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AUSTRIANS ARE HALTED BETWEEN ZENSONE AND FE FOSSALTA

Offensive is Checked by the Capture of Many Prisoners

AUSTRIANS HAVE MADE NO GAINS OF IMPORTANCE

Italian Resistance to Every Attack Encourages Best Hopes, and Gives Assurance of Victory--- Fighting has Ceased From Lake Garda to Piave River

By Courier Leased Wire.

PARIS, June 17.—(Havas Agency).—That the Austrians, after three days furious fighting, have not gained any really important success, confirms the newspapers in their opinion that the offensive has failed.

L'Homme Libre says that the Italian resistance to every attack encourages the best hopes, and is convinced that an Italian victory is assured, owing to the excellent spirits of the Italian troops.

STOPPED EVERYWHERE

ROME, Monday, June 17.—In the attacks between Zensone and Fe Fossalta along the Piave, the Austrians have been stopped everywhere, says an official statment issued tonight by the Italian war office. In the mountain region and around Montello there have been no infantry attacks by the enemy.

The statement reads:

The Allied troops have taken several hundred additional prisoners and some machine guns.

"On the mountainous front and around Montello, the enemy did not renew his infantry attacks. During the day a successful thrust was carried out by our troops. We occupied several positions, capturing machine guns and some hundreds of prisoners.

"Important actions developed south of Montello and along the Piave in the zone between Zenson and Fossalta, but the enemy everywhere was stoppd by our counter-attacks. Several hundred prisoners were left in our hands.

"Enemy attempts to cross the river between Masserada and Candelu (northeast of Treviso) were bloodily repulsed. On the lower Piave other counter-offensive actions in the course of development resulted advantageously for us."

SITUATION IN REVIEW

Austria's offensive against the Italian front has been checked for the moment, if not brought to a complete failure. Fighting has ceased in the mountains from Lake Garda to the Piave, where the Allies broke up the first enemy blows. Along the Piave the Austrians have been unable to advance from the western bank of the river.

Despite months of preparation and a stupendous preliminary bombardment, the Austrian attack in the north Asiago plateau and between the Brenta and Piave collapsed almost at its inception, before the stout resistance of the French and Italians. Although their offensive began Saturday, the Austrians on Monday had given up, at least, momentarily, their efforts to reach the Venetian plain to the south in counter-thrusts, the Italians Monday regained several positions in the mountains.

Around Montello, just below where the battle line reaches the Piave, the Italians still hold their positions awaiting further efforts, but the enemy made no attack on Monday. The enemy command is re-organizing the units shattered in the attempt to overcome the important height.

Between Zenson and Fossalta, a distance of less than three miles, the Austrians succeeded in crossing the river after having been defeated in efforts to debouch north and south of these points. Zenson is east of Treviso and if the Piave line should break while the northern line holds, the Venetian plains would be opened to the invaders.

Rome, however, in its latest statemen reports that all the Austrian efforts to enlarge the gains on the western bank between Zenson and Fossalta have been checked by counter-attacks. Prisoners taken by the Italians, French and British now total five thousand.

The latest report from Vienna makes claim of no marked gains except the capture of Capo Sile on the west bank of the Piave south of Fossalta. The number of prisoners is now reported as 12,000.

Emperor Charles is reported to be in the southern Trentino directing the offensive and dispatches from Switzerland say that thousands of troops are being sent into the Trentino. Further Austrian efforts undoubtedly may be expected.

Activity on the front in France continues of a minor character. German efforts to drive the French from their new gains around Hautebraye, north-west of Soissons, were repulsed by the French, who increased their captures to 370 prisoners. Small raids have been carried out by the Germans against the British positions in Picardy and Flanders. American positions north west of Chateau Thierry are being bombarded heavily with gas shells and there are indications that the enemy may again try to drive the Amercans from Belleau wood and other territory recently gained. The enemy artillery fire also has increased along the Marne east of Chateau Thierry, but there has been no infantry activity.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, June 18.—The barometer is high over the Great Lakes and relatively low both West and East. The weather has been showery in the Maritime Provinces, but is now clearing and is fine in all other parts of the Dominion.

Forecasts.

Light winds, fine and moderately warm to-day and on Wednesday.

SPLASH OF SHIPS TO REACH KAISER

At Least Sixty-Three American Vessels to be Launched On July Fourth

Philadelphia, Pa. June 16—According to reports made to the emergency fleet corporation, at least sixty three ships will be launched on the Fourth of July in response to the appeal made by Charles M. Schwab, director-general of the corporation that "Independance Day be celebrated by such a big splash of ships that it will reach the ears of the German Emperor." It will be the largest number of ships ever sent into the water in any country in one day. Shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the gulf and great lakes are in the race to get ships ready for their initial plunge.

