

Quentin Roosevelt Is Killed In Battle In Air

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ARMIES OF HUN ARE PLOTTED COMPLETELY ON ENTIRE LINE

GREAT DRIVE IS BREAKING UP INTO LOCAL BATTLES ALONG THE MARNE

Offensive Now Appears To Be Turning Movement Against Rheims

(By The Associated Press.)

On the French Front in France, July 17.—Forty-eight hours have sufficed for the holding of the German masses launched in the crown prince's great offensive on Monday. The enemy units which were turned back from the direction of Paris, and are endeavoring to ascend the Marne, are being held in check by the fresh troops.

The position of the German columns which had gained a footing on the south bank of the Marne has become perilous, while to the east of Rheims the German efforts to advance have each time been foiled.

Comparatively slight progress has been made by the enemy on the west of Rheims, but his hope of effecting a breach in the line was not realized.

The allied method of defense proved wonderfully efficacious everywhere, resulting in maintaining the armies intact.

London, July 17.—On the second day of the crown prince's great offensive the fighting degenerated into a disjointed series of local action, which, although fought with the greatest bitterness, are nevertheless limited, says a dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, sent from there at 8 o'clock this morning.

These local actions, he continues, have been undertaken in the hope of saving what may yet be saved from the wreck of Monday's hopes.

The German push down the Marne valley may progress a few miles further before being brought to a standstill, for the Germans are fighting hard here. But the French are posted strongly on the heights overlooking the course of the river, and it is doubtful whether serious gain can be made by the invaders.

London, July 17.—The position for the allies at the present stage of the German offensive in France is said to be distinctly satisfactory in advices received today. The French losses are stated to have been very small. They have lost no guns, the report declares.

Paris, July 17.—No French troops from other points on the western front were sent to the present fighting line and their reserves bore and countered the shock of the German attack. All circumstances, it is added, point to a favorable outcome of the battle.

London, July 17.—French counter attacks have brought the German bridges over the river Marne under the fire of the French artillery of medium caliber.

London, July 17.—General Von Einem's army, which has engaged on the German left wing in the Champagne, yesterday delivered five attacks between Suippe and Massiges. All the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

London, July 17.—Casualties sustained by the German troops in the offensive up to the present are estimated to number 100,000, according to news received in London today from the battle front in France.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

Paris, July 17.—The Germans last night threw new forces into the battle on the front south of the Marne, and attacked the allied lines north of St. Agnan, the war office announced today. The enemy succeeded in penetrating the Bourdonnerie.

The battle is continuing in the woods immediately to the south of this point.

On the front further to the east the French held the enemy in the southern outskirts of the Bouquieny wood and at the village of Nesles.

On the front between the Marne and Rheims the fighting developed violently in the Courton wood. The Germans attacked in the Vigny region on this front, but their assault here broke down completely.

A powerful attack likewise was made by the Germans in the direction of Monvoisin, but they were driven from this locality by a French counter attack.

Along the line to the east of Rheims the Germans delivered local attacks, notably in the Prunay regions. These efforts by the enemy were fruitless.

In renewed assaults upon Beaumont the enemy suffered a sanguinary repulse.

The French positions throughout the region to the east of Rheims were maintained intact.

HUN "INOFFENSIVE" LATEST ATTACK BY ENEMY

ALL ADVICES FROM FRONT SEEM TO JUSTIFY THIS PARADOX.

LONDON AND PARIS VIEW

Present Drive by Foe is Effort to Force a German Dictated Peace on Allies and is His Supreme Attempt, Belief in Entente Capitals.

Paris, July 17.—The German "inoffensive" is how Gustave Thierry describes the latest effort of General Ludendorff, and the advices from the front seem to justify this paradox. If the fighting has not resulted in a French victory, it is held here, it has at least been a serious failure for the Germans.

The objective of the enemy was Chalons, against which he directed a converging attack from the north by way of Souain, and from the northwest by way of the Prunay sector. The action on his right was more or less secondary in character, while the center marked time, awaiting the success on the two wings.

It was the right wing of the Germans which achieved the only gain which was tactical one merely and was won more by luck than by good management. Smashed by Gen. Jouraud. The converging attack of the Germans was smashed by the brilliant leadership of General H. J. E. Jouraud, who, according to Henri Bidon, military critic of the Journal des Debats, leaving his first lines lightly held, and putting the line of resistance well to the rear, allowed the German bow to expend itself on empty space.

After this false stroke the enemy was obliged to cross a deadly zone, where he was shot to pieces before reaching the real French line. The French losses were insignificant.

