

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change
in temperature; gentle winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 88; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

GERMANS FORCED TO RETREAT ACROSS MARNE; WITHDRAW QUICKLY TO SAVE ARMY IN WEDGE; 20,000 PRISONERS AND 400 GUNS ARE NOW HELD

40 MEN MISSING FROM WRECKED SAN DIEGO CREW

Mines Near Scene of Disaster Discredit Theory U. S. Sank Cruiser.

125 SHIP'S COMPANY

Sang "Star Spangled Banner" as They Took to Water After Explosion.

Not more than forty sailors lost their lives when the United States cruiser San Diego was sunk off Fire Island on Friday.

Forty is a maximum number. It is not expected that that number will be shown to have perished when the ship's lists are fully checked up, but because of the full count cannot be made until other lists, kept in files ashore, have been compared and corrected.

A careful checking up of survivors yesterday showed that 1,210 men escaped. This number includes all the officers. And not only did the great proportion of those on board come away in safety but the majority came away without even minor injuries.

So far it is certain three men were killed by the explosion which destroyed the vessel. They are:

Thomas E. Davis, engine man, Canton, Ohio.

Frazier O. Thomas, machinist's mate, Charleston, W. Va.

James F. Rochet, engine man, Blue Lake, Cal.

1,210 Accounted For

Survivors to the number of 1,210 were accounted for yesterday in a communique on the United States transport piers in Hoboken, where most of the men were landed by three steamships which had been picked up a short time after their vessel was destroyed. They were a healthy, happy lot. With them stood the officers and men who were landed at Point of Woods on Friday afternoon, they having preceded their shipmates by land.

The men were kept on the piers for more than three hours until every name had been counted and the roll called three or four ways. Then, arrayed in immaculate dress, they were given shore leave to inspect the great city and started upon their evening ramble as though they had never known disaster at sea.

Crew Praised for Bravery

A report of the vessel's sinking made public last night by Rear Admiral Palmer gives a vivid picture of the splendid discipline prevailing on board from the moment the ship was hit until the order was given to abandon her. It is couched in official language, and is intended only for navy archives. But it shows Capt. Christy himself dropping from deck to deck to the very vitals of the vessel so that he might see for himself what injury she had taken and possibly ascertain its cause. It shows officers in the flooded engine room, their faces calm, their men standing as calmly about them at their last duties, while water poured in through the hole in the ship's side.

It tells of the gun crews up to their hips in water and standing doggedly by the guns in the hope that there might be a parting chance to get the water out of the flooded engine room. And it shows all hands masters of themselves and climbing the vessel's bilge as she slowly rolled over, ready to go down with her if that should be required in the day's work. And it does not mention any undue alacrity when the men, receiving the order to abandon ship, let themselves slip into the water. Capt. Christy gave the order in plenty of time for them to swim clear, but only when he was certain that there was no earthly chance of saving her.

Mines Near Scene of Disaster

While there still lingers in the mind of Capt. H. H. Christy, commander of the San Diego, a suspicion that the ship was destroyed by a torpedo the finding of a down yesterday of a half dozen mines in the neighborhood where the war vessel went down makes it virtually certain that she came in contact with a mine.

The mines were discovered and exploded by United States airplanes, whose pilots from their positions in the air were able to identify them easily. The airplanes fired upon each one as soon as it was perceived, and all that were supposed to have exploded. No close examination could be made of them, but because the navy knows absolutely that no American mine is missing from its storerooms there is no doubt that the mines off Fire Island were German.

However, the presence of German mines off the American coast does not necessarily indicate the presence of sub-

MAJ. ROOSEVELT WOUNDED; THIRD OF BOYS FALLS

News Comes When Home of Colonel Is in Grief Over Quentin's Death.

INJURY NOT SERIOUS

Theodore Jr.'s Wife Cables Reassuring Word to Sagamore Hill.

