



AUSTRIANS PUT TO FLIGHT

AUSTRIAN MINISTRY TO RETIRE

Cabinet Decides on Collective Resignation After Premier's Return From Visit to Emperor Charles.

By Associated Press. Amsterdam, June 23.—The Austrian cabinet met today and decided on a collective resignation, according to advices received here from Vienna.

Paris, June 23.—Havas Agency—After a meeting with Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary on Friday, says a dispatch from Zurich, Premier Von Seydler presented the resignation of the entire Austrian cabinet.

The emperor said he would decide Sunday whether to accept them.

Grave Danger Foreseen. Paris, June 23.—The municipal council of Vienna has drawn up resolutions calling the attention of the government to the grave danger incurred and the threatening of public tranquility by the bread reduction and other food difficulties, according to a dispatch to the Havas agency from Basel, Switzerland.

The Vienna newspapers print stories of street disorders which include the derailment of trams and attacks on stores and cafes. Bakers' wagons also have been pillaged.

Ludendorff Refuses Help. A dispatch from Basel to the Havas agency says that General Ludendorff's reply to an appeal from the mayor of Vienna in the food crisis, said: "My best thanks for the expression of your faithful sentiments. I would, from my heart, help the population of Vienna in its serious difficulties, but it is, unfortunately, impossible from German sources—more than ever before. All the importations of cereals from Ukraine, Roumania and Besarabia have been allotted, without exception, to Austria."

Germany Sends Grain Supply. Copenhagen, June 23.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Germany has decided to send 5,000 tons of grain from her military stocks to Austria. Germany demands, however, that a similar amount of grain must be returned before July 16.

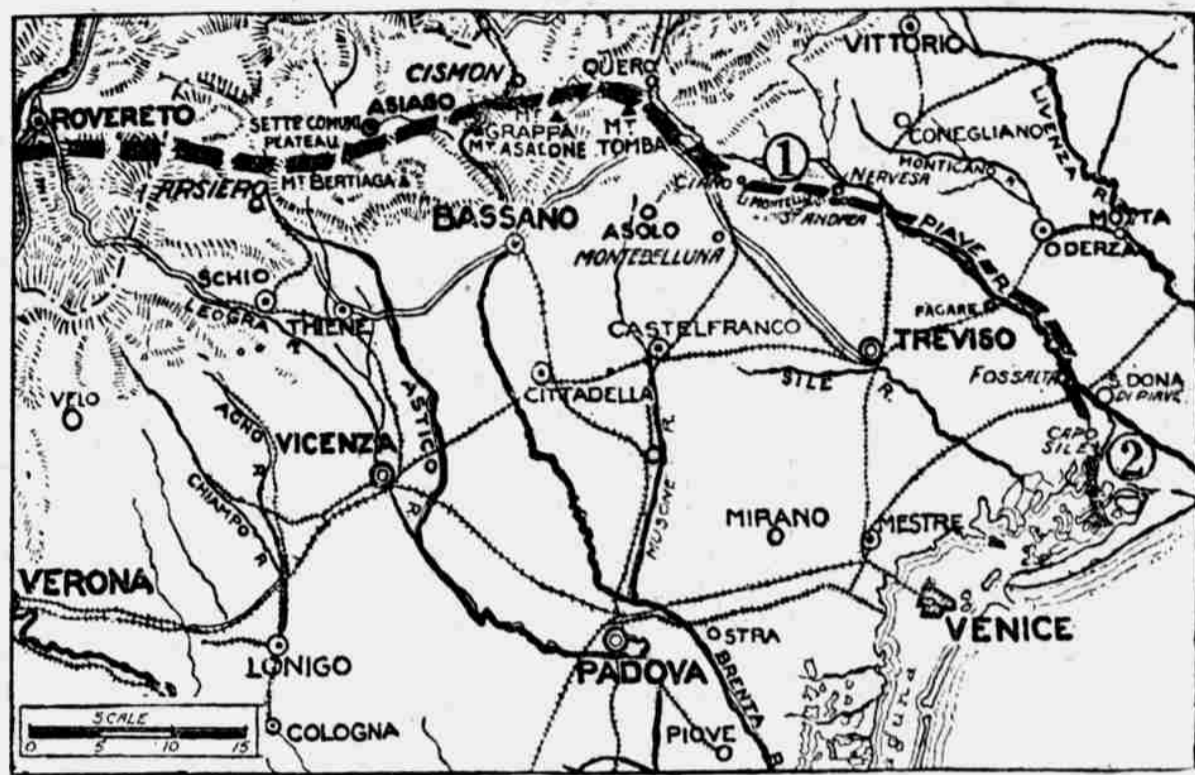
Strikes Called Off. Amsterdam, June 23.—The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna says that the labor council which submitted detailed demands to the government and expressed the hope that the partial strike in the industrial world would be sufficient to show the government that wages and food conditions urgently needed reform, has decided that an extension of the strike is inadvisable, pending negotiations.

