

ALLIES HOLD THE ENEMY TO ISOLATED GAINS; SHOCKS FAIL TO SHAKE LINE IN CHAMPAAGNE; AMERICANS STAND FIRM ALONG THE MARNE

G. O. P. TURNS TO ROOSEVELT FOR A KEYNOTE

Leaders at Saratoga Expect State Platform to Be Built Around His Speech.

LOOMS AS A CANDIDATE

Mary Garrett Hay Chosen as Chairman of Platform Committee.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 17.—Every one of the Republican leaders and delegates gathered here for the unofficial State convention is waiting to-night with eager expectancy the arrival of Col. Roosevelt to-morrow afternoon. They feel that his determination to keep his engagement in spite of the news of the death of his son Quentin means that he has a message of the greatest importance to deliver.

The visit of the Colonel, brief as it is to be, may have important results in shaping the attitude of the party. Not only will his speech sound a keynote for the platform, but there is still widespread hope to-night on the part of influential leaders that the pressure being brought to bear on him to enter the gubernatorial contest will be effective. In spite of the fact that more recently than Sunday he told a prominent member of the national council of the party that he could not consider being a candidate for the nomination, those who are opposed to Gov. Whitman and who do not believe Attorney-General Lewis measures up to the situation are still thrumming up hints that the Colonel finally will accept the nomination.

Late to-night, one of the most prominent leaders, who has been in the Lewis camp but is anxious to have Col. Roosevelt enter the primaries, said: "There is nothing to it but Roosevelt if we want to win. What do we care about Whitman? What do we care about Lewis, or any of them? What we want to do is to keep this State in the Republican column for 1920. I think the Democrats are going to name Gerard and Roosevelt is the man to beat him."

Woman Heads Platform Committee

Shortly after midnight this morning it was announced that Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, had been elected to the chairmanship of the committee on platform. This decision was in the nature of a compromise, and followed a long argument between the Whitman and the Lewis supporters.

Thus for the first time in the history of party conventions in this State a woman is to occupy one of the important places. Chairman Glynn of the State committee said: "We wanted to honor the women, and as the temporary chairman is to be permanent, there was no other place we could give to the fair sex."

The conference at which the chairman was selected was attended by Chairman Glynn, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Fred Greiner of Buffalo, Representative Bertrand H. Snell of St. Lawrence, A. E. Vass, William Boardman and Charles H. Heltz. They were in touch with the Lewis leaders, who wanted Ellhu Root as chairman. The Whitman camp had replied that he would be too busy preparing his speech for this evening to give proper attention to the committee. When it was that a solution was reached by the decision on Miss Hay.

Keynote for the Nation. It is the plan to handle the national issues in the platform in a way that will make the declaration of the recognized official doctrine and guide of the party in the nation. This is the idea of Chairman Hays of the National Committee, and it is believed that the presence and counsel of former President Taft, as well as that of Ellhu Root and Mr. Hays, will give the Republicans all over the country.

The painful, although not serious injury to Attorney-General Lewis, caused by the overturning of the automobile in which he was traveling from Albany to Saratoga, has been a disappointment to the Lewis camp. His physical condition, however, is such that he is expected to be able to attend the convention at Saratoga.

Thought, however, William Barnes of Albany, Senator Wadsworth, William L. Alder, Edgar Truman Brackett, John A. Stewart, Philip E. Fox and other anti-Whitman leaders are in session devising ways and means of harassing the Governor's forces and damaging his primary candidacy.

The Whitman leaders are here in full force, confident that with two-thirds

COLONEL'S SON QUENTIN KILLED IN AIR BATTLE

Youngest Roosevelt Seen to Fall Within German Lines Along Marne.

COUSIN SEES HIM LAST

Foes He Is Pursuing Turn on Him—Death Not Yet Confirmed.

LONDON, July 17.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, Col. Roosevelt's youngest son, who had been attached to the American flying forces on the Marne front, was killed over Chateau Thierry Monday, says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The dispatch says, "Lieut. Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol flight when he was attacked by a German squadron. It was seen that his machine suddenly lost control of his machine, probably having received a mortal wound."