War wrote its horrors deep into the heart of Theodore Roosevelt yesterday. Within a few hours the one time President had wrested from him the last vestige of hope that fate might have spared his youngest son, Quentin, from death behind the German lines, and then was summoned from the side of his grief-stricken wife to receive a cable message which announced that his eldest son, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., had been slightly wounded in action and had been taken from the firing line to a hospital in Paris.

Now only one of the Colonel's four sons remains untouched by the scourge of warfare. He is Capt. Kermit Roosevelt, recently transferred from the British to the United States Army and who is on his way from Mesopotamia to join the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Though Capt. Kermit Roosevelt has yet to feel the sting of early battle, he wears on his breast the British Military Cross, awarded to him for gallantry in action. Capt. Archie Roosevelt, the Colonel's other son, is recovering slowly from wounds which he received in action last March, but which, it has been reported, are likely to render him permanently crippled.

"Ted Wounded; Not Any Danger"

Word that Major Theodore Roosevelt had been wounded was received early in the evening from young Theodore's wife, who is in Paris engaged in Red Cross work. This message said: "Ted wounded. Not seriously. Here with me. No danger. No cause for anxiety."

When it came the announcement of Major Theodore Roosevelt's misfortune found his distinguished father already plunged in grief as the result of a cable despatch from Paris which had informed him that German aviators flying low over a sector of the battle lines in France being held by American troops had dropped notes announcing that Quentin Roosevelt had been killed in the spectacular plunge of his battle plane from above the clouds during the battle with a squadron of Hun airmen. Until those messages were received at Oyster Bay both the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt still were buoyed with hope that the uncertainty which marked previous messages regarding Quentin's plight might yet yield the announcement that he had not been killed.

Had Been Gassed in Action

The wounding of Major Theodore Roosevelt is the second time he has been put out of the big fight on the western front. Three weeks ago he earned a citation for gallantry after being gassed while standing heroically with his men during a severe bombardment of their positions. He went abroad with the first contingents of American troops under Gen. Pershing and has been in the thick of the fighting ever since the Americans moved up to the fighting lines from their training camps.

Confirmation from German sources of the press reports that Quentin Roosevelt had been killed found the young flier's parents expecting such news. Although they continued to hope, and had their fondest wishes strengthened by word from Gen. Pershing and Secretary of War Baker, the nature of the unofficial press despatches led them to realize that in all probability those reports were accurate. While they maintained an outward appearance of cheerfulness it was plain that the hope to which they gave expression to their friends found but little response in their thoughts.

To the last, however, they awaited anxiously another message from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who on the night that announcement first was made of Quentin's death sent word from Paris that the report was absolutely unconfirmed. When the Paris cablegram from her arrived at Oyster Bay last night it felt like a blow. It was known, however, that Quentin had been dropped, without referring even to the sector at which the news was received. From the earlier despatches it was known that the notes had been dropped downward in the Chateau Thierry sector during a combat between American and German airmen ten miles inside the enemy lines.

Two machines attacked Lieut. Roosevelt. One of the three was seen to tumble out of the air. But it was not until he could not be found after the

Ludendorff Assumes Hindenburg's Title

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PARIS, July 20.—"What has become of Field Marshal von Hindenburg?" asks *Matin* to-day. German newspapers of date of Wednesday publish communiques over the signature of "Ludendorff, First Quartermaster." A German radiogram yesterday published an official communique signed "Ludendorff, Chief of General Staff."

It may be that Gen. Ludendorff has been elevated within the last two days, but the opinion is expressed here that it would be strange and a surprising coincidence, occurring simultaneously with the collapse of the German offensive.

The title of Chief of the General Staff has been that of Field Marshal von Hindenburg since he succeeded Field Marshal von Falkenhayn in 1916.

GERMANS FEAR 'YANKEE PERIL'

Silence Over American Force at Front Angers Kaiser's Subjects.

IGNORANT OF STRENGTH Studios Refusal to Mention Operations of Pershing's Men Persists.