Two-Thirds of German Submarines Sunk, Says French Naval Official. Paris, June 23.—Two-thirds of the German submarines launched are already at the bottom of the sea, according to a statement made to the deputies by the under secretary of the navy.

Dealers Forbidden to Add To Price of Coal on Hand. Washington, June 23.—Dealers and distributors are prohibited in a fuel administration order today from adding to the price of coal they now have on hand the freight rate increases on this commodity which become effective next Tuesday. The advanced freight tariffs may be included in the price only when dealers actually have paid them or become obligated to pay.

The Weather. For Nebraska—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably local showers; cooler north and central portions Monday.

Scene of Fighting on Italian Front



Italian forces are engaging the attacking Austrians successfully in the line of Ciano, the Montello crest and St. Andrea (1), in the upper Piave region.

GERMANY WAR WORN, SULLEN AND HUNGRY

Grand Rapids Woman and Milwaukee Voyagers Report Troops Mutinous and Population Concerned Only in Food.

An Atlantic Port, June 23.—Germany, war weary and ill fed, is in a state of unrest so acute that talk of revolt is common among both the military and civil population, according to Americans who arrived here tonight on a Norwegian liner from Germany or adjacent neutral countries.

Officers and men, the voyagers said, had told them of a sullenness which is widespread in the German army, predicting that it would reach the point where the troops would refuse to fight.

The conversation, she said, took place in a hospital at Godesberg, Germany. The officer talked freely, not suspecting that she was an American. She quoted a private soldier as saying to her: "Some day we are all going to put down our arms. Why should we fight? Our officers now, instead of leading us, go behind us with their guns at our backs."

Miss Wurzburg is the daughter of Frederick Wurzburg, a naturalized American. She has lived six years in Germany with her family. She said soldiers in the hospitals convalesce slowly because of the poor food they receive.

Carl E. Olivarius, a Milwaukee lawyer, who returned from a trip through Norway, Sweden and Denmark, said food is so scarce in those countries that little can be spared Germany. Reporting conversations with travelers from the Teuton empire, he said: "No one in Germany speaks of victory. They always talk of food. The war, in the minds of the civilian population, has become secondary to efforts to get enough to eat."

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BODIES OF 62 RECOVERED IN CIRCUS WRECK

Hagenback-Wallace Manager Expects Death Toll to Reach 85; Engineer and Fireman Arrested.

Gary, Ind., June 23.—Sixty-two bodies of Hagenback-Wallace circus employees who perished in the wreck six miles west of here early yesterday were in temporary morgues here and at Hammond tonight.

Edward H. Ballard, general manager of the circus, tonight issued a statement saying figures indicated that the death toll would total 85. He said that a hastily check-up of the scattered employees showed a list of 60 missing, in addition to the 24 identified dead.

Parts of two bodies, cremated in the furnace of tangled steel and timbers that resulted when a Michigan Central equipment train crumpled the flimsy circus coaches, were dug out tonight.

Authorities said that if the death list is as great as estimated by circus men, additional bodies probably were reduced to ashes. An inquest will be held in Hammond in the morning. Gustave Klaus, fireman of the troop train of empty Pullmans that demolished the circus coaches, was ordered brought to Hammond.