PARIS, July 17.—The semi-official Havas News Agency announces the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt in an air battle and asserts that his machine fell into the enemy lines.

Lieut. Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven Germans and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Lieut. Roosevelt.

Reports of the fight state that the Germans appeared to be shooting at the Lieutenant from the rear, the three machines being close together. Then one of the machines was seen tumbling through the clouds, and a patrol which went in search of Lieut. Roosevelt returned without a trace of him. He appeared to be fighting up to the last moment.

One account of the combat states that the machine caught fire before it began to fall. Another account says that the machine did not catch fire. Philip Roosevelt, Lieut. Roosevelt's cousin, witnessed the air battle and saw the machine fall but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The War Department late to-night was without official information from France regarding the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt.

COLONEL AND WIFE DISPLAY FORTITUDE

Proud Quentin Was Able to Serve His Country.

Col. Roosevelt received the news of the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, his youngest son, in an air battle in France, with calmness that bespoke iron fortitude. He was at breakfast, about to leave for New York, when he was called on the telephone and the dispatches were read. He asked for the fullest details, and when they were furnished said: "I must wait until they are verified. I cannot say anything now."

The only indication of the terrible shock of the message was in the sound of his voice, rather labored, less forceful than his usual manner of speaking, more like the voice of one who is tired.

Until shortly after 1 o'clock there was no message from the former President. In those four hours with Mrs. Roosevelt he had faced the grimness of death and the possibility of life. He abandoned the latter. He dictated the following statement in a clear voice: "Quentin's mother and I are very glad he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

The Colonel was then asked if he would abandon his plan to address the Republican unofficial convention in Saratoga to-day. "I shall go," he said. "I shall stop in Manhattan to-night and leave on an early train in the morning for Saratoga."

Fight for the Lads Who Are Fighting for You!

THANKS to what our soldiers in France are doing to-day the Germans will be kept off American soil.

But there is fighting to be done here also. The harder we in the rear trenches fight for our lads over there on the firing line, the sooner and surer will be their victory.

Turn to page 4 and see how the contributions to THE SUN TOBACCO FUND are helping.

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PRISONERS ADMIT POWER OF AMERICA'S NEW ARMY

U. S. Troops Fighting Beside French Win Admiration of Friend and Foe—Yankees Practise Team Work and Learn Rapidly.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—"The fighting of the Americans is worthy of all praise. By their ability not only on the defensive, but in immediate and vigorous counter attacks, they have created a great impression among their allies. On the other hand, prisoners are frank to admit the power of America's new army as shown in recent combats."

This unofficial statement was given out as coming from "French high officers." Their opinion of "America's new army" comes from a close and intimate study of units large and small which have been under instruction with seasoned French troops as well as of our veterans. One of our units recently sent one of its detachments to one French division and one to another French division in a different sector, so anxious were the American commanders to learn quickly the art of scientific warfare.

This American organization had some troops with the French about ten days ago when the latter captured half of Hill 104, near Faux, one of the dominating Chateau Thierry. In reference to this action Private Samuel Scritchfield said: "I helped to fight for the hill. We wanted the French to get

BOMBERS KNEW NOT A GUN LOST OF U. S. HOSPITAL BY FRENCH ARMY

Further Proof That Raid on Red Cross Station at Jouy Was Deliberate.

NURSES PROVE HEROINES Dr. McCoy, Formerly of Bellevue, Went on With Operation as Torpedoes Fell.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—Some of the details of the aerial bombing of the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy on Monday night are now at hand and show that the operations of the Germans were carried out with deliberate planning and purpose. At 11 o'clock that night the Germans dropped four torpedoes on the building, killing two orderlies, mortally wounding nine others and seriously wounding a Red Cross nurse. Nine American soldiers who were recovering from wounds were injured again.

These hospital units, which are under the direction of Dr. John C. McCoy, formerly of Bellevue Hospital, New York city, on Battle Day (last Sunday) gave a chicken dinner to sixty wounded German prisoners after having given them surgical attention. The prisoners had been evacuated to Paris a short time before the raid of the bombs Monday.

