

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 87; lowest, 69.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS OPEN ATTACKS SOUTH OF MARNE; GAIN SLIGHTLY AND CLAIM 13,000 PRISONERS; AMERICANS HELP FRENCH RETAKE 4 TOWNS

BURIAN WOULD TALK PEACE ON WILSON TERMS

Agrees in Part With President, but Sees Some Insurmountable Conditions.

CALLS ALLIES OBSTINATE

Austria, He Says, Should Get Redress Instead of Being Forced to Give It.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—In one of his periodical reports to the Austrian and Hungarian Premier, Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, pays a high tribute to the peace views which have been enunciated by President Wilson, and declares that Austria is ready to discuss peace, but he fears that the "obstinacy" of the Allies regarding their territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino and the East German colonies appear to be insurmountable. He said:

"It is not easy to draw a picture of the present world situation in view of the swiftly moving nature of events. Everything is in full swing and a repetition of what has so often been said regarding the causes and responsibilities for the past can no longer influence our judgment, because on that subject everybody already has formed his own view."

"The consequences of the war already have grown infinitely and have gone far beyond the original causes of the war. The present phase of events, and developments, too, throw a glaring light on the conflicting interests of the different belligerent groups which clashed at the beginning of this murderous struggle, but which perhaps are not without slight signs of an internal change taking place in the relations of the groups."

"In the midst of the terrible struggle, and in every phase of this war of successful defense, the Central Powers have had no other ally in view but to secure the enemy's will to peace."

Summarizes Allies' "Ideals."

"If we sum up all that has been said on the enemy's side in regard to their war aims we recognize three groups of aspirations which are being set forth to justify the continuation of bloodshed so that the ideals of mankind may be realized."

"The freedom of all nations, which are to form a league of nations, which in the future shall settle their differences by arbitration and not by arms, is to reign."

"The domination of one nation by another nation is to be excluded."

"Various territorial changes are to be carried out at the expense of the Central Powers."

"These annexationist aims, though variously phrased, are generally known. Intention, however, also exists, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary, to carry out her internal disintegration for the purpose of the formation of new states. Finally our opponents demand our atomization, and we are to defend ourselves. Our ability to defend ourselves is termed militarism and must therefore be destroyed."

"Territorial aims are in fact the only things now separating the different belligerent groups."

Spurns Advice on Justice.

"For the great interests of humanity and for the justice, freedom, honor and peace of the world as set forth in the laws of modern political conception, regarding which we need not accept any advice, we also are ready to fight."

"There is hardly any real difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both belligerents. President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

"On the contrary, we are able to approve them heartily to a great extent. Nobody would refuse homage to this genius and nobody would refuse his cooperation. This, however, is not the main point, but it is what can also be understood in the interests of mankind. Both groups should certainly honestly attempt to clear this up and settle it in a mutual agreement, but not in the same manner as, for instance, our peace treaties in the east were judged."

"The fact is that all our opponents were invited to join in those peace negotiations and they could have contributed their share in bringing them to a different issue."

"Too late, the criticism stands on weak grounds, for there is no legal right which would have entitled them to condemn the peace conditions which were acceptable to the contracting parties or which could not be avoided."

Reproach Suggestion.

"From the confident utterances of our opponents it appears they have no fear of being defeated. If they nevertheless represent the peace treaties as a warning of our treatment of a defeated enemy we do not consider the reproach justified."

"None of the belligerent states need

DRIVE WORSE THAN HELL, SAY KAISER'S MEN

Intercepted Message of Enemy Bares Punishment at Marne.

GAIN HOPES SHATTERED

Reserve Divisions Rushed Into Action Long Before Time to Avert Defeat.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 16.—The first sixteen hours of the fifth German drive has been fought amid the thundering of guns that have had no rest and which at night create with their shell fire a brightness that reminds one of the old days of Verdun and the battle of the Somme. The net gain, far below the expectations of the foe, has been an advance of no more than two miles, while captured documents show that it was the enemy's plan to cover from eight to nine miles in the first rush.

Against stubborn resistance that caused the enemy heavy casualties the Germans advanced across the Marne west of Dormans, at first on light bridges made of boats slung together and later by six larger pontoons about thirty feet wide. The French-American line holding this sector blew up two of the bridges, but retired, always keeping up a strong rear guard action.

Counter attacks were made by the Americans west of Fossey, driving the enemy in certain places to the south bank of the river and in other places across it.

Germans Reveal Fear.

A message taken from a carrier pigeon that became confused and fell into the hands of the French-American troops gave a German version of the attack that carried them over the Marne. The description was that it "is worse than hell."

