

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; gentle south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 60. Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRENCH GAIN 21-2 MILES ON FRONT OF 15 MILES; 8,000 GERMANS ARE TAKEN PRISONER IN DAY; CRAIC RESERVES UNABLE TO RETARD DRIVE

CARUSO WEDS MISS BENJAMIN, NEW YORK GIRL

Park Benjamin's Daughter Tenor's Bride in Marble Collegiate Church. HE IS 45; BRIDE IS 25 Secretary Is Best Man at Sudden Ceremony—Father-in-law a Lawyer.

Ernie Caruso, the world's most famous tenor, and Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin of this city took out a license and were married yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church by the Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill.

What little more could be learned concerning the wedding last night was forthcoming from the tenor's secretary, who said his master was in such a state of emotion that he preferred to speak through another.

Ernie Caruso, the famous tenor, was married to-day in the Marble Collegiate Church to Miss Dorothy Park Benjamin, daughter of Park Benjamin, of this city.

Miss Benjamin made her debut about four years ago after completing her education in a Sacred Heart convent.

Her brother in France. "Owing to the fact that the bride's brother is now at the fighting front in France, the wedding was a very simple one.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill, 1. Bruno Zito, the bridegroom's personal secretary, acted as best man, and Mrs. John S. Keith, wife of the well known Wall Street lawyer, acted as matron of honor.

The bride was attired in a dark blue satin floor-length gown with shoes and hat to match.

The bridegroom wore a dark gray tuxedo suit.

The small party slipped into Clerk Scully's office unnoticed by those around, secured the license and whirled away in a motor car.

Whether Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, father and mother of Mrs. Ernie Caruso, were present at the wedding or whether they had been taken into the confidence of the bride and groom prior to the little journey down to Clerk Scully's office, could not be learned last night.

The Benjamin home, 270 West Seventy-third street, is closed and boarded for the summer, and the most diligent inquiry failed to establish what Mr. Benjamin had done for the heated months.

At all events they did not appear at any time yesterday at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where Mr. Caruso, ever since the hotel was new, has made his home whenever he has been in New York.

Germany Breaks Promise of Larger Sugar Ration

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The German Food Administration is failing to make good its recent promise to the civilian population that the allowance of sugar would be increased as compensation for the reduction in the bread ration, according to information which has been received by officials here.

One despatch, based on a statement in the *Taegliche Rundschau*, Berlin, July 17, says that the extra monthly allowance of 750 grams of sugar—about one and three-fifths pounds—which had been promised for the period of the reduced bread ration would not be given during August.

HARRISON WINS OVER VARDAMAN

Mississippi Senator, Opposed by President Wilson, Is Poor Second in Primaries. LOYALTY IS CHIEF ISSUE

Gulfpport Congressman Ahead in Returns From Many Districts.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 20.—Virtually complete returns from 52 of the 82 counties of the State give Representative Perry Harrison a majority of more than 10,000 votes over Senator James K. Vardaman and ex-Governor E. F. Noel, his opponents in the Democratic Senatorial primary held in Mississippi to-day.

These 52 counties polled an aggregate of 50,000 votes. Should the proportion keep up in the remaining counties which scattering returns indicate will be the case, Harrison will win by a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000, making a second primary unnecessary.

Senator Vardaman started to-night for Washington, but before leaving said: "The reports so far, my friends, have been very satisfactory, but we are not yet defeated. Sit steady in the boat and hope for the best. My defeat, if I am defeated, is only temporary and if the people of Mississippi have made a mistake we will abide by it with complete composure, as they will undoubtedly correct their mistake. As I said before, if defeated, the defeat will be only temporary. I want to thank my friends for their loyal support."

Says State is Vindicated. Calvin Wells, secretary of the Harrison campaign, said: "Unquestionably Mr. Harrison was named in the first primary. Mississippi is vindicated in the eyes of the world and her loyalty cannot longer be questioned."

In Jackson, Vardaman's home city, complete returns showed Harrison, 564; Vardaman, 182; and Noel, 89. In Vardaman's ward the vote was: Harrison, 121; Vardaman, 28. Hinsdale county, carried last time by Vardaman, showed with a few small precincts missing: Harrison, 1,569; Vardaman, 595; Noel, 112.

Answered President's Plea. A letter from President Wilson stating he "could not but regard Vardaman's election as a condemnation of my Administration by the people of Mississippi" was regarded by political leaders as having been a strong factor in cutting down the Vardaman vote. Both Harrison and Noel in their campaigns stressed patriotism and loyalty.