Allies Increase Their Entrenchments Where Hun Push Is Expected. Paris, June 23.—The Matin's correspondent at the front, after referring to his dispatch today to the renewal of the enemy aerial activity since the cessation of operations between Soissons and Rheims, says: "It is certainly against this point that the German push will be directed. All precautions have been taken to counter the German plans. Nothing is more reassuring than the measures of defense which have been carried out on the front, as well as behind the lines."

Wilson Approves Sale Fixed for Iron and Steel. Washington, June 23.—Approval was given by President Wilson today to steel and iron prices agreed upon yesterday by the war trade board and the American Iron and Steel Institute. Base prices of Lake Superior ore are increased 45 cents per ton, the price on steel bars, shapes and plates is made 1.0, b. Pittsburgh, and all other maximum prices now prevailing are continued in effect from July 1 to September 30.

What is True Americanism? What does it mean to you to be an American? For the best answers The Bee is offering 12 prizes. For the best answer the prize will be \$5, and for the next 11 best, each a good book. Observe these rules: 1. Subject, "True Americanism and What It Means to Be an American." 2. Limit answers to 300 words or less. 3. Contest open to all, but ages of competitors will be taken into consideration, so state your age if you are under 21. 4. Every answer must be signed with full name and address. 5. Address, Americanism Contest, The Omaha Bee, so as to reach this office on or before June 30. The judges will be announced later.

QUICK REPULSE FOR FOE ATTACK NEAR STRAZEELE

Germans Surge Toward British Positions in Early Morning, But Retreat Under Withering Fire.

With the British Army in France, June 23.—An attempt to capture some British positions on the high ground east of Strazeele this morning met with a complete reverse for the enemy. The attack was a local one and was preceded by a heavy bombardment that began about 6 o'clock and was maintained with great intensity for a considerable time.

During the night the British conducted a raid near Bucquoy with tanks, which never before had been used for raiding. The big engines crept over the top shortly before midnight, followed by infantry.

Along the Piave, especially on the Montello plateau, the gateway to the Venetian plains from the northeast, and at several points farther south, where the Austrians succeeded in crossing the river, the Italians everywhere imposed such strength against the enemy that he was unable to enlarge his gains and then with redoubled efforts forced him to commence a retrograde movement which has developed into disordered flight.

Large numbers of the enemy have been reported recently as coming up behind the northern line in the mountain region, and it is not improbable that shortly the second phase of the battle will begin. Complete confidence is felt in the Italian and other allied commands, however, that the enemy will meet foemen of superior quality and that his efforts will go for naught.

On the battle front in France and Flanders the Germans are holding their men to the trenches, except for small attacks here and there. There is no indication that for the present it is their intention to launch another big offensive. Both the British and French have carried out successfully several minor operations and repulsed all the enemy's maneuvers. Near Bligny in the Marne region the Germans succeeded in gaining footing in a trench, but the Italian contingent immediately ejected them.

Crippled War Lecturer Arrested as Imposter. Portland, Ore., June 23.—Thomas W. Blake, who recently arrived here from San Francisco and who claimed to be a captain, late of the British army, was arrested today at the request of government agents. It is charged that he is an imposter. Blake has been giving lectures on the war, ostensibly for the benefit of the Red Cross, it is alleged. He has suffered the loss of one eye and one arm and claimed to have been wounded 47 times and to have escaped from a German prison camp, the authorities stated.

Senate Committee Votes Against Wine Prohibition. Washington, June 23.—A tentative vote in the senate agricultural committee has shown a small majority in favor of eliminating wine from any prohibition legislation which may be determined upon in connection with the emergency agricultural appropriation bill.

Russians Appeal to Wilson For Intervention in Russia. London, June 23.—An earnest plea for intervention in Russia, either economic or armed, has been sent to President Wilson by a large group of Russians here. The plea is set forth in a long cablegram delivered to the American embassy for transmission to Washington. It is signed by approximately 100 persons, some prominent in the Kerensky government. It is understood that a similar appeal will be made by the Russian ambassador at Washington. The appeal says that with the natural wealth of Russia in its hands, Germany can wage war for a long period despite the blockade, and it is added that to set up a serious barrier to further penetrations by the

ITALIAN GUNS HARASS FOE IN RETREAT

Austrians Unlikely to Escape Without Large Addition to Casualties of 180,000 Sustained to Date.

