

Fair, continued warm Monday and Tuesday; light south winds.

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ITALIANS BRAVELY SUSTAIN TERRIFIC AUSTRIAN ATTACK

AUSTRIAN BATTLE ROARING WITH GREATEST VIOLENCE ALL ALONG ITALIAN FRONT DOWN TO SEA

Fighting Extremely Sanguinary, But Allied Armies Are Holding Bravely.

Initial Austrian Gains Are Quickly Overcome by Allies

ENEMY MADE SOME GAINS Claims 10,000 Prisoners and Entered Line, But Was Later Driven Back.

MINOR FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT

FRENCH FRONT IS QUIET Germans Attack Americans and Are Repulsed.

London, Paris and Berlin Report Nothing More Than Gun-fire and Raids.

BRITONS TAKE PRISONERS

Paris Statement Notes Effort of Enemy at Xivray, Where He Was Driven Out—Allied Airman Dropped 19 Tons Bombs.

Counter-Attacks at Weakened Points Restore Original Positions of the Italians.

TAKE 3,000 AUSTRIANS

British Lines Penetrated in the First Hours of Rush Completely Re-occupied.

FIGHTING GOES RIGHT ON

Invaluable Aid Rendered By Air Forces.

The Italian and allied armies are bravely sustaining the weight of the Austrian forces, which are attacking along the front of the Italian theatre from the northwest of the Asiago plateau eastward to the Piave river and thence along that stream to where it joins the headwaters of the Adriatic sea, a front of nearly 100 miles.

The Austrians having made extensive preparations for the drive by bringing up strong reinforcements in men and guns, many of them coming from the former battle line in Rumania and Galicia as a result of the debacle in the east, are using them without stint in the effort to debouch from the mountains and cross the Piave river and gain the Venetian plains.

Fighting Extremely Bloody. Everywhere the fighting is of an extremely sanguinary character, especially east of the Asiago plateau in the Brenta valley and on Monte Grappa. In the initial struggle the enemy succeeded in capturing several line positions in the mountainous region from the British and also in crossing the Piave. Counter-attacks, however, have restored all the positions in the mountains, including territory to a depth of 1,000 yards along the yard front captured from the British.

At last accounts the allied troops everywhere were strongly holding the army and King Victor Emmanuel's men were gallantly fighting to check the invaders across the Piave. The Italians have taken more than 3,000 Austrian prisoners among them 89 officers.

Vienna Claims Many Prisoners. As yet the Vienna war office has been only braggart in the matter of saying that the Austrian armies had invaded the Sette Comuni plateau, lying at an altitude of 2,400 feet northwest of Asiago, and that up to Sunday more than 10,000 Italian, English and French soldiers and a considerable number of guns had been captured.

With the commencement of the long-expected Austrian offensive the fighting in France has simmered down the most to subnormal, except southwest of Soissons where the French have delivered several violent attacks against Germans holding territory captured last week. The enemy a week ago was throwing thousands upon thousands of men against the allied lines between Montdidier and Noyon Sunday saw him worn out with his useless efforts and his forces sadly depleted through men killed and wounded.

Huns Attack Americans. In the famous St. Mihiel sector, where the Americans took over their first sector of the battle front, the Germans have delivered a stroke and were rewarded by being able to gain the village. Soon afterward, however, they were expelled and the positions regained. Prisoners were taken from the Germans who, in their anger throughout Sunday, "strafed" villages in the rear with their artillery.

Probably having in mind President Wilson's promise that the war should not be ended till all the Alsace-Lorraine are rights, forces of American troops now are occupying sections in the picturesque territory of Alsace. They have been there since May 21 and possibly seeing the importance of the move, both from the strategic and moral standpoint, the Germans already have delivered an attack against them.

Activity Grows in Balkans. In Macedonia daily the operations daily increases in importance. Along the greater part of the front there have been heavy reciprocal bombardments and Bulgarian troops several times have endeavored to penetrate the allied lines. All their efforts, however, met with ill success.