Senator Vardaman throughout the campaign denied all charges of disloyalty. He said he "often disagreed with the President," but never was disloyal. Vardaman headquarters to-night declared the north Mississippi vote would at least make a second primary necessary.

Dyer to Oppose Camp Clark. ST. CHARLES, Mo., Aug. 20.—Judge D. P. Dyer to-day was nominated by the Republican Congressional Committee of the Ninth district to oppose Camp Clark, speaker of the House, at the coming election.

HUNDREDS DIE IN PETROGRAD. Workmen and Lethal Guards Fight in City's Streets. LONDON, Aug. 20.—Hundreds of persons were killed and wounded in a regular battle between Lethal guards and rioters during food disorders in Petrograd, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The despatch, which quotes Petrograd advices by way of Berlin, says that after the city had been without food for two days a procession of workmen marched through the streets shouting: "Down with the Germans! Down with the Krenlin!"

GERMANS GIVE UP AREA THAT COST HEAVILY

Retreat Grows in Scope and Importance Before the British Attack. MAY STAND AT KEMMEL Any Movement in Flat Country Will Be Open to Severe Gun and Air Menace.

By PERRY ROBINSON. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 20.—The German retreat in the area north of Bethune and east of St. Omer, where the Germans made their greatest penetration in the big attack of March.

It will be recalled that the German attack of that month was checked by the Fifty-fifth Division after the enemy had broken the Portuguese front. The salient since then has gradually dwindled, despite desperate attempts by the enemy to widen it by breaking through southward across the canal, but neither there nor elsewhere did they meet success.

Now, after four months of holding this barren extent of flat land, they are in retreat and we are on their heels, having advanced not less than 7,000 yards south of Merville.

Last evening our troops were reported to have moved over the line this morning they were only a short distance from Epinet, where they are across the Lave Canal, fifteen hundred yards east of Locon. The whole front here is in a fluid state, and to say that we have recovered more than twenty square miles of territory without resistance or loss signifies little.

The essential thing is that the Germans are retreating in the gutter, as it were, all it cost them so much to win.

That they will go back to the lines held before their attack in April is probable, at least without compulsion. One must assume at any rate that they will try to hold Mont Kemmel, but this is not a serious matter. The country is chiefly one great shell torn mud flat over which, wherever they go, we shall have observations, and our guns and airplanes will make their communications precarious and their lives in billets and trenches miserable.

Heavy Artillery Fighting. On the main front of our recent advances there has been heavy artillery activity, and on our right the French are having hard fighting around Roy, fighting gallantly, as always. The chief interest of the Scarpe a few patrols we are concerned is further north.

The situation at Beaumont Hamel and around Bucoy seems for the moment to have become stationary, but new withdrawals by the enemy are reported in the Arras region, where we pushed our lines forward south of the Scarpe and occupied the positions the Germans vacated, taking a few prisoners.

There are no indications that the Germans contemplate a big scale retirement here, nor does there seem to be any reason why we should stop our advance. North of the Scarpe a few patrols we pushed forward met with immediate resistance. The German retreatment here, while small, is in some way related to the German retreatments on other fronts may be taken for granted.

Enemy is Simply Hunted Out. Of more importance has been our advance in the Merris sector. Here there was no German retreatment, but our men neatly and successfully hunted them out.

Continued on Second Page. "Smokes Appreciated More Than All Else" WRITING TO A SUN TOBACCO Fund contributor, Sergeant W. P. Kenning, of an American company of infantry somewhere in France, says:

"The cigarette gift was received and divided equally among the men in my company. We are now in front line trenches and the cigarettes are certainly life savers and highly appreciated by all of us. We all hope to reciprocate.

"American smokes are scarce over here. The American people are doing great work on this scale, and in my opinion smokes are more appreciated than anything else that could be sent."

See page 5. WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

U. S. Fliers in Italy Beat Off Bomb Attack

LONDON, Aug. 20.—News has been received here to the effect that one of the American naval air stations in Italy was recently attacked by a large force of enemy airplanes which dropped more than a dozen heavy bombs, none of which did any damage to the station.

American airplanes and anti-aircraft guns beat off the enemy machines.