East of Fossey and south of Dormans the fighting has been particularly severe around the villages of Reully, Courthury and Vassy. North of the river from Chailion-sur-Marne to Houilly the Italians fought very gamely. With the French immediately on their right on the western slopes of Montagne de Reims they clung tenaciously to the positions to which they retired. The line now held runs south from Houilly to Marfaux and then west to Cuchery.

Houilly and Marfaux are only seven miles southwest of Rheims, so that the isthmus at the end of which the town lies has been narrowed. In the Champagne region, where the ground is less wooded than in the district west of the Marne, the enemy now in action managed to reach south of the old Roman road which runs to Argonne, except for the town of Prunay.

The greatest depth of advance was at no point more than a couple of miles, so that it was practically confined to two outposts. It will be recalled that in this sector is an elaborate defensive system of old standing, while the defenses west of Rheims have only been constructed since the beginning of June.

Losses Are Terrific.

Taking the advance generally it falls a long way short of the eight or nine miles which, from information now in our hands, it is known the enemy meant to cover in the first rush. The enemy's losses are greater than was expected.

One German division which ought not to have taken part in the fighting until the second day had to be thrown in all night on the first day. All divisions brought up in the emergency, including two or more divisions used as guards, are good fighting units. The process of concentration appears to have been completed only at the last moment. A Bavarian division which arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday morning took part in the attack two hours later.

The work of the French bombing planes was particularly notable, although low banks of clouds in the early morning made their work difficult. The squadrons were active throughout the day, bombing bridges as the Germans were crossing the Marne and maintaining a constant bombardment on the masses of infantry concentrated in the woods north of Dormans.

U. S. Wants All Walnut Stocks.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Wood walnut is needed for gun stocks and aircraft production, and the Bureau of Aircraft Production today called upon all persons who have any of this wood, growing or cut, to sell it to the sawmills holding Government contracts.

Dealers Cannot Return Newspapers

The Government order that the practice of taking back unsold copies of newspapers must be discontinued is in effect now. Therefore the reader should place a standing order with his newsdealer.

Enemy Emphatically Checked, London—Told

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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LONDON, July 17 (Wednesday).—The Times to-day says editorially:

It would be premature to say that the Germans' new attack has been definitely repulsed, but the enemy has been emphatically checked. Considering Paris reports that the German losses at some points have been 65 per cent., it is not surprising that the German account lacks the customary jubilation.

The enemy has not advanced five miles anywhere and the complete satisfaction expressed by the Allied command is amply justified. The fine American troops now in the line drove considerable numbers of the enemy back across the Marne in a fierce counter attack.

GERMANS WILT BEFORE U. S. MEN

Later Reports Show Attack Was Met With Furious Resistance.

RECOVER LOST GROUND

Boats Used by Enemy in Crossing River Are Shattered by Artillery.

By HERBERT BAILEY.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 16.—Details are now at hand to show what splendid resistance the Americans offered yesterday from Fossey to Jaulgonne, along the Marne. The Germans crossed the river at points under the protection of the severe fire of guns of every calibre. In addition to their pontoons they crossed in canvas boats, each of which held thirty men.

For some time their advance could not be stayed and they were well within the reach of their first assigned objectives, ahead of the time table they themselves had laid out. The American machine gunners, in cooperation with the French on their right, steadily retired under a terrible hail of shells that made the roads avenues of death and the woods nothing but stricken trees.

The enemy's counter attack. With magnificent fury the Americans fell upon the exhausted enemy, delivering blow after blow until the Germans retired precipitately to the banks of the Marne. The American gunners covered the banks of the river with hundreds of shells. Pontoons disappeared and the canvas boats became useless.

The Germans still persisted in their attempts to cross, but were shattered with shells and machine gun fire. Many were drowned and a large number, including the battalion headquarters, were taken prisoner.

This morning the Germans were back in the same positions from which they started, very much shaken by the Americans.

The problem of getting ammunition up to the guns became one of the severest tests for the Americans as the attack progressed. German shells fired made the roads almost impassable, but when volunteers were called for to take up shells every man offered himself for the perilous task.

A number started on the journey that offered little prospect but death. They had not travelled far when two horses were killed by a shell. The traces were cut and the men moved on.

Three on the journey out the horses were hit, but the men went on with what ammunition they could carry. The return was even more tense. It is certain that the plans of the enemy in the Chateau-Thierry region have been shattered.

The Germans attempted another raid on Vaux this morning, but were repulsed. On the eastern side of Chateau-Thierry there has been heavy artillery fire.

U. S. TROOPERS RESOURCEFUL IN BIG BATTLE

Doughty Warriors From U. S. Don't Need Officers to Lead Them.

