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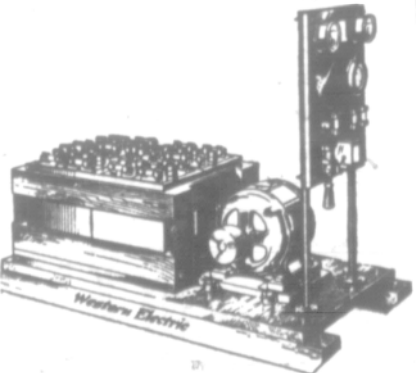
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AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM PIAVE DELTA

Italians Push Foe to River's Left Bank After Five Days' Struggle.

Rome.—Italian troops have completed their operations victoriously at the mouth of the river Piave by hurling the last remnants of the disorganized Austro-Hungarian forces across to the left bank of the river, according to the war office announcement.

"After five days of uninterrupted struggle," says the official communication, "the enemy was completely driven on to the left bank of the new Piave."

The Austro-Hungarian resistance was shattered in the area where the river Piave enters the Adriatic. The Italians pushed forward and reached the right bank of the new Piave from Grisolo to the south of the river and took 400 prisoners.

After desperate fighting the Italians repulsed a counter offensive of the Austro-Hungarians in the direction of Chiassano, on the northern Italian front.

On the Asiago plateau the statement chronicles a raid by the French which resulted in the capturing of prisoners and machine guns. Austro-Hungarian attacks between the Frenzela valley and the Brenta were repulsed.

SIBERIA NOW HAS NEW GOVERNMENT

London.—A new provisional government for Siberia, which has the unanimous support of the population and which will continue to fight the central powers has been established at Vladivostok, according to a dispatch from Tokyo.

The program of the new government includes the liberation of Siberia from the Bolsheviks; the avoidance, if possible, of foreign interventions; universal suffrage; establishment of provincial councils and a labor bureau; distribution of the land among the landless and control of economic activities.

The situation in Siberia is undergoing important changes and the counter revolution assisted by the Czech-Slovaks is spreading, says a dispatch from Peking. The Bolsheviks are being driven westward from Irkutsk and many are endeavoring to escape into Mongolia.

ALLIES ADVANCE 15 MILES

Much War Material and More Than 1300 Prisoners Captured.

Rome.—Prisoners exceeding 1300 in number, guns, airplanes and machine guns and a large quantity of booty have been captured by the allied troops in their offensive in Albania, according to the announcement of the Italian war office.

The allies have made new progress along the left wing on the Adriatic coast, their advance approximating 15 miles in three days. The land forces were assisted by British monitors.

North of the lower Vojussa river, the Italian cavalry flanked the Malacra ridge passing through the western slopes of the ridge and the Adriatic. By this operation the cavalry took the Austrians in the rear and destroyed bridges over the Semini river to the north.

German Envoy to Russia Killed. Basile.—General Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, was assassinated at Moscow, according to a dispatch received here. Obtaining admission by false pretenses, two unknown men entered the private office of Count von Mirbach. A short discussion ensued. Then revolver shots were heard, followed by explosions of hand grenades. The ambassador died almost instantly.

New Pension Bill Passes. Washington.—A senate bill granting pensions of \$12 a month to widows of soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war or Philippine insurrection, where the income of the widow does not exceed \$250 a year, was passed by the house and sent to conference.

Kerensky Favors Intervention. Paris.—The parliamentary committee on action abroad received Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian premier, who explained the situation in Russia and suggested immediate intervention.

Home Rule Recommended for India. London.—Edwin Samuel Montagu, secretary of state for India, in a report submitted to the government, recommends the adoption of home rule in India.

Berlin Admits Loss of Hamel. London.—The German war office has admitted the capture of Hamel, which was taken by Australians aided by Americans.

SERGEANT JACKSON



Andrew Jackson, great-grandson of the famous general and president, Andrew Jackson, who is a sergeant in the United States army.

MURMAN PEOPLE JOIN THE ENTENTE

Copenhagen.—The entire population of the Murman coast (on the Kola peninsula bordering the White sea and the Arctic) has broken with Russia and joined the entente, according to a dispatch from Vardoe, Norway, to the Christiania Tidende.

A supply of provisions from the United States has arrived at Murmansk, the dispatch adds.

Washington.—Leaders of the Murman coast people recently appealed to the American and allied consuls at Kola for protection. German troops are reported to the southward on the railroad leading to the Arctic at Kola. With allied naval forces guarding a store of supplies at Kola and along the railroad, the Murman coast is one of the possible fields for operations by the allies in the east under the new policy toward Russia believed to have been approved by President Wilson at the white house conference.

WILSON STOPS \$2.40 WHEAT

Decides to Veto Agricultural Bill Carrying Price-Fixing Rider.