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GENEVA, July 20.—Despatches from Geneva to the *Daily Express* report that South German newspapers in commenting upon the American successes in recent fighting demand that the German General Staff should publish "the facts and figures of the fighting." It is evident, the correspondent adds, that they are ignorant of the strength of the American forces on the western front.

Since the American troops began arriving in France and since they have participated in the recent fighting the German General Staff has made a studious effort to avoid mention of the American force and has attributed all the recent drive to the French when admitting that the enemy has made attacks. German newspapers, however, in "following the leader" fashion have depicted the numbers of Americans and the active strength of their abilities. Evidently the German people now are becoming aware of the strength and the determination of the Americans and insist upon knowing more of the new force.

Capt. von Salzmann, the military correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*, draws serious attention to American participation in the fighting. He compares it to the "oncoming thunderstorm whose black clouds are a menace" and then adds: "Nevertheless these clouds may remain only a menace and the tempest pass by. A decision can only be attained by a far-reaching paralyzation of the enemy's initiative."

GAINS NEAR SOISSONS STRONGLY FORTIFIED

Menace to Paris Region Believed to Be Averted.

PARIS, July 20.—The Germans have been forced to bring up 100,000 reserves to the army of the German Crown Prince as a result of yesterday's fighting and the French and Americans, after fluctuations, have been enabled strongly to fortify the newly gained positions southwest of Soissons, says Marcel Hutin in the *Revo de Paris*.

M. Hutin adds that the enemy menace toward the Paris region has been frustrated and that the *Hosts of the Crown Prince* against Epernay, Montmirail and Rheims have gone for naught.

The battle begun late yesterday continued with fierceness into the night, the Germans losing better positions to the Allies, who are fighting uphill. The advance is being won foot by foot, owing to the huge reserves thrown into support by the Crown Prince.

NEW ATTACK ON FOE LAUNCHED NEAR SOISSONS

Americans and French Go More Than a Mile Deeper in Renewed Battling.

SQUEEZING GERMAN TRAP

Allies Now Within Artillery Range of Crown Prince's Sources of Supply.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 20.—The Americans were checked last night by the counter attacks of the German reserves, hurriedly thrown in to hold the battle line, but this morning our soldiers launched a new attack south of Soissons, simultaneously with French attacks on other parts of the front, which are reported to be progressing favorably.

The prisoners captured by the Americans now total 133 officers, 5,691 men, of whom 123 officers and 5,027 men were taken on the north part of the front.

By the Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 20.—The French and Americans squeezed the sack in which the Germans appear to be caught somewhat tighter to-day. At midday they had made an average gain of more than a mile along the Chateau Thierry-Soissons line, while another gain of a similar distance had been made south of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry toward Soissons.

The advance has brought the Allies within artillery striking distance of the junction of the railroad serving the Germans as a line of communication. The junction already is under fire, and unless the desperate attempt which the Germans are making to hold it is successful, thousands of the Crown Prince's men may be cut off and forced to retreat.

A less powerful effort is being made by the French and Americans eastward of Chateau Thierry, except in front of the position where the Germans crossed the Marne. The fighting is comparatively light east of Chateau Thierry, except at the river, where the most stubborn resistance of the Germans was used to check the Allies, who at one point moved forward half a mile.

Battle Rages All Night

The battle raged all night, and at dawn this morning the Germans increased their artillery fire, attaining a greater degree than in any artillery work since Thursday.

With daylight the armies of the Allies were able to report on their own artillery fire and said that it had been effective. Men in observation balloons also reported the fire was destructive on the German positions. Numerous bombing raids also were carried out by the airmen in the morning.

In the fighting since Thursday one American unit has taken 2,889 prisoners, including ninety-one officers, while another American unit on the northern front has captured 2,261, including thirty-two officers. Among the prisoners were a Colonel and two Majors, all in one group.

The developments to-day showed that the battle line was being extended along the entire front in the zone of the counter attack from the Aisne to the Marne. Though the operations in the north lack the dash of the early days of the offensive, the Franco-American continue the steady pounding of their section of the line.

