

U. S. TROOPS RETAKE TOWNS ON SOUTH BANKS OF MARNE

SHATTER GERMAN DRIVE AT RHEIMS

Plans for Twelve-Mile Advance First Day of Battle End in Failure.

BOCHE LOSSES APPALLING

Savage Shocks Resisted Valorous by French and Americans.

(International News Service.)
London, July 15.—The German drive was completely shattered east of Rheims, telegraphs the Reuter correspondent at French field headquarters. The enemy planned a twelve-mile advance on the first day. German losses along the Marne are appalling.

(International News Service.)
Paris, July 15.—After a burst of fighting late Monday, which was marked by extreme violence, the intensity of the struggle on the Champagne front is slowing down, according to a communique issued by the French war office today. There was savage fighting south of the Marne river late Monday with the French and Americans resisting the German shocks valiantly.

Several counter-attacks were made against the Germans. South of the Marne the Germans were not able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, La Chappelle, Mont Hodon and the southern fringe of the Bouquigny forest. The district around Chatillon-Sur-Marne (between the Marne and Rheims) was the scene of a furious struggle, the Germans making repeated attacks. The French and Americans have captured many prisoners. In the battle area between Rheims and the Marne river the Germans made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to penetrate the French defense zone.

GERMAN MONEY SPENT IN OTHER AMERICAN CITIES

Investigation Is Proving Wide Spending of Funds, to Control Press Policies.

New York, July 16.—Use of German propaganda funds to obtain whole or partial control of American newspapers has not been confined to New York city, according to a statement today by Deputy Atty.-Gen. Becker of New York.

Comments on the investigation which led to the arrest of Dr. Edward A. Rumely on a charge which involves alleged purchase of the New York Evening Mail for the German government in 1915, Mr. Becker declared that information in his possession and that of the federal alien property custodian indicates that Teuton millions were spent in districts far from the metropolis in the purchase of editorial policies in favor of the German cause.

An extensive investigation now in progress, he asserted, may be expected to reveal other centers of German influence and the methods followed in putting its propaganda into effect. In connection with Mr. Becker's statement it was learned authoritatively today that another American newspaper passed into German control before the United States entered the war, in a manner similar to that alleged to have been followed in the case of the Mail. This newspaper is located in the far west and action against its ostensible owners is predicted as an early development.

ATLANTA STREET CARS TIED UP RESULT STRIKE

Sudden Stoppage of Service Due to Refusal of Company to Arbitrate.

(Associated Press.)
Atlanta, July 15.—Atlanta was without street car service today as a result of a strike of employees which tied up every car within the city and on interurban lines. The sudden stoppage of transportation service was due, according to union officials, to the Georgia Railway and Power company's refusal to arbitrate differences arising from dismissal of men for joining the union. The company, on the other hand, claimed to have lived up to every request made by the war labor board. The first warning Atlantans had of a strike was a notice in the morning paper and a few minutes later they were walking to work or getting a ride from some kindly owner of an automobile.

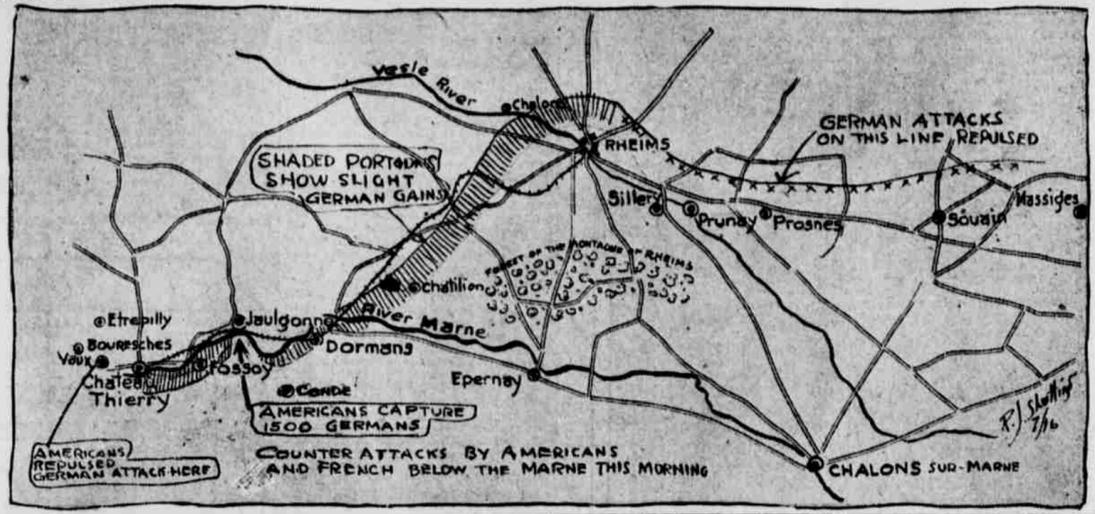
ANNA GOULD'S SON WINS SECOND WAR CITATION

Paris, July 15.—Second Lieutenant George de Castellane, son of the Marquis Boni de Castellane and Anna Gould (now the Duchess of Talleyrand and of Sagan), earned his second citation in the French attack on June 11 for "making perilous reconnaissance and bringing back exact information of the enemy's position."

