LE TRUPPE ITALIANE OCCUPANO IL PLOEKEN NELLE ALPI CARNICHE

L'Importanza dell'Occupazione di Monfalcone da Parte degli Italiani—Il Re sul Fronte di Battaglia.

ROMA, 11 Giugno.

Un telegramma da Ginevra, Svizzera, dice che le truppe italiane hanno cacciato gli austriaci dal Passo di Ploeken, nelle Alpi Carniche, a 15 miglia di distanza dalla linea di comunicazione austriaca Lubiach-Innsbruck, e lo hanno occupato.

E' appreso oggi che gli insorti albanesi hanno proclamato la Repubblica di Albania, e che le truppe serbe che hanno invaso l'Albania sono giunte gia' a Tirana, che e' a 25 miglia da Durazzo e marciano ora su quel porto albanese per occuparlo.

Dispacci giunti qui dalla frontiera dicono che s' impegnato un violentissimo combattimento nelle vicinanze di un ponte sul fiume Isonzo, cinque miglia a nord-ovest di Gorizia' e che tutti gli attachi degli austriaci per riconquistare le perdute posizioni del Passo Freikopel sono stati respinti.

Nelle ultime 24 ore la battaglia attorno a Gorizia e' stata assai piu' violenta che mai. Ad un certo gli italiani lanciarono un piccolo reparto a passare il fiume, ma esso fu decimato da un violento fuoco di mitragliatrici e fiu costretto a ritirarsi. Gli artiglieri italiani hanno aperto un violentissimo fuoco su di un ponte verso la riva orientale dell'Isonzo, e la battaglia per ridurre al silenzio le batterie austriache continua con crescente ardore.

Da Caporetto fino a sud di Monfalcone la battaglia volge a favore degli italiani, nonostante che la regione del basso Isonzo sia in parte inondata. Da quando fu iniziata l'avanzata generale della forze italiane sul fronte dell'Isonzo gli italiani hanno fatto prigionieri piu' di mille austriaci.

Sebbene vi avessero perduto piu' di 500 uomini tra morti e feriti nei precedenti tentativi di riprendere le perdute posizioni al Passo Freikopel, gli austriaci hanno rinnovato l'attacco dopo aver ricevuto rinforzi. In natura del terreno cola' e' tale che solo piccole colonne possono essere impegnate nel combattimento, ma non appena una colonna e decimata gli austriaci inviano subito rinforzi.

L'artiglieria pesante si e mostrata inutile al Passo di Freikopel ed in altre localita' di montagna dove sono stretti passi. Alcuni cannoni leggeri da montagna sono stati portati in azione, ma la parte piu' importante e' sostenuta dalle mitragliatrici. Le truppe seguono in questi combattimenti la medesima tattica. I difensori si barricano dietro le dighe erette attraverso la strada nel suo punto piu stretto e di la' fanno agire le mitragliatrici. Il corpo che attacca deve per forza andare contro questa grandine di pallottole, e si puo' facilmente immaginare quali siano le perdite. Quando gli austriaci furono cacciati dalle loro posizioni e gli italiani potettero occuparle, la strada era coperta di mucchi di cadaveri di austriaci.

LE PERDITE AUSTRIACHE.

Un dispaccio da Ginevra dice che gli austriaci hanno perduto finora nella violenta battaglia con gli italiani sul fronte del fiume Isonzo, e specialmente neo settore di Gorizia, tra 8000 e 10,000 uiminii. Come si vede si tratta di una vera e grande battaglia.

E' stato annunciato ufficialmente oggi che le truppe italiane hanno occupato Podagno, nel Trentino, a che gli austriaci fanno ancora furiosi attaccni per riprendere le posizioni perdute a Freikopel.

Continua sul fronte dell'Isonzo la battaglia per il possesso dell alture che hanno importanza strategica sulla riva orientale del fiume e verso Tolmino. Gli esperti militari ritengono come di grande importanza l'occupazione di Monfalcone da parte degli italiani.

Intanto da varie parti giunge notizia di ulteriori progressi degli italiani, ma non vi e ancora alcun che di importante da segnalare.

