The Telegraph Service of The Daily Gate City and Constitution-Democrat is received over our own leased wire.

The Daily Gate City
and Constitution-Democrat.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers tonight. Local temp—8 p. m. 79; 8 a. m. 62

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TEUTON TROOPS ARE IN FULL FLIGHT

AUSTRIANS ARE RETREATING BEFORE VICTORIOUS ITALIANS

Great Numbers of Enemy Have Been Wiped Out During Flight on Forty Mile Front.

UTTER ROUT OF ONE TEUTON ARMY

Austria's Loss Has Been Over 200,000 Men in Drive Which Has Been Broken Up.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, June 24.—The Italians have crossed the Piave in pursuit of the fleeing Austrians.

Numerous squads of our bombers have crossed the river, where our artillery and aircraft are hammering the enemy.

Considerable bodies of our troops have reached the old Piave lines in large sectors and are harassing the retiring enemy.

Patriotic demonstrations were staged throughout Italy today. Flags were flown, processions held and cheering crowds paraded the streets, singing the national anthem.

CUTTING THEM TO PIECES.

ROME, June 24.—The Austrian retreat across the Piave continues on the whole forty-mile front from Montello to the sea.

The Italians are closely pursuing the enemy, cutting them to pieces.

Infantry, cavalry, airplanes and light artillery are co-operating in defeating the Austrians' attempted rear guard actions. Great numbers of the enemy have been wiped out and announcement of huge hauls of prisoners is expected hourly.

All the Italian guns lost on this front last week are reported to have been recaptured. Nine Austrian divisions (108,000 men) have been completely annihilated. Fifteen others have been worn out in the San Dona Piave region, where entire regiments have been destroyed.

The total Austrian losses in the drive are now estimated at more than 200,000. The Italian losses in killed, wounded and captured are only 40,000, according to a semi-official statement.

Infantry and cavalry forces have crossed the flooded river in the region of Capo Sile, it was semi-officially stated today.

The western bank of the river has been practically cleared of the Austrians. Montello has been entirely retaken. Only a few points on the right bank from Zenson southward to the sea are now occupied by the enemy. The Italians have taken thousands of additional prisoners.

Great quantities of material have been abandoned.

The reports indicate that General Diaz seized the psychological moment for renewed and vigorous counter attacks along the whole river line when the Austrians had only two bridges of any size. The others had been swept away by the flooded waters, leaving the enemy detachments on the west bank short of food and munitions and without means of obtaining reinforcements.

The retreat will leave the Austrians in a worse position, both militarily and politically, than before they started their drive a week ago yesterday. If they yield all the ground they captured they will have to face their enormous losses in man power without any concrete objective having been obtained. This not only will have a serious effect on the army's morale but will add to the already serious depression at home.

There is considerable speculation as to the effect the retreat on the Piave will have on the impending renewal of the Austrian drive southward from the mountain area. It has been known for several days that the enemy had massed heavy forces in the mountains preparatory to another effort to reach the Venetian plains. Whether the Piave defeat will hasten this drive as a diversion or will cause its indefinite postponement is problematical.

British troops, in a surprise attack south of Asiago, penetrated the Austrian lines, killing more than 100 and bringing back 31 prisoners.

Ten enemy machines were brought down, bringing their total of aerial losses during the drive to ninety-five airplanes and six observation balloons.

The allies have lost eleven planes.

Cavalry Crosses River.

ROME, June 24.—Italian cavalry has crossed the middle Piave, in addition to the bridging of the lower river, and is chasing the fleeing Austrians along the east bank, it was announced today.

Two thousand Austrians were captured at Montello last night.

45,000 Austrian Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Counter attacking in the face of German reserves, the Italians have broken through the Austrian line at Cella-Bella and are threatening the retreat of the enemy after crossing the Piave,

(Continued on page 2.)

ENGINEER OF TRAIN MISSING

Not Present at Coroner's Inquest, But Reported to be Under Arrest at Kalamazoo.

WERE FIVE WARNINGS

Flagman of Circus Train Set Three Torpedoes and Used Two Lighted Fuses.

[United Press Leased Wire Service]
HAMMOND, Ind., June 24.—The whereabouts of Engineer Alonzo Sargeant of the troop equipment train that tore through a Hagenbeck-Wallace circus train at Ivanhoe, Indiana, early Saturday, killing and injuring scores of circus people, was a mystery to the county authorities here when the coroner's inquest opened today.

Sargeant was reported to be under arrest at Kalamazoo, Mich., but Coroner H. C. Greene had not been notified. Greene declared he would file charges against Sargeant and institute extraditions proceedings to bring him to the inquest if necessary. Fireman Gustav Klause of teh equipment train, gave himself up to the authorities today and testified at the inquest. The police would permit no one to question Klause before he was taken before the coroner's jury. Rumors were current that Klause was alone in the engine cab when the accident occurred.

