so much product of labor and materials is wasted. Every time you buy anything not needed, so much product of labor and materials is wasted.