

ALL ALONG THE PIAVE FROM THE MOUNTAIN PASSES ALMOST TO THE ADRIATIC, FIERCE FIGHTING GOES ON; FOE EVERYWHERE HELD

AUSTRIAN PINNACLES ARE NOT CLOSING ON ITALY AS THEY DID IN 1917

The Upper Jaw in the Venetian Alps is Stalled

THE OTHER LACKS FORCE

Enemy Unable to Push Back Italians Who Are Clogging His Path

AUSTRIANS CLAIM GAINS

The Vienna Report Contents That in the Fighting on the Piave the Teutons Have Gained at Several Points.

The Austrian pincers are not closing upon Italy with the precision of last October when they forced back the Italian army of General Cadorna from the Julian Alps to the Piave river and from the northern mountain regions almost to the plains of Venetia. In fact, they do not seem to be closing at all.

The upper jaw in the Venetian Alps is stalled under the resistance of the British, French and Italian forces, and the neither one seems to lack the force necessary to bring it across the Piave river and push back the Italian troops which are clogging its path.

In the Alps the Austrians have been unable further to advance their lines since their initial onslaught last week. Everywhere from the Asiago plateau sector eastward to the Piave river all their attacks have quickly been repulsed by the allied troops who, in their turn, have delivered counter attacks, regained lost territory, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and taken a considerable number of prisoners.

All along the Piave river, from the mountain passes through which the terrain winds its way southward on its race to the Adriatic sea, fierce fighting is going on, especially on the Montello Plateau; in the region of the famous Zenson loop and farther south from Fossalta to the marsh country around Capo Nido, some 20 miles east of Venice.

The Italian war office announces that the enemy's progress is being held along the Piave. On the crucial sector of the Montello plateau, which bars the way from the northeast to the Venetian plains, the Italians have strengthened their positions on the northern edge of the plateau and repulsed two enemy attacks to advance on the northern border.

From Vienna comes a variant report. It does not concede to the allies any gains of ground in the mountain region, saying that all their counter attacks were repulsed. Concerning the fighting along the Piave, it asserts that the Austrians have gained ground at numerous points and that the line is following its intended course. Consolidation of the gains on the Montello plateau and progress on the southern wing, which runs from Fossalta to Mestre, are claimed.

In addition, the Austrian war office says the number of prisoners taken in the fighting has increased to 30,000 and that 120 guns in addition to the mine throwers, machine guns and other material, have been captured. The prisoners taken by the Italians Monday at one point amounted to 1,500, and those of the allies well in the neighborhood of 3,000.

Unofficial advice is to the effect that the Austrians have thrown 14 troops across the Piave along a front of about 14-2 miles between the Zenson loop and the Conegliano railroad bridge, but that the Italians are heavily engaging the enemy at all points and have the pontoons under their gunfire.

The infantry operations on the battle front in France continue virtually at a standstill but the allied and German guns are raring on various sectors and it is not improbable that fighting on a large scale will be resumed somewhere shortly. Along the Aisne, south of Albert, and west of Serre, the British and Germans are engaged in mighty artillery duels, while spirited activity is noticeable along the French sectors near Montdidier and between Fontenoy and the Aisne. The French continue daily to regain ground taken from them in the recent German offensive south of the Aisne and also to take prisoners in their enterprises.

Several attempts by the Germans to penetrate the American lines in the Marne sector have been smashed by the American machine gunners.

Several German Patrols Smashed by the Accuracy of American Machine Gun Fire

With the American Forces on the Marne, June 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Several German patrols which attempted last night to approach the American lines in the Marne sector were smashed by the accuracy of the American machine gun fire. One German patrol was almost wiped out.

Two German prisoners, who, after escaping from a detention camp 100 miles to the rear of the American front six days ago, wandered through woods and bushes and swam rivers in the night time, were captured last night in the American lines. The prisoners said they had traveled with comparative ease until they approached American territory where it became so hot they could not cross to the German lines.

GREAT CREDIT DUE ITALIANS FOR REPULSING THE TEUTONS

Austrians Organized Well This Supreme Effort—Blow Resolutely Delivered—Nowhere Was It Allowed to Break Through. British Throw Enemy Back on Their Sector, While the French Hold Their Lines Intact.