That enemy submarines still are at large in the north Atlantic waters adjacent to the American coasts is shown by the fact that another vessel, the Norwegian bark Samoa, was sunk 30 miles off the Virginia coast last Friday. The crew was saved.

ITALIANS REPORTED 8,000 AND VIENNA 10,000 PRISONERS. London, June 16.—Italian headquarters, according to the official report received here, claims the capture of 8,000 prisoners in the battle now going on on the Italian front. The Austrians officially claim the capture of 10,000 prisoners.

ITALIAN CHAMBER DEPUTIES VOICES OVER WAR NEWS. Rome, June 16.—There were scenes of great enthusiasm in the chamber of deputies today when the minister of war, Gen. Zupelli, announced the success (Continued on Page Two).

BRITISH NIGHT ATTACK ON HUNS FIERCE AFFAIR

Details of Friday Night's Raid in Hinges Section Tell Of Struggle.

DROVE GERMANS BACK

Objectives Series of Shell-Grater Machine-Gun Posts—They Got Them.

With the British Army in France, June 16.—(By the Associated Press).—Intense bombardments have been carried out by the Germans during the past 24 hours in various sectors along the British front. These have been especially heavy in Flanders about Hinges, where the British advanced their line considerably Friday night, and in the region of Dickebusche and Scherpenberg.

The initiative so far as infantry activity was concerned, rested mainly with the British, who carried out a number of highly successful raids. Prediction in these days of sudden upheavals is unsafe, but it may be said that the Germans have maintained themselves in a state of preparedness to attack along the British front notwithstanding the exertions of the crown prince in his drive for Paris. Whether Von Hindenburg will launch another drive against the British in the near future there is no doubt that his troops and artillery are ready for any attempt that he may deem advisable to make.

Further details concerning the British operations in the Hinges section Friday night are available. The attack was made along a front of 3,500 yards just east of Hinges. It had its northern extremity near La Panterie. The Germans were held a sharp line of shell crater positions close to the British on the eastern bank of the La Basse canal.

A limited objective of 500 yards in depth was set for the enterprise. An unusual feature of the attack was that it was conducted entirely in the dark. It began shortly before midnight. There was no moon to guide the assaulting troops and the success of the entire proceedings depended upon each man keeping his eyes and ears open and pushed forward in the blackness.

Holding this sector for the Germans was the eighteen reserve division which committed such horrifying deeds in Termonde and Louvain which brought down upon it the execrations of hundreds of helpless Belgian women. The attack was preceded by an eight minute bombardment of the German front line positions. The British infantry started forward carrying out effective counter battery shooting and the heavy artillery was pounding the enemy back areas hard.

As the bombardment pressed British infantry started forward to the shell hole craters which the enemy held—machine gun posts that represented the main defenses here. The 18th division is composed of hard men morally and they are also hard fighters. As the British advanced the enemy opened a heavy fire from every machine gun nest along the line. The Germans were shooting more or less blindly in the dark which saved the British from casualties. But it was trying work to push ahead through the barrage of bullets sweeping waist-high across No Man's Land. The attacking infantry finally reached the enemy's posts and bitter hand-to-hand fighting occurred at most of these nests.

The battle in the region of La Panterie where the Germans were especially strong went exceedingly fierce. Here the contending troops struggled throughout most of the night. With the dawn, however, the British had secured all their objectives and forced the enemy to fall back. Upwards of 200 prisoners remained in the British hands. Large numbers of German dead against gun positions told of the desperate fighting that had been waged. The morale of the prisoners as a whole seemed very fair. Many of them were convinced that the Germans were winning the war and confident that they would break through the allied lines to the coast. One highly educated captive, however, was not so optimistic. He said the German people were disappointed because their troops had not got ahead faster in their offensives.

Food conditions in Germany, this prisoner said, were getting worse and worse and the situation was especially bad since the new bread restrictions went into effect. He added that the people also were disappointed because the Ukraine had not produced the grain for Germany that had been expected.