During the falling of the bombs Miss Lina Marie of Trenton, N. J., distinguished herself with the rest of the female staff by going from tent to tent and calming the wounded soldiers. Two tents were hit by the flying pieces of the bombs, but these tents had few occupants in them.

Two pieces of shell splinters passed through the window of the operating room where Dr. McCoy at the moment had held of the fragment of a soldier he was mending. He went on with the operation notwithstanding the noise of the bursting shells, which had put out the lights.

The grounds of the hospital are marked by a great white cross, visible thousands of feet in the air on moonlight nights. Maps found upon German prisoners showed the location of the hospital marked by an X, indicating that it was common knowledge with the enemy where the hospital was situated.

One of the remarkable incidents of the bombing concerns a private from Philadelphia. He was lying on his side on his cot when the bombs began to fall. He later complained that his back hurt him and Dr. McCoy took him to the operating room and put the X-rays on his back. There the surgeon found another shell splinter—this one from the aerial bombardment—had entered in the exact place of the old and almost healed wound. A small hole inside the tent cloth completed the evidence of this curious wounding.

The German bombers on Monday night also visited another Red Cross hospital in a city not far distant from Jouy, but as it is not shown on the German maps I shall not give its location. No damage was done to this hospital, the torpedoes missing their marks. In another section on the battle front on Sunday night another attack was made upon an American hospital with serious results to the nurses, surgeons, orderlies and some soldier patients.

YOUR LIBERTY BOND To sell, borrow or be informed, come to us. JOHN MUIR & CO., 11 E. 5th St. Branches—Ad.

MARNE BATTLE SLOWED DOWN BY HEAVY RAIN

U. S. Positions Improved Despite Artillery and Weather.

WAVER BACK AND FORTH

Fighting Continues on Scene of Counter Attack of Tuesday.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 17 (8 P. M.).—At the hour of filing this despatch there have been no changes on the sectors of the battle front held by the American troops, or those where they are fighting beside their allies.

The fighting continues sporadically throughout the Marne region, and the artillery activity is rather heavy all along the line.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—A downpour of rain over the battle zones between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, on the Marne front, has served to slow down operations since early morning. In the neighborhood of Fossy, in the river bend district, the Americans further improved their positions to-day despite the rain. Heavy artillery fire progressed on this front.

In the region of the counter attack of yesterday the fighting continued to-day. The Franco-American troops were attacked again this morning by the Germans, who by reason of the nature of the ground were able to make slight gains at some places, while in others the Americans again pushed them back. During the last twenty-four hours the lines have been wavering back and forth and the result of the operations here is indefinite.

During the night many Germans between the railroad and the south bank of the river escaped at various points to the north bank.

In the region of Vaux, west of Chateau-Thierry, conditions returned to normal to-day. The Germans there are using low after two minor but nevertheless important defeats they had suffered in the last two days.

In the sector east of Rheims the Americans are holding all their positions. In some localities on this front periods of quiet equaling that preceding the offensive prevail, but there also appear to be further signs of activity.

American negro troops are helping to hold the allied line against the fifth German offensive. They requested the favor of being permitted to take over a part of the line of attack, though they had been holding a piece of a French sector for the last three months without relief.

U. S. FLIERS DESTROY 5 PLANES, 1 BALLOON

New Rochelle Man Drops German at 1,000 Feet.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—Five German airplanes and one balloon were destroyed by American aviators in the fighting over Dormans, on the River Marne.

Zenos Miller of Wooster, Ohio, brought down the balloon and fought off three Fokker machines. Charles Porter of New Rochelle knocked down a German whose machine fell a thousand feet. Francis Simmonds of New York city brought down two German machines in the same flight. Arthur Jones of Hayward, near San Francisco, brought down one airplane, and Ralph O'Neil of Nogales, Ariz., destroyed a two-seater.

French observers reported to-day that thirteen enemy airplanes fell in the region over which an American pursuit squadron was patrolling and fighting Tuesday. Within the American line it had been considered sure that the Americans had downed eight and possibly nine enemy planes.