(By Associated Press.) The first phase of the Austrian offensive has ended in failure and defeat. The culmination of what was intended to be the crushing of Italy between the jaws of the Austrian pincers is the rout of the invaders. With their backs to the swollen Piave the Austrians for several days had been trying to ward off the vicious counter attacks of the Italians and save the situation. Now they are endeavoring, and still under great pressure to ford the stream and reach the safety of the eastern bank.

From the Montello plateau to the Adriatic sea the enemy is in retreat. Already his losses are estimated at 180,000 men and the chances of his escape without additional heavy casualties and men made prisoner seem remote.

Under Heavy Fire. Large numbers of pontoon bridges that the Austrians threw across the Piave have been swept away by the now torrential stream, and on all the sectors of the 33-mile front where they gained edges of the Venetian plain they are being sorely harassed by the fire of the Italian guns and rifles and by the machine gun fire and bombs of the allied aviators who have done such notable execution since the attempted drive was started.

Extensive preparations had been made by the Austrians for what was to be the death blow to King Victor Emmanuel's men. Thousands upon thousands of men, many of them brought from the Russian and Rumanian fronts, and guns and stores in tremendous quantities had been parceled among the various commanders for the drive over the battle arc of virtually 100 miles, running from the Asiago plateau to the Piave and then to the sea.

Undoubtedly the Austrian high command had built largely for success on the belief that the Italian morale had been shattered. The first onslaught met a rejuvenated army which fought gallantly, never ceding an inch unless it was dearly paid for. Aiding the Italians in the mountains were British and French armies. Territory taken in the mountains was almost as quickly regained and the enemy held in check.

Fall Back Under Pressure. Along the Piave, especially on the Montello plateau, the gateway to the Venetian plains from the northeast, and at several points farther south, where the Austrians succeeded in crossing the river, the Italians everywhere imposed such strength against the enemy that he was unable to enlarge his gains and then with redoubled efforts forced him to commence a retrograde movement which has developed into disordered flight.

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Important Conference Held at Headquarters Of General Pershing

Paris, June 23.—Premier Clemenceau passed the day at American headquarters. He was accompanied by Capt. Andre Tardieu, the French high commissioner to the United States and recently appointed head of the new department for Franco-American co-operation in the war. They took luncheon with General Pershing and afterwards inspected the American troops.

An important military conference was held during the afternoon. Among those present were M. Clemenceau, General Pershing, General Foch, who came especially for the occasion; Captain Tardieu, Major General McAndrew and Generals Mordacq and Weggand.

Questions concerning Franco-American co-operation were discussed and the measures to be taken within the next few months in concert were talked over. Complete agreement was reached on all points.

The troops quartered where the inspection was held belong to a division which landed less than a week ago. They were presented to M. Clemenceau by General Pershing and Major General McAndrew. The magnificent bearing of the men and their perfect training strongly impressed the premier, who chatted with them and realized for himself their desire to get into the line as early as possible and their determination to win.

The premier spoke a few words to the officers, expressive of the great confidence of France in the men from overseas and of thanks for the aid she was receiving from America at the decisive hour of the struggle for the liberty of the world.

AUTHORITY IS GIVEN TO BOOST PRICE OF WHEAT

Increased Freight Rates and Deadlock Over Fixing \$2.50 Minimum in Congress Regarded as Reasons.

Washington, June 23.—Blanket authority to increase the price of wheat at primary and other markets with the approval of Food Administrator Hoover above the \$2.20 a bushel minimum price guaranteed by presidential proclamation last February, is given the food administration grain corporation in New York by an executive order of the president. The order, issued under the authority of the food control law, was made public today by Mr. Hoover.

The corporation is authorized to increase its capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in shares of par value of \$100 each. All the stock will be owned by the government and will be purchased by the food administration as the necessity arises to maintain the present \$2.20 price, and any increase authorized.

