

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair;
moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 322.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICANS AND FRENCH ADVANCE 6 MILES; TWENTY VILLAGES WON; THOUSANDS CAPTIVE; CHARGES BY CAVALRY BEAT DOWN GERMANS; ATTACK EXTENDS FROM MARNE TO THE AISNE

ROOSEVELT SOUNDS NOTE; 'OLD GUARD' URGES HIM TO RUN

Round Robin Signed by
Barnes, Root, Wadsworth,
Calder Circulated.

COLONEL IS EVASIVE

Attorney-General Lewis Of-
fers to Quit if T. R. Be-
comes Candidate.

WHITMAN MEN WORRIED

Republican State Convention
Roused to Enthusiasm by
Ex-President.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 18.—With
the death of his son Quentin next to his
heart, Col. Roosevelt appeared before
the unofficial Republican convention at
its opening session here to-day.
He thrilled the 2,000 delegates and
alternates and as many more as could
crowd into the hall with an address on
patriotism and an appeal to Americans
to obliterate German autocracy from
the face of the earth.
After he had left Saratoga he was
stated without reserve by some of the
most important anti-Whitman leaders
that the Colonel had consented to enter
the Republican primaries as a candidate
for Governor.

Leaders Sign Round Robin.

Late to-night William Barnes stated
that the round robin asking the Colonel
to enter the primaries had about two
hundred signatures, including those of
himself, William L. Ward of Westchester,
Senators Calder and Wadsworth,
Ellhu Root, James R. Sheffield, Speaker
Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, Henry W.
Taft and Frederick C. Tanner, former
chairman of the State Committee.
Mr. Barnes issued a statement in
which he said:
"I signed the call addressed to Theodore
Roosevelt to enter the Republican
primaries as a candidate for Governor
because I believe that Republican
thought and action in this State
should be raised to the level of the
problems confronting the United States."
"Such differences of opinion as I have
had with Mr. Roosevelt are not germane
in the slightest degree to the situation
which exists at this moment.
Every man should be able to see in
myself and in the men who are with me
an open mind and in such manner as
he thinks will be for the best interest
of his country."
"We require, above all else, in the
highest offices of trust and power, not
only men of integrity and character,
but primarily men who can see into the
future and who will not be content with
doing only those things which have be-
come obviously necessary."
"Had this nation been led by vision
the war would have been already won."
"One of the men who has been close
to the Colonel in past years and was
with him during his stay in Saratoga
denied, however, that the situation had
been changed. He asserted that the
Colonel told a group consisting of Nicholas
Murray Butler, James R. Sheffield,
Senators Calder and Wadsworth and
Douglas Robinson, his brother-in-law,
that he did not wish to go into the
State fight this year."

Instist Colonel Will Run.

However, the confidence of the anti-
Whitman group that their problem had
been solved is absolute.
Needless to say the managers of Gov.
Whitman's campaign are perturbed.
They are making every effort to hold
their forces intact, as they have been
told that the Colonel would not run
unless he could be assured of the sup-
port of some of the big men in the party
who are now with the Governor, such
men as Francis Hendricks of Syracuse,
George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Fred
Greiner of Erie, S. S. Koenig of New
York and Commissioner F. J. Kracke
of Kings.

Lewis Asks Him to Run.

Late to-night Attorney-General Lewis
sent the following message to Col. Roose-
velt expressing the hope that he would
enter the primaries and saying that he
(Lewis) would willingly withdraw in his
favor:
"To Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster
Bay, N. Y.:
"It is clear that it is practically the
unanimous opinion of the convention that
you should enter the primaries as a can-
didate for Governor. I earnestly hope
that you will do so, in which event I
will recall my position."
"I entered the race for Governor be-
cause I believed that the Republican

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Seventh Page.

OFFERS TO PAY FIREMEN RAISE

Group of New Yorkers Ready
to Supply Funds if the
City Can't.

HEADED BY ELI JOSEPH

Unsalariated Official Already
Paying for Equipment for
Citizen Volunteers.