Nella battaglia svoltasi nei giorni 7, 8, 9 corrente per il possesso delle posizioni di Freikopel le perdite degli austriaci furono di 20 morti, 400 feriti e 220 prigionieri. Nella notte del 9 Giugno gli austriaci iniziarono una serie di attacchi per riconquistare la posizione a cui essi annettono molta importanza, ma furono respinti con gravi perdite. Sull'Isonzo gli italiani combattono vigorosamente per superare l'accanita resistenza degli austriaci, ed occupano non solo la cittadina di Monfalcone, ma anche tutte le alture vicine che ne assicurano il possesso.

L'ATTACCO A TOLMINO.

Gli italiani hanno eseguito un terribile bombardamento di giorno e di notte con i loro grossi cannoni d'assedio contro i forti di Santa Lucia e di Santa Maria che difendono l'importante posizione nemica di Tolmino. Nel frattempo gli austriaci schierati lungo l'Isonzo ricevono nuovi rinforzi dal fronte della Galizia. L'arciduca Eugenio e' giunto da Laibach al fronte dell'Isonzo.

Il Ministero della Guerra ha pubblicato un comunicato per smentire l'affermazione austro-tedesca che sulla cupola di San Marco e sul campanile di Venezia sono stati collocati cannoni contro gli aeroplani. Evidentemente gli austriaci si preparavano a bombardare la famosa cattedrale e volevano giustificare questo atto di vandalismo.

Nel settore piu' settentrionale del fronte di battaglia gli italiani hanno cacciato gli austriaci dalle loro posizioni di Monte Croce ed hanno occupato il Passo Freikofel dopo tre giorni di battaglia. Gli austriaci opposero una disperata resistenza, sapendo bene quale importanza vitale aveva la loro posizione, e si lanciar ono contro gli italiani in un disperato tentativo di riguadagnare quello che avevano perduto, ma senza riuscirvi. In questi tre giorni di combattimenti corpo a corpo l'artiglieria ebbe poco da fare, giacche' negli stretti defiles italiani ed austriaci non si davano quartiere, e gli ultimi, incuranti delle enormi perdite che subivano, resistevano riparandosi dietro le roccie.

Ad un certo punto critico giunse sulla linea di combattimento un reggimento di truppe fresche austriache, che fu subito lanciato contro gli italiani. Gli Alpini furono dapprima ricacciati indietro, ma subito dopo si riordinarono, presero una violenta controffensiva e ripresero il terreno perduto. Gli austriaci attaccarono di nuovo, ma andarono ad urtare contro una selva fortissima di baionette contro la quale la loro offensiva si infranse. Intanto gli italiani avevano avuto un po' di tempo per scavare qualche trincea, e quando gli austriaci ricevettero ancora rinforzi i loro attacchi furono respinti. Pochi austriaci rimasero vivi in questa lotta corpo a corpo, e quelli che scamparono furono ben lieti di essere sfuggiti alla Calonetta degli Alpini.

Il successo ottenuto dagli italiani nella regione di Monfalcone con l'occupazione di questa citta' e' stato della piu alta importanza, anche perche' stabilisce la superiorita' delle armi italiane su quelle austriache. La perdita di Monfalcone e' il primo grave colpo assestato contro gli austriaci che difendono Trieste, giacche' a Monfalcone sono gli stabilimenti electrici che danno la luce e l'energia a Trieste, e Monfalcone e' anche un importante nodo ferroviario. Con gli italiani padroni di Monfalcone, gli austriaci troveranno grandi difficolta' nelle loro manovre sulla linea di Gorizia.

Dalle alture di Monfalcone gli italiani possono ora vedere la citta' di Trieste, che essi si propongono di occupare al piu' presto possibile. Una volta che Monfalcone e' nelle mani degli italiani, gli austriaci si vedranno nella impossibilita' di trasportare rapidamente rinforzi e munizioni fra Trieste, Gorizia e Tolmino.