Lieutenant John McArthur of Buffalo, N. Y., this afternoon drove down a two-seater German airplane (the third in his credit), in a fight which began over the allied line near Dormans, and during which the American pilot flew within one hundred feet of the ground at places where German anti-aircraft and machine gunners abounded. There were several bullet holes in McArthur's machine, fired from guns on the ground.

While returning to the American line McArthur encountered eight enemy machines, but fought all of them off and landed safely. He had fired 500 shots during his flight.

Lieut. Charles Pullman Porter, New Rochelle, who brought down a German airplane in the fighting along the Marne, is the son of Mrs. Charles F. Porter.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE

LONDON, July 17.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in France and Flanders:

FRENCH (NIGHT)—The battle continued to-day with stubbornness along the whole front. West of Rheims, despite his efforts, the enemy was not able to make further advance. Our troops by their heroic resistance and incessant counter attacks checked, with alternative advance and recoil, the thrust of the enemy.

South of the Marne the fighting proceeded on the wooded slopes north of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon. Very spirited actions north of Comblizy and Festigny enabled us to hold the enemy on the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chataigniers. East of Oeuilly the Germans succeeded in regaining a footing in Montvoisin.

Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continued north of Reuil and in the Bois du Roi, which the Germans penetrated and which our troops defended foot by foot.

The forest of Courton likewise was the theatre of violent engagements. The enemy holds the line west of Nanteuil-la-Fosse. Pourcey, the objective of powerful attacks several times renewed, could not be reached by the Germans. A brilliant counter attack by the Italian troops west of this village drove back the enemy into the Ardre Valley. Numerous enemy dead before our lines testify to the heavy losses suffered by our adversaries.

The situation is without change in the sector of Vigny and southwest of Rheims. East of Rheims we broke up an attack between Beaumont-sur-Vesles and Sillery. Our positions remain intact along the whole Champagne front.

FRENCH (DAY)—South of the Marne new German forces pushed forward and attacked yesterday and last evening the heights north of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon. The enemy succeeded in penetrating into the Bourdonnerie Farm and the battle continues with violence on the slopes and woods immediately south of this point.

Further east, despite very vigorous attacks, the French held the enemy in the southern outskirts of Bouquigny Wood and at the village of Nesles. The Germans likewise launched a powerful attack in the direction of Mondoisin, on the south side of the Marne southwest of Venteuil, but were thrown back from this locality by a powerful counter attack by the French.

Between the Marne and Rheims violent combats developed in Courton Wood. A German attack in the region of Vigny broke down completely. East of Rheims German local attacks were fruitless, notably in the region of Prunay. A renewed attack by the enemy in the direction of Beaumont, on the south side of the Vesle, southwest of Prunay, suffered a sanguinary repulse. The French positions throughout have been maintained intact.

GERMAN (DAY)—The fighting did not revive until evening. We captured prisoners in reconnoitering thrusts southwest of Ypres. South and west of Hebuterne the enemy renewed his attacks unsuccessfully.

There have been local attacks in the Savieres region and west of Chateau Thierry. Southwest of Courtemont (on the Marne front), we pushed our lines forward as far as the Surmelin sector. The enemy is directing violent counter attacks with strong forces against our front on the south bank of the Marne. His attacks broke down before our lines with the heaviest of losses.

After bitter fighting on the north bank of the Marne, the successes of the first storming day were extended. After warding off French counter attacks we pushed on after the enemy as far as the heights north of Venteuil and fought our way through the Bois de Rodemat.

On both sides of the Ardre we threw back the enemy on the mountain of Rheims between Manteval and north of Pourcey. The situation east of Rheims is unchanged. We have held the enemy line under a heavy fire and improved our positions on the Roman road and on the Saippe. Northwest of Massiges we captured some fortified heights.

The number of prisoners captured has increased to 18,000. BRITISH (NIGHT)—We captured a few prisoners during the day in patrol encounters north of Bethune, west of Merville. The hostile artillery developed great activity during the night with gas shells on the Villers-Bretonneux front. This morning the hostile artillery and trench mortars have shown increased activity in the Albert sector.