SEVEN ATTACK 50 OF FOE

Trench Diggers Join in Fray; Mississippi Private Bags Six.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 16.—An illustrating the natural resourcefulness of the average American soldier, and the way he thinks and acts for himself when his officers have been cut down or he has become separated from them, I am sending the brief account of his experiences in Monday's fighting given me to-day by a few of our enlisted men.

These men saw action with the wholly American units operating on the south bank of the Marne, east of Chateau-Thierry and at Vaux, and with French-American units south of Chateau-Thierry.

The following was told me by Private Thomas Jones of Westmor, Pa.:

"There is a dam at the point where I was stationed on the Marne. Following a terrific bombardment the Germans had been sending over gas shells and high explosive shells. Then they started across the river. There must have been thousands of them wading through the water, and to the right of my company there were others coming in boats. Those that reached the bank rushed the railroad running parallel with the river, where our main defense lines extended. It was pitch dark and impossible for us to hear or recognize our leaders, but we fought for two hours before we were ordered to drop back to prepared positions. Later on we counter attacked and took a great many prisoners."

Leadership Men Take Prisoners.

This by a corporal of a Rhode Island regiment:

"I was with my platoon when ordered to counter attack. Almost immediately we lost our platoon leader and I took command. A few minutes later I was hit myself, but told the boys to go on and never mind me. They did, with no one leading them, and came back with twenty prisoners."

Private Meyer Saldman, who gave me his address as 2 Fifth street, New York city, told me:

"I was digging trenches between the railroad and the river bank when I took off my gas mask long enough to see that there were hundreds of Germans crossing the river in boats. Two companies of engineers with us threw down their spades and seized rifles and we all jumped into the fight."

Ambulance Driver Lloyd Beaumont of Texas Told How He Became a Fighting Man When a Soldier Who was Guarding German Prisoners Was Dropped With a Piece of Shell and Passed Him His Rifle.

"I was going out with my car empty when a shell passed through the top of it. Still another shell exploded over a party of German prisoners on the road in front of me and one of the guards fell wounded. I was ordered to take his rifle. I put him inside my car along with the German wounded, and with one other guard who was un wounded brought in all the other prisoners. The enemy used tear and sneezing gas against our front areas and mustard gas back of us, and when they came in the attack wore gas masks themselves. Many of them wore their masks when taken prisoner."

Seven Men Fight Fifty.

Private William Benzweiller of 365 Hill place, Brooklyn, gave an account of a fight put up by himself and six other American soldiers against a body of fifty Germans. The Americans had no leader, said he:

"With my patrol I got down to the river at 10 o'clock the night before the big drive began and rested there until midnight, when the enemy started a bar-

Continued on Second Page.

ENEMY'S LINE BENT BACK BY AMERICAN AID

Large Force of Pershing's Men Fight With French and Take Villages.

HOLD BEND OF MARNE

Machine Guns Work Havoc When Kaiser's Troops Are Trapped in Open Field.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 16.—French and American forces fighting together have recaptured the village of St. Agnan, Hill 223 to the northwest and La Chapelle-Monthodon.

In cooperation with the French the Americans launched a heavy counter attack this morning between these two villages, driving the enemy steadily back.

On the American right the French made rapid progress, and all through the section the Germans were fiercely attacked by the Allies, with the result that they have withdrawn for a considerable distance.

Hold Grip on Bend of Marne.

Comparatively large forces of Americans were engaged, especially in the region of Descriptive, where they were brought up to support the attacking French. Within a short period the Americans were hotly engaged in the fighting.

From prisoners taken by the Americans it is established that the enemy has used up a large portion of his reserves since yesterday morning. Yet he has been held virtually everywhere in this sector.

The morale of the last prisoners taken is exceedingly low; in fact lower than any captured in recent months.

A battalion commander captured in the German army. He declared that they sent reserve officers, like himself, forward, while they remained in the rear. Some of the officers complained, he added, the regular officers formed counter martial and meted out stern punishment.

The fighting, following the American counter attack which drove the Germans back a long distance yesterday, has continued feverishly. Some of the ground has been fought over several times.

During the night American troops in the bend of the Marne, the Fossey region, improved their positions. At one place they drove the enemy across the river. The number of prisoners taken by the Americans was increased. Other places there has been no change in this sector.

Conditions Extremely Satisfactory.

In counter attacking operations during the day the Americans increased their number of prisoners materially, and it is possible to announce that the entire operation is going well, and that all conditions are extremely satisfactory.