400 LONDON BOBBIES RELEASED FOR ARMY

(Newspaper Enterprise Association.)
London.—Four hundred more London policemen have been released for active service abroad. This makes a total of more than a thousand of London's guardians who have joined the ranks.

MAP SHOWING TODAY'S SITUATION ON BATTLE FRONT



WIRE CONTROL MEASURE SIGNED

Wilson Adds Signature to Bill Empowering Him to Take Over Telegraph Lines.

Washington, July 16.—President Wilson today signed the wire control resolution empowering him to take over and operate for the period of the war all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines. Representative Aswell, who sponsored the resolution, was present, and later was presented with the pen with which the president signed the measure. No indication was given when the president signed the measure that the measure would be given the power vested in him under the resolution, nor whom he would designate as head of the systems when they are finally taken over. While it has been generally assumed that Postmaster General Burleson would be placed in charge, friends of Railways Director Meadon have been urging that he be given the position, contending that the wire system is so closely allied to the railways that both should be under the same direction. There was also a rumor this afternoon that the post might go to former Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, reputed to be an authority on telephone and telegraph systems.

DRIVE FAILED AT START, IS OPINION OF EXPERTS

Silly to Prophecy After One Day's Battle but Facts Are Encouraging.

Paris, July 15.—That the Germans failed at the start is the common view of all French military critics and even the most cautious are unable to conceal their satisfaction over the results of Monday's fighting. "It would be silly," says Col. De Thomassin, "to prophecy after one day's fighting that one can certainly say that the beginning was altogether encouraging for us. Nowhere have the Germans made any particular advance. East of Rheims they lost heavily and made practically no progress. West of Dormans they crossed the Marne, but we held the bridgehead and managed to defend it from the left bank. They, however, soon lost the few miles gained south of the river. There, beside our men, were American regiments who bore themselves so that German newspapermen can hardly continue the usual twaddle about their new adversary."

Writing in the same tone, Henri Bidou, of the Journal des Debats, says: "Whatever local advantages the Germans may have gained, one already has the feeling that the first shock, so redoubtable in an affair of this sort and in which lies the best chance for the assailant, has been parried and one has the right to look ahead with confidence."

RETAIL FOOD PRICES UP 3 PER CENT. APRIL TO MAY

Washington, July 16.—Retail food prices in the United States increased 3 per cent. from April 15 to May 15, of this year, according to estimates today by the bureau of labor statistics. During the year ending May 15, last, there was an increase of 5 per cent., although most vegetables showed a decline. Boiling beef increased 32 per cent. during the year, cornmeal 30 per cent., milk 16 per cent. and porkchops 20 per cent. For the five years ending May 15, last, there was an average increase of 63 per cent. in the price of food, according to the bureau's statistics.

TRIAL OF MINISTER ON TREASON CHARGE BEGUN

Paris, July 16.—The trial of Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, on a charge of treason was begun today by the senate sitting as the high court. At 1:45 o'clock Mr. Malvy was brought in and took his seat in an armchair in the room.

1,000 PRISONERS HELD BY FRENCH RESULT ATTACK

Fighting Continues Violently South of Marne and in Region of Chatillon—Franco-American Army Strikes Magnificent Blows.

On Front East of Rheims Foe Finds French Zone of Defense Impenetrable—Teuton Losses Are Extremely Heavy.

Paris, July 16.—The Germans apparently have from sixty to seventy divisions in position for the present offensive, of which some forty have already been engaged. This would mean a potential force of approximately 950,000, with 540,000 engaged.

Paris, July 16.—The battle continues violently, especially south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon. Except for one sector south of the Marne there is no change in the situation. American and French troops are counter-attacking magnificently and are taking many prisoners, according to a statement issued by the war office today.

South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their line beyond St. Agnan, La Chappelle, Monthodon, Lisieres and south of the forest of Bouquigny. The French in this region have taken a thousand prisoners.

On the front east of Rheims in spite of terrific fighting during the past day and night the enemy has not been able to penetrate the French zone of defense. The German loss in prisoners during the first day of the battle was extremely heavy.