(Special Cable from the London Times to the Greensboro News.)
(By WARD PRICE)
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Italian Headquarters, June 16.—The first 24 hours of the great Austrian offensive has resulted in the capture of 3,100 prisoners, among them a colonel and 88 officers, by Italians.

The unusual number of attackers fallen into the hands of the defense is a sign of the enemy assaults with determination in counter attacks with which they were repulsed. Except for the lack of secrecy the Austrians organized this supreme effort of theirs better than might be expected. It was well planned and resolutely delivered. Credit due the Italians is all the greater for repulsing it completely in many places, restraining it in others, nowhere allowing it to break through.

The sector of which the enemy gained the most ground is on the Piave. There the Austrians made three principal crossings of the river and established three bridgeheads—salients into the original Italian line. To make this possible they landed the Italian artillery airplanes by using great quantities of smoke shells which covered the river and the Italian trenches on its bank with a dense black fog.

Thus hidden Austrian patrols hurried across the water in boats and rafts under no more than random fire from the defense. Having reached the western bank they pulled pontoon bridges across and pushed reinforcements rapidly forward.

The most notable of these crossings has been the enemy's penetration into the Montello sector, a position the British forces held all last winter. As general Planmer pointed out in his dispatch, Montello is of particular importance, because it is a hinge between the mountain and the Piave sectors of the Italian front. It stands at an angle where the Piave leaves the mountains and enters the Venetian plains.

Montello is a curious hill. It is a hog's back 700 feet high in the middle and a half mile long and running almost east and west, with the foot of its northern and eastern slopes washed by the river. Its surface is undulating and dotted with farms and little woods, and an unusual feature is that it is crossed from north to south by 24 roads. The value of Montello to the enemy would be that it would dominate from the flank and rear all Italian positions defending the line of the Piave in the flat plain at the south end.

FRENCH STOPPED AUSTRIANS ON THEIR SECTOR IN ITALY

(Special Cable from the London Times to the Greensboro News.)
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French Headquarters in Italy, June 16.—The attack on the French sector was immediately to the right of our own on the Asiago plateau and was launched at the same hour as ours, at 7.30. The French line runs out to an abrupt promontory at one point towards the enemy and the grassy hill on which these advanced positions he was the only point where the Austrians got a temporary footing. Repulsed everywhere else along the line, they fell back to their own departure trenches. A small body that remained, hiding in dugouts in the hill outposts, were bombed out by successive parties of Frenchmen. Two hundred and seventy-eight prisoners were taken. One group of 12 French lancers brought back 100.

There is a lull at present on this mountain sector, but the attack will likely be renewed before many hours.

BRITAIN WILL CO-OPERATE WITH AMERICA IN RUSSIA

London, June 18.—Speaking in the house of commons this afternoon, Foreign Secretary Balfour said that Great Britain was quite willing to cooperate with the United States in assisting in the reorganization of the Russian railroads. So far, however, he said, Great Britain had been able to do little, and for various reasons it was thought better to leave this question mainly in American hands.

(Special Cable from the London Times to the Greensboro News.)
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War Correspondents' Headquarters, Sunday, June 16.—Four divisions were used by the enemy yesterday in his attacks on the British sector of the Italian front, two being brought with every pre-

FRENCH ATTACK UPSET THE ENTIRE OFFENSIVE PLAN OF THE GERMANS

Brought Enemy To Standstill On the Oise

HE WAS BADLY PUNISHED

German Infantrymen and Artillerymen Fled From the French Tanks

OUTBREAK OF THE PLAGUE

It Is Believed to Be Smallpox and at Essen Is Spreading—Socialists Held a Meeting and Denounce the War.

(Special Cable from the London Times to the Greensboro News.)
(By GERALD CAMPBELL.)
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West of the Oise the enemy's attacks came to a complete standstill. The Germans were so severely punished by the French counter-attack on June 17 that they could not go on with their attempt to reach Compiègne.

On a smaller scale the same thing happened north of Chateau Thierry where the local offensive movement of our allies was so damaging to the Germans that two divisions opposite the French have had to withdraw, two others being put in their place. One of these fresh divisions is a guard division and both are composed of pick troops which were to have been employed in offensive movements on other parts of the line, instead of which they had all their work cut out to defend themselves in their present position, thanks to the energy of the French attack.

