

WHO DO YOU WANT FIGHTING AT VAUX

Pershing Describes Feeble German Effort at a Counter Attack.

OTHER SECTORS QUIET

Artillery Along the Marne Creates Havoc Among Foe's Ammunition Dumps.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Germans fled in disorder from the Bois de la Roche to the Bois de Rochets before the charging American infantry in the fighting in the vicinity of Vaux last Monday and Tuesday, says Gen. Pershing's report for yesterday, received to-day at the War Department.

The description of the fighting around Vaux was given in the context of a narrative which included events in the Vaux sector, along the Marne in Pleadry, in Lorraine and in the Colmar sector in the early part of the week. Artillery, machine gun and active activity was noted in nearly all the sectors, with an unusual movement behind the enemy lines along the Marne. There also was heavy fighting in the vicinity of Vaux, and in the Marne sector enemy ammunition dumps were destroyed by American artillery.

Prisoners Taken by Patrols. The statement on operations yesterday was of the capture of German and American troops in the Chateau Thierry region and the repulse of a hostile raiding party and two enemy patrols in the Vosges. The supplemental report follows:

"Concerning the operations of our troops in the vicinity of Vaux July 1 to July 2, it is stated that the enemy fled in disorder from the Bois de Rochets to the Bois de Rochets before our infantry. Hand to hand fighting was of short duration. So effective was our artillery fire that communication between German battalions and regimental headquarters could be maintained only by a single messenger dog.

Intense machine gun fire and a heavy bombardment of the Chateau Thierry and adjacent points preceded the German counter attack. Some was used. Hostile airplanes, which made frequent flights, dropped bombs on some of our advanced positions in the early morning and in one case fired on our lines. One of them was brought down near Toney in July. The other was shot long columns of men and wagons moved from point to point, while during the night red and green rockets gave signals and searchlights kept watch for our airplanes.

Marete Wood Gas Shelled. In this sector between the evening of July 5 and early activity on both sides greatly decreased. The enemy, however, shelled the region of the Marete Wood with gas during the morning hours and put down some harassing machine gun fire on our rear areas. Our batteries maintained a continuous harassing fire, apparently destroying an ammunition dump in Etreménil and in buildings in the enemy's rear areas.

It was again notable that the activity of the enemy's air forces decreased, with one hostile airplane seen in the American snipers seemed to be successful in killing and wounding a number of the enemy during the day. On the Chateau Thierry front, consisting of a corporal and two men, crawled from our front lines north of Vaux to a house inside the German lines at Bois de Rochets at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. They captured a German outpost of two men and brought them back to our lines at 4 o'clock despite the continuous fire of German snipers.

Quiet Along the Marne. Our troops located along the Marne at 8 o'clock P. M. July 1 to 8 P. M. on July 2 experienced comparative quiet all day. There was, however, an increase in the enemy's rifle and machine gun fire, the result of our activities in patrolling. The enemy's fire was considerably less than that of the day before, consisting of shells of small caliber. A decrease was also noted in the enemy's airplane activity, which was concentrated on observation and reconnaissance work. These planes made flights along our lines singly and in usual patrol formations. Several hostile observation balloons were also seen.

There was an unusual amount of movement in the enemy's rear areas, but no large groups were observed. A large number of wagons were seen in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry. The enemy's signaling continues excessive.

There were several indications of hostile activity on July 1 to July 2, noon to noon. A large proportion of the fire was employed in concentrations on our lines in the vicinity of Contigny and the northern edge of the Bois Fontaine. In addition to these concentrations, there was slight harassing fire on our front about noon July 1. The enemy's infantry was quiet during the day. We did, however, see activity on July 2 an enemy patrol returning to its lines.

Night Combats in Air. The enemy's airplanes were more active during the morning than at any other time during the day, one patrol of five planes being seen over our lines at that time. During the night five were dropped in what appeared to be an attempt to explode one of our ammunition dumps. Shortly before midnight air combats occurred. At 9 o'clock the routine German planes were brought down by an allied machine over the enemy's lines.

Five enemy planes were observed engaged in photographic work. The enemy's balloons continued their activity yesterday. Our anti-aircraft batteries and machine guns were in active operations against the enemy planes. There was only slight movement of troops or traffic of any sort in the enemy's front and rear areas. Enemy working parties were heard at intervals near Chateau Thierry, Fontaine sous Montdidier, Montdidier and other points. Our

The Nation's Honor Roll

Table with columns: ARMY, Reported July 6, Total to date. Rows include Killed in action, Died of wounds, Died of disease, etc.