The attempts of the Crown Prince's Generals to rally their forces to meet the steady movement of the Allies has resulted in such strengthening of the opposition as to indicate that the battle is approaching the point when the armies will soon be locked in a giant struggle.

ENEMY DAZED BY STRATEGY OF GEN. FOCH

Ludendorff Believed Allied Leader Would Not Strike Until Spring.

SOISSONS LINE WEAK

German General's Mistake Same as That Made by Von Kluck and Nicholas.

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LONDON, July 20.—The General of the allied armies who described Gen. Foch's strategy, genius and patience in an interview cabled to *The Sun* on June 13 says that the last week's military developments possess the greatest possibilities for the Allies.

He points out that Gen. Ludendorff, in changing his main attack from the region of Soissons to Champagne, from the west to the south and southeast, and in shifting the bulk of his reserves accordingly to provide the requisite masses for maneuvering, realized that he would be presenting to the Franco-American army covering the western sector of the great entrenched camp in front of Paris a denuded and therefore vulnerable flank guard. The allied General says:

"Gen. Ludendorff thus repeated not only Gen. von Kluck's mistake of September, 1914, but also that of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the spring of 1915. After a brilliant onslaught almost to the very gates of Cracow the Russian leader suddenly altered his direction. Leaving a feeble protective force to mask the Galician frontier he endeavored to hack his way across the Carpathian passes to the plains of Hungary."

"As we know, Gen. Mackensen dealt an unexpected lightning blow at the exposed Russian flank, with fatal results to the Grand Duke's campaign."

Ludendorff Hugged Delusion.

"Why then did Gen. Ludendorff, fully aware of the risk he was incurring, decide nevertheless to take those risks? The only plausible explanation of strategy which this time was badly at fault, is to be sought on a psychological basis. I can only imagine that Ludendorff acted as he did, disregarding the most elementary caution, because he had convinced himself that Gen. Foch and the allied high command of the Entente Governments were determined not to indulge in any ambitious offensives or counter strokes on a large scale until next spring."

This supposition on the part of the German commander was probably further strengthened by the cessation of the brilliant series of Franco-American local counter attacks between Compiègne and Chateau Thierry of a fortnight ago.

"That Ludendorff assumed that whether he broke through east or west of Rheims or on both sides simultaneously he would at last cross the Marne and break through one sector or another. Then Gen. Foch—the German General argued—would immediately rush up the bulk of the Franco-American reserves covering Paris in order to block the gaps."

Misjudged Foch's Plans

"This is precisely the point at which Gen. Ludendorff's interpretation of his opponent's intentions went hopelessly wrong. He mistook Foch for a doctrinaire, as also for a believer in numbers alone as a guarantee of victory. He thought that Foch would not take the initiative until both absolutely and relatively he possessed numerical superiority. Yet all the time Foch was only waiting the opportunity of catching his opponent either off his guard or in a disadvantageous position which would redress any disparity in numbers and especially would overcome the handicap of being compelled to operate along exterior lines."

"That opportunity came when Gen. Foch, steadfastly refusing to rush the Franco-American reserves to points threatened by Gen. Ludendorff's thrust, kept them to the west of Paris and to the east of Rheims, while permitting the Germans to drive a salient in the center across the Marne."

"Then, instead of seeking to check the German advance by the roundabout and probably futile accumulation of his strategic reserves, brought from a great distance, Gen. Foch reversed his whole position at one blow by striking at the main supply artery of the German masses on the Marne."

"The Allies not only are strong north of Paris but they are strong north of Chalons and they may be even stronger in the Compiègne-Amiens sector."