Washington.—President Wilson decided to veto the annual agricultural appropriation bill because of the rider agreed to by both senate and house fixing the government minimum guaranteed wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel.

This information was transmitted to Chairman Lever of the house agriculture committee through Postmaster-General Burleson just before Speaker Clark had signed the bill preliminary to sending it to the white house.

Officials estimated that if the \$2.40 price for wheat were to be approved the price of flour would be increased by approximately \$2 a barrel with an increase of from 2 to 3 cents in the price of a loaf of bread. With \$2.40 as the basic price, wheat probably would sell in New York at \$2.75 a bushel, it was said.

U. S. Transport Is Sunk; Six Missing. Washington.—The United States transport Covington was sunk by a German submarine on July 1, according to a report received from Vice Admiral Sims. Six members of the transport's crew are missing. All the others, officers and men, were landed at a French port. No troops were on board.

700 Canadian Troops Saved. Boston.—The rescue by an American patrol boat of 700 troops from the Canadian troopship City of Vienna, wrecked off the Atlantic coast, was reported here.

Germany to Aid Austria. Paris.—Germany will send three army corps to the aid of Austria, according to a Rome dispatch.

THE MARKETS

Portland.

Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$60 a ton. Barley—Standard feed, \$52 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$73; cracked, \$74. Hay—Timothy, \$32@33 per ton; alfalfa, \$24.50.

Butter—Creamery, 45c per lb. Eggs—Ranch, 37c per dozen. Potatoes—Burbank, \$1.50 per hundred; new, 3½c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 26@27c; broilers, 30@32c; ducks, young, 25@30c.

Seattle.

Butter—Creamery, 48c per lb. Eggs—Ranch, 43c per dozen. Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 35c; light, 33c; broilers, 40c; roasters, dressed, 28c; ducks, live 30c, dressed 34c; geese, live 27c, dressed 35c.

U-BOATS STILL BUSY OFF ITALY

Spies and Fishermen Help Supply and Signal German Captains.

BASES ON NEUTRAL LAND

Craft Hunt in Groups and Have Accurate Information of Sailings—Temptation Too Much for Fishermen.

Rome.—The U-boat offensive is still serious in the Mediterranean. Submarine bases exist in neutral countries, where information, provisions and even petrol are supplied to the German commanders. Some time ago three Sicilian fishermen were charged with supplying provisions to an enemy submarine off Augusta. In the course of the trial before the military tribunal at Catania evidence was brought to show that while the fishermen were out at sea in their boat a submarine rose to the surface and ordered the three men to go on board.

The commander then informed them that two would be kept as hostages while the third was to go ashore in the boat and get the fresh provisions needed. If he returned with them within two or three hours the two fishermen would not only be released but also compensated; otherwise they would be killed. The man was warned that if he informed the Italian authorities the fate of his two companions would be the same. Naturally the man obeyed. He returned with the provisions within the appointed time and was well paid for his trouble and faithfulness. Of course the two hostages were released. Evidently the fishermen's story was corroborated by the evidence of other men, as the tribunal acquitted the two hostages and sentenced the man who got the provisions to ten years hard labor for neglecting to inform the authorities.

Cannot Resist Temptation.

There are thousands of fishermen in Italy who lead a hard life without earning a living wage and who cannot resist the temptation of making money. Besides, they are easily intimidated by the threats of the commanders of submarines, who often sink fishing boats and murder the fishermen for the sake of imposing obedience. It is reasonably suspected that fishermen aid submarines in many ways. They warn them of the approach of war vessels and mystery ships and give them valuable information about sailings and courses of convoys. Possibly if the allies compensated fishermen as well as the commanders of submarines do satisfactory results would follow.

Of course for obvious reasons full particulars about the activity of submarines in the Mediterranean cannot be divulged. There have been instances of U-boats entering territorial waters at night and exchanging signals with people on shore. Until recently enemy citizens were allowed to reside in seaport towns and even deserted villages on the coast, so that they needed to communicate with submarines was a light. Even now Austrians and Germans are interned in Sardinia, and more ships have been sunk by submarines off this island than anywhere else in the Mediterranean.

The mail boat between Sardinia and Civitavecchia was torpedoed in broad daylight only 20 miles off the coast of Sardinia. Although she remained afloat for three hours and the wireless operator remained on board until the ship sunk and communicated with a nearby naval station, unfortunately no torpedo boats were available to rescue the passengers, including many soldiers, who perished. There seems to be no doubt that the commander of the submarine had been informed that the torpedoed mail boat would have been sunk by shell fire.

Cease to Be Dangerous.