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WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Army and Marine Corps casualty lists to-day contained 157 names, forty-three from the Army and 114 from the Marine Corps. The Army list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION. Lieutenants. DESMOND, T. W., Randolph, Mass. GOODFELLOW, Percia, Ill. Sergeant. HAUPTMAN, E. A., Bloomington, Ill. Corporal. LEMANSKI, R., Milwaukee. Private. KERN, E. C., Bays, Pa. OLSENBERG, E. F., Wixom, Mich. Private. BELL, G., Hillside, Mich. Private. MAUDER, L. E., Bays, Pa. DORAN, J. E., Milwaukee. Private. DOWNNEY, J., Chicago, Mass. Private. LESLEY, F. M., Seattle, Wash. Private. NAIKORNIK, E., Homestead, Pa. Private. ANIBRUK, P., Gliman, Wis. Private. VOES, A. F., Horton, Wis. Private. DIED OF WOUNDS. Lieutenant. MCGROARTY, S. P., Falls Church, Va. Private. O'NEILL, C., Cleveland. Sergeant. PEARSON, E. W., Wausau, Wis. Corporal. GILLISPIE, C., Grand Rapids, Mich. Private. ALLEN, W., 5014 Thirtieth street, Brooklyn. Private. KELLY, J. H., 111 Williamsport, Pa. Private. LINDNER, B. W., Aurora, Ill. DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT. Private. ADAMS, ERNEST, Evanston, Ill. DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES. Private. MYRICK, J. G., Portsmouth, Va. WOUNDED SEVERELY. Lieutenants. DAVIS, LEROY W., Hopkins, Mo. Private. RITHEFORD, J. R., Tonkwa, Colo. Private. WAGGONER, FRED O., 87 West 139th St., New York. Corporal. ANCHER, J., New York. Private. BURKIN, J., New York. Private. HENNING, F. H., Hamilton, Ont. Private. KENNEDY, C. J., Patterson, N. J. Private. TROYER, H. J., North Judson, Ind. Private. DAVIS, RAYMOND, Ripum, N. D. Private. SMITH, J. C., Corvallis, Mich. Private. MURPHY, P. A., Kallispell, Mont. Private. WOLFE, J., Oswego, Mich. Private. MISSING IN ACTION. Private. MICKLOWIC, Jr., J. J., Bridgeport, Conn. Private. PIGG, M., Louisa, Ky. PRISONERS (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING). Private. CONINGTON, L. E., Framingham, Mass. Private. HARNBY, R., Framingham, Mass. Private. DANNA, J., New Milford, Conn. Private. DERRIN, J., New Milford, Conn. Private. FRENCH, E. A., New Haven, Conn. Private. MARKIE, C., New Haven, Conn. Private. MURPHY, E. J., New Haven, Conn. Private. NEWTON, G. E., Hartford, Conn. Private. WOLF, W. E., New Haven, Conn. Private. ZIEGLER, E. R., Deer River, Conn. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS, NOW REPORTED DIED OF DISEASE. Private. VAN CAMPEN, H., Haven, Kan. Private. HARTIGAN, R. J., 11 Congress st., Brooklyn.

MARINE CORPS. Following is the Marine Corps list: KILLED IN ACTION. Captain. BURNS, J. B., Corning, N. Y. Major. MAJOR, E. C., Philadelphia. Private. FLEGER, E. L., Philadelphia. Second Lieutenant. FRAGER, L. D., Bridgeport, Conn. Private. CHARTER, LOUIS, Bridgeport, Conn. Private. WRIGHT, R. T., Hubbard, O. DIED OF WOUNDS. Major. COLE, E. H., Brookline, Mass. artillery apparently registered directly on German ammunition dumps.

Operations in Lorraine. "In Lorraine during the day extending from noon July 5 to noon July 6 there was unusually heavy machine gun fire and rifle fire on our lines. The machine gun fire doubled in the space of twenty-four hours, originating largely in the German position at Bacouviller. The enemy's artillery fire was light and scattered, consisting mainly of small caliber shells, and including the use of gas shells. The enemy's fire was considerably less than that of the day before, consisting of shells of small caliber. A decrease was also noted in the enemy's airplane activity, which was concentrated on observation and reconnaissance work. These planes made flights along our lines singly and in usual patrol formations. Several hostile observation balloons were also seen.