While no explanation of the order was given either at the food administration or the white house, two considerations were believed to have influenced the president's decision to permit the grain corporation to pay higher prices for wheat. The first was the increased freight rates which will become effective Tuesday. Growers must bear this increase and without an advance in the price of wheat their profits would be materially reduced.

The second was believed to be the situation resulting from the deadlock in congress over the senate's amendment to the annual agricultural appropriation bill increasing the minimum guaranteed price for wheat to \$2.50 a bushel.

U-Boat Attacks Stimulate Recruiting; 450,000 in Navy. Washington, June 23.—The appearance of German submarines off the Atlantic coast and the exploits of the marines in France have so stimulated recruiting that the enlisted personnel of the navy now totals 450,000—26,285 officers and 423,808 men.

Secretary Daniels announced tonight that enlistments in the naval reserve the first week of this month, when it became known that the sea wolves were preying on shipping off the American coast, totaled 14,406, a record for this branch of the service, while in the following week 12,308 men were added.

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INVADERS RETIRE IN DISORDER

Emperor Charles' Defeated Troops Recrossing Piave River; Italians Closely Pursuing Enemy.

(By Associated Press.) Rome, June 23.—On the Piave river front from the Montello to the Adriatic the defeated Austro-Hungarians are recrossing the river in disorder, says the official Italian statement issued today. The enemy is being closely pursued by the Italian troops.

An earlier statement said: "Along the whole front of the battle our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely. On Montello and along the Piave our infantry is everywhere maintaining powerful pressure on the enemy. Yesterday we carried out successful small raids and patrol actions.

Counteroffensives Crushed. "To the west of Gagar the enemy attempted some counteroffensives which were immediately crushed. "A British party in an energetic surprise action broke into the adversary's lines to the south of Asiago and, after a lively struggle, killed 100 of the enemy and brought back 31 prisoners and one machine gun.

"Our own and the allied airmen have continued the struggle with undiminished daring. They also carried out yesterday heavy and effective bombardments on the enemy's immediate lines of communication. "Ten enemy machines were brought down. The enemy's aerial losses since June 15 amount to 95 airplanes and six captive balloons."

Foresee Another Blow. "The Austrian offensive was more than a failure, it was a defeat for the enemy, who at several points was four times stronger than the Italians."

This announcement was made by Premier Orlando in the Senate Saturday amid enthusiastic cheering. He added: "After the present victorious resistance, another battle may burst out sooner or later. In fact, reliable reports which have been received say that the Austrians are concentrating large forces in the Tyrol and Trentino for another attack."

American Aviator Captured. Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, June 23.—Clarence Young of the American aviation forces, while making a flight was compelled to descend within the Austrian lines. His comrades have assured headquarters he was not injured.

The official communication published by the Stefani Bureau recognizes the first phase of the battle as a positive disadvantage. The communication sets forth again the objectives which the Austrians had fixed for their advance and points out that the idea that these objectives could be won was due to the strange conviction of the commanding generals that the Italians would not fight.

Fifteen Divisions Disrupted. "The only result obtained," continues the statement, "was the disruption of 15 of their divisions, in exchange for the advance on the Italian lines at Cima Di Rosso, whereas another 30 divisions barely gained two and a half miles upon Montello and (Continued on Page Two, Column Two)

Americans Break Up Hun Flame Throwing Attempt With Gas. With the American Army in France, June 23.—Inactivity continues in the Woivreux and in Lorraine with the exception of a rather heavy shelling. Indications are that the intermittent fire of the German batteries in the last few days was intended to mask troop movements. A new German division has been identified on the front northwest of Toul.

The American gas attack and artillery action Thursday broke up a German attempt to attack with flame throwers, one of which was captured. A considerable number of others were destroyed, the men in charge of these being caught between the rifle and machine gun fire.

Washington, June 23.—There was virtually no activity yesterday at the points held by the American troops, General Pershing reported in a communique made public tonight at the War department.

Prof. Henry C. Emery Held Prisoner by Huns. Washington, June 23.—Names of seven Americans in German prison camps reported to the War department today by the German war ministry through the Spanish embassy at Berlin include that of Prof. Henry C. Emery, the economist and former chairman of the United States tariff commission, who was captured when the Germans occupied the Aland Island