If the city of New York is too near
the edge of the pothole to pay its
firemen enough wages to keep them in
the Fire Department and preserve the
department from disintegrating, a group
of well to do New Yorkers stand ready
to give the money out of their own
pockets.
This extraordinary and patriotic offer
has been seriously made and will be
carried out if the city administration
does not object to having the rest of the
United States know that its fire fighters
are fit subjects for private charity.
The offer has been made to Fire
Commissioner Drennan by his special
Deputy Commissioner, Eli Joseph, on be-
half of Mr. Joseph and friends whom he
has sounded. Mr. Joseph is an iron and
steel manufacturer, who took an unpaid
job in the Fire Department a few months
ago.
He organized the force of volunteers
who are trying to give the shorthanded
regular firemen enough help to enable
them to spend a day with their families
six times a month instead of three times
a month, as they do now.
Supplies Volunteers' Equipment.
He is paying personally for all the
volunteers' equipment, and now he is
anxious to do more to relieve a condi-
tion which he knows is perilous for the
city as well as extremely hard on the
firemen, who recently joined the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor in the hope of
bettering their lot.
Mr. Joseph, who lives in the Plaza,
was found last night dining with his
family on the Ritz-Carlton roof. He
spoke of his proposal reluctantly and
only after he found that THE SUN
had laid the essential facts. He said
he had laid the plan in writing before
Commissioner Drennan, who has it under
advisement.
"The situation," he said, "is simply
this: The firemen are the worst paid
men in New York. The Board of Esti-
mate wants to give them more pay
and I believe, is acting in good faith,
but is having trouble in finding the
money under present financial condi-
tions. I think it ought to vote the in-
crease immediately, but if it cannot do
so here is my plan:
"Let the money be got by private sub-
scription and paid to the firemen in the
form of bonuses amounting to 10 per
cent of their present salaries. I would
like to see some of the biggest men in New
York, and I know that more than \$500,-
000 could be obtained very quickly."

Some Already Have Agreed.

Mr. Joseph was asked if he had al-
ready spoken to any of the men he had
in mind. He said he had, and that they
had enthusiastically agreed to contrib-
ute, but he was not at liberty to men-
tion any names. Elsewhere THE SUN
heard that George W. Loft is one of the
men.
Reverting to the inability of the fire-
men to live on their present wages, and
resignations caused by outside inducements,
Mr. Joseph said:
"Let me tell you a little story. I
got to my office in the Woolworth Build-
ing pretty early in the morning. One
day, about four years ago, I found that
a boy was there ahead of me. He was
waiting for me. He said he wanted a
job. I liked the idea of his getting
such an early start for what I wanted
and employed him at \$4 a week.
"That boy is now 13 years old. The
other day he came in to see me. He
said: 'Mr. Joseph, I am grateful for
all you have done for me, but I have
an offer that I could not afford to re-
fuse.'
"He had been offered \$40 a week as

Continued on Seventh Page.

JAPAN FAVORS UNITED STATES SIBERIAN PLAN

Military Assistance for the
Czecho-Slovaks Is First
Step Proposed.

CONTOVERSY IN TOKIO

Conservatives in Mikado's Gov-
ernment Opposed to
Expenditure.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

TOKIO, July 15 (delayed).—All the
Tokio newspapers are absorbed with dis-
cussions concerning the rumored mes-
sage from Washington to the Tokyo
Government. It may seem strange that
while the leading Japanese journals favor
intervention in Siberia, the Government
policy is paralyzed by party leaders
in a country where hitherto parties have
been of small account.
The explanation lies in the fact that
leaders like Viscount Kato and the
representatives of the chief financial in-
stitutions are notoriously opposed to
intervention, which would involve an
unprecedented sacrifice of money, even
conceding that Japan would have finan-
cial assistance from the Allies. This
aspect of intervention they have em-
phasized from the beginning.
It will take time to convert the oppo-
sition, but all indications point to an
eventual mobilization, with action rapid
and efficient.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 16.—According to in-
formation in Tokio the plans of the United
States in Russia are twofold. First,
military assistance to the Czecho-Slo-
vaks, and second, giving general eco-
nomic help to Russia.
The United States is described as
feeling that the Czecho-Slovaks should
not be abandoned. It is said there is
no desire on the part of the American
Government to intervene in Russian af-
fairs, but that it favors the dispatch
of sufficient forces to leave the Czecho-
Slovaks free to insure the safe arrival
of their comrades from the interior.
The United States is said to think that
Japan, in a spirit of cooperation with
her allies, will follow the suggestion and,
like the Americans, send troops to Great
Britain and France. It is said, also, will
send small contingents, so as to make
the movement interallied.