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Manchester Strike Ends. Cotton Mill Owners Agree to Pay Increased Wages. MANCHESTER, N. H., July 6.—The strike of operatives in the Amoskeag and Stark cotton mills was settled to-day on terms similar to those arranged in the other mills. The strike, which had been in progress since last week, was settled on terms similar to those arranged in the other mills. The strike, which had been in progress since last week, was settled on terms similar to those arranged in the other mills.

MARINES TAKE LEAD ON ROLL OF HONOR

Young New York Lieutenant Among Those Reported Seriously Wounded.

WIDOWS ONLY SON HIT

Brooklyn Private Dies From Blood Poison Caused by Razor Cut.

For about the first time since the American troops overseas have been engaged in extensive fighting the marine casualty list exceeded that of the other branches of service yesterday. On the casualty report the names of 114 members of the Marine Corps appeared, against 43 casualties reported by Gen. Pershing. Among the marines six men were killed in action, 15 died of wounds, 23 were wounded severely, 22 were wounded but the degree of the wounds had not been determined, and 18 men were missing in action.

In Gen. Pershing's report 15 men were killed in action, two died of wounds, five died of disease, one man was accidentally killed, 17 were severely wounded and two were missing in action. In the Marine Corps list there appeared the names of eleven boys from this State. Among the New York men mentioned was Lieut. Frederick G. Wagner of 371 West 134th street, who was reported seriously wounded. At the address given no information could be obtained concerning the young lieutenant, as his family is spending the summer in Massachusetts.

Widow's Son Wounded. Private Raymond F. Munser of 35 East 127th street, who was among the marines wounded in action, previous to his enlistment had been living with his mother, who is a widow, Munser, an only son, enlisted when he was 20 years old. Mrs. Munser could not be located yesterday, but it was stated at her home that she had received a letter from the boy about three weeks ago in which he said that he had been wounded but that the injury had been very slight. He added that he expected to return to the front in a very short time. It is believed that the War Department notification which Mrs. Munser received yesterday was merely a repetition of her son's statement in the letter.

Private William J. Allen of 2014 Thirtieth street, Brooklyn, died in France from acute blood poisoning, according to a letter received yesterday by his father. The letter was written by M. A. Dunne, a nun, in the hospital where young Allen was being treated. He wrote that he had been cut himself while shaving and that twenty-four hours later his jaw had swelled and blood poison had set in. She said that the boy had been in the hospital in the village of St. Riequier and that after the war his parents could easily locate his resting place, as the nuns were taking care of the dead.

Allen was 22 years old and a member of the 106th Infantry. Last September he enlisted, being ordered to Spartanburg in October. He sailed for France in May 6. In his last letter Allen wrote his mother saying: "I suppose you read in the papers about the drive the Jerry's (the name given to the Germans) made, but they didn't succeed."

Made Fine Record. Lieut. J. Kenneth Rutherford, Jr., has been severely wounded according to a dispatch received by his sister, Mrs. Abner Keeney Clark of 158 Alta avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers. Mrs. Clark said yesterday that her brother was one of the first American officers to land in the States troops into German territory. She said that her brother had written of having taken part in an offensive against German lines. He had been severely wounded. She said that her brother had been in the States troops into German territory. She said that her brother had written of having taken part in an offensive against German lines. He had been severely wounded.

Rutherford is 25 years old, and was born in Waddington, N. Y., where his parents still live. He received his commission last September, and after arriving in France in January was assigned to an officers' training camp here in the Rainbow Division. He is a brother-in-law, Major Ira Allen, is in charge of the hospital department at Port Steucum.

Private Albert J. Prinka, 256 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, who was listed in yesterday's casualties among the severely wounded, was born in Italy 15 years ago, coming to this country when he was 10 years old. He enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of United States Marines in May, 1917, and was assigned to the Eighty-second company. He sailed for France in June, and his parents learned in a letter from him that he was in a hospital in Paris, having been wounded in the left hand.

Corporal Pince a Pioneer. Corporal William Pince, another of the Marine Corps wounded, worked in the mechanical department of the Hackensack Evening Record before he enlisted a year ago. He left for France with the first contingent of marines sent overseas. His parents being dead he lived with a brother and sister in Hackensack.