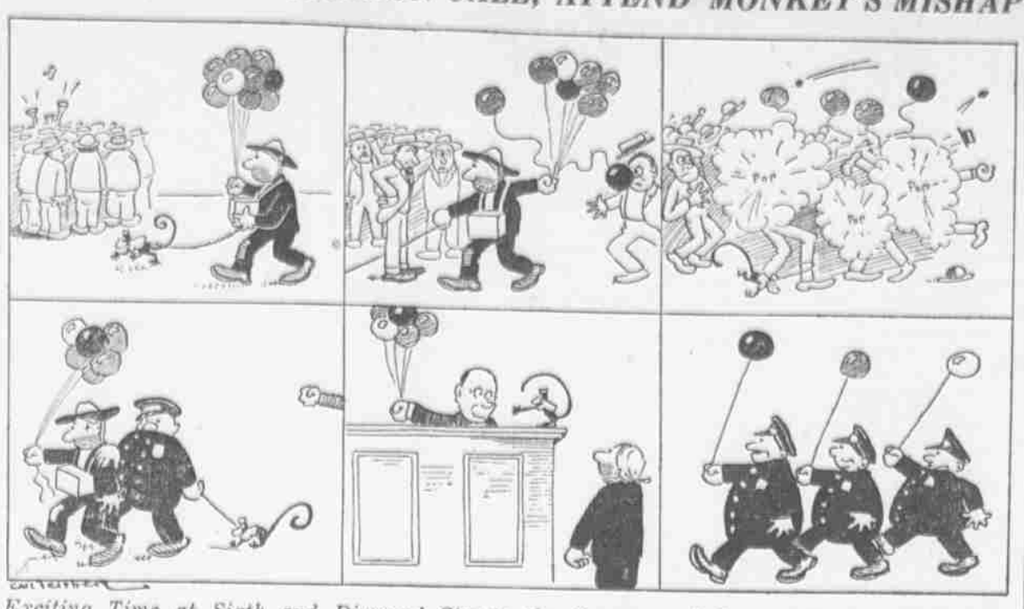
Fiend Dies for Slaying Women

RICHMOND, Va., June 11.—For one of the foulest murders in Virginia's history, Luther Canter was electrocuted today. Canter was convicted of the murder of Mrs. James Wilson, whom he shot to death as she was about to become the mother of twins. Canter had been a rejected suitor of the woman and when she married he continued to try to force his attentions upon her.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