REACTION AGAINST SUPINE TROTSKYISM IS SPREADING. Amsterdam, June 16.—A dispatch from Kiev, dated June 12, says it is reported that the Cossack rising in the Don region against the Bolsheviks is extending. The dispatch adds that the greater part of the district of Nizhni-Tohirskaya-Stanits has gone over to the new government under General Kravchenko whose troops are approaching Zaryisk.

AMERICANS REPULSE RAID BY 600 HUN SHOCK TROOPS AT XIVRAY ON TOUL LINE

Following Extremely Heavy Bombardment Early Sunday Morning Germans Launched Swift Attack by Picked Troops and Entered Village With Object of Taking Americans Prisoner. Severe Fighting With Bayonets and Clubbed Rifles.

With the American Army in France, June 16.—(By the Associated Press).—About 600 German shock troops raided the American first line positions at the village of Xivray, in the Toul sector early this morning. Some of the enemy got into Xivray but were soon driven out. At other points the Germans were badly beaten. The attack began at 3 o'clock in the morning after an extremely violent bombardment of the front line, American batteries and villages far in the rear. The Germans advanced swiftly to the attack but were met by a heavy fire. Those who penetrated Xivray were forced speedily to withdraw and elsewhere the fighting was completely repulsed and fighting lasting more than two hours.

According to prisoners, the object of the enemy was to take American prisoners. This object failed, as no American is reported missing. The Germans, evidently angered by the failure of the attack, continued an intermittent shelling of the villages in the rear throughout Sunday. Some of the points were not less than eight miles behind the line.

The American troops engaged at close quarters the small German force that entered Xivray. There was severe fighting with bayonets and clubbed rifles. (Continued on Page Two.)

AMERICAN LOSSES FOR WEEK ARE 770

Makes Total Since America Entered War of 8,055, With Over 800,000 in France.

SUNDAY'S LIST HAS 57

Comparatively Slight Casualties Considering Great Number in Army Is Looked Upon With Satisfaction.

Washington, June 16.—Seven hundred and seventy casualties reported among the American expeditionary forces during the week ending today brought the total since American troops first landed in France nearly a year ago to 8,055.

The second weekly summary of casualties issued today by the war department shows that the total number of deaths from all causes is 3,192, while 4,547 men have been wounded in action and 348 are missing in action, including all men held prisoners in Germany.

The summary, which includes today's list, follows: Killed in action (including 291 at sea) 1,172; Died of wounds, 364; Died of disease, 1,234; Died of accident and other causes 422; Wounded in action, 4,547; Missing in action (including prisoners) 348. Total casualties reported to date, 8,055.

With more than 800,000 soldiers sent overseas, officials pointed to the small number 291, lost through operations and 348 missing in action, as showing the effectiveness of the convoy system. The men lost were on the torpedoed British steamer Tanscania and Moldavia. The former was taking troops from America to England and the latter from England to France.

The comparatively small number of men dying from wounds is pointed to as indicating the efficiency of the ambulance and hospital systems while the face that only 1,234 men have died of disease is accepted as proof of the fine physical condition of the men.

Another satisfactory consideration is that of the wounded men, a very high percentage return to duty at the front in less than six weeks. LIST ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY CONTAINS NAMES OF 57 MEN. Washington, June 16.—The war casualty list today contained 57 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 27; died of wounds, 13; died of accident, 17; wounded severely, 16. Lieut. Whitney W. Stark, Brooklyn, N. Y., who was severely wounded, was the only officer named in the list.

FRED J. POLK, CHARLOTTE MAN, SEVERELY WOUNDED. Washington, June 16.—The casualty list today includes Fred J. Polk, 1102 Pogram street, Charlotte, N. C., severely wounded. GERMAN IN PORTO RICO CELEBRATED CAROLINA LOSS. An Atlantic Port, June 16.—Feeling against Germany is so strong in Porto Rico, according to passengers who arrived here today on a steamship from a Porto Rican port that recently, when 14 Germans were celebrating in a restaurant in San Juan the sinking of the Carolina by a U-boat, police and military authorities had difficulty in preventing a mob from lynching the Teutons. One German was handled so roughly that he was taken to a hospital. On the same night citizens of San Juan paraded and burned an effigy of Admiral Von Tirpitz in a public square. The crowd carried signs reading "The Kaiser next."