JUNKERS FIGHT TO SAVE KAISER

Neutral From Berlin Avers Pan-Germans Will Keep Up Struggle to Last Ditch. DEVILS NOW RULE NATION

Inspired Demand for Propaganda, Which Editor Says "Can Defeat Allies."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Aug. 20.—"The Junkers are in a last desperate struggle to save Kaiserism," said a neutral traveler just arrived in Switzerland from Berlin who was interviewed by a *Daily Mail* correspondent at the Franco-Swiss frontier.

"Members of the Reichstag told me just before I left Berlin," he said, "that the military party of Germany was bent on ruining the country on the chance of saving themselves. By subtle methods of corruption, mystification and terrorism they have got every one and everything into their hands, and if they were to call for a military dictatorship tomorrow, as they seem anxious to do, there is not a single citizen who would dare to stand against them. The Socialist party no longer exists. Too late it has awakened to the fact that the Government is betraying Germany, but its hands are tied by its own past."

Will Fight to Last Gasp. "No words can describe how bitter the Kaiser and the Pan-Germans are now and always have been opposed to a peace by understanding. Such a peace would, they say, introduce a thin wedge into the German empire, which would spell the ruin of Junkerism. So they are resolved to fight it out to the last gasp."

But while the Kaiser and his advisers are privately resolved to reject anything like peace they see value in humanitarian policy they have all along exploited. They will continue to do so at home and abroad in a vast campaign of chicanery. The Germans are governed by devils and there is no hope."

The German newspapers are demanding with a unanimity that shows they are inspired that there be an immediate launching of a vigorous propaganda war, the undoubted purpose of counteracting the effect of the depression that has settled upon the empire, declaring this weapon, if properly used, is bound to bring about the defeat of the Allies.

Proof of Bad Conscience. The *Taegliche Rundschau* says: "Where is Germany's propaganda? Is it German to renounce such an important weapon? Our silence is interpreted by the enemy as proof of our bad conscience. We must support our army with a far more vigorous propaganda. There is plenty of stuff to write and talk about. We must begin at home and then sweep the whole east and west of our propaganda, especially the Ukraine, where the ignorant peasant still considers us his enemy. We ought to get at the Ukrainian priests, as they exercise a wide influence on the peasants."

Other papers say the lack of an efficient propaganda is the cause of most of Germany's misfortunes.

SPAIN BOUND TO BE NEUTRAL. U-Boat Note Firmer, but Rapture Impossible, Says Marine. MADRID, Aug. 20.—Gen. Jose Marina, Minister of War, said to-day that the international situation gave no occasion for alarm for Spanish waters.

The note recently sent by the Spanish Government to Berlin regarding the sinking of Spanish ships by German submarines, he said, was written in a firm tone than previous notes, but it could not bring a change in Spain's attitude of neutrality, much less a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

LEE, DEAD AVIATOR, IS CITED. New London Lieutenant's Gallant Service Recognized by France. PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Official Journal to-day prints the citation of Flight Lieutenant Schuyler Lee of New London, Conn., formerly of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was killed in an air battle east of Montdidier in April.

The citation praises the courage and dash shown by Lieut. Lee since his first days at the front, notably on February 2, when he helped to bring down eight enemy machines.

FRENCH SWEEP LOST HEIGHTS ON THE OISE

Operations of Mangin's Troops Reported as "Splendid Success." FORCE RETREAT TO EAST German Reinforcements Brought Up in Lorries Are Overpowered.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 20.—The operation begun this morning by Gen. Mangin's troops between the Aisne and the Oise, southeast of Noyon and northwest of Soissons, looks this evening to be a splendid success. Gen. Mangin has taken from the Germans at Cuts and Mont de Choisy the last heights remaining south of the Oise in that region.

At Mont de Choisy the French troops are within two and one-half miles of the Oise at Pontoise, the direct road to which is now under the fire of the French batteries. Carlepont, to the southwest, is also in the hands of the French to-night, and from this place their guns command another road to the Oise at Sempiigny, directly south of Noyon.

Gen. Mangin, with his right solidly on the heights north of the Aisne around Pontoise, is sweeping the Germans off the high ground south of the Oise, obliging them to retreat across the river or retire eastward. In either event the success of the movement will expose the region about Noyon to artillery attacks from the south, the southeast and the southwest.