Throughout the Germans fought with the utmost stubbornness, being loath to give up ground, but they are declared to have been unable to withstand the storming of the Allied troops, whose advance was preceded by a terrific fire. Only to the south of the Bois des Roches did the enemy succeed in holding his ground temporarily.

At One Point on the Front of the Offensive Where American Troops are Fighting they Organized a Small Counter Attack Late Yesterday on the Flank of a Salient Established by the Germans and Drove them Out in Short Order, but in Hot Fighting.

The American troops in this section occupied intermediate positions in the rear of the first line. The Germans were allowed to come through, but when they tried to cross the open fields up a slight grade the American machine gunners and infantry, occupying excellent positions, mowed down the advancing ranks, the enemy breaking and retiring at many places. This operation was conducted on a portion of the front to the east of Rheims.

Reports from one end of the battle line to the other at noon to-day said that except for a few minor localities the great German offensive so far has been a complete failure.

Additional German prisoners taken to-day say they are convinced that their commanders have been beaten. American troops to-day shot down a courier pigeon belonging to the enemy east of Chateau-Thierry. It was carrying a message from a German divisional headquarters saying that the situation was serious; that the Germans saw no chance of making further progress in the locality of that division.

Wilson to Greet Japanese.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Hailed by Prince Yoshihito Tokugawa, a descendant of the Shoguns, a special commission of the Japanese Red Cross en route to Europe, arrived to-day in Washington. The commission will be received Friday by President Wilson at the White House.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE

LONDON, July 16.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in France:

FRENCH (NIGHT)—To-day the Germans, who have not been able to resume their general attack, broken by us yesterday, made violent efforts to increase their local successes. Both in the morning and afternoon the battle was particularly desperate south of the Marne. Enemy forces attempted to ascend the river. Our troops retarded the advance of the enemy. Defending the ground foot by foot, they have maintained their positions on the line of Ceully-Leuvrigny.

On our part we counter attacked the enemy on the front of St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Monthodon. Our troops captured these two places and carried their line on to the heights which dominate the Marne valley in the region of Bourdonnerie and Closmilon.

Between the Marne and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops repulsed several enemy attempts to break into their positions.

East of Rheims the Germans this morning began again violent artillery preparations, followed by attacks at several points on the front. A powerful effort in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Verse failed to debouch from Prunay. In the sector of Suippes, two attacks made to the west of the river came to naught under our fire.

The struggle was not less spirited in the regions north of Crosnes and east of Tahure, where the enemy also attacked. Everywhere his efforts were vain and his assaulting troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

It is confirmed from orders found on prisoners that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen divisions of the first line, with ten supporting divisions. The object was to realize an advance of twenty-two kilometers the first day and reach the Marne on the centre and on the right.

FRENCH (DAY)—The battle continued during the afternoon, evening and night with redoubled violence. Between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his advantages, launched furious attacks. The combats were particularly ferocious south of the Marne and in the region of Chailion. French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter attacked many times with the utmost vigor.

South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, La Chapelle-Monthodon, Lisieres and south of the Forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1,000 prisoners. Mareuil-le-Port, on the Marne, south of Chailion, is held by the French.

North of the Marne the French held up the enemy in the outskirts of Chailion and southeast of the Rodemat Wood. In this region there is no appreciable change in the rest of the line. The enemy did not attack during the night.

On the front east of Rheims, the Germans, exhausted by the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged yesterday, were unable to penetrate the French zone of defence, which runs to the eastward through Prunay, south of the woods north of Chaussee Romanie as far as the La Suippe region, north of Souain. The battle positions of the French are intact.

The enemy losses in prisoners during the first day of the battle have been extremely heavy.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—On the Marne front the enemy has delivered violent counter attacks.

There were some local successes to the southwest of Rheims. To the east of Rheims the situation is unchanged.

GERMAN (DAY)—In some sectors fighting activity has revived. East of Ayette an enemy night advance was repulsed, as was also a strong enemy attack east of Hebuterne. Between the Aisne and the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry there were lively artillery duels.

In minor enterprises and during an advance across the Marne to the southwest of Jaulgonne we broke into the enemy's lines and brought back some prisoners.

Yesterday to the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into part of the French positions.

By their devastating effect, the artillery, mine throwers and gas throwers, together with our tanks, infantry and flame throwers, opened the way into the enemy's positions. The army of Gen. von Boehm has crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans.

At daybreak pioneers transported storming troops across the river and thereby created the foundation for the success of the day. The infantry stormed the steep slopes on the southern bank of the Marne and under their cover the construction of bridges was carried out.

In steady fighting we thrust through the stubbornly defended wooded country of the first positions and drove the enemy back toward his rear lines at Conde-La Chapelle-Monthodon.