The check west of the Oise is most serious. It means the abandonment of the whole grand plan of offensive. The offensive has not progressed according to schedule and its time table has broken down. The attack will, of course, be resumed in the direction of Compiègne or elsewhere.

The importance of the advantage gained by the French counter-attack was far greater than the comparatively small slice of French territory which the French succeeded in winning back. Among the troops a specially useful part was played by the French tanks. In moving columns they started in groups from the west side of the railway between Montdidier and Wassigny on June 17, and on Tuesday morning the positions had been occupied during the night were two or three miles behind the infantry, the ground being so open that any further advance would have brought them into the view of the enemy.

At 12.50 they overtook the infantry, which had already begun to assault the German trenches, but the tanks ran across their front just beyond the east side of Mery, which the French had retaken on the previous evening, in a southeasterly direction.

They were met by a heavy fire from machine and field guns posted on the left, chiefly around Bellay, but the tanks, which tell the same story of the concentration of the extremely heavy losses due to the tanks raised. The ground in front of them was thickly strewn with dead bodies, and everywhere they went there was a general "sauve qui peut." Some of them got right up to the German batteries. The Germans, like the infantry, broke and fled. One young officer, finding himself so far in advance of the line, had to turn back and put the guns of one of these deserted batteries out of action with a few rounds from his 75's before rejoining the line. The tank crews seem to have shown amazing coolness throughout the action in spite of the heavy barrage, to say nothing of the hail of rifle fire which, as one of them said, pattered on the roofs and sides of the tanks like a heavy shower of rain on an umbrella.

Inside the men had 14 hours of imprisonment in their steel forts, but looked yesterday as fit as possible. There is no doubt that their support is as valuable to the French infantry as it is alarming to the enemy.

OUTBREAK OF THE PLAGUE AT ESSEN; SPREADS RAPIDLY

(Special Cable from the London Times to the Greensboro News.)
(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.)
The Hague, Sunday, June 16.—At met today a Dutchman from Mueselheim, near Cologne, who told of his experience in the Whit Sunday air raid. In Cologne he said about 60 and 70 persons were killed and 100 injured. The Germans were unprepared for the attack and were indignant that it should have occurred. They declared it was

AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF 84 AMERICAN PRISONERS

Included in the List Are Eight Officers; One Is Lieutenant Jenkins, of Leesburg, Va.

Washington, June 18.—An additional list of 84 American prisoners reported by German prison camps by the American Red Cross was announced today by the war department. Most of the men named previously had been reported as missing by General Pershing.

Eight officers, three of whom were serving with French and English flying squadrons, are included in the list. They are: Lieut. William H. Jenkins, Leesburg, Va.; Capt. George C. Freedland, Westville, Conn.; Lieut. Edward A. Korne, Rochester, N. Y.; Lieut. Bernard J. Gallagher, Was-ka, Minn.; First Lieut. Elmer D. Mackey, McKeesport, Pa.; Aviator Thomas H. Huffin, French aviation service, no address given; Lieut. Hugh Guggin, British royal flying corps, no address given; Lieut. Herman Whitmore, no address given, French aviation service. Some of the enlisted men were from Southern States.

Austrian Offensive is Checked by the Allies

Italian Army Headquarters, June 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Italians, with their French and British allies, are successfully resisting the Austrian onslaught and are counter attacking vigorously everywhere. In addition, there is acute watchfulness for all enemy movements either in the Bretna river area, the mountains or toward the plains.

Whether the enemy effort upon Montello plateau is an attempt to move toward the rear of the famous Monte Grappa key to the Italian mountain positions, or else to menace the Venetian plains and the city of Venice, it is certain that the Austrians are fighting desperately to hold what they have so far attained.

The Italian command feels that while the first great attempt to advance has been blocked, each day will bring new efforts and with each effort the fighting will be more arduous.

French Break Up Massed Assaults.

Paris, June 18.—(Havas Agency.)—After violently bombarding the French positions on the Asiago sector of the Italian front, telegraphs the Havas correspondent at the Italian headquarters, the Austro-Hungarians attacked today in mass formation. The French everywhere broke up the assaults and completely maintained their line. Prisoners were taken, important material was captured and considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy. Six hundred Austro-Hungarian corpses were buried in front of one French regiment.

Austrians Fail in the Mountains.

