

Huns Driven Back

AMERICAN SAMMIES GO OVER TOP WITH CHEER

Fighting Shoulder to Shoulder With the French, Pershing's Men Push Germans Back From Three to Four Miles Along Front of Thirty Miles - Capture Several Objectives in Short Order - Many Prisoners Were Taken.

With the American Army in France, July 18, 2 p.m.—(By the Associated Press.)—The entire offensive operation begun this morning on the front between the Aisne and the Marne is going at this hour, for the most part, even better than had been expected. The enemy so far has been unable to withstand the shocks the Americans and their allies have delivered and are still delivering.

As the whole German left flank is menaced, the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow possibly has been administered to his dying offensive.

The towns of Torcy and Givry and the Givry wood were taken by the Americans in their advance. The final objectives in the Givry and Torcy sector were reached in about two hours of hard fighting.

With the American Army in France, July 18.—American troops went over the top with a cheer this morning in the launching of the allied surprise attack on the front northwest of Chateau-Thierry.

The Americans advanced behind a terrific barrage to their first objectives in less than half an hour. While they were digging in, more Americans, in most cases, passed over the first objectives and then advanced behind the resumed barrage to the second objectives, which were speedily taken, especially at the north end of the attack opposite the Paris-Soissons road.

Numerous tanks participated in the offensive. The American infantry went into the attack without previous artillery preparation. In their advance behind the rolling barrage they captured many guns, machine guns, prisoners, equipment and material.

The Germans, in most places, offered feeble resistance, but here and there they put up a stubborn fight, which the American shock units quickly overcame at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzles of their weapons.

With the American Army in France, July 18.—American storm troops in large numbers launched, in cooperation with the French, a powerful offensive on the line to the north of Chateau-Thierry this morning. The Americans passed beyond nearly all their objectives, including the Paris-Soissons road. The town of Soissons is now well within the range of the American guns.

London, July 18.—Reports received in London showed the situation up to noon all along the line of the attack begun by the French this morning to be excellent. The attack is the biggest offensive move made this year by the allies.

The French have gained from two to four miles everywhere on the twenty-five-mile front of their offensive today between the Aisne and the Marne, according to reports reaching London this afternoon.

The French have captured several thousand prisoners and about twenty guns.

The French move this morning appeared to have been a surprise to the Germans. The manner in which this surprise was accomplished may best be judged from the map, which shows a great area of forest covering the ground behind the French lines. Under cover of these forests, Gen. Foch has been preparing for some time for the present move.

Paris, July 18.—The French this morning delivered an attack along the line from the River Aisne as far south as the region of Belleau, a front of about twenty-five miles, and made progress at certain points of between a mile and a half and two miles, the war office announced today.

The situation along the Marne and Champagne front is unchanged. Early in the movement prisoners taken in the advance began coming in. The northern point of the front of attack is the town of Fontenoy, nearly a mile north of the River Aisne. Repulse German Attacks. In the fighting on the front of the German offensive

DOESN'T KNOW MEANING OF WORD RETREAT Paris, July 18.—"We have given you that battalion; it doesn't know what the word retreat means," declared an American officer on the Marne front when it was suggested by a certain French staff officer that the American battalion be withdrawn because threatened with annihilation by the Germans. The incident happened in the course of the savage American counter attack that threw the Germans back across the Marne in the Fossey sector.

PUSHES ATTACK WITH MUCH PEP "We Gave 'Em Hell!" Triumphant Note Sounded by Wounded American. INCIDENTS OF HEROISM Germans Dressed in Khaki Attempt Ruse but It Fails and They Die the Death.

(By John McHugh Stewart, International News Service Staff Correspondent.) Paris, July 18.—"We gave 'em hell!" is the triumphant note on the lips of American wounded who have just been brought to Paris hospitals from the Marne front.

After the first shock the Americans began counter attacking west of Chateau-Thierry with their old-time pep. After the first ten minutes American artillery dominated the situation. A doughboy told a sergeant, who was an expert German, picking up twenty-five Germans as the Germans were crossing the Marne.