CAVES RAIDED WITH GRENADES IN SEARCH FOR HIDING GERMANS

Private, Hunting Souvenirs, Slays Two and Takes Two Boches Prisoner—"Fighting Sky Pilot" Stuns One Foe and Kills Another With Gun.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 20.—The French towns in the recaptured area west of the connecting highway between Chateau Thierry and Soissons which I visited or viewed from a nearby hilltop present a sad panorama of cellars and shell riddled buildings, but there is an intense satisfaction to the French people to be in possession again of what were once pleasant, prosperous places and still known on the map as Missy-au-Bois, Dommiers, St. Pierre Agile, Choudun, Vlerzy, Longpont, Villers-Helon, Louatre, Chony, Ancerville, Noroy, Marizy, Montron, Passy, Dammard, Monnes, Torcy, Hautevesnes, St. Genoulph and Licy. Yesterday the Americans, after a spirited attack, added to the list the ruins of another town.

Many of the buildings have shell holes upon both sides, some from the first year of the war and others of last month, indicating that they have been peppered by friend and foe. Years ago when many of the towns were built the stone was quarried from the neighboring hills; in order to save the surface soil for agriculture and pasture and also to prevent the disfiguration of the landscape vast caves came into being, particularly in the Soissons region.

For protection during the bombardment of their homes those inhabitants who had not fled to other parts of France hid away in the caves. Soldiers on both sides saw the advantages of these ready made dugouts and during the shifting fortunes of war they also occupied the catacombs. It was in these places that many Germans were captured on Thursday.

Desperate Hand to Hand Encounters in Drive

The Franco-American drive is not yet finished and there have been many desperate hand to hand encounters in this region. For the first time many of these caves are now being used for dugouts by the American troops. In one of them old muskets and pistols of the pattern of a century ago have been unearthed, indicating an earlier use of the caves as a place of refuge for fighting men.

Private John Phillips, an artilleryman in a regiment of heavies, stole away from his battery on Thursday night upon a hunt for souvenirs in the trenches held by the Germans before the morning of the attack. He entered the mouth of a hillside cave and discovered the body of a dead German. Bending over to make sure that the man was not wounded and in need of assistance, he was set upon suddenly by four Germans, who came from the rear of the cave, and a terrific fight followed in the darkness, Phillips using his revolver freely.

In the end Phillips came out of the cave with two prisoners, leaving two more dead Germans behind him. When he presented his "souvenirs" to his battery commander he was forgiven for being absent without leave, and the only loss of speed comes from the necessity of bringing up guns and supplies. As a matter of fact the advance made yesterday was better than that of the preceding day. Attacking most vigorously on the whole battle front of twenty-two miles from the vicinity of Soissons to the village of Belleau, five miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, the Allies advanced on an average about a mile on the entire line between noon and 9 o'clock last night, while on the Rheims front the French advanced 1,000 yards from Souain and Auberville and made some progress near Bourcy. They captured the town of Marfaux, southeast of Bligny.

British troops are taking a hand in the fighting in this district, according to the night report from Paris, which reports additional gains to-day on the western side of the small Rheims salient.

Soissons according to the latest reports was still in German hands, but the French and Americans are within a mile and a half of the city and American artillery, posted on the plateau to the southwest, is reported to be doing heavy execution there. The guns command the city and its approaches, the Allies' advance having extended from Montagne de Paris to the village of Belleau, southwest of and close to Soissons. The penetration effected by the Allies since the offensive began is from seven to ten miles along the whole front.

American Sign Ignored.

In efforts to conceal the truth from the German people as long as possible the German official statement to-day was almost amusing. It asserts coolly that while the French made some gains their thrusts southwest of Soissons, in the center of the line and northwest of Chateau Thierry, were repulsed, and it alludes to enormous losses suffered by the French. The name American still is taboo; it does not occur in the report, which, however, asserts that the Germans were withdrawn from the south bank of the Marne "without being noticed by the enemy."

Early advices from the field of the Franco-American offensive between the Marne and the Aisne report the allied line running as follows:

From Belleau northward to the west of Montiers and on to Souain, Mont Chevillon, the Bois de Lud, General Farm, Le Fleury Huleu, Parcy-Thény, Cille Montoire, Berry le Sec, Courmelles, Montaigne de Paris, Perant and Pontenoy.

Real Offensive Still to Come.

