

ITALIANS CARRY OUT SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE BLOW

Attacking the Austro-Hungarian lines on the Asiago plateau, the Italians have wrested Monte Di Valbella from the enemy, captured 800 prisoners and held their new positions against repeated counter attacks.

This sudden turn from the defensive to the offensive came as a surprise to the laymen of the allied world for it had been believed that General Diaz, the Italian commander would be content to hold his lines in the mountains against a great, new offensive intended by the Austrians and Germans to take away the sting of the defeat to the Austrians along the Piave two weeks ago.

Nor was the Italian attack limited to the positions on Monte Di Valbella. Further east, on the left bank of the Brenta river, they captured the height of Sasso Rosso, just north of the village of Valstagna.

These two actions, while local in character, may explain the failure of the Italians to pursue the Austrians across the Piave when, on June 28, the enemy fled from the west bank with a haste that indicated something of demoralization.

General Diaz probably has expected the heaviest enemy blow to be launched along the mountain front, which is the key to the whole Italian situation. In attacking there himself, he has carried the fight to the foe, has gained strong positions at vital points and broken up some of the preparations made by the enemy for an offensive in that quarter.

It is hardly to be believed that General Diaz plans to go further than local objectives, but if he should make much progress on the Asiago plateau, he could be able to take under his artillery fire the railroad paralleling the battle line and running along the Brenta river east of Lake Caldossano. This line is the connecting link between the Piave and Adige fronts and if the Italians could dominate it, the Austrian system of communications would be seriously impaired.

The French are continuing their "nibbling" tactics along the line running northward from the Marne. Friday they swept the Germans back from the environs of Villers-Cotterets forest, southwest of Soissons, and held the ground they had taken. Saturday night they suddenly attacked the German lines a little to the north of the Clignan river and just to the left of the positions held by American troops in that sector. A long ridge between the villages of Mosloy and Passey En Valois was occupied and 285 prisoners were taken. Further north, near St. Pierre Aigle, the French positions were improved by a local attack.

The British have repulsed an enemy assault in the neighborhood of Merris, near where the Germans were driven back east of Nieppe forest on Friday. The British official statement mentions heavy German artillery fire before Amiens, near Albert; north of the Scarpe, near Arras and in the region of Festubert, northwest of Lens.

The official statement issued at Berlin says that artillery firing has increased between the Yser and the Marne, which includes virtually all of the active battle zone.

There is a report that Alexis Romanoff, the son of the former Russian emperor, is alive, notwithstanding dispatches telling of his recent death.

Body of Captain Shaw Found by a Fisherman

Greensboro, June 29.—The body of Capt. Perry Shaw was brought here late last night

17 German Airplanes Shot Down on Western Front by British Airmen

London, June 29.—British aviators in aerial combats on the western front Friday shot down 17 German airplanes and sent six others down out of control.

Three British machines are missing as a result of the combats.

The text of the official communication dealing with aviation issued tonight follows:

"There was much fighting in the air on the British front on the 29th instant, and enemy machines showed considerable activity. During the day we shot down 17 German airplanes and drove down six others out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

"Our airmen and balloon crews employed in observation work took advantage of the fine weather to co-operate with the artillery in engaging hostile batteries and ammunition dumps with good destructive effect. A great number of explosions and fires were caused by this work. Our photographic machines also were active and many reconnaissances were carried out both by day and night. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped by us during the day on various targets and fourteen and a half tons in the course of the following night."

from Columbia, S. C. His sister, Mrs. Harry Poezolt, Mr. Poezolt, the widow of the captain, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Grace, of Columbia, her parents and Lieutenant Dickson, accompanied the body.

The funeral was held in the Main Street M. E. church in Columbia, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Roger. This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, the body will be carried from Mrs. Poezolt's home to Greene Hill cemetery for interment.

The body of Captain Shaw was recovered from the waters of the Congaree river, near Columbia, S. C., after it had lain therein until midnight of Thursday, since his drowning late Tuesday afternoon.

George Sightler, a fisherman, discovered the body fastened to a snag and sent word to Cayco, a distance of 13 miles. Captain Shaw wore a bathing suit and it hung on the projection as the body floated down the stream. The fisherman did not know of the drowning of Captain Shaw and his companion, Miss Pearl Pennington, Tuesday night.

Miss Pennington, a native of Maine, was attached to the base hospital at Camp Jackson. Captain Shaw was connected with the depot brigade. His home was in the Berkeley apartments in Columbia, where his wife resided during his work at the training camp.

Popular Washington Girl Engaged to Wed a Marine



Miss Fannie Elkins Davis, youngest granddaughter of the late Senator Henry Gasaway Davis, whose engagement to marry George A. Perry, U. S. M. C., has been announced. Miss Davis is a debutante of the past season, is one of the most popular of the really beautiful women in Washington.

AMERICAN SHOCK TROOPS REST ON WAY TO THE FRONT



The heavy warfare on the western front makes it necessary to relieve the troops in the front line trenches at short intervals in order to preserve the stamina of the men. Especially heart-rending is the task of the shock troops who lead in the attack and are first to feel the steel of the enemy. American troops on the march to the front line in Picardy are here shown resting on the way.