WAR IS STRUGGLE OF WORLD VIEWS DECLARES KAISER

Anglo Saxons Aim at Making World Slaves For the Anglo Saxon Rulers

GERMAN MORALITY

Principles of Right, Freedom and Honor Must be Upheld, Says Wilhelm

PRAISES GENERALS

By Courier Leased Wire

Amsterdam, June 18.—The war is not a matter of strategic campaign, but a struggle of two world views wrestling with one another, Emperor William declared on Saturday at the celebration of the anniversary of his accession at the German main headquarters.

"Either German principles of right, freedom, honor and morality must be upheld," he added, "or Anglo-Saxon principles with their idolatry of mammon must be victorious."

The Anglo-Saxons, he asserted, aimed at making the peoples of the world work as slaves for the Anglo-Saxon ruling race and such a matter could not be decided in days or weeks or even in a year.

The Emperor emphasized the fact that from the first he had realized that the trials would be great. The first outbreak of enthusiasm had not deceived him. Great Britain's intervention had meant a world struggle, whether he desired it or not.

He said he was thankful that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff had been placed at his side as counsellors. Drinking to the health of the army and its leaders, the Emperor said:

"The German people and army indeed are now one and the same and look up to you with gratitude. Every man out there knows what he is fighting for, the enemy himself admits that, and in consequence we shall gain victory—the victory of the German standpoint. That is what is in question."

The Emperor referred to the period of peace which he described as "twenty-six years of profitable but hard work, though they could not always be regarded as successful in a political respect and had brought disappointments."

His interests had been centred in the work connected with the development of the army and the effort to maintain it at the level at which it had been entrusted to him. Now in time of war, he could not better celebrate the day than under the same roof with the Field Marshal and his faithful, highly gifted generals and general staff. The Emperor continued:

"In peace time in the preparation of my army for war, my grandfather's war comrades gradually passed away and as the German horizon gradually darkened many a German, and not the least I, hoped with assurance that God would in this danger place the right man at our side. Our hope has not been disappointed.

"In your excellency and in you, General Ludendorf, heaven bestowed upon the German Empire and German army and staff men who are called upon in these great times to lead the German people in arms in its decisive struggle for existence and the right to live, and with its help to gain victory."

Amsterdam, June 17—Field Marshall von Hindenburg, in congratulating the emperor on behalf of the army, extolled the emperor's "wise care for peace" during the first 26 years of his reign, and Germany's brilliant progress in all works of peace in that period. If, the Field Marshal continued, for nearly four years, the German army and people have been able in the face of a world of enemies to show such proof of their strength and right to existence as never yet in history has been demanded and given in such measure, they also owed this to their war lord who had indefatigably watched over the fighting efficiency of his armies.

The Field Marshal renewed the unswerving loyalty until death of Germany's sons at the front.

PROFOUND DEJECTION IN GERMANY

Enthusiasm Created by the First Offensive Has by Now Passed Away

PEOPLE DISPIRITED

Economic Situation is Growin Ever and Ever More Serious

HUNS SEE DEFEAT

By Courier Leased Wire

Geneva, June 18.—The enthusiasm created by the first German offensive has passed, and a feeling of profound dejection reigns among the German people, according to an interview with a neutral diplomat, who has just arrived in Geneva from Berlin in La Suisse. The people at home expected a quick victory from the early reports in official bulletins, and above all a quick peace. The principal question asked in Berlin last week was:

"Have we entered Paris?"

The economic situation in the interior of Germany, the diplomat declared, is becoming more and more serious. Germans, both military and civilians, now realize and virtually admit that the constant arrivals of fresh American troops will turn the tide of the war.

The diplomat concluded his interview with a statement that during a recent secret siting of the Reichstag, the question of autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine was discussed officially for the first time since the beginning of the war.

BRANTFORD GIRLS HURT

Miss Florence Westbrook and Miss Clara Montgomery Injured in Ridgetown

Ridgetown, June 17.—Their motor car colliding with a rope which had been stretched across Erie street south, as a barricade to permit of the oiling of the street, Florence Westbrook, daughter of F. Westbrook, of the city of Brantford, Miss Clara Montgomery, of Brantford, and a little niece of Mr. Westbrook were seriously injured this morning.