Artillery fire was directed towards the Marne bridges and many German ammunition trains were sunk. A Polish private from Chicago said that his company was mixed up from a supporting position. They came in contact with machine guns and captured one, killing an officer and wounding another.

Eight Americans came across eight Germans dressed in American uniforms and two others in French uniforms. The Americans were going to join them, not discovering the deception, but the Germans fired a close range. The Americans jumped in and killed every one of the Germans.

A soldier from Louisiana first saw eight Germans on the bank of the Marne. The cause grew out of the shooting of Claude Jones, also colored, on Monday night. In spite of his efforts to evade the questions asked by Squire J. C. Burge, a lawyer, Trice, the attorney wrung from her statements of great value to the defense.

The defense endeavored to show that when Trice fired the shot which killed her husband, he stated that he was in the grasp of Jones, who was characterized as being a powerful man. The contention in this connection was that when the two men grappled, Jones tried to take Trice's revolver away from him and it was during this struggle that the weapon was brought into play.

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Martin Fleming held Trice to the grand jury under a bond of \$3,000. Squire Burge said he believed a bond of \$1,000 would carry his client to criminal court as easily as half in the sum of \$10,000. The court thereupon made a reduction of \$1,000. Squire Burge made the necessary arrangements and Trice was once again at liberty.

At the trial of Trice, who represented Cordelia Trice, contended that under his impression of the law the woman could not be made to testify against her husband. He stated further that she was a witness for the defense. Judge Fleming announced that the public was entitled to know the facts connected with the killing and promptly overruled Mr. Trice's questioning that he read over his law again. The brief controversy ended when the woman was called to testify.

She sought vainly to evade the questioning of Squire Burge and her impudence became so pronounced at one point during her examination that the court declared she would be jailed unless she conducted herself in the proper manner while on the stand. Squire Burge handled the witness in a skillful manner and brought forth the admission that on Monday night she and Jones emerged from a picture show at the same time; that Jones took her by the arm when they crossed the street, and that he was with her when her husband overtook them. She also admitted that Jones was married and that his wife left Chattanooga. Questioned regarding her association with Jones, she denied that Trice had asked

HUN OFFENSIVE GROWS WEAKER

German Troops Become Exhausted and Much Demoralized. WHOLE SECTION ASLEEP

No Attempt Made to Recover Lost Ground—Infantry Is Quiet Around Rheims.

(Associated Press.) With the British Army in France, Wednesday, July 17.—German troops in some portions of the trenches in Flanders have been so exhausted and demoralized by constant British raids, attacks and bombardments, that many of them have fallen asleep at their posts, not caring whether they are killed or captured.

An order issued to a Bavarian infantry regiment reveals a condition of affairs which up to this time would have been thought unbelievable in an army notorious for its discipline. The commanding officer wrote on June 25: "While making a tour of the line this morning I came across complete sections fast asleep in spite of its being dawn and misty. These sections had removed their equipment and had not the faintest idea of the country, of disposition, of their orders or of the troops on the flanks."

"Only yesterday I requested that all men should be instructed on those points and their particular duty explained to them. This is all the more important as only a few days ago three men and a high machine gun were captured by a hostile patrol. This state of affairs must not continue."

A good deal of activity continues behind the German front, but the infantry has remained very quiet since the beginning of the present German offensive around Rheims. No attempt has been made to recover the ground lost at Ridge wood on Monday, the British captured a total of 341 men and 7 officers. The Germans have remained passive under repeated British thrusts around Baileul and the artillery has indulged in retaliation.

WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM CREATED BY NEWS

Washington, July 18.—Word that the French were striking the Germans on a wide front below the Aisne sent a wave of enthusiasm through the war department today when the first bulletin came in. Every official accepted the news with a sense of relief. The defensive operations of the day and that Gen. Foch, largely because of the million American soldiers that have been rushed over seas, now is able to use it to his advantage.

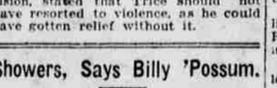
At first glance and without any definite information as to the French counter stroke, officers were inclined to believe it a diversion in force to relieve pressure on the front of the German offensive. It is the first extensive counter blow the allies have been able to attempt since the German onslaught began last May.