Oscar Tinn, flagman of the circus train, was the first witness to testify at the inquest. Tinn swore that when the circus train stopped at Ivanhoe he ran 200 feet to the rear and placed a "stop" torpedo. He then ran back another 100 feet and placed two other torpedoes on the rail. The equipment train, he said, was two miles back when the circus train stopped.

After placing the torpedoes, Tinn declared he ran at top speed toward the oncoming equipment train, placed a lighted fuse beside the track, and lighter a second which he hurled at the engine cab as the train roared past. The train was running at a rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, he testified, and could have been stopped in 150 feet.

R. W. Johnson, conductor of the circus train, corroborated Tinn's testimony. Klause then was called to the stand.

Another check of bodies in Hammond and Gary morgues by Coroner

(Continued on page 2.)

United Press War Summary

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
1,422nd day of the war; 96th day of the big offensive.

Italian front: The greatest military defeat suffered by Austria in the war appears to be in the making.

Semi-official reports indicate that the retreat across the Piave has become an utter rout. Bouth the military and political effects of this movement are expected to be more far reaching than in earlier retreats in Galicia and Serbia when Austria had and reserves were plentiful.

Italian cavalry and infantry has crossed the Piave in the Capo Sile region at the point where the Austrians made their greatest advance in this drive. Only a few Austrian detachments remain on the west bank between that point and Zenson, five miles to the north. The important Montello crest, which at one time was almost wholly in the hands of the enemy, has been entirely reclaimed.

Thousands of Austrians are being slain in their precipitate flight. Other thousands probably are being captured. Enormous quantities of materials are being abandoned. The Italians have recovered all the guns they lost in the initial stages of the Austrian drive.

Emperor Karl, who evidently had returned to Vienna because of the political and economic situation, is reported to have hurried back to the front yesterday.

Picardy front: The allies took prisoners and inflicted casualties in raids and patrol encounters.

Flanders front: Fifty German prisoners were taken by the British near Meteren.

Marne front: Italian troops southwest of Rheims repulsed another German attack in sharp fighting.

The Americans today advanced their lines 400 yards in Belleau wood, inflicting severe losses on the Germans.

Oise front: A German raid was frustrated near Antheuil.

Lorraine front: All American sectors were quiet.

Woevre and Vosges regions: There was active artillery fighting last night.

Austria-Hungary: Strike demonstrations continued Saturday in Vienna. Crowds again attempted to storm the German embassy. The police dispersed them.

Emperor Karl refused to accept the resignation of the Austrian cabinet. The Hungarian ministry is reported to have resigned.

Italy and Austria.

[By J. W. T. Mason, United Press War Expert.]
NEW YORK, June 24.—Italy has wrested the offensive from the Austro-Hungarians. How far the initiative can be pressed depends on the condition of the heavily flooded Piave river.

The Austro-Hungarian troops, on the western bank of the river were cut off from their bases of supply by the impossibility of transporting materials across the torrential stream. Italy may encounter similar difficulties in following up the present drive against the invaders. If the Piave suddenly returns to its normal sluggishness, the retreat of the Hapsburg armies may then be turned into a disastrous rout, that might force the Austro-Hungar-

(Continued on page 3.)

TROUBLE AT HOME FOR HUNS

Outspoken Germans Are Saying Campaign is Failure As Army has Not Made Good.

ANOTHER VIENNA RIOT

Strikers Cry "Down With Germany!" and Are Dispersed in March to the Embassy.

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 24.—Ideal fighting weather that is almost unprecedented continues on the west front, yet there is nothing more serious than the continuous jostling for position.

There is nothing more to delay Hindenburg's next thrust in the west.

The Austrian offensive, scheduled to fill in the pause of the Franco-British front, was expected to serve as a heartener, but it was precisely the reverse.

While on a recent visit to Paris I was told by a certain personage from Switzerland that German public opinion is becoming exasperated at Hindenburg's delay. Plain spoken Germans are calling the campaign a failure, he said, pointing out the army has failed to reach any of the promised vital points.

A desperate attempt to redeem the German fall-down is expected shortly. German soldiers formerly held prisoner in Russia have arrived on the west front. Others are being rapidly brought in, following a brief leave.

Lower Meat Ration.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—Under Secretary of State Muller has informed the reichstag food committee that lower meat ration for Germany probably will be necessary, it was learned here today.

With Grain of Salt.

[By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, June 24.—Fearing a demoralizing rout of her ally, Germany is rushing reinforcements to Italy, army men were informed today.