BRITISH (DAY)—We captured a few prisoners and machine guns during the night in a successful minor enterprise east of Villers-Bretonneux. A raid attempted by the enemy in the same sector was repulsed. A few prisoners were taken also in the course of a successful raid carried out early this morning by English troops in the neighborhood of Hulluch.

Hostile artillery has been active in the Somme and Ancre sectors, north of the Scarpe, northeast of Bethune and north of Bailluel.

REBELS DESTROY AIRDROME. U. S. MAY RETURN DUTCH SHIPS. German Revolutionists Burn 22 Airplanes. This Report is Circulated at The Hague.

LONDON, July 17.—The destruction by fire of a new German airdrome, with twenty-two airplanes, near Nivelles, is attributed to the work of German revolutionists in the army, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam to-day. Nivelles is seventeen miles south of Brussels.

Desperate Efforts to Break Through Southwest of Rheims Fail.

ITALIANS DOING NOBLY South of the Marne Enemy Makes Slight Gains Upon French.

FIRMLY HELD ELSEWHERE

Germans Allege Captives Now Total 18,000—Heavy Fighting at All Points.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, July 18.—The Times in an editorial article this (Thursday) morning strikes a strong note of caution against overoptimism in regard to the situation on the battle front in France and points out that renewed efforts on an early diversion elsewhere is expected.

The encirclement of the Rheims plateau from the west, it points out, is creeping on, although slowly, and the movement toward Epernay is cause for anxiety. The article emphasizes the high value of the French, American and Italian troops and refers also to the "redoubtable" Americans at Fossy and other places.

LONDON, July 17.—The fifth great German "drive" of this year, which began on Monday, very quickly reached the end of its first stage, and Paris reports to-night that the operations to-day, although marked by severe fighting at several points along the sixty-five mile battle front against which the initial attacks were made, have dwindled down to a series of apparently disconnected local operations. This does not mean that the offensive is over, by any means; on the contrary, many military experts predict that the heaviest part of the attack is still to come, but for the moment there is a lull.

On the whole the day was satisfactory to the Allies, although the Germans made small gains southwest of Rheims and in the district south of the Marne. From the military viewpoint the losses were not important.

Berlin asserts to-night that the number of prisoners captured by the Germans is now 18,000. This assertion is characterized by the Allies as grossly exaggerated.

Italians Also Regain Ground. The Italians in the region of Pourcey, south of Rheims, and the Americans near Fossy, just below the bend of the Marne, by brilliant counter attacks not only stopped the Germans but drove them back and considerably improved their positions. East of Rheims the French everywhere are holding the Germans and maintaining their lines intact.

A despatch was received in London this evening stating that at 11 o'clock this morning, after two unsuccessful attempts, the Germans on a front of six miles pushed in the French lines to a depth of a mile and a half at the deepest point at Rheims Mountain. Berlin reports the French and Italian troops driven back in this locality between Manteval and north of Pourcey, while the French night report states that the Germans hold the line west of Nanteuil, about a mile and a half south of Pourcey.

Executing a Heavy Toll. Southwest of Rheims the fighting was still in progress late to-night, with the Germans slowly forging ahead and the French yielding only foot by foot, exacting a terrible price from the Germans for every little advance made.

The fighting during the day was heaviest about Courton Wood, where the honors rested with the French and Italians. Despite their utmost efforts the Germans failed to reach Pourcey. It was west of this village that the Italians in a brilliant counter attack drove back the Germans into the valley of the Ardre.

In the south there was a fierce struggle on the wooded slopes north of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon and also north of Festigny. The Germans were held on the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chataigniers. East of Oeuilly the Germans were able to regain a footing in the village of Montvoisin.

German Casualties 100,000. The French losses have been very small so far and do not include any guns, while the German casualties are placed in the neighborhood of 100,000 men. The maximum penetration of the Germans, accomplished to-day, is placed at six miles, but this does not mean that they reached a point six miles beyond the Marne; much of the advance was made in a lateral direction. The French gains in counter attacks have brought them so close to the river that the crossings used by the Germans are under the French guns.

The correspondent of the Associated Press on the French front says the morning's fighting on the active front of the German drive was marked by purely

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.

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