NOTED SOCIALIST LEADER TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Cleveland, Ohio, June 30.—Eugene V. Debs, four times socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, was arrested here today by United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and Deputy Marshal Chas. 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.

The arrest was made on a secret indictment returned yesterday by the federal grand jury. It is understood the indictment contains 10 specific counts under section 3 of the espionage act as amended by the passage of the sedition bill on May 16, last, which provides a penalty of 20 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000 and costs for each violation.

Mr. Debs will be arraigned in federal court at 9:30 tomorrow morning when the matter of bail will be decided. He spent tonight in the Cuyahoga county jail.

Mr. Debs refused to make any statement regarding his arrest.

Hilas Morton, special agent of the bureau of investigation, department of justice, Federal Agent John F. Sawkin and members of the American Protective league have been working on the case since the delivery of the Canton speech.

Mr. Debs arrived in Cleveland today to address a socialist gathering. He was taken into custody as he was about to enter the garden where the meeting was held.

Following the announcement of Mr. Debs' arrest a defense fund of more than \$1,000 was raised by popular subscription before the meeting ended.

Edwin S. Wertz, United States attorney, made the following statement:

"No man is too big to be held responsible for his acts under the espionage act or any other law of the United States."

"Mr. Debs was indicted not as a socialist but as a violator of the law of the United States because of things he said in his Canton speech," said Assistant Attorney Brickenstein. "The federal jury had presented to it for consideration during the past two weeks many other cases under the espionage act," said Attorney Kavanaugh.

State Editor Recalls History

The state editor is a book of ready reference in matters many. For several days he could answer anything you wanted to know about moving. Yesterday his

AMERICANS IN ALSACE LEARNING NEW TRICKS

With the American Forces in Alsace, June 29.—American troops on the Alsation front are learning what might be called the specialties of inactive days while awaiting work of a wider scope. The Germans have found the overseas men facing them at so many places that they are pushing out patrols somewhat nervously here and there with the object of trying to fix the exact limits of the American sectors.

The Germans have not a monopoly on these expeditions. The Americans also are out every night studying the difficult lay of No-Man's land in the mountainous region. Clashes naturally are frequent, and the Germans are finding that the Americans are not as easy to deal with as they would wish, even when outnumbered.

Sergeant Dewey F. Slocum and Corporal John C. Phillips, both of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Private Newton Bell, of Muses Mills, Ky., were cut off from the rest of their platoon in one of these little fights at an advanced post and refused to surrender. They could not run, but showed they could shoot. Private Bell accounted for four of the enemy and the other Americans did nearly as well.

The Germans then signalled for help and their artillery laid down a barrage to hold the Americans until the Germans could reinforce their patrol, but the patrol was driven away before help came and the Americans crawled back through a curtain of fire and rejoined their platoon.

mind went to history. This is the way it ran:

"The action of the German admiral commanding the Prussian fleet in Manila bay was particularly belligerent toward Admiral Dewey when the latter was preparing to storm the fortifications of the Spaniard.

"He even went so far as to intimate that if Dewey molested the Spaniards that he would interfere with his fleet on their behalf. Learning of this, the British admiral, also stationed at Manila, let the Tueton commander know that in this event he would be as rock on with the British Lion as well as Dewey.

When the eventful moment for beginning the assault, and Dewey formed his line of battle, he steamed from his anchorage with every gun trained, not on the Spanish forts, but upon the German fleet.

"Seeing this the British squadron immediately cleared for action and steamed in battle line between Dewey and the Germans, with their bristling guns ready to let loose a broadside had the Teutons showed any inclination to fire on the Americans.

"Seeing that the British meant business, the German admiral withdrew and Dewey proceeded to demolish the fortifications of Manila."—Charlotte Observer.

COULD TURN OUT 10,000 AERIAL DREADNAUGHTS

New York, June 29.—The claim that Handley Page, the British airplane constructor, could turn out 10,000 "superaerial dreadnaughts" in the United States by April 1, 1919, was made in a formal statement tonight by W. H. Workman, special representative in this country of Handley Page, Ltd.

These planes, declared Mr. Workman, could be landed in France under their own power, with enough guns, bombs and aviators "to defeat the Germans within 30 to 60 days, if we start now."

After announcing that he had acquainted the war department and the aircraft board with this proposition, Mr. Workman said he believed none of the 10,000 planes would be lost in trans-Atlantic flights, and that, with a British and American aviator, he would be willing to make the first flight, proceeding from Newfoundland to France, via the Azores and Portugal.

Asserting that he considers this route the best, he explained that a 7,000-foot volcano in the Azores would serve as one guide and suggested that "at least ten destroyers in a state of obsolescence could be stretched out to act as lightships," so that "pilots of the airplanes would never be out of sight of a destroyer, together with their compasses and wireless."

"Once this is started," he said, "there will be a continuous chain of airplanes connecting the United States with the continent of Europe, from early morning until late at night, one machine leaving every ten minutes, every day."