Striking to the east and north, the counter stroke threatens the rear of the German assault on the eastern flank of the whole Aisne salient where the enemy is pressing down the Marne valley and through the woods west of Rheims with the evident purpose of cutting off Rheims and forcing its evacuation. It was thought here, on the face of early advices, that the French counter stroke was designed to draw off German reserves heretofore held for the purpose of pressing through the gap in the French positions along the Marne and from that river eastward toward Rheims.

her to "cut" Jones' company. The judge proved a splendid witness for the accused man, saying that Trice had come to him and cried and begged that he be given relief. Cordelia Trice admitted that Jones did stay at her sister's house and that she went to see her sister any time she felt like it. Details of the shooting, which occurred near the corner of Ninth and Carter streets, were brought out. Patrolmen Duggan and Angel, who assisted in making the arrest, were on hand, as was W. O. Raines, a provost guard, who wrested the revolver from the grasp of the struggling men. It was brought out that while Trice was holding the weapon, Jones had it between his legs.

Judge Fleming, in rendering his decision, stated that Trice should not have resorted to violence, as he could have gotten relief without it.

Showers, Says Billy 'Possum. Now every little wrinkled ear of corn upon the bough, Or stalk, I guess you'd call it. If a farmer told you how; But each shriveled peach and thirsty throat garden can drink its fill of nature's ale and beg no here's pardon.



The weather? Showers and continued warm tonight and Friday.

HAITI TWENTY-SECOND NATION TO DECLARE WAR ON HUNS

Haiti, whose council of state has declared war on Germany, is the twenty-second nation to join the war against the Kaiser. The other twenty-one are the following: United States, Italy, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Japan, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, China, Cuba, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Liberia, Panama, Siam, San Marino.

PAY HEAVY TOLL FOR THEIR GAINS

Germans Open Marne-Champagne Operations in Number of Local Battles. FOCH ADOPTS NEW TACTICS

Gen. Gouraud Issues Orders July 7, Forecasting Latest German Drive.

(International News Service.) Paris, July 18.—The fourth day of the German offensive on the Marne-Champagne front opened with savage local fighting in various sectors. The Germans were able to make some slight gains on Wednesday, but lost enormous numbers of men and had to withstand violent counter assaults from French, American and Italian troops.

Positive evidence was given today that the allies knew of the German plans and were prepared. Officials issued the following order of the day, published to the American and French forces by Gen. Gouraud, allied commander east of Rheims, on July 7: "The fourth army may be attacked momentarily. Never will a defensive battle be waged under more favorable conditions. We are forewarned and reinforced with infantry and artillery. You will fight on a terrain transformed into a redoubtable fortress. All the passages are well guarded. Your position and armament is formidable. Each man will have but one thought: Kill until they have had enough of it. You will break the enemy assault."

And break it, the gallant allies did. Although the Germans have thrown forward mighty masses of men, they have been able to make only slight progress and that in isolated sectors. At places the allied line bent seriously bent.

The battle has continued with great stubbornness. South of the Marne and west of Rheims the Germans repulsed their efforts, but were met by shock on shock by the Franco-American and their Italian allies.

There were heavy combats all day on the wooded slopes north of the St. Agnan-La-Fosse sector. The French tried to debouch north of Comblay and Festigny, but were held on the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chataigniers.

In the dint of great numbers and at the cost of extreme losses the Germans succeeded in gaining a precarious foothold in Mont Volain, east of Oeuilly.

(Mont Volain is about six and a quarter miles west of Epervan, and lies on the southern bank of the Marne.) North of the Marne a violent struggle has raged in the Bois du Roi, which the Germans possessed. The French stubbornly defended their ground, giving way inch by inch before the repeated German attacks.

(Bois du Roi is about two miles east of Chailion-Sur-Marne, just north of the Marne river.) Further north the Germans concentrated heavy pressure in the forest of Courlon, through which they have been trying to advance to the wooded plateau south of Rheims.