John Schaller, 5625 Pearl st., and Marion Brink, 2510 N. Hancock st.
[illegible] Hansum, Downingtown, Pa., and Mary E. Jackson, Cain, Pa.
Raymond W. Cain, 2024 Ridge ave., and Helen M. Goetin, Covington Apartments.
George Finney, 1133 Christian st., and Maude Thomas, 121 S. 13th st.
Frank H. Harbert, 3942 Baring st., and Helen F. McClelland, 5110 Master st.
Sidney Teplik, 1338 N. 6th st., and Rachel Fryer, 730 Master st.
Frank Schwartz, 444 Cortland st., and Annie Schmid, 304 Wagner ave.
Benjamin Pulmer, 1829 E. Clementine st., and Sylvia Spitler, 534 W. Huntingdon st.
Peter G. Williams, 186 W. Wishart st., and Mary Brearty, 2965 Ella st.
Robert Donaghy, 126 E. Pomona st., and Edith I. Mason, 720 W. Cornwall st.
Joseph N. Wilby, 3051 N. Boudinot st., and Mary A. Boden, 2129 Hope st.
Robert P. Moore, 5137 Girard ave., and Sophia M. Wyman, 4053 Lancaster ave.
William H. Knettle, Jr., 3626 Rawle st., and Frances B. Meade, Fisher's lane.
Louis J. Kaelin, 1723 N. 3d st., and Emma Vish, 2164 N. Fairhill st.
Owen C. Thacker, 24th and Gray's Ferry rd., and Margaret H. Carr, 1513 S. Ringgold st.
Frank F. Colrom, 101 N. 58th st., and Mollie Weck, 249 Pine st.
Willis Townsend, 2063 Hope st., and Emma Spencer, 2631 Waterloo st.
Louis Rosenburg, 154 Mayland st., and Laura A. Martin, 2001 W. Boston st.
Frank Lilley, 1427 Pemberton st., and Matilda Hagner, 2526 Wilder st.
William A. Parker, 2521 Edgeley st., and Ida Vedder, 5427 Redner st.
Jesse B. Hickey, Beverly, N. J., and Lavinia Yates McCracken, 6628 Hagerman st.
John B. Herrick, 7319 Palmetto st., and Alice K. MacLardy, 7415 Palmetto st.
Joseph F. Smith, 3421 Nicholas st., and Agnes O'Carr, 3017 Oxford st.
Samuel F. McMenamin, 1241 E. Columbia ave., and Florence M. Brown, 302 E. Mt. Airy ave.
Leo Cefalilonia, 1208 S. 11th st., and Julia Lipoma, 728 Carpenter st.
Elias Vairaus, 1627 S. Juniper st., and Grazioso Brunelli, 1627 S. Juniper st.
Edwin A. Lowe, Norristown, Pa., and Mary Hodge, 2524 Lombard st.
Walter S. Johnston, 2017 Plum st., and Victoria E. Glaser, 4715 James st.
Jos. F. Tomlinson, 6231 Frankford ave., and Marguerite R. Conner, 4019 Hawthorne st.
Jesse W. Frazier, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Ella A. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas Edenda, 1334 S. Front st., and Rosa J. Jederiale, 1617 S. Front st.
Joseph J. Dowdney, 2119 N. Corlies st., and Ella Hanks, 5218 W. Norris st.
Harry J. Bobell, 3521 Altheimer st., and Elizabeth H. Hitchner, 1545 N. 20th st.
Edward J. Schroth, 5322 Walton ave., and Ethel Felsob, 5532 Larchmont ave.
Harry Hazer, 847 N. 7th st., and Tillie Wiesner, 839 N. Marshall st.
Joseph M. Gilbert, 1913 N. 7th st., and Ida Holdoff, 937 S. 19th st.
Robert Weiss, Newark, N. J., and Minnie Weiss, 1324 S. 8th st.
Jas. H. Daugherty, 145 Hitner st., and Ida Fenimore, 320 Fitzgerald st.
Jas. P. Canavan, 5622 Greenway ave., and Ella V. Pike, 7136 Upland st.
Jos. F. Jacobs, Wilmington, Del., and Lillian Cooper, Wilmington, Del.
Chas. G. Riner, 438 Harvey st., and Amy Roberts, 48 E. Walnut lane.
Jas. F. Kingswell, 3058 Joyce st., and Delia Fortmeier, 3058 Joyce st.
Jos. J. Garden, 34 N. 56th st., and Sadie Curtis, 34 N. 60th st.
Jas. N. Carter, 1314 N. 54th st., and Ella E. Stephen, 5301 Haverford ave.
Jos. Mogielewicz, 1726 E. 36th st., and Karolina Kalinczuk, 2819 Alter st.
Jas. M. Feeley, 1313 Fairmount ave., and Mary M. Fauser, 2223 N. 17th st.
Jos. Kurtzel, 317 Queen st., and Mary Hartzell, 317 Queen st.
Jas. H. Harvey, 952 Spruce st., and Minnie Weddons, 1722 S. 18th st.
Jos. Vasum, 243 N. Juniper st., and Mary Jacopovics, 308 Brandywine st.
Jos. Manowitz, and Mary Rok, 130 [illegible]
[illegible] Crane, Jr., 5608 Keystone st., and [illegible], 5612 Van Dyke st.

BOOM! BOOM! RED RIDERS, WOMEN'S WAILS, CLARION CALL, ATTEND MONKEY'S MISHAP



Exciting Time at Sixth and Diamond Streets the Sequence of Lavana Cassanass' Patriotic Desire to Hear the Band Play—Policeman as Peacemaker.

A dozen quick shots—women's screams—red objects flying through the air—trumpet calls—crash of drums—angry voices—and a crowd. Finally—a monkey.

These were the somewhat peculiar elements which figured in some quick excitement at 6th and Diamond streets.

The monkey belonged to Lavana Cassanass. He towed it along on a rope. In one hand he held a flock of balloons. He was just about to go home when he heard the band playing at 6th and Diamond streets. There was something in the music which aroused his Italian patriotism, and he was charged with the spirit of battle. Some say that Cassanass walked unsteadily toward the music and the surrounding crowd. He elbowed his way through the spectators with the balloons cluttering about and the monk tugging mutinously. It evidently scented trouble—and it was right.

Some one carelessly let a cigarette burn a hole in a drooping balloon. There was an explosion followed by another the next instant. The Italian swung wildly at the occupant of the cigarette, but he slipped his radius and landed on a neutral. The monk got mixed up in the rope and mass of indefinite legs which scrambled about. Cassanass was jolted in a circuitous route until he was in and out of the crowd like a wild torpedo. There were more crashes and half a dozen balloons soared away to other parts.

Then one of the musicians blew a trumpet call and it was answered by the United States in the shape of Policeman Jacoby. He chased the Italian and the monkey through the crowd and Cassanass was finally caught. He beat the cop with his balloons, but they exploded and left no marks.