Mr. Workman said that Mr. Page could bring here a staff of expert designers and turn out the machines in factories in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Grand Rapids, deliveries to start December 1, 1918.

He added that in three days these planes could be flown from the middle west to France, saving many tons of shipping.

These 10,000 airplanes, he declared, could drop 38,000 tons of explosives on and behind the German lines each night, or the equivalent of 38,000 shells from the "biggest guns yet constructed."

INFLUENZA IN GERMAN ARMY HALTS ADVANCE

British Headquarters, June 28.—Prisoners taken in the Nieppe forest attack, who are partly Saxons and partly Prussians, confirm tales previously heard of the prevalence of influenza in the German army. Reports have

EXPECT GERMANS TO MAKE ATTACK SOON

With the American Forces on the Marne, June 30.—Excessive movements of troops and materials north of Chateau-Thierry, together with the increased artillery and aerial activity, form the basis of this belief that American forces in this locality may be called upon to defend themselves in the near future.

Long streams of enemy troops and wagon trains have been observed in the neighborhood of the Bonnes wood. There have been more than 50 enemy aerial flights over the American lines north-west of Chateau Thierry in the last 24 hours. One German machine was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns.

The American artillery has heavily shelled many vital and active spots within the enemy lines, once obtaining a direct hit in a detachment of marching Germans.

For days the Americans have been expecting that the enemy, stung by the defeat administered to him recently on this front would make a vigorous assault upon the American forces, and it was partly for this reason the American operations in the Belleau section were carried out. With these operations completed, the Americans now have the country for several miles in front of them under their eyes and guns and can see what is developing. In consequence, when the expected blow comes they will be much better prepared to meet it.

The American troops have made all preparations and the Germans will get an exceedingly warm reception if they try what the situation today indicates they have in mind. The Americans say that no matter where the enemy strikes he is bound to pay dearly for his effort and that the bigger the target the better the American forces will like it.

To the east of Chateau-Thierry along the River Marne, except for constantly increasing long range shelling on both sides comparative quiet reigns. There has been no patrolling because the bright moonlight on the water prevents a crossing, but the American snipers have been so active in the last four days that the Germans rarely ever make an appearance.

been current that the malady is serious enough to have constituted one reason for the German slowness in pushing their offensive. Divisions intended for attack are so prostrated as to be unable to fight. The prisoners' information supports the story, they saying that the disease is

Plans War Gardens Near the Army Camps



Col. J. S. Fair, assistant in the acting quartermaster general of the army, has perfected plans whereby several thousand acres of land near United States army camps will be turned into war gardens. Some 5,000 "conscientious objectors" and German prisoners will be used in cultivating the land. The movement was inaugurated by the starting of a 400-acre garden at Camp Dix with the co-operation of the national war garden commission.

FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE LANDED IN ITALY

Washington, June 29.—The first American troops landed in Italy yesterday, General March, chief of staff, announced today. These are not the forces sent by General Pershing but consisted of units shipped from this country.

The troops consist largely of sanitary units but include other special organizations, General March explained. On the whole, however, it is made up mostly of non-combatant units. The combatant troops will be sent by General Pershing, as previously announced.

General March had no announcements to make today regarding the total number of troops shipped from this country to France. Formal announcement, he said, would be made later.

Surveying the entire battle front, General March said the situation could be said to be extremely favorable to the allies. He would make no comment upon the indications of an impending German attack.

The first national army division has taken up a sector at the front, General March also announced. It is the seventy-seventh raised in New York, trained at Camp Upton and originally commanded by Major General J. Franklin Bell. It was taken across under Major General Johnson.

Five American divisions which had been brigaded with the British for training have been returned to General Pershing's command with training completed.

One of these is the thirty-fifth division composed of Kansas and Missouri troops and commanded by Major General William M. Wright when it left the United States.

General March disclosed that the official reports from the Italian front place the number of Austrians captured at 18,000 and a large amount of war material. The line of the Piave has been entirely restored by the Italians and in some places has been slightly advanced.

Military opinion, General March said, found the Austrian attack faulty, because it was spread over large front to make it impossible to carry thru their attack successfully.

The Australian disaster which followed placed the allies not only in military control, but psychologically the chief of staff said because of its stimulating effect upon Italian morale both among the civil population of the enemy.

Captures of prisoners and guns also of course was valuable.

During the last week American activities in France have been local in character but official reports show that the Americans at all times and places have more than held their own, General March said. Fine examples of individual bravery are coming in, he said.

Commenting upon the return to General Pershing's command of five divisions brigaded with the British, General March said it showed clearly the success of the plans for using all facilities to give American units their final polishing. It would not have been possible otherwise he indicated to have secured so large a trained force under Pershing in such a short time.

widespread in all departments of the army.

The object of the Nieppe forest attack was to reach a stream 1,500 yards in advance of our lines. In this we were successful, the enemy trench before the stream being cleared with the bayonet and machine guns therein being captured and turned against the enemy.