By the Associated Press.

Many Japanese leaders, however, fa-
vor military movements in Siberia more
extensive than have been suggested by
the United States. Their ideas are
based on combating the eastward ex-
tension of German influence and the
safeguarding of Japan's interests.
It is suggested as being not unlikely
that the Japanese Government, respon-
sible to this opinion, which is growing
later, may open negotiations with the
United States and the Entente Govern-
ments concerning the wisdom of inter-
vention in Russia, which, while being
chiefly directed by Japan, would be sup-
ported by all the Allies. The indica-
tions are that the Japanese statement
desire to work in close harmony with
the Allies, including the United States.

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—A despatch to
the Daily News from Pekin says the
Allies have decided upon joint interven-
tion in Siberia in the landing of British,
French, Japanese and American contin-
gents, who, however, will occupy only
Vladivostok, so as to permit the Czecho-
Slovaks to operate inland.
The correspondent adds that he under-
stands the aggregate allied force will
not exceed one division.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Further than an official admission that negotiations have been going on for some time with Great Britain, Japan and France look- ing to the adoption of a common policy in Siberia absolutely nothing was made available for publication in reference to the Tokio dispatches in regard to intervention in Siberia. In these circumstances it is not per- missible under the voluntary censorship by which the Government has asked the American newspapers to withhold pub- lication of certain information until it has been officially announced to dis- close what is known of the Government's plans.

Hungarian Women Refused Vote.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—The lower
house of the Hungarian Diet has re-
jected the Government's measure giving
the vote to women, says a Budapest
despatch to-day.

Continued on Seventh Page.

Pershing in Command Personally for a Time

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and
the Public Ledger.

LONDON, July 18.—"One of
the things which has im-
pressed the allied high com-
mand," says the Daily Sketch,
"has been the magnificent resis-
tance offered by the Ameri-
cans. On the left of the Marne
battle line, where Gen. Pershing
himself was in command for a
time, the Americans surpassed
themselves."
"It was really the first big ex-
perience in battle for many of
them and there was a total ab-
sence of the stage fright that
might have been expected."
"A captured German battalion
commander had his own distinct
views about the Americans as
fighting men."

DRIVE CAUGHT FOE SLEEPING AND FARMING

Germans Were Told Allies'
Offensive Could Not Start
for Some Time.

YANKEES SING IN FIGHT

Cross River Breast High to At-
tack—Capture Cannon
Near Courchamp.

By the Associated Press.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE,
July 18.—The French-American attack
along the broad front north of the
Marne was an absolute surprise. Many
German officers were captured while
sleeping at numbers of the men were
taken while harvesting rye. The great-
est stupefaction was created among all
the enemy troops holding the line at
the suddenness of the attack. Some of
the prisoners declare they had been told
it was impossible for the Allies to carry
out any operation in the way of an
offensive for some time.
Many tanks participated in the at-
tack, having been able to take up their
positions during the terrific storm which
prevailed. The American troops, co-
operating with their French comrades
in the assault, did brilliant work.

Contest Around Courchamp.

Around Courchamp, northwest of
Chateau Thierry, the German resistance
was more obstinate than on any other
part of the Paris line.
In this region the Allies captured
several hundred machine guns and
large numbers of prisoners who
have not yet been counted.
The allied troops showed wonderful
spirits and advanced singing. A bat-
talion of infantry crossed the River
Savoyers breast high in water.
The barrage fire preceded the waves
of infantry, but one of the heaviest
storms of this year drowned the noise
of the shells. Most of the Germans had
taken shelter in their dugouts from the
deluge and the Entente allied troops
were among them with grenades and
bayonets before they had time to turn
around.
Many prisoners are coming in.
The Entente allied troops are display-
ing the utmost fervor in the attack, their
desire being to strike a strong blow
in return for the recent German assault.