French Hold Mareuil-Le-Port.
The text of the statement reads: "The battle continues with redoubled violence. Between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims the enemy is launching furious attacks. The combats are particularly violent south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon. "French and American troops are resisting magnificently and are counter-attacking many times with the utmost vigor. "South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, La Chappelle, Monthodon, Lisieres and south of the forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1,000 prisoners. Mareuil-Le-Port, on the Marne south of Chatillon, is held by the French."

Will Finish Good Job, Says Col. J. Perry Fyffe

A postal card received today from Col. J. Perry Fyffe says: "In England five days at school. We are going to finish a good job over here."

MAJ. MITCHEL'S WIFE AND MOTHER LEGATEES

New York, July 16.—The widow and mother of Maj. John Purroy Mitchel, who was killed July 6 in an airplane accident at Gerstner field, Louisiana, are the sole beneficiaries named in his will, which was filed for probate here today. Maj. Mitchel left \$10,000 to his mother, Mrs. James Mitchel, and the remainder of the estate to his widow. Aside from several large insurance policies, Maj. Mitchel owned property of an estimated valuation of \$25,000.

BRIDGES CUT IN TWO BY FRENCH

German Efforts to Throw Pontons Across Marne Completely Frustrated.

AIRMEN PLAYED HAVOC

Dashing Counter-Blow of Yankees Caused Huns to Retire Pell-mell.

(Associated Press.)
On the French front in France, Monday, July 15.—(Night.)—It was a brilliant operation in which the American troops ejected the enemy from the positions he had gained temporarily on the southern side of the Marne. The Americans counter-attacked vigorously this evening with remarkable dash, throwing the Germans back across the river near Fosseoy. Earlier in the day this part of the line had been the scene of the most desperate fighting, when the Germans started to throw pontons across the stream. A few German elements at first succeeded in getting over in boats, chasing the allied troops away from the banks, while the German engineers began to lay the bridges. Six of these bridges formed a lattice work and rapidly joined the banks on either side. Two of the bridges were most substantial structures and between twenty and thirty feet in width. Airplanes played havoc in the German ranks while the bridges were under construction. One bombing squadron, flying at a height of 200 metres, dropped bombs on two of these bridges while enemy troops were crossing. The bridges were broken and the soldiers thrown into the river. The aviators constantly bombed the other bridges and did great execution among the Germans on the bridges, as well as on the banks, where the enemy was concentrated in great masses. When the Germans had crossed the river, the fighting, which already was heavy, became terrific. The French and Americans holding the southern side fell back to their principal combat positions. They fought all the way and counter-attacked occasionally, creating confusion in the ranks of the advancing foe. Retired Pell-Mell. Then, late in the evening, the Americans started a dashing counter-blow, which resulted in the Germans retiring pell-mell to the river. The impression of the results in the first day's battle in the new German smash on the French front is very good. Nowhere along the stretch of many miles did the enemy succeed in penetrating more than 4,000 yards and that was only on a small sector in the neighborhood of Marfaux, southwest of Rheims, although orders found on German prisoners announced that the first day should take them twenty kilometers from the front line of departure. On the battle front west of Rheims the enemy did not even get beyond the advanced line, the invincible resistance of the French troops preventing him from attaining the main combat line. With the French on the section west of Rheims fought American and Italian troops, both of whom vie with the other allies in keenness and courage.

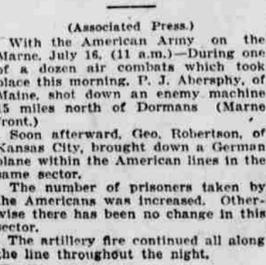
Maine and Kansas Men Down Boche Machines

(Associated Press.)
With the American Army on the Marne, July 16, (11 a.m.)—During one of a dozen air combats which took place this morning, P. J. Abersphey, of Maine, shot down an enemy machine 15 miles north of Dormans (Marne front). Soon afterward, Geo. Robertson, of Kansas City, brought down a German plane within the American lines in the same sector. The number of prisoners taken by the Americans was increased. Otherwise there has been no change in this sector. The artillery fire continued all along the line throughout the night.

Cloudy, Says Billy 'Possum

Oh boy! Just watch the Sam-mies; I say, old top, some pop! We can't pronounce the towns all the same. But we're hep; there may be peaky sooties to irritate a bit. But they're taking them to Germany for Willy's benefit. The weather? Cloudy and warm tonight and Wednesday.

ROAD ROLLER



YANKEES LOOSEN BOCHE GRIP, SEIZING TOWNS

Fosseoy and Crezancy Recaptured—Allied Defense Breaking Enemy's Spirit—United States Machine Gunners Mow Down Hun Hordes, Forcing Retreat.