At the patrol box nearby, the Italian declared, the cop was picking his pocket, but he was excited and the bluecoat overlooked the charge.

Today Cassanass, together with his monk and the balloons, was arraigned before Magistrate Glenn. During the testimony, the animal blinked nervously at the array of evidence against his master. But his sly winks made a hit, and finally on seeing the prisoner was repentant the Judge decided to discharge him.

He was grateful beyond measure. To prove it he gave the Judge and each of the cops a balloon and they took them home. The Italian kissed his hand to the court as he bade a picturesque adieu, and went off with the monk chuckling happily under his arm.

NO CLUE TO GHASTLY MURDER

Lock Haven Man Killed in Gruesome Manner—Police Baffled.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 11.—Clinton County officers are blocked in their efforts to find a clue to the murderer of David Shearer, aged 38, who was found dead in his home in Lock Haven. He lived alone. His eyes had been gouged out and the brain pierced with a sharp instrument run up the nose. A coroner's jury after examining the body was ready to give a verdict of suicide, when an undertaker found the man's eyes had been cut out. Shearer had been dead several days when his body was found.

Private Bequests in Wills

Wills probated today include those of Mary H. Stark, late of 5224 Cedar avenue, who left $10,200 in private bequests; Amelia M. Schroeder, $4300; Jane McSwiggan, $2800. Personal property of Frederick A. Doyle has been appraised at $38,166.65; Matilda Galbraith, $24,492.91; Max Belmont, $4387.50; Theresa T. Pedrick, $4049.52, and Emma B. Thudium, $3120.59.

GIRL TELLS HOW RUSE FOILED HER ASSAILANT

Escaped After Man Attacked Her, Notified Police and Identified Him Upon Arrest.

Miss Rose Hunter told in court today of an attack upon her on her way to her place of employment in Oak Lane by a man who threw her to the ground several times, and with whom she struggled desperately and finally eluded by a clever ruse.

The prisoner said he was Vincent Lynn, 20 years old, of 6402 York road. He was held under $400 bail for court by Magistrate Pennock in the Branchtown station, having been identified by Miss Hunter as her assailant.

She is employed in the household of H. C. Ball, at 7th street and 64th avenue. On Wednesday night at about 10 o'clock she left a trolley car at York road and Chelten avenue and started along 64th avenue toward Mr. Ball's home. At 12th street a man who had been following her called to her to stop. She went on without turning her head until he ran up and stopped her. He was so threatening that she was afraid to scream and there was no one in sight.

He overtook her and threw her again, and again she freed herself, and this was repeated several times, the girl each time gaining ground in the direction of home and safety. But her strength was failing, and feeling unable to keep up the battle longer she thought it wise to parley with the man.

"If I do not go home now," she said, "I will be locked out for the night. Let me go home and tell the waitress not to lock up the house, and I will come out again and meet you."

The man was satisfied with this argument and making her promise to return, stood in the street waiting for her while she ran to Mr. Ball's house, where she locked all doors carefully and then nearly collapsed. The Branchtown police were notified and given the description of the man.

WAR WITH GERMANY NOT POSSIBLE, SAYS JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS

Many Selfish People Would Profit, He Asserts, but Majority of the American People Are in Favor of Peace.

A belief that war with Germany is not within the range of possibility was expressed today by John Frederick Lewis, of Philadelphia, an admiralty lawyer of national repute. Mr. Lewis at the same time affirmed his complete confidence in President Wilson and expressed emphatic disapproval of the jingo talk which has arisen since Secretary of State Bryan's resignation from the Cabinet because of the stern tone of the President's second note to Germany.

A few selfish people might profit by a war, in the opinion of Mr. Lewis, but the country as a whole could gain in no way, nor does the sentiment of the majority indicate that there is any feeling for war.

PEOPLE FAVOR PEACE.

I have sufficient confidence in the President's sound judgment to say that I do not believe that a war with Germany is within the range of possibility. While there are a great many selfish people who would profit by a war with Germany or with any other country, I believe that the vast majority of the people of the United States are in favor of peace and are not in sympathy with the selfish desires of those who regard war as a means of making money. In fact all through this present horrible conflict in Europe the American public has been shocked by the attitude of those who seem to regard the present conflict as a means of increasing business, and who look upon the struggles of their fellow men abroad as a source of private personal gain.