First Big Counter Attack.

It is the first occasion this year that
the Entente allies have counter at-
tacked on such a big front. Their operation
directly affects the position of the Ger-
man western field and probably will
hurry some of his reserves to the scene
of the fighting.
The Germans have widely announced
that their armies were engaged in a war
of movement. This operation gives them
the other side of such warfare in which
the Allies have taken the initiative.
Notable work has been done by the
aerial aviators during the progress of
the new offensive. The bombing ob-
servation and battle planes have been
constantly busy and the mastery of the
air has been maintained throughout.
The air forces constantly harassed the
attacking columns of the enemy and sup-
plied information from moment to mo-
ment to the French staff regarding the
movements of the Germans. Numerous
concentrations of German troops were
spotted, thus enabling the artillery to
disperse or destroy them.
Air Forces Win Laurels.
The air forces likewise took an effec-
tive part in the actual fighting with
their machine guns and aerial torpedoes.
One of the principal elements which
worked toward bringing the German
offensive to a halt was the splendid
operation of the transport and informa-
tion services. In Champagne, lorry

Continued on Fourth Page.

DRIVE CAUGHT FOE SLEEPING AND FARMING

Germans Were Told Allies'
Offensive Could Not Start
for Some Time.

YANKEES SING IN FIGHT

Cross River Breast High to At-
tack—Capture Cannon
Near Courchamp.

By the Associated Press.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE,
July 18.—The French-American attack
along the broad front north of the
Marne was an absolute surprise. Many
German officers were captured while
sleeping at numbers of the men were
taken while harvesting rye. The great-
est stupefaction was created among all
the enemy troops holding the line at
the suddenness of the attack. Some of
the prisoners declare they had been told
it was impossible for the Allies to carry
out any operation in the way of an
offensive for some time.
Many tanks participated in the at-
tack, having been able to take up their
positions during the terrific storm which
prevailed. The American troops, co-
operating with their French comrades
in the assault, did brilliant work.

Contest Around Courchamp.

Around Courchamp, northwest of
Chateau Thierry, the German resistance
was more obstinate than on any other
part of the Paris line.
In this region the Allies captured
several hundred machine guns and
large numbers of prisoners who
have not yet been counted.
The allied troops showed wonderful
spirits and advanced singing. A bat-
talion of infantry crossed the River
Savoyers breast high in water.
The barrage fire preceded the waves
of infantry, but one of the heaviest
storms of this year drowned the noise
of the shells. Most of the Germans had
taken shelter in their dugouts from the
deluge and the Entente allied troops
were among them with grenades and
bayonets before they had time to turn
around.
Many prisoners are coming in.
The Entente allied troops are display-
ing the utmost fervor in the attack, their
desire being to strike a strong blow
in return for the recent German assault.

First Big Counter Attack.

It is the first occasion this year that
the Entente allies have counter at-
tacked on such a big front. Their operation
directly affects the position of the Ger-
man western field and probably will
hurry some of his reserves to the scene
of the fighting.
The Germans have widely announced
that their armies were engaged in a war
of movement. This operation gives them
the other side of such warfare in which
the Allies have taken the initiative.
Notable work has been done by the
aerial aviators during the progress of
the new offensive. The bombing ob-
servation and battle planes have been
constantly busy and the mastery of the
air has been maintained throughout.
The air forces constantly harassed the
attacking columns of the enemy and sup-
plied information from moment to mo-
ment to the French staff regarding the
movements of the Germans. Numerous
concentrations of German troops were
spotted, thus enabling the artillery to
disperse or destroy them.
Air Forces Win Laurels.
The air forces likewise took an effec-
tive part in the actual fighting with
their machine guns and aerial torpedoes.
One of the principal elements which
worked toward bringing the German
offensive to a halt was the splendid
operation of the transport and informa-
tion services. In Champagne, lorry

Continued on Fourth Page.

Continued on Fourth Page.