German Yield Slowly. The Germans are fighting hard against this danger, relying principally upon machine guns, as in the Thiesscourt region, thus indicating that some of their artillery already is across or is on the way across the River Oise. The count of prisoners and an inventory of the booty taken since the beginning of this operation had counted 1,500 prisoners up to noon, and had immense quantities of captured war materials of all sorts.

Yesterday's heavy bombardment apparently warned the enemy that an attack was coming, for during the night fresh enemy divisions were brought up from the east to the front in motor lorries, and Jaeger divisions, the captors of Mont Kemmel, were shifted from the Soissons region to help meet the shock of Gen. Mangin's men.

Front Line Quickly Passed. The whole German front line was passed one hour after the attack began. Soon after 9 o'clock the French infantry was signalled on the far side of the Audignicourt ravine, on the roads leading across the plateau.

At the same time the village of Calmes, in the Bois de la Morcange, was reached on the left and the troops were entering Tartiers, north of the Aisne, on the right. The most difficult part of the operation was the passage of Audignicourt ravine, along whose northern edge ran the main German line of resistance.

Several thousand prisoners were captured before noon. The enemy resisted with the greatest vigor at vital spots, and where the fighting was thickest the ground was covered with German dead.

The artillery preparation, which was most violent, began yesterday morning, and the French troops progressing toward Blancourt, eight miles southeast of Noyon.

The artillery reaction was very weak over this part of the front. French airplanes, flying high down under the low lying clouds, kept the staff regularly informed as to the progress of the attack and harassed the enemy with machine gun fire. No German flew tried to interfere with their work. Few were seen in the air during the morning.

The Germans made a desperate defense in the hilly and wooded region south of the Oise, around Carlepont, Calmes and Lombray, where they held strong positions, which were profusely dotted with machine guns. The Four-a-Verre and Croissette Farm were taken by the French after a violent struggle, which proved very costly to the enemy.

Gen. Mangin's offensive forestalled a German attack, which officers taken prisoner say had been prepared for 7.30 o'clock this morning.

Baker Agnits County Chairman. CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, was selected to-night chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Cuyahoga county.

"JOHNNY" OVERTON, YALE RUNNER, KILLED IN BATTLE

Long Distance Champion Laid Down His Life for His Country in Action Near Chateau Thierry, July 19.

Special Despatch to The Sun. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Lieut. John W. Overton, the famous Johnny Overton, Yale distance runner and record holder, was killed in action with the United States Marines near Chateau Thierry on July 19. News to this effect was received by the dead athlete's father, J. M. Overton, at his home here to-day in a letter from a friend, who said he had helped to bury the son.

The death of Overton removes from intercollegiate athletics one of the brightest stars developed in many years and one of the best amateur runners this country ever has known. Overton entered in the Marine Corps soon after the United States entered the war and quickly obtained his commission as a Lieutenant.

"On the morning of July 19 we went over the top," said the letter received by the elder Overton to-day. "Johnny Overton was killed in battle. I helped bury Overton in the field." So far no official confirmation of Overton's death has been received from the War Department.

BIG GUN SIEGE OF PARIS FAILS

German Thirty Mile Rifles Ready When Allies Pushed Them Back. CARRIED 1,600 POUNDS Destruction of French Capital All Arranged, but Retreat Spoiled Plan.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Germans are convinced that their armies would reach the confines of Paris in their last offensive, the German commanders, says the *Petit Parisien*, prepared special siege artillery with which to render the city untenable. The guns that were to be used for this purpose had never been used anywhere except on the setting grounds, and even the German soldiers were unaware of their existence.

The largest were sixteen inch calibre, with a flattened trajectory. Each gun was about sixty feet long and weighed 110 tons, the range being more than thirty miles and the muzzle velocity 1,600 pounds each. Each shell was three feet long and charged with seventy-five pounds of explosives.

The guns were already mounted on trucks, awaiting the signal that would send them to their newly prepared positions. They were to be placed on concrete platforms, which could be built in from ten to fifteen days. As Paris is shaped like an ellipse, with the major axis seven and a half miles long, the city would have been an easy target.

It was intended to let the shells fall in a haphazard manner, with the object of terrifying the people. The journal adds: "Happily fate decided otherwise, and the Germans were forced to retreat."

U-BOAT COMMANDER DOUBTS NEUTRALITY Norwegian Ship Sunk After Long Parley.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Capt. H. Thorbjornsen of the Norwegian steamship *San Jose*, sunk by a German submarine off the North Atlantic coast Saturday, told to-day how he had protested against the destruction of his ship on the ground that it was under charter to the Norwegian Government.