The French war office, in its report last night, said the German lines in this district now lie west of Nanteuil-La-Fosse. (Nanteuil-La-Fosse is on the western edge of the forest De La Montagne De Rheims. It is between nine and ten miles southwest of the city of Rheims, and from four to five miles north of the Marne river. It lies on a small tributary of the Ardre river.) Italian troops made a gallant defense of the village of Pourcy, which the Germans tried in vain to take in star attacks. After the Germans had worn themselves out in their furious assaults the Italian counter attacks threw them back to the Ardre valley.

(Pourcy is near the Ardre river. It lies seven to eight miles southwest of Rheims, and six and one-quarter miles north of the Marne.) Spirited encounters around Vignay left the situation there unchanged. (Vignay is four and one-half miles southwest of Rheims, and three miles south of the Vesle river.) The fighting in the Champagne district on Wednesday was confined to a narrow front. The Germans tried to drive in a southerly direction, in order to close tighter the "pocket" they have been attempting to force about Rheims, but were repulsed and thrown back. This attack centered between Beaumont-Sur-Vesle and Sillery.

(Beaumont-Sur-Vesle is nine and one-half miles southeast of Rheims, on one of the main roads running from Chalons-Sur-Marne to Rheims. Sillery is three and one-half miles northwest of Beaumont.)

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK INTO VALLEY OF ARDRE RIVER

Italians in Brilliant Counter-Attack Near Pourcy North of Marne—Nowhere Along Front Did Germans Obtain Advantage.

(Associated Press) On the French Front in France, Wednesday Night, July 17.—While both the enemy and allied armies generally were marking time, the Italians this evening carried out a brilliant counter-attack near Pourcy, north of the Marne, after the Germans had harried them by incessant attacks during the day. They drove the enemy back into the valley of the Ardre river.

Other sectors both north and south of the River Marne saw many small local actions, but nothing partaking of the character of a general action. Most of these minor operations, although limited in extent, brought about the most violent encounters between small detachments, the number engaged sometimes being only a company or a battalion.

Often both sides had prepared for an attack at the same time, consequently the men met at full tilt midway between the lines. Numerous hand-to-hand encounters resulted. The enemy is still trying hard to make progress toward Epervan by way of Venteuil on the north and Oeuilly and Montvolain on the south of the Marne. Montvolain changed hands several times, the French eventually gaining some ground.

Nowhere along the front did the Germans obtain an advantage during the day. Heavy fighting with constant attacks and counter attacks, has been taking place in the vicinity of Courlon wood, where owing to the nature of the ground, the situation is most difficult.

East of Rheims the day was comparatively quiet, but the French reached some trenches in the vicinity of Pourcy and repulsed attacks between Beaumont and Sillery. In stirring phrases imploring them to stand firm, Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, in command of the French and Amer-

ican troops east of Rheims and in Champagne, appealed to his men before the German offensive began. In an order issued to his soldiers he said: "We may be attacked at any moment. You all feel that a defensive battle never has been engaged in under more favorable conditions. You were warned and are on guard with powerful reinforcements of infantry and artillery. You will fight on the ground you have transformed by your hard work into redoubtable fortresses which are invincible if the passages are properly guarded. "The bombardment will be terrible, but you will stand it without weakening. The assault will be violent in clouds of smoke, dust and gas, but your positions and armament are formidable. "In your breasts beat free men's brave, strong hearts. Nobody will look behind nor recede a pace. Each of you will break this assault and it will kill many until they cry enough. "For this reason your general says you will break this assault and it will be broken gloriously."

Rotary to Show Feature Film Here Very Soon At Thursday's meeting of the Rotary club the activity of the club again manifested itself in a number of matters which were brought up for discussion. Of chief importance was the announcement that the club would at an early date exhibit the film, entitled, "Fit to Fight," which was shown at the recent convention in Kansas City, at which time members of the club, who said it were so impressed with its educational value that they immediately began to look into the matter of securing the film for Chattanooga. This film is the first to be shown by the government, showing the dangers of social diseases. A committee has been appointed to perfect preliminary arrangements to the end that the film will be brought to Chattanooga at an early date. Lewis Burke made an interesting talk, wherein he described the film and gave some of his impressions. He was followed by Maj. Shaw, of Camp Greenleaf, who indorsed the action of the club in the matter of the campaign of education such as the Rotary club proposed to launch.