Other ships have been sunk both off Sardinia and in other parts of the Mediterranean very close to the coast under similar circumstances. It is significant that whenever enemy citizens or enemy agents and spies have been discovered and arrested in certain localities where ships were being sunk by submarines these zones ceased immediately to be dangerous. Experience shows that patrolling the route of convoys is not sufficient unless the coast is well watched so that signaling to submarines is prevented. It seems that U-boats hardly ever use their wireless even among themselves lest their messages should be intercepted and their whereabouts discovered.

The crew of a ship recently sunk at night by a submarine reported to the authorities that when they had taken to the boats and were pulling away from the sinking ship the submarine was exchanging flash signals by means of an electric lamp. The night was very dark, and at first the answering signals were not visible, but shortly afterward the flashes of at least five submarines were clearly seen. "They were like glow worms over the sea," one of the men said describing the signals. Evidently submarines now keep close together so that mutual protection can be afforded and convoys instead of single ships atacked.

HE CAPTURES 17 HUNS

Sergeant, Single-Handed, Performs Remarkable Feat.

Gets Distinguished Conduct Medal for Heroic Deed at Battle of Sanctuary Wood.

Chicago.—Serg. Francis T. Fraser, who single-handedly captured 17 Germans in Sanctuary Wood where now there is bitter fighting, called recently to see officers of the British-Canadian Recruiting mission some of whom, including Lieut. S. MacDonald, belong to his battalion, The Black Watch. Sergeant Fraser is one of the few who have been awarded the D. C. M.

How one of the "Laddies from Hell," without a rifle and with several bullet holes through his clothes, was able to take captive 17 stalwart Germans, was told by one of the officers of the mission. He said: "It was during the battles at Sanctuary Wood when The Black Watch made a raid on the Boches, that Sergeant Fraser became isolated from his companions but kept right on going even after he dropped his rifle. He had about 30 bombs and felt well armed with them. When the Germans ran into a dugout he pursued them, and as he was about to hurl his last bomb at them, they came out of the dugout with their hands up, crying 'Kamerad' and every one of the mission. Later they told him they were glad to be prisoners and get out of the fighting."

"It was the duke of Devonshire who placed the distinguished conduct medal on the breast of Sergeant Fraser, and the duke told him that he should have had more than the D. C. M. for such a feat."

DIRECTS WORTHY CAMPAIGN



Dr. Emily Dunning Barrington, the first of her sex to serve as an ambulance surgeon, is directing the campaign to raise funds for the establishment of a chain of hospitals and clinics in the allied countries, each to be in charge of American women physicians. The purpose of the hospitals will be to care for the women and children of the war-stricken countries. Many of these unfortunate people of northern France were without medical attendance for the three years of German occupancy. Several hospitals have already been established, four in France and one on the Greek frontier. The campaign is being carried on under the auspices of the war service committee of the Medical Women's National association, of which Doctor Barrington is chairman.

HOUSE STANDS 300 YEARS

Fairbanks Home in Dedham, Mass., Is Oldest Frame Building in Country.

Boston.—The enduring strength of wood is evidenced in the Fairbanks house in Dedham, Mass., built in 1636, and believed to be the oldest frame house now standing in the United States, where, some time ago, members of the Fairbanks family gathered for a reunion from all over the country.

The famous house is open as a historic museum, but many builders, contractors and lumber men have visited the structure and examined it for something more than a historic interest.

The oak timbers used in the old house were brought from England in about the year 1635. They are still solid and strong and supporting. The bricks came at that time as ballast. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Fairbanks came from Sowerby, Yorkshire, in 1623 and built the house in 1636.

Writes to Replace His Dead Brother in Draft

Camp Lee, Va.—"Is there any possible chance for me to join your company in my brother Milton's place? If so, I will report within two weeks." The officers of this camp are endeavoring to make it possible for the full-blooded American, Paul Bergson, who wrote this appeal, to join the division. Young Bergson's brother, a Pittsburgh draftsman, died here recently.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL



Former Mayor Mitchel, of New York, an officer in the aviation corps, who was killed in an airplane fall at Lake Charles, La.

251,000 AMERICANS ARE ON FIRING LINE

Washington.—American troops actually on the fighting lines in Europe about July 1 numbered 251,000, according to information given by General March, chief of staff, and other members of the war council at their weekly conference with members of the senate military committee.

The situation along the western front, he said, has developed into continued "nibbling" by allied forces with complete success being obtained. The most important of these minor raids, from the American standpoint, was the attack on Vaux.

The attack on Vaux was carried out by the 9th and 23d infantry, supported by the 12th, 15th and 17th field artillery, all of the 2d division, under command of Major General Omar Bundy. The success attained there has been completely consolidated, subsequent counter attacks by the Germans failing to cause the slightest withdrawal from the territory occupied.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

American troops stationed in a sector of the Vosges region carried out a raid in which prisoners were taken.

On the British portion of the western front 122 German airplanes were downed and 73 driven out of control during the past week. It was announced. Fifty two British machines are reported missing.