The U-boat commander, apparently impressed by the captain's statement, asked that the charter be produced. There was no copy aboard, although the Captain exhibited a letter, showing that the *San Jose* had been chartered by the Government of Norway to carry foodstuffs from the United States to the Norwegian food commission.

After reading the letter, Capt. Thorbjornsen said, the German conferred with another officer of the submarine, who stated subsequently that he formerly was in command of one of the Hamburg-American liners and had lived in the United States before the war. The conference was quite animated, the Captain said, and then he was informed that he could not establish proof of his statement to the vessel's crew.

Half an hour was allowed for members of the crew to get their belongings and take to a lifeboat.

U-Boat Sunk on Spanish Coast. PARIS, Aug. 20.—Newspapers of Oporto, Portugal, report that an unidentified steamship outbound from Bordeaux sank a submarine near the Spanish coast.

Earthquake Shocks in Maine. LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 21 (Wednesday)—Earth tremors aroused scores of residents of Rumford, Norway and Mechanic Falls early to-day. The shocks were of half a minute duration.

Enemy's Yield of Ground Destroys Hope of Drive on Channel Ports.

7 VILLAGES CAPTURED Jaeger Troops Thrown In and Berlin Claims General Repulse.

BRITISH REPORT GAINS Make Advances Where Boches Announced Complete Breakdown of Attacks.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Aug. 20.—Gen. Mangin extended his front along a fifteen mile line to-day, penetrating an average of two and a half miles into the German positions between the Oise and the Aisne. By this stroke against the hinge of the great German salient in France Marshal Foch has threatened the German retention of lines on both sides of Noyon. The advance to-day brought the French to within four miles of Noyon, which is now within the range of the heavy guns.

Gen. Mangin attacked at 7 o'clock in the morning on a ten mile front, taking 500 prisoners during the first hour. Later he widened his attack five miles, and during the day his men sent back 8,000 prisoners. Seven villages were captured in to-day's drive.

The opinion is freely expressed here that the Germans will soon find it necessary to retire to the Chemin des Dames, in the east, and to the old Hindenburg line, in the west.

White Gen. Mangin was thus advancing Gen. Humbert moved forward a mile on a twelve mile front, reaching the outskirts of Thiesscourt. At all points it was necessary to push the Germans back, as they did not withdraw voluntarily at any point.

Since Sunday the French have taken 10,000 prisoners in this district, which in view of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's depleted man power is a great victory in itself. The Germans in an effort to stop these inroads on their fighting strength have sent reinforcements from the Jaeger divisions, supposedly the best fighters in the Kaiser's armies. But they cannot stop the French, who continue to push through their lines.

German Ching to Roye. East of the Oise the French advance began at Bailly, a little town east and south of Lillecourt. From there the new French line extends to Carlepont and Calmes. In the centre Gen. Mangin's men have pushed beyond Compiègne and Blancourt and into the heights overlooking Vassens on the west. The line then turns southward, extending just beyond Verzonnin, Tartiers, Cully-en-Aillon, Oisy and Courtil, all these villages having been captured in to-day's fighting.

On the extreme left of their part of the front the French have captured the town of Beauvraignes, which is south and a little west of Roye. This town was taken after the bitterest kind of fighting, the Germans clinging on desperately in the hope of further delaying the fall of Roye.

The Berlin night statement denies all these French successes, stating that the attacks broke down everywhere. Unless the German high command took the precaution to confiscate all maps and geographies in the empire it is inconceivable that they can long continue to deceive the people with their misleading official statements.

One night they announce that French attempts to take a certain town were repulsed with heavy losses, and a night or two later the fighting, according to their own reports, is centered around towns to the east of the one against which an attack "was repulsed with heavy losses." German lack of the Rhine are doubtless wondering how it is that their soldiers are always "repulsing attacks" and at the same time moving nearer and nearer toward Germany.

Noyon a Crucial Point. While the French continue to achieve great successes in the south the British also continued to advance in the north. East of Arras, along the Scarpe River, they pushed their lines forward to the neighborhood of Pampoux. Further north, along the Lys, the British are now in L'Epineette. North of Merville they have taken Vierboek and La Couronne.

North of Roye, where the allied lines are held by the British under Field Marshal Haig, the Germans counter attacked strongly, particularly in the neighbor-

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