Among the guests present at Thursday's meeting were: Majors Elliott, Ripley and Brand, of Camp Forrest, all of whom are connected with the replacement division located at Chickamauga. Maj. Ripley, who is a Rotarian, introduced his associates, each of whom made a brief talk before the club.

The club will hold its annual picnic at an early date, the committee being appointed to formulate plans. A number of members of the club also indicated that they would attend the picnic at Silverdale on July 27.

In the send-off to the selectmen, which takes place at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The club will form itself into a cheering squad at Seventh and Market streets. The Shriner members of the club will form a cheering squad at Sixth and Market street, while the Khormsian members will march in the parade.

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER CHARLESTON PLANT Washington, July 18.—Taking over by the government of the German-owned Hecker Steel Company of America, with a plant at Charleston, W. Va., and offices in New York, was announced today by the alien property custodian. With the company comes to American manufacturers a secret process for the production of "high speed" steel, heretofore held exclusively by the Germans.

BILLY SUNDAY COMMITTEE TO MEET FRIDAY A meeting of the committee on arrangements for the Billy Sunday evangelistic meeting in Chattanooga on January 22 and February, 1919, is called for at 2 o'clock Friday morning at the Central Y. M. C. A. Dr. J. B. Phillips, chairman of the committee, urges that all the members be present. Those composing the committee are: Dr. Phillips, W. E. Brock, J. L. Hudson, R. H. Hunt, W. N. Jones, C. H. Hasty, A. L. Johnson, J. E. Annis, Paul Campbell, S. R. Strang, Willard Warren, Dr. I. D. Steele, Dr. Claude E. Hill, Dr. T. S. McCallie, Dr. N. M. Watson, Dr. O. E. Gardner and Dr. E. E. Wiley.

GERMANS FACED BY CERTAIN DISASTER Paris, July 18.—The Germans on the southern bank of the Marne are faced with a disaster similar to the one that overtook the Austro-Hungarians in the collapse of their offensive on the Piave. Allied aviators are becoming increasingly active and are bombing the German bridges on the Marne as rapidly as they are built. The Germans are reported to be withdrawing their reserves for action elsewhere.

The Germans that crossed the Marne in the sector held by All-American forces were all driven to the northern bank by counter attack. To the east of the Americans, where a mixed French and American force is fighting, the Germans are still south of the stream.

PERSHING EXPRESSES HOPE TO ROOSEVELT

Cables That Quentin Probably Not Killed—May Have Landed Safely. New York, July 18.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, just before leaving the city for Saratoga, N. Y., to attend the republican state convention today, received a cablegram from Gen. Pershing in which the American commander expressed the hope that Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the colonel's son, reported killed in an aerial battle in France, may have landed safely.

The cablegram read: "Regret very much that your son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, reported as missing. On July 14, with a patrol of twelve planes he left on a mission of protecting photographic section. Seven enemy planes were sighted and attacked, after which enemy planes returned and our planes broke off combat, returning to their base. Lieut. Roosevelt did not return. A member of the squadron reports seeing one of our planes in out of the combat and into the clouds, and the French report an American plane was seen descending. I hope he may have landed safely. Will advise you immediately on receipt of further information."

Col. Roosevelt in reply cabled the following message: "We are deeply grateful for your thoughtful kindness and we will never forget it."

Col. Roosevelt's attitude seemed more hopeful than upon receipt last night of word from Paris by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who stated reports of Quentin's death were "absolutely unconfirmed" there.

FRENCH RECAPTURE STRATEGIC POSITIONS

London, July 18.—French forces on the Marne front have recaptured Montvolain, Chene-Le-Reine and the heights to the west overlooking the Marne, according to a Central News despatch from the front today. It added that the Germans had been able to make some slight progress north of St. Agnan.

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