SUBS SINK PAIR NORWEGIAN SHIPS BY SHELL FIRE

Both Vessels Were Sent Down in the Same Popular Hunting Ground Off Virginia.

ANOTHER SHIP PURSUED

Steamer From South America Chased for Three Hours in the Same Waters.

Washington, June 16.—Germany's sea wolves have sunk two more neutral vessels in American waters. The latest victims of the raiders, which first made their first appearance off the Atlantic coast some three weeks ago, are the sailing ship Kringsjaa and the bark Samoa, both Norwegian. The crew of the former has been picked up by an American warship which is bringing them to an Atlantic port and that of the latter was landed tonight at Norfolk. Both vessels were sent down 90 miles off the Virginia coast. The Samoa was sunk by shellfire at 8 o'clock Friday morning the navy department announced today. Its announcement concerning the Kringsjaa said:

"A United States man of war has picked up all of the survivors of the bark Kringsjaa, which was sunk about 90 miles off the Virginia coast. They are being brought to an Atlantic port." Although the report to the department might indicate that some of the crew of the Kringsjaa had been killed, officials believed that as they had done before the Germans permitted all aboard the sailing ship to take to the boats before sinking the vessel.

Since the Kringsjaa was sent down in the same general locality as the Samoa, it was believed that the same submarine had accounted for the two ships. It also was regarded as certain that the same submarine successfully attacked the British steamer Keemun off the Virginia coast last Thursday evening.

The Kringsjaa brings the total of vessels sunk by the German U-boats off the American coast to 20, six of which were Norwegian, four steamers and two sailing craft. The Kringsjaa was of 1,598 net tons and the Samoa of 1,051 net tons.

SAMOA SUNK NEAR WHERE BRITISH KEEMUN ATTACKED. Washington, June 16.—The Norwegian bark Samoa, which was sunk by a German submarine at 8 o'clock last Friday morning about 90 miles off the Virginia coast. The navy department announced that 12 members of the crew were picked up by a steamer and transferred to another vessel, which is bringing them to port.

The Samoa, a vessel of 1,501 net tons was sent down where the British steamer Keemun was unsuccessfully attacked Thursday evening. The Norwegian vessel was the nineteenth craft known officially to have been sunk by the raider since the beginning of operations off the Atlantic coast some three weeks ago.

The attack on the Samoa indicated that Germany's sea wolves still are seeking easy victims among sailing vessels or unarmed steamers while avoiding convoyed flotillas bound overseas. The fact that the U-boats are operating exclusively in the waters off of the coast between the Delaware and Virginia capes while the approaches to New York are neglected, despite the known fact that the greatest war traffic goes out of that port, adds to the impression that the raiders are purposely avoiding dangerous opponents.

The attacks adopted by the submarine commanders lead officials to believe that they are counting on only for a hoped-for effect on American morale and not upon any military benefit to be derived from the damage done.

CREW OF SAMOA REACHED NORFOLK SAFELY LAST NIGHT. Norfolk, June 16.—The crew of the Norwegian bark Samoa, sunk Friday night by a German U-boat off the Virginia capes, was landed here early tonight by an incoming steamer. The Samoa, according to reports of statements of survivors, was sunk about 80 miles off the Virginia capes, slightly to the south, and the ship subjected to a shell fire. That several of the men were forced to hurriedly leave the vessel was evidenced by the fact that they were scantily clad. All lost their personal belongings.

On arrival here on an inbound vessel the fifteen men were met at the dock by naval intelligence men, and were brought to Norfolk by trolley. They were questioned for an hour or more by officers of the bureau command William Kivren. The most secrecy was maintained as the story told by the officers of the ship, and even when they were carried out to a hotel for supper they were closely guarded, sailors sitting with them at the table and secret service men guarding the dining room. No one was allowed to talk to them.

THREE-HOUR STERN CHASE OF STEAMER OFF VIRGINIA. An Atlantic Port, June 16.—In a three-hour stern chase of the Virginia coast, a steamer from South America (Continued on Page Two).