With the Austrians in disorganized retreat across the flooded Piave and harressed by the Italians, French and British, such aid is the only thing that will prevent an Austrian dis-

(Continued on page 2)

DRIVE BOCHE OUT OF WOODS WITH HEAVY LOSS TO ENEMY

Americans Push Forward 400 Yards and Then Dig in Securely at New Lines Formed.

ALMOST ALL CHASED AWAY

British Successful Raid Which Kills Many Germans and Captures Half Hundred Prisoners.

[By Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, June 24.—(4:20 p. m.)—The Americans in Belleau wood today drove forward 400 yards, despite fierce resistance. They inflicted severe losses on the enemy, captured a number of machine guns and then dug themselves securely into their new lines. Only a little fringe of the wod now remains in the hands of the Boche.

Despite their ideal defensive position, the Germans suffered heavily. The American losses were not disproportionate to their gains. The Germans heavily bombarded Chateau-Thierry with gas shells today. The enemy is constantly increasing its defense in this region, improving trenches and establishing barbed entanglements and machine gun nest.

Machine Gun Nests.

[By Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, June 24.—The Americans are still engaged in driving isolated German detachments out of the northern edge of Belleau wood, where the enemy is clinging to a few cleverly concealed machine gun nests.

I visited these American units yesterday. The rocky uneven ground is covered with dense undergrowth and small trees. The trees are mangled and the ground torn by shell explosions.

Hundreds of former Boche dugouts are now occupied by Americans, whose advance left a trail of captured material. The Americans also lost some of their own. The latter includes not only war articles, but great numbers of empty cigarette tobacco and hardtack cases, trinkets and treasured photographs.

Occasionly there is a grave. Atop the fresh earth of one there was a soldier's helmet and a bunch of red poppies. These flowers have been the regiment's insignia since an officer wore a bunch into the fight and was isolated in a shell hole for two days with the dew from poppies as his only water.

I witnessed the burial of Captain H. A. Darsche, Chicago, who was killed by a shell. A Catholic priest conducted the service.

If wood life is bad for the Americans, it is worse for the Germans.

A captured letter written by a Hun on Friday says:

"Our canteens have not come up. The Americans are bombarding the villages 15 kilometers (between nine and ten miles) behind the front. We are in one corner of the wood. The Americans are in the other. They rush us without warning, so we must shoot at every noise.

"We lie here day and night. We have no blankets and nearly freeze every night. The food is miserable."

Submarine Figures.

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—German submarines sank a total of 641,000 tons of shipping during May, according to an official statement issued in Berlin.

The statement also said that in addition to the losses announced for April 56,000 tons were taken into allied ports, badly damaged.

According to allied statements, the total tonnage lost during April was 305,000, about half of what the Germans claimed. No allied announcement has been made of the total for May.

Fifty Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, June 24.—Successful operations in Flanders and at other points on the British front were reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

"Many Germans were killed and fifty prisoners taken in a successful minor enterprise south of Meteren last night," the statement said.

"Casualties were inflicted and prisoners captured in night raids and patrol encounters elsewhere on the front."

Chaplain Killed.

[By Frank J. Tylor, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, June 24.—Chaplain Walter F. Dankers, of Worcester, Mass.,

(Continued on page 2.)

TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS SIXTY-TWO NAMES

Eight Killed in Action, Four Died of Wounds and Forty-eight Wounded.

[United Press Leased Wire Service]
WASHINGTON, June 24.—Sixty-two casualties were reported by General Pershing to the war department today, divided as follows:

Eight killed in action.
Four dead from wounds.
Two dead from disease.
Forty-five severely wounded.
Three wounded (degree undetermined).

Killed in action:
Corporal Frank A. Rafferty, Ireland; Privates C. S. Gelden, Hoquiam, Wash.; P. H. Gille, Gratiot, Wis.; J. Kanieski, Russia; W. C. Jackson, Salem, Ore.; J. Savinsky, Poland; M. L. Shelton, Fayetteville, Ark.; G. Ursolao, Worcester, Mass.

Died of disease.
Privates E. Dillon, Peru, N. Y.; L. Hunter, Lafayette, Ala.

Died of wounds:
Lieut. E. G. Tomlison, Baltimore, Md.; Corporal L. A. Taylor, Philadelphia; Privates E. P. Hoerr, Portsmouth, Ohio; P. E. Zumwalt, Vernon hotel, Boise, Idaho.