American Nurse Wounded, Two Enlisted Men Killed During Deliberate Raid of Hospital by Germans—Doctors Continued Operations During Explosions.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 16.—American troops have recaptured Fosseoy and Crezancy, towns on the south bank taken yesterday by the Germans when they crossed the Marne. West of Rheims the enemy attacked in very considerable strength at two places by way of the Marne railway and in the country south of Dormans. In this neighborhood they succeeded in throwing six bridges across the Marne between Revilly and Dormans, but at no point on this twenty-five-mile front has the enemy penetrated more than four miles into the French positions.

(Associated Press.)
With the American Army on the Marne, July 16.—(10:45 A.M.)—Word received this morning from the battle front to the east of Rheims shows that the allied defense is not only still holding up the German attempts to advance, but appears to have broken the enemy's spirit. At one point on the front of the offensive where American troops are fighting they organized a small counter-attack late yesterday on the flank of a salient established by the Germans and drove them out in short order, but in hot fighting. The American troops in this section occupied intermediate positions on the rear of the first lines. The Germans were allowed to come through, but when they tried to cross the open fields up a slight grade the American machine gunners and infantry, occupying excellent positions, mowed down the advancing ranks, the enemy breaking and retiring at many places.

This operation was conducted on a portion of the front to the east of Rheims. 11:10 A. M.—Reports from one end of the battle line to the other say that except for a few minor localities the great German offensive so far has been a complete failure. Additional German prisoners taken today say they are convinced that their commanders have been beaten. American troops today shot down a courier pigeon belonging to the enemy east of Chateau Thierry. It was carrying a message from a German divisional headquarters saying that the situation was serious; that the Germans saw no chance of making further progress in the locality of that division.

Hospital Full of Wounded.
Paris, July 16.—German aviators at 11 o'clock last night dropped bombs on the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy. Two enlisted men were killed and among the personnel nine persons were wounded. Miss Jane Jeffery, an American Red Cross nurse, was among those wounded, though her injuries are not serious. The hospital was deliberately bombed by the German aviators. The hospital was full of wounded at the time and doctors were performing operations at four tables. The operations continued, notwithstanding the explosions. At least three bombs were dropped on the hospital. One destroyed three tents. Additional doctors were telephoned for immediately and the work of the hospital was continued without interruption. Supplies Delivered in 12 Hours. Farther east, in the region of Chalons, it was a busy night for the personnel of the American Red Cross, hospitals being evacuated and wounded being searched for along the road. The thousand beds at the American army field hospitals in this neighborhood supplies of bandages, ether, etc., delivered from Paris within twelve hours. C. S. Wheeler, representative of the American Red Cross at Jouy, left for the Paris headquarters this morning.

Pursuance of Offensive.
(Associated Press.)
London, July 16.—The Germans this morning continued their attacks against the French line in pursuance of their offensive, according to information that has reached here. The information received indicates that the offensive remains held up, the attack nearly everywhere being repulsed with heavy losses.

HOUSE COMMONS CHEERED FOR AMERICAN SUCCESS

Equal Fervor Shown Over French-Italian and Yankee Fighting on West Front.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 16.—It is regarded here as being too early to pronounce any opinion on the great battle east and west of Rheims, but the fact that the Germans this time have not been able to repeat previous successes or make any substantial advance has been received with undiluted relief. This was echoed in the hearty cheers which greeted Chancellor Bonar Law's announcement in the house of commons late Monday evening—cheers which sounded with equal fervor for the American success as for the tenacity of the French and Italian resistance and in appreciation of Gen. Foch's encouraging words that he was well satisfied with the results of the first day. Sir Walter Runciman's remark that the house would wish to congratulate not only the French but the Americans also was indorsed by an outburst of applause. As far as is known here nothing developed late Monday to show more clearly than in the earlier hours whether the enemy's extensive and carefully prepared attack is his main blow. Commentators recall that it has been a German habit in the past to strike in one direction and to allow a big battle to develop and then suddenly switch off to some other point, a plan which his central position enables him to carry out with remarkable rapidity. To Draw Reserves. It is suggested that the present assault may be a diversion to draw the allied reserves from the Flanders front to prepare the way for a German attack in that region. Whatever is the aim of the present stroke it is held that the enemy's final objective, if dictated by purely military considerations, must be to separate the French and British armies and to drive the British back on the coast. Failing success in this direction his second choice must be to reach Paris or to force so near as to bring the French capital within range of his heavy artillery. The result of Monday's attack, as far as information here enables judgment to be formed, brought him no nearer either objective.

NO VACATION THIS YEAR FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

Washington, July 16.—There will be no vacation this year for President Wilson. With matters of tremendous importance demanding his attention every day, the president has decided that he cannot leave his desk and it was definitely announced at the White House today that he will be in Washington throughout the summer.