Australian and American troops swept forward on a four-mile front between Villers Bretonneux and the river Somme and penetrated German positions to the depth of a mile and a half, capturing the village of Hamel, a large wood and other vital points beyond Hamel.

Victory in a five-day battle and recapture of the entire coastal zone around the mouth of the Piave river was announced by the Italian war office. All Italian material and guns abandoned in the first rush of the Austrian offensive have been recaptured, with immense quantities of Austrian military supplies, the statement said.

The allies in a series of raids improved their positions at various points along the main front. American, British and French troops took valuable ground and more than 5000 prisoners from the enemy. The most interesting of these raids from the American viewpoint was the successful attack on Vaux. This town was taken by a nicely planned American attack in which the 9th and 23d regiments of infantry furnished the infantry contingent and the 12th, 15th and 17th regiments of field artillery supported the attack. These troops form a part of our second division, which is under the command of Major General Omar Bundy.

Victims of River Disaster Over 150. Peoria, Ill.—With 63 bodies recovered the total number of dead may reach 150 to 200 persons, as the result of the wreck of the excursion steamer Columbia. Survivors carried the big steamer, carrying 500 passengers on a return trip from Peoria to Pekin, Ill., was driven against a sandbank scarcely 10 feet from shore and about five miles south of Peoria, during a heavy fog. While the orchestra continued to play on the dance floor which proved a death-trap to most of the 200 dancers, the vessel, it was said, backed into deep water where it suddenly broke in two and immediately settled on the bottom of the river with only the pilot-house and part of the superstructure appearing above the water.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL TO MAKE NEXT MOVE

Will Decide Question of Entente Intervention in Russia.

Washington.—The next war move toward allied intervention in Russia will be made by the supreme war council sitting at Versailles.

President Wilson having indicated a disposition to yield the objections he originally advanced to the dispatch of the Japanese army into Siberia, it is now expected that the supreme war council will present a plan of allied co-operation in an effort to rehabilitate Russia and drive out the Germans.

Within the past few days evidence has been afforded that most of the population of Vladivostok were elated when the allied governments, including the United States, landed marines there to protect foreign interests during the fighting between the Czech-Slovaks and the Bolshevik forces. The Czech-Slovaks have also been acclaimed elsewhere in their victories over the Bolshevik element and now comes news that the inhabitants of the Murman coast, in Russia proper, hailed enthusiastically the arrival of allied military forces.

Great Britain and France, with the concurrence of Italy, are strongly of the opinion that the situation calls for positive measures, and it is likely that the plans will provide for sending a large allied army into Russia by way of the Murman coast. In addition they probably will extend military aid to the Czech-Slovaks in Siberia and seek, through an armed force placed in Siberian territory, to assist the people of that area to establish local governments that will lead to the formation of a national authority capable of bringing Russia back as a national entity.

YANKES' BEHAVIOR IS HIGHLY PRAISED

With the British Army in France.—Along the whole British front the main topic of conversation was the remarkable success achieved in attacks south of the Somme by the combined Australian and American troops, assisted by a fleet of British-manned tanks.

There are nothing but compliments for the Americans upon the occasion of their first appearance in an attack side by side with British troops. To the Australians, who formed the major portion of the force which carried out the brilliant attack on the Amiens front northeast of Villers Bretonneux, is conceded the larger part of the glory. The hitherto untied American troops are coming in for the highest praise for the part they took in the fighting through Hamel.

Details of the Americans' behavior indicate that in fighting spirit and effectiveness in pushing back the enemy they were not excelled even by the traditionally gallant, seasoned veterans in whose company they received their baptism of fire. Their losses are reported to have been extremely light.

AMERICANS LOSS IS 703

Dead are 4414 and the Wounded Number 6169.

Washington.—Casualties of the army and marine corps in the American expeditionary forces increased by 703 last week, compared with 497 the previous week, and aggregate 11,936. Total deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, men killed in action, died of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, number 4414; army men, 3,917; marines, 497.

The wounded aggregate 6169; army men, 5200; marines, 969.

Those missing in action, including prisoners, total 503—army men, 542; marines, 51.

Of the week's increase, 438 were army men and 265 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 285, those wounded totalled 303 and the missing and prisoners 115.

Ex-Mayor Mitchel of New York Killed. Lake Charles, La.—Major John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York, was killed at Gerstner aviation field here when he fell 600 feet from the airplane in which he was riding. An examination of the wrecked machine developed that the safety belt was unfastened at the time of the accident, causing Major Mitchel to fall from his seat as the plane went into a nose dive. Major Mitchel was an officer in the aviation section of the signal corps and has been training at Gerstner field.

Moscow Scene of Battle. Washington.—Fighting took place in Moscow between Bolshevik forces and revolutionary socialists following the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador, according to an official dispatch from Switzerland.