London, Via Ottawa, June 18.—The failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains, the most critical sector, is shown in Italian official statements. It is believed that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the positions on the Piave, where alone the enemy scored some success.

The British held the post of honor in the mountains, and how well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of a correspondent "that the results of the enemy attack suggests that it was the British who carried out the most successful offensive."

The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep into the plains and crush Italy, but the latter's achievement in resisting the first onslaught is assurance that she is capable of defending her position.

Austrians Take 30,000 Prisoners.

Vienna, Via London, June 18.—The number of prisoners taken by the Austro-Hungarians in their new drive on the northern Italian front has been increased to 30,000. The guns captured number 120.

WAR DEPARTMENT NOT OPPOSING HIGHER LIMIT

Mr. Baker Does Not, However, See Any Need of Extending Age Limits

AN ARMY OF 4,000,000 MEN

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, June 18.—Should Congress decide that it is necessary at this time to extend the draft age limits either below 21 or above 30, or both, no opposition will be offered by the war department.

In authorizing this statement today, Secretary Baker said the department could see no immediate need for such action, although the date already is in sight when it will become necessary to replenish the class one reservoir.

A bill by Senator France of Maryland to extend the draft to men from 18 to 45 is now before the senate military committee and at a hearing on it last Saturday, Provost Marshal General Crowder stated that extension of the draft ages would be necessary. He held the committee that 3,000,000 men would be under arms by next August 1 and that class one would be exhausted by the first of next year.

The present tentative schedule of the war department is said to contemplate the arming of 1,000,000 men by next January 1. That would mean the calling of 1,000,000 men between July and January and the absorbing of not only the men remaining in class 1 from the first registration, but those placed in that class under the recent legislation as well as some 200,000 expected to be put in that class as the result of the reclassification recently ordered.

All previous estimates of the department relating to manpower have been based solely upon the men in class one, General Crowder stating specifically in his report on the first draft that it would be the policy of his department to refrain from touching the other classes. The present emergency, however, with its resultant demands for the speedy organization of forces far in excess of the number contemplated, have upset these decisions. Officials here have already declared that the difference between two members of class one and class two, from the viewpoint of eligibility for service, was too minute to be seriously considered. The invasion of this class, it is said, would not affect the economic machinery of the nation to any disastrous degree.

AUSTRIANS SURPRISED AND DISCONCERTED OVER CHECK

Geneva, June 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—News from the eastern Swiss frontier indicates that the Austro-Hungarians are surprised and disconcerted at the sudden check of their great drive against Italy, where much greater gains of territory and booty were expected.

From Lugano comes word that the Austrian objectives include Brescia and eventually Milan.

The Austrian emperor and his staff are expected to arrive at Trent this week.

NOMINATION OF FORD ASSURES DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN SENATE

He is the Most Popular Man in State of Michigan

HE FITS WILSON PARTY

The President Outgenerals Republicans, Who Are Out of Luck, Anyway

HOW ACID TEST WORKS

There Isn't Any, Except For the Other Party—Some Men With Bad War Records Lose Out, Others Win in the Recent Primaries.

(Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, The Rice Building, 15 Broad Street, New York City.)
(By C. W. GILBERT)
(Copyright, 1918, by New York Tribune.)

Washington, June 18.—The renomination of Governor Burquhart, of Minnesota, in the Republican primaries over Landberg, the Non-Partisan league candidate, is clearly indicated. The loyalty issue caused the defeat in the same primaries of Congressman Lunden, who has been against war and who sought renomination. In three recent instances the Republican voters have repudiated Republican congressmen with bad war records, in the case of Lunden, just repudiated in Minnesota, and of Dillon, rejected a renomination in North Dakota, and of Woods, who was turned down for renomination in Iowa. But the record is not clear. In the same primaries in which Landberg and Lunden were repudiated, Knutson and Davies, two Minnesota Republican congressmen with records no better than Lunden's, were renominated. Nor is the record of the Republicans, Woods, a pacifist congressman who was defeated in Iowa, has been and still is the chairman of the Republican party congressional committee.

Not Spotless, Either. Nor is the records of the Democratic party spotless, either. In spite of the acid test which the President sought to apply in Wisconsin, the President on occasion neutralizes his own acid, for party purposes. He accepts Henry Ford, the former pacifist, as a Democratic candidate. It is true Ford did not vote against the Melesmore resolution, the armed ship resolution, and did not vote for the embargo on arms. He had no opportunity to do so, but his general sentiments are well known. His nomination is a big advantage to the Democratic party, so he is joyfully accepted.