The scope of Gen. Foch's plans has not yet developed. It is the subject of much speculation by the military writers here and in the French capital. One view there, perhaps the prevailing view, is that the drive is still a "local operation" designed and carried out for the protection of Rheims and that Gen. Foch cannot yet be ready to undertake

French and Americans Are Within Mile and a Half of Soissons.

OURCQ SALIENT WIDENS

Forces of Crown Prince Below That Stream in Peril of Being Cut Off.

FIGHTING IS DESPERATE

Foot by Foot Allies Are Closing In on the Enemy From Three Sides.

LONDON, July 20.—"Not a German remains south of the Marne to-night except the prisoners and the dead," says the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters in a message filed this evening.

Tremendous fighting was in progress all day yesterday and to-day on the stretch from Fossy to Oeuilly, a distance of eighteen miles, and early in the day the Germans, outflanked and outgeneraled, already had begun to retreat across the river. The French night report says that more than 20,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns have been captured up to date, and the entire southern bank of the river has been cleared.

The Germans have sent in enormous numbers of reserves in an attempt to hold the Franco-American advance on the western side of the old Marne salient long enough for the Crown Prince's army to extricate itself. That it will succeed in doing this is not clear; the probabilities are that not all of it will be able to pass out through the neck of the pocket fast being narrowed by Gen. Foch's telling blows, and that the Germans are on the verge of a great military disaster. There is still a chance, however, that the bulk of the Crown Prince's army will get out.

Americans Still Unchecked.

The advance of the Franco-Americans has not slowed down, except that inevitable slowing which of necessity follows its extremely rapid start. The Germans, despite their huge reinforcements, have not been able to check it, and the only loss of speed comes from the necessity of bringing up guns and supplies. As a matter of fact the advance made yesterday was better than that of the preceding day. Attacking most vigorously on the whole battle front of twenty-two miles from the vicinity of Soissons to the village of Belleau, five miles northwest of Chateau Thierry, the Allies advanced on an average about a mile on the entire line between noon and 9 o'clock last night, while on the Rheims front the French advanced 1,000 yards from Souain and Auberville and made some progress near Bourcy. They captured the town of Marfaux, southeast of Bligny.

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Over the Top With Our Troops—Come On!

LET'S share the glory of the victory in France by helping our boys. Whatever makes them better fighters, happier men, contributes to the triumph. They're giving their all for us. Let's give our little bit for them. They want smokes. THE SUN Tobacco Fund will supply them—if you send your offering. See page 1, Section 7.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

HOOVER SHOWS 'EM HOW

Hires House and Is at Work in It Two Hours Later.

LONDON, July 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, who arrived in England yesterday, gave the British food officials an example of his office to-day. He took over an untenant house near the American Embassy at 9 o'clock this morning, and by 11 o'clock had installed furniture and equipment, and a staff of six stenographers and fourteen messenger boys with arrangements for others to work in relays day and night throughout Saturday and Sunday.

Two wagonloads of mail were awaiting Mr. Hoover on his arrival in London, including several thousand letters from school children as a result of a campaign organized in the public schools for a tribute to the United States for its efforts to save food for the Allies.

URGES DEFIANCE TO WILSON

Berlin Newspaper Disatisfied With Burian's Note.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—Commenting on the note recently sent by Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, the *Tagesbote Rundschau* says: "It would be well if, instead of agreeing broadly and cordially with President Wilson's so-called new terms of July 4, the untruth of the American President's utterances were held up to his face and he were confounded out of his own mouth instead of being looked up to as a leader of men."

"In this respect Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, did better when in his June speech he said there was no use trying to meet the enemy further, especially in view of what we have since heard from America."

"Nothing has changed since, for President Wilson's recent words were, there must be a final decision, no compromise and no half decisions; and his Ambassador has just told the Russian people plainly that his aim is the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary."

Raider Over England Driven Off

LONDON, July 20.—A German airplane crossed the Kentish coast this morning and was driven back by the fire of anti-aircraft guns, according to an official announcement.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Continued on Second Page.