A notification was received yesterday in Waterson that Corporal Charles J. Kennedy of the First engineers had been wounded. Kennedy is 24 years old and has been living with his brother and sister. In a recent letter he stated that he

was going into the trenches for the third time. Corporal Julius Bruskin of Franklin avenue, N.Y., is another New Jersey boy who has been wounded while doing duty with the Engineer Corps. When he enlisted he was 17 years old and a member of the senior class of Nutley High School. He entered the service in April, 1917, joining a company that was being organized by County Engineer Reimer. He was later transferred to the First United States Engineers and had been in France for six months. His father, Abraham, received the War Department notification last evening.

TANKS GREAT AID IN HAMEL BATTLE

Not One Failed to Cross Foe's Lines and All Except Five Reached Objectives.

PEACE TALK BELIED BY DRIVE IN FINLAND

Germans Seek Land Seizures as Kuehlmann Prates.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, July 6.—The statement in the Reichstag by Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann that Germany is prepared to settle Russian questions peacefully does not accord with the developments in Finland, where Finnish and German troops are reported marching northward to the Murman coast and eastward to Karelia and the Murman railway. It is reported that troops with the Arctic ice free ports.

These expeditions constitute an attack on Russia in order to acquire territory, which Finland is anxious under Germany's orders. Whether the Bolshevist Government will do more than feebly protest against this latest German penetration, as it has done against participation by German soldiers in Cossack raids and against the advance of German forces from Nikolai, remains to be seen.

Indications multiply that the Bolshevist Government is facing critical days, both in western and eastern Russia. It is reported that the arrest of a number of the leaders of the Russian Socialist party who are not adherents of Bolshevism, including Tsereteli, Chernoff, Skobelev, Ivankovsky, Kamensky and others, has been reported. It is believed that the counter-revolutionary movement.

There has been also a rupture in the Bolshevist camp, the Social Revolutionaries of the right and the Minimalist Socialists having been excluded from the Central Executive Council of the Soviets. Spokesmen of the excluded party have declared that they continue to believe in the Bolshevist program both for the revolution and the working classes.

REVOLT IN UKRAINE.

75,000 Insurgents on March Southwest of Kiev. Moscow, June 28 (delayed).—The report that a revolution has started in the Ukraine is confirmed by travellers from Kiev who have arrived at Vitebsk. They report that 75,000 well armed revolutionaries are marching from the Eastward railway junction, forty miles southwest of Kiev. German detachments, the travellers say, are being sent out for the purpose of crushing the revolt. Communication between Kiev and Odessa has been interrupted for the last four days.

Casualties among the tank crews were few; none was fatal. Only one life was lost in any tank; it was that of an Australian soldier who, when the tank stopped, stepped out for the purpose of a cigarette and was killed by the enemy's machine gun fire. The tank was destroyed by a chance shell; he was killed. After the engagement the tanks were in great repair. One tank was wounded, forming a regular ambulance service from the front line. Aircraft cooperated largely in the attack, especially by going forward and bombarding and dropping a large number of bombs on Hamel village and other points and also flying low by harassing the enemy's infantry and cooperating with our machine gunners. The whole operation was admirably planned and furnished an excellent example of the combination of various arms.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, July 6.—Unusual scenes occurred in the Isle of Man to-day, owing to the recent action of the House of Keys, the parliament of the island, in refusing from patriotic motives to continue the subsidy to the bakers which resulted in the increase of 3 cents a loaf in the price of bread by the bakers.

Some of the island refused to pay the increase and called a strike, which became general over the whole island. Some holiday makers from Lancashire, unable to return home or to get their food stores to be opened for three hours this afternoon, but neither vehicles, trains of steamboats are running and the island's postal service is suspended.

HORSE MEAT COSTLY AS BEEF.

Choice Cuts Selling in France at 3-2 Cents a Pound. PARIS, July 6.—The price of horse flesh, which has risen extraordinarily lately because it can be sold on three times as high as beef, has been raised by an official decree of the Ministry of Agriculture. Horse meat quotations are at the same level as those for the best cuts of beef. Thus, the choice cuts of horse meat which were 2 or 2 1/2 francs a pound in June, 1917, now are 3 1/2 francs.

Horse dealers and wholesale butchers have been buying and selling at public sales for their flesh, notwithstanding the fact that the animals were fit to work and that farmers were outbid in their efforts to obtain them.

Canuto Reyes Executed as Rebel.

JUARER, Mex., July 6.—Canuto Reyes, a revolutionary General credited with being the leader of the Felix Diaz movement in northern Mexico, was executed at Terrame, Durango, June 27. Gen. Francisco Murguia announced here to-day. Reyes, with twenty of his followers, was captured in the Durango mountains.