Administration Trafficking. Neither is the administration free from trafficking with the Non-Partisan league, which has been noted for its anti-war utterances and which put up the anti-war Landberg as its candidate for governor in Minnesota. The Non-Partisan league will help the Democratic party to carry more than one Republican farmer-state.

In Minnesota the Democrats will do what they bitterly denounced the Republicans for doing in Wisconsin, they will count the votes of the disloyal element. It is expected that the Non-Partisan league, having voted in the Republican primaries will turn about and vote for the Democratic nominee for governor, Mr. Constock, who will make a strong and perhaps victorious run, aided by the labor vote, in which Governor Burquhart is obnoxious and which Wilson has been assiduously cultivating. Minnesota with the aid of the disloyal voters may go Democratic.

Neither party has any acid test, except to apply to the state, both are seeking votes where votes are to be obtained. But the President, who is now this country's consummate master of politics, outplays the Republicans in the game. He has certainly turned one, perhaps two Republican states, Democratic, and picked up a senator in another Republican state.

WISCONSIN TAKING MICHIGAN.

Michigan is an overwhelming Republican state. There is no Non-Partisan league split in the opposition. The Republican party is strong there and needs the President's attitude towards labor would doubtless have made some inroads into it, but Michigan was counted upon surely to return a Republican senator.

That prospect is destroyed by the appearance of Henry Ford in the field as the Democratic candidate for senator with the approval of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Ford is the most popular man in Michigan. His election will be nearly unannounced. He is nominally a Republican but actually his point of view coincides more closely with that of President Wilson.

AMERICAN LIEUTENANT IS KILLED ON ITALIAN FRONT

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, June 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—Lieut. Edward Michael McKay, of the American Red Cross, whose home was in New York, has been killed by the explosion of a shell on the Piave battle line while in command of a rolling outfit.

Lieutenant McKay was a painter. He came to Italy last December and was the first American commander sent into the front by the American Red Cross in Italy. Previously he had rendered distinguished service with the ambulance field service in France, where he was awarded the French war cross.

CHARLOTTE AND WINSTON TO HAVE SEVEN-CENT FARES

Charlotte, June 18.—Petition for authority to increase street car fares at Charlotte and Winston-Salem from five cents to seven cents was filed today with the corporation commission at Raleigh by the Southern Public Utilities company.

Z. V. Taylor, president of the company, said the company to sell tickets four for 25 cents, obtainable from conductors, he said. Increased labor, material and operating costs are given as grounds for making the requested increase necessary.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES PUFFS HIS CIGARETTES

And at 86 Enjoys Life; Asked if He Smokes Much He Replies: "No, Only Cigarettes."

(Special Cable from the London Times to the Greensboro News.)
(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.)
London, June 18.—Sir William Crookes celebrated his 86th birthday today in Kensington Park gardens. A caller writes: "I found Sir William sitting in an easy chair before a fire, smoking a cigarette, when he was asked some authorities, is the most delightful form of tobacco, that which most surely smokes life. When I asked him if he smoked much, he said: 'No, only cigarettes.' I did not ask him whether he considered them injurious."

Sir William showed the visitor round the laboratory, in which he is particularly interested in analyzing the deadly woodwind snail. In his study he stopped before a familiar portrait, remarking, "An old friend of mine." It was a portrait of Michael Faraday.

JEREMIAH A. O'LEARY IS
ARRAIGNED IN NEW YORK

New York, June 18.—While Jeremiah A. O'Leary, the Sinn Fein leader charged with conspiracy to commit treason and espionage, who was brought here today under heavy guard after having been arrested last week in Sara, Washington, as a fugitive from justice, was pleading not guilty to the federal indictments against him, witnesses in the trial of his brother, John J. O'Leary, accused of assisting him to escape, were testifying as to Jeremiah's physical and mental condition. The apparent objective of this testimony was to lay the groundwork of Jeremiah's defense when he is tried on the conspiracy charges. Witnesses described O'Leary as being "very restless and nervous, with no fixed mental condition" and a "replica of Harry Thaw."