"I believe it is the duty of every right-minded citizen to do his utmost to prevent this country being involved in a conflict which does not concern it and which is the result of conditions that do not exist in this country.

"I do not mean for a moment that the foreign policy of the United States Government should be pusillanimous or should indicate the slightest weakness. On the contrary, I believe that the Administration should insist upon the protection of noncombatants wherever they may be and whatever their nationality, and should, of course, more especially safeguard the interest of Americans.

"War is what General Sherman described it o be, and war with Germany or with England or with any other foreign Power cannot possibly help this country. We need no more territory.

"We are perfectly able to continue as we have been, developing our resources in a wonderful way, and should avoid what Jefferson called entangling alliances.

"War is nothing but a national fever and can be compared to a fever harrassing a man's body. While the fever is on his passions may be intensified and he may be even capable of doing things which he cannot do when in normal condition, but one thing is certain, that if allowed free scope for his passions he will probably commit acts of which in his saner moments he will be ashamed."

In regard to the Berlin note defending the sinking of the William P. Frye, Mr. Lewis said the commander of the Eitel Friedrich acted within his rights in sinking the vessel, since there was no port to which he could have towed her.

"The claim of the United States Government in behalf of the owners of the William P. Frye is merely a matter of money compensation, and I regard it as immaterial whether the amount of that compensation is fixed by a prize court or by diplomacy, so that it be honestly and adequately arrived at.

"The commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich in sinking the Frye probably did so because there was no port to which he could tow her where her rights could be adjudicated. Taking her to Germany was impossible, and the American courts could not pass upon the question, as they did not belong to an ally of Germany. I suppose that under the circumstances he sank her, realizing that whatever claim her owners might have was a mere matter of money and could be easily arrived at, and that sinking her was the only practical method of preventing the delivery of the cargo of cotton to England.

"Fortunately, no lives were lost, and as I understand the present situation there will be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory agreement between the United States and Germany with reference to the Frye."

Coroner Exonerates Truck Driver

William Boyd, a chauffeur, living at 3128 North Water street, was today exonerated by the Coroner's jury of all blame for the death of eight-year-old John Myers. The lad was struck and run over by a motortruck, driven by Boyd, in front of his home, 2348 Lawrence street, a week ago.

Public Ledger Receives Translations of

The Italian Green Book

This important collection of letters just made public by the Italian Government contains all the diplomatic correspondence preceding the formal declaration of war with Austria-Hungary. Sunday's Public Ledger will publish the famous book's first English translation in America and a complete summary of its contents.

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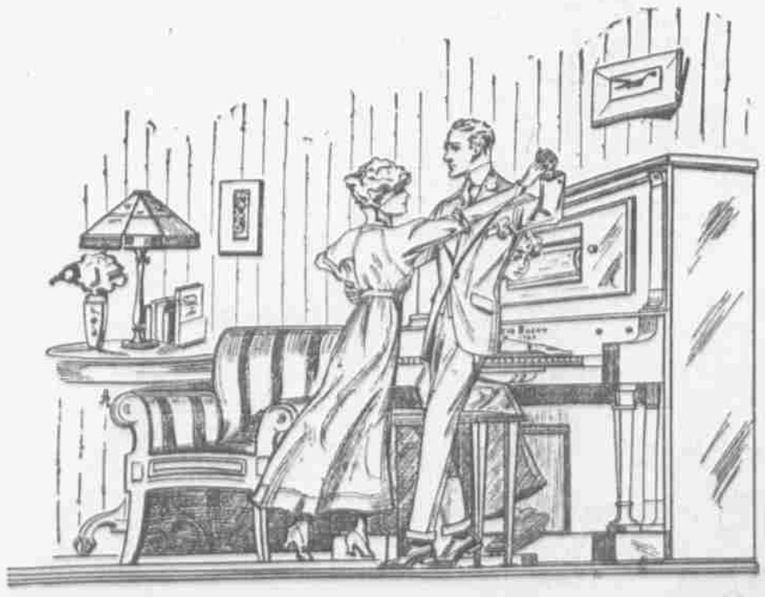
DESCRIPTION—Height, 4 feet 7 inches; width, 5 feet 3½ inches; depth, 2 feet 3 inches. Fitted with the most complete and efficient player action; with automatic tracker; flexible striking fingers; metal tubing; full open key slip; key locking device; patented folding pedals.



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