The three have been holidaying at Rondau Park and were motoring into town this morning in their runabout car. The rope in the impact broke the windshield of the car. It caught the occupants about the neck, Miss Westbrook had her windpipe crushed. A hemorrhage resulted and for some hours it was feared that she would choke to death. Miss Montgomery suffered slight concussion of the brain, and the little girl was badly bruised.

SUBMARINE DESTROYED

By Courier Leased Wire

An Atlantic Port, June 18.—A German submarine and its entire crew was destroyed by an American submarine off the Virginia coast several days ago, according to a report brought here to-day by passengers aboard an American steamship. Officers of the vessel claimed to have been told the story of the submarine combat by members of the victorious American undersea boat's crew.

No Official Word

Washington, June 18.—No word has reached the Navy Department today of the destruction of an enemy U-boat by an American submarine, as reported by passengers arriving on the steamer at an Atlantic port. Constant firing of patrol boats and armed merchantmen at any suspicious object on the water, has given rise to many such reports during the past three weeks.

SCENE OF THE FIGHT ING ON ITALIAN FRONT

PRISONERS TAKEN BY FRENCH SOUTH OF AISNE

Successful Local Operation Carried Out Last Night—German Artillery Reported Active on British Sector of the Front

By Courier Leased Wire

....London, June 18.—The German artillery was more active than usual last night along the Ancre River, south of Albert and west of Serre, according to the statement issued by the war office to-day.

The statement says:

"A hostile raiding party was repulsed by us last night southeast of Villers-Bretonneux. We secured a few prisoners. Other prisoners and a machine gun were taken by us in successful raids southwest of Albert in the neighborhood of Moyenneville (on the northern side of the Somme salient) and in patrol encounters east of the Nieppe forest (on the western side of the Flanders battle).

"The hostile artillery was more active than usual last night in the Ancre valley and south of Albert. It also showed some activity west of Serre."

FRENCH OFFICIAL

Paris, June 18.—In a local operation south of the Aisne last night the French took 100 prisoners, it is announced officially. Between the Ourcq and the Marne, prisoners were taken in patrol encounters.

The statement follows:

"South of the Aisne the French carried out successful local operations, south of Ambleny and east of Montgobert, taking 100 prisoners, including two officers. Between the Ourcq and the Marne, French patrols took prisoners. Elsewhere the night was calm"

SOCIALISTS AND MENSHEVIKI MEMBERS OF SOVIET EXPELLED

Drastic Step Taken by Central Executive Committee Last Week—Ousted Parties Guilty of Fomenting Revolt Against Government

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, June 18.—The central executive committee of the Russian Soviets took a drastic step Friday in deciding to expel those of its members representing the Social Revolutionists, the Right, the Center and the Mensheviki, according to a Russian wireless message received here. All local councils are asked to expel representatives of the same parties.

Explaining the step, the message says:

"The authority of the councils presiding through an extremely difficult period is being attacked simultaneously by international imperialists on all fronts, and its coadjutors within the Russian republic who are in conflict against the government of the workmen and peasants. They employ the most contemptible means, including shameful calumny, conspiracy and revolt."

It is declared also that it has been established clearly that representatives of the ousted parties, including the most responsible members, have been found guilty of organizing an armed revolt against the workmen and peasants, and in it acted in alliance with the counter-revolutionaries. "On the Don in conjunction with Generals Kalelines and Korniloff, in the Urals in conunction with General Dutoff, in Siberia in conjunction with Semenoff, Horvath and Koltachak, and in the last few days with the Czech Slovaks and their supporters, the Black Band."

German Offensive

London, June 18.—German troops in southern Russia began an offensive eastward on the Voronesh front on June 15, says a Russian government wireless message. The Germans are advancing in the Varniska, Rostev and Vetluisk regions, and Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has informed Ambassador Joffe at Berlin of the latest developments. The ambassador was also advised that the German commander on the Voronesh front had proposed a new boundary line to the Russian commander.

The Bolshevik war department has ordered the mobilization of all workmen and peasants born from 1893 to 1897, in a large number of provinces. The men are called for six months' active service, and those refusing to serve will be punished severely by revolutionary tribunals.

Traffic in Volga Halted

Moscow, Thursday, June 13.—The Czecho-Slovak movement against the Bolsheviki government not only has cut off communication with Siberia by way of the Siberian railway, but also has stopped traffic on the River Volga, according to a report from Nijni Novgored. Since the seizure of the Volga bridge near Syzran by the Czecho-Slovaks, grain movements from Samara have been brought to a standstill. Thousands of "bagmen" are engaged in carrying away the grain congested at Nijni Novgorod and other north river points, which are without bread.