700 TROOPS SAVED AT SEA.

American Patrol Boat Comes to Rescue of Transport. BOSTON, July 6.—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 to-day. The American ran through a thick fog to reach the City of Vienna, which went down soon after all hands had been taken off.

OPEN EVENINGS PIANOS

Advertisement for Du Pont American Industries featuring 'Be Chums With a Gun' and 'Trapshooting'.

BOLSHEVIK PROTEST TO ALLIES REVEALED

Will Permit Intervention Only to War on Germany.

LAST OF AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM PIAVE

After Five Days Incessant Fighting Right Bank Is Finally Cleared.

ENDS ENEMY'S THRUST Ground Lost for Months Regained and 24,434 Prisoners Captured.

PARIS, July 6.—The continuous pounding attacks of the Italians along the lower Piave have cleared the western bank of the river or the Austrian forces. An official communication issued late to-day by the War Office in Rome says: "After five days of unintermittent struggle, the enemy was completely driven on to the left bank of the new Piave Saturday afternoon. The recapture of all the coastal zone between Capo Sile and the Piave, which the enemy had occupied and held since November, brilliant as the victory gained by us in the first great battle of our recovery and enlarged the zone of protection for Venice."

U. S. MOVES TO AID FORCE NOW AT KOLA

Continued from First Page. thereby relieving the threatening situation there as well as establishing the nucleus for a "Russian front."

Intervention Not Determined. Reports that the Supreme War Council now meeting at Versailles had decided upon military intervention in Russia and that the President had been so informed, was officially confirmed here. It is said in diplomatic circles that the Supreme War Council is ready to recommend a course of action provided the question of intervention in Russia is removed by the President from the political field and made a matter for pure military decision.

No single tank failed to get across the counter attacks, they went out and cleaned out the enemy's positions, adding sixty more prisoners. The number of prisoners is 1,500, including forty officers. These are chiefly Brandenburgers and Westphalians, a stout looking lot. There were also captured more than 100 machine guns, a score of trench mortars and one anti-tank field gun. Our casualties were singularly light.

The attack seems to have been such a complete surprise that the enemy was not fully alerted here. It is said in diplomatic circles that the Supreme War Council is ready to recommend a course of action provided the question of intervention in Russia is removed by the President from the political field and made a matter for pure military decision.

Official Statements. Italian troops also have been victorious in the fighting along the mountain front, where strong Austro-Hungarian counter attacks were repulsed. The official statement on the fighting on the Italian front follows: "ITALY.—On the Lower Piave our pressure is continuing firmly. In the course of yesterday, having broken up most of the stubborn enemy defence at every yard, we gained more ground. Renewed violent attacks of the new Piave from Girolera to the river mouth. More than 400 prisoners, including 35 officers, remained in our hands. A violent counter offensive attempted by the enemy more to the north in the direction of Livisovona, was arrested after a lively struggle. Renewed violent attacks on our positions on Porta di Salton and attempts to assault our patrols on Monte Corone failed. Our aviators were very active in bombarding enemy troop concentrations beyond the Lower Piave. Two enemy airplanes were brought down. "On the Venetian mountain front yesterday the fighting activity was limited to the artillery fire of both sides."

BRITISH LOSS IN WEEK 17,336.

Casualties for May and Early June Newly Cleared Up. LONDON, July 6.—British casualties reported during the week ending to-day reached an aggregate of 17,336. The losses were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 140; men, 2,356. Wounded or missing: Officers, 413; men, 14,187.

These figures show a considerable falling off in the rate of British casualties reported as compared with those of weak weeks in the month of May. The effects of the heavy German attacks on the British front were revealing themselves in the casualty lists. The June casualties reported for instance averaged approximately 35,000 a week, and for the last eight days in June they were more than 37,000. The total casualties reported during May were 166,812, or an average of more than 49,000 a week.

AMERICAN PATROL BOAT COMES TO RESCUE OF TRANSPORT.

BOSTON, July 6.—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 to-day. The American ran through a thick fog to reach the City of Vienna, which went down soon after all hands had been taken off.

WANTED

Advertisement for 'Wanted' featuring 'Cheer Leaders' and 'For Our Boys in France'.

WANTED

Cheer Leaders For Our Boys in France

Apply to E. D. POUCH 347 Madison Ave. Donated by GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC LINENS 540 Fifth Ave.

OPEN EVENINGS PIANOS

Advertisement for 'OPEN EVENINGS PIANOS' featuring 'NEW PLAYER PIANOS \$395' and 'GOETZ & CO.'

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