Wounded severely:
Sergt. O. C. Johnson, Decorah, Iowa; Corporals C. C. Castor, Ira, Iowa;; C. Turner, Hamburg, Ark. Privates C. Allen, Kent, Ohio; A. Anderson, Eldridge, N. D.; L. T. Ball, Cleburne, Texas; P. E. Cagle, Clinton, Ky.; J. A. Cleary, Scranton, Pa.; M. A. Cunningham, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Deppiessee, Fernwood, Miss.; M. B. Duham, Blue Mountain, Miss.; J. H. Ensley, Ainsworth, Neb.; M. Farley, Wallins Creek, Ky.; J. J. Green, Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Hammer, Pottsville, Pa.; I. G. Hoffman, Berne, Pa.; O. T. Huber, West Hope, N. D.; J. Kaczmarcik, Hegewisch, Ill.; B. Langeland, Berg, N. D.; O. Martin, Ralston, Wy.; J. Mullen, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. W. Prout, Newport, Ky.; W. Reid Jr., Eldorado, Ill.; A. D. Sander, Vincennes, Ind.; M. Siefert, Milwaukee; H. Swanson, Janesville, Ill.; G. Swanson, Chicago; P. Tomas, Chester, Pa.; S. Wioncek, Flushing, Ohio.

Wounded (degree undetermined):
Private C. W. Anderson, San Francisco.

On Canadian List.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 24.—The following Americans appear in today's Canadian casualty list.

Presumed to have died:
P. Christenesen, Woodland, Wash.

Gassed:
W. A. Blagden, Golden Dale, Wash.

CURTAILING PUBLICITY

[New York Times.]

The government of the United States stands today in the extraordinary position of calling, on the one hand, for the utmost publicity for its industrial program, the conservation of food and other essential products, the floating of its great war loans and the stimulation generally of patriotic support of the war; and on the other, through the action of congress and the postoffice department, of deliberately cutting down the newspaper circulation on which so much of this publicity must depend, through insistence upon a scheme of second-class postal rates by zones, establishing rates in the outer zones that, in the case of the bulk of mail circulation, will be prohibitive, and frankly declaring that, through these methods, it proposes to reduce the volume of published material that the mails will be permitted to carry. The present common country-wide rate of one cent a pound for both newspapers and periodicals, upon which the present great business of the postoffice department has been built up, is to go from a minimum of 1¼ cents a pound—a little later to 1½ cents— in the zones immediately surrounding the office of publication, to a maximum that would run from something like 6 cents a pound where the news and advertising sections are in equal proportion, to higher still where the advertising portions fill more than half an issue.

IN STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE AMAZING POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT, THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, DESIRING, AS OUR GOVERNMENT PROFESSES TO DESIRE, THE WIDEST PUBLICITY FOR ITS WAR PROPAGANDA, HAS REDUCED ITS FORMER COMMON RATE OF HALF A CENT A POUND TO A QUARTER OF A CENT.

It is the contention of the postmaster general and of some members of congress that the second-class material has been carried by the government "at a loss"; that the present legislation is intended to turn some part of that loss into gain. As a matter of fact, as has repeatedly been shown, the government itself stands no loss at all in the carrying of second-class material. Even if there were a government loss, the amount of the outlay would represent the cost of a government service to the people, and not a profit [illegible] newspapers.

KAISER BUSY FIXING UP ANOTHER PEACE MOVE

Germany Will Ask to Keep Russia if She Gives up Belgium and France.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, June 24.—Germany is preparing for a vigorous peace move at the expense of Russia, government authorities here are convinced.

To meet this anticipated move, a tremendous effort is being made to bring about unity of purpose in Russia between the United States, Great Britain and France.

The need for some agreed policy is admitted. Germany, by launching a peace offensive, offering to give up Belgium, northern France and make satisfactory settlements with Italy provided she be allowed to expand in Russia, would confront the French and British governments with a very serious problem.

The time has come, allied diplomats say, when President Wilson, if he will not sanction Japanese intervention in Russia, must come forward with some alternative if Russia is to be saved.

Finns are Awakening.

[By Joseph Shaplen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
STOCKHOLM, June 24.—Thornwell Haynes, American consul at Helsingfors, today notified Ambassador Morris that the Finns are becoming aware of Germany's real intentions toward their country.

"Until May 15, the Finns believed Germany intervened in Finland from sympathy for them," Haynes said. "Now the Finns are realizing that Germany's motive are not so unselfish.

"Large German forces are moving northward from Helsingfors, evidently toward Murman. German propaganda is endeavoring to persuade the Finns that Great Britain is arranging to seize Murman and Carelia. At the same time, Germany is encouraging a breach between the Finnish and Swedish speaking classes, in order eventually to dominate Finland."

According to the Stadsbladet, Russian military leaders asked the Bolsheviki for instructions regarding the Finn expedition into Murman. Moscow replied that no action would be taken, in view of the Finns' intention to occupy only what territory Russia had promised already to them.

Discontent is rapidly growing in Finland.

The government is entirely in the hands of the Germans. The socialists are refusing to participate in governmental affairs, owing to this German influence. Red guard prisoners are being treated brutally. They are starved by the hundreds and shot without trial.