Before the Czecho-Slovak interruption of traffic, steamer movements on the Volga had been hampered by lack of oil, as most of the steamers are oil burners. A shortage of food and vessels at Baku has been preventing oil shipments to Astrakhan, and as a result the Volga river fleet is paralyzed, and factories along the river have been closed. The blockade of the river at Syzran and attacks made on grain boats at other points by hungry crowds have forced the few ships still provided with oil to cease operations.

ENEMY LOSSES HEAVY

By Courier Leased Wire.

Paris, June 18. — Eighty thousand Germans were killed, wounded or made prisoner during the offensive between Montdidier and Noyon, Captain Andre Tardieu, who accompanied Premier Clemenceau to the front on Sunday, told Marcel Hutien, editor of The Echo de Paris, upon his return to Paris.

"This is a figure which should make even Ludendorff reflect," he said. "One cannot insist enough upon the exceptional importance of the results obtained by the counter-attack of divisions under General Mangin against the right flank of General von Hutier's armies," he continued. "This magnificently has nailed the enemy to the spot, and completely checked the advance towarl Compeigne. German officers who were made prisoner do not attempt to hide their chagrin at their inability to reach Compeigne which they admit was their objective."

Premier Clemenceau contented himself by remarking: "I am completely satisfied."

NINETY TWO DIVISIONS IN BATTLE

Austrians Hurled Massed Forces Against Allied Lines in Italy

CAVALRY IS IN USE

Choicest Three-Fourths of Austrian Army is in Battle

FRENCH FIGHT NOBLY

Holding their lines intact along virtually all the ninety miles of battle front from the Adriatic to the Asiago plateau, the Italian and Allied armies appear to have given the Austrian armies a serious setback. Approximately 1,000,000 Austrians have been hurled against the Italian front, but have gained little except along the Piave river, where their progress is seemingly too slow to be threatening to the Allied positions.

Losses which are described as frightful, have been inflicted upon the Austrians in the areas where the principal fighting has taken place. In the mountainous country, where the British have been holding their positions solidly, thousands of the enemy have perished, while they have paid heavily for every foot they have advanced along the Piave River front.

Paris, June 17—The French troops played a magnificent part in stemming the Austrian offensive, according to the Italian dispatch from Rome.

Despite heavy attacks the French lost but four men, while they accomplished numerous unusual feats, including the capture of 163 Austians by twelve genadiers.

That the French are holding new positions is indicated, the dispatch adds, by the statement that their artillery on the Asiage Plateau was master of the Austrian batteries and decimated the Austrian infantry when it attacked.

Foe Forces Strong

Paris, June 18.—Ninety two Austrian divisions, consisting of 80 divisions of infantry and twelve of cavalry, have been hurled into the greatest battle that Italy has yet fought, according to an official announcement at Rome received through the Havas agency. Seventy-one of these divisions have already been identified.

The forces engaged comprise three fourths of the whole Austrian army, and the choicest troops, under the command of Field Marshal Boroevic. (The number of men in an Austrian division is not exactly known, but the number of divisions engaged would indicate that approximately 1,000,000 Austrians have been thrown into the battle.)

Papers found on officers show that, after forcing the passage of the Piave, the first day's objective was the Treviso—Montbelluna railroad. In two days of fighting the enemy columns have succeeded only in realizing the minimum assigned for the first day, according to the official note issued at Rome.

But one single Allied aviator has been lost during the Austrian offensive, while 44 enemy machines have been brought down.

"In artillery and airplanes Austria is using all her available resources," says the official note. "Not less than 70 cannon of all calibres have been brought into action. Three Austro-Hungarian armies under the command of Field Marshal Boroevic are engaged in fighting desperately, with enormous military means. Ordered to advance at any cost, without thought of blood sacrifices, the Austro-Hungarian regiments readily obey. Thousands of corpses strew the battlefields through the mountainous Italian sector and accumulate along the Piave, but the objectives which the enemy was to reach are yet far away."

Fighting Still in Progress.

Italian Army Headquarters, June 18.—(By The Associated Press).—Bitter fighting is in progress along the Piave River. The Austrians are sustaining large losses from the concentrated fire of Italian batteries. Repeated counter-attacks are being made by Italian infantry, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

The "hunger offensive," as the Austrian prisoners describe it, is being carried on with the greatest severity on the Piave front, where it is apparent the Austrians have massed large bodies of troops. In the mountain regions to the north the fighting for the present is lim-

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