North of the Marne we also wrested from the French and Italians their first position between the Ardre and the Marne. In the evening we were fighting to the east of the Chailion-Cuchery line.

The armies of Gen. von Mudra and von Rinon attacked the enemy in Champagne from Prunay, east of Rheims, as far as Tahure, and in an encounter with the enemy, who was avoiding our attack, we captured the first French positions.

To the south of Nuroy and Moronvilliers we pushed forward across the Cornillet-Hochberg-Keilberg Ridge of heights to the crater field of last year's great battle as far as the Roman road to the northwest of Prosnès and into the wooded country south of Fichtelberg.

To the east of the Suippes we wrested from the enemy the field of Champagne battle between Auberville and southeast of Tahure.

On our front of attack east of Rheims the enemy is holding his second positions to the north of Prosnès, Souain and Perthes.

The number of prisoners brought in up to the present amounts to more than 13,000.

BRITISH (NIGHT)—Early this morning the enemy attacked and succeeded in entering two new posts established by us in the neighborhood of Hebuterne (north of Albert), but was immediately counter attacked and driven out. We secured a few prisoners. Hostile artillery was active to-day in the Loere sector and has also shown some activity on other parts of the front.

BRITISH (DAY)—Yesterday New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, capturing over thirty prisoners and twelve machine guns. During the night a further slight improvement was effected in our line in the Villers-Bretonneux sector after sharp fighting.

A few prisoners were taken by us in the neighborhood of Locon. The hostile artillery was active southwest of Albert and showed some activity at different points on the northern portion of the British front.

Flower of German Army Beaten Back at Important Points With Heavy Loss.

MARNE FIGHT GROWS

French Send 150,000 Gas Shells Into Advancing Germans.

THROWN OFF AT RHEIMS

Four Villages Retaken—Machine Guns Spread Carnage.

ALL MASS ATTACKS FAIL

Allies Improve Positions, Italians Furnishing Part of Unbreakable Front.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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PARIS, July 16.—Fighting continued last night on the Marne front with extraordinary violence, which showed no diminution but on the contrary increased to-day, the Germans seeking by every means to extend the scant footing they had gained south of the Marne and on the line between the river and Rheims with the idea of pushing on to Epervan and Montmirail, an important railway point.

In this sector the Germans, despite heavy losses, succeeded in getting yesterday only as far as the southern edge of the wood of Bouquigny, the French retaining their hold on Mareuil-le-Port, at the junction of the roads leading to Epervan. In this sector south of the Marne first the Americans alone by a series of counter attacks recaptured Fossey and Cresancy, and in combination with the French the villages of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, all places of the greatest strategic value in connection with the hills immediately north of them, which also were taken. The French report the capture of 1,000 prisoners and the Americans almost 2,000.

Marne Crossing Not Dangerous.

The crossing of the Marne by the Germans has not become dangerous. The river at that point, in the Dormans region, is sluggish, running through banks not more than ninety yards apart. South of Dormans there are only one or two little valleys through which they could advance. In front of Dormans itself there is a small island, which was a great help to the Germans in crossing the river. In the narrow strip of ground which the Germans gained south of the Marne a large part of which they lost to-day, they are having the greatest difficulty in holding what is left to them on account of the extreme violence of the counter attacks by the French and Americans.

East of Rheims the Germans made no impression whatever yesterday, although to-day they succeeded in forcing the French back to the Vesle-River in the vicinity of Prunay. The excellence of the French intelligence service on this occasion probably was responsible in large degree for the check of the German attacks.

So well did Gen. Esch's staff understand the intention of the Germans that already on July 8 the French artillery had begun effective counter preparations. On that day alone they flooded the German lines in the Champagne with no fewer than 150,000 gas shells, and they were so well informed in regard to the time of the offensive that they began their artillery counter attack an hour before the commencement of the German bombardment. The French fire at one point was so violent that the German infantry were unable to leave their trenches until two and a half hours after the time set.

Bridges of Germans Destroyed.

There is no doubt whatever in the minds of French military critics that the first day of the new German offensive went in favor of the Allies.

The fighting was of such a vigorous nature that after being engaged but a few hours more than one German division had to be withdrawn owing to losses, both east and west of Rheims, which, according to the German schedule, was to have been taken within one hour, and they were then to push on to Montmirail and the railroad to Chailion, which was to have been captured to-day. The map shows how far short they have fallen.

In the series of loops made by the Marne between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans the Germans succeeded in bringing over pontoons and lattice bridges, but the bridgehead they gained on the south bank was not ex-

Continued on Third Page.