General H. J. E. Jouraud is believed to be the unnamed general who has been mentioned for his magnificent generalship in the operations in the Champagne region. In 1915 he was in command of the French expeditionary forces to the Gallipoli peninsula, where he lost an arm and was seriously wounded in the right thigh. He was succeeded by General Sarrail, and returned to France where an official statement said that he had been assigned to the command of one of the armies at the front.

London, July 17.—The end of the second day of the German offensive in view of all circumstances found the situation distinctly good for the allies, according to opinion here. The extreme depth of the enemy advance since the attack began Monday morning does not this morning exceed five miles at any point, which compares poorly with the intention to move forward 20 kilometers (13.5 miles) on the first day, as revealed in captured German orders. Compared with the results attained in the offensive in March and May, the present gain is insignificant.

The view here is that the allies' position thus far this morning has been endangered at no point, and that the future be awaited with considerable confidence.

The tendency was to discard the suggestion that the enemy's present attack was possibly a prelude to a more serious assault elsewhere or a feint for the purpose of drawing off the allied reserves from other areas. The view is widely taken that what the world is watching is Germany's main offensive, which, according to statements of prisoners, had been dubbed beforehand the "friedenssturm," or peace attack, its object being to force a German peace upon the allies.

MOB AT DALLAS MAKES ATTACK ON JAIL, SEEKS NEGRO

Dallas, Texas, July 17.—A mob today attempted to batter down the doors of the county jail and capture Will Jones, a negro, who last night attacked and killed Mrs. J. E. Wolford, of Rose Hill, a village near here. Several hundred farmers, neighbors of Mrs. Wolford, led the mob which was held off by deputy sheriffs armed with shotguns. The negro has made a confession of his guilt.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Ardmore and vicinity: Tonight and Thursday partly cloudy.

Oklahoma, Tonight and Thursday partly cloudy, probably local showers in northeast portion.

East Texas: Tonight and Thursday partly cloudy.

West Texas: Tonight and Thursday partly cloudy, probably showers in extreme west portion.

Local Temperature.

Maximum temperature yesterday 104 degrees; minimum last night, 77.

ENGINEER FAVORS HICKORY CREEK FOR CITY WATER SUPPLY

CADDO, HENRY HOUSE AND WASHITA TURNED DOWN IN REPORT.

J. A. BASS HAS RESIGNED

City Attorney Presents Resignation Which Is Accepted—Bids Asked For Construction of Incinerating Plant—Gist of Engineer's Report.

The most important business before the regular meeting of the mayor and city commissioners last night was the report of the consulting engineers on the several sites for securing a water supply, but there were others which created their share of interest. Jake Bodovitz asked if the contractors had complied with their contract in testing the pavement on A street, northwest, and if the city had reports on these tests before accepting the pavement and brought on a heated controversy in which several participated. Bids for an incinerating plant were ordered advertised. Minutes of a recess meeting disclosed the fact that Norman Mathers had been employed for \$500 to take care of the case relating to the opening of Broadway. The resignation of J. A. Bass, city attorney, was accepted, as was that of the city bookkeeper. The question of reducing the police force was again discussed.

McIntosh's Report.

Engineer McIntosh offered his preliminary report on the work he has been doing, seeking the most available water supply for the city. The report was an exhaustive one and dealt first with the three methods of securing water for the city, by wells, shallow or deep, by drawing on living streams and by impounding water. The question of wells was quickly disposed of, the report showing that although many deep wells had been put down in this vicinity for oil and other purposes there had been no amount of water discovered and there is a shallow supply near anyway nearly sufficient to supply the city. As to a living stream, there is only the Washita river. This was taken up in its order, as was also the question of impounding water at Henry House creek or Hickory creek.

First taking up the rainfall on which the amount of impounded water possible to be secured must be based, he said he had the government report for 15 years; that the average rainfall for one year during that time was 36.6 inches, and that the driest year of 15 for 1917 when the rainfall was only 19.24 inches. On this driest year he based his figures. He said the present watershed comprises only 3 1/4 square miles and the reservoir covers 175 acres and will hold half a billion gallons. He showed that through the wet months, December to May, both inclusive, in 1916, and 1917, the total rainfall was 6.17 inches. This supplies only 225,000,000 gallons, not enough to supply the city, and it had been forced to draw upon its reserve in 1917. The watershed was not large enough.

He showed that 273,750,000 gallons is now needed annually and to secure this and keep within the money available is the problem before the people. He had considered Washita river, Caddo creek and its tributaries. Caddo creek proper is contaminated and cannot be used. Its two tributaries, Henry House creek and Hickory creek, were then taken up. He first stated that Honey creek had also been examined but that it is beyond the Ar-buckle mountains and would require a pumping plant and therefore is out of the question.

He showed that at a point two

(Continued on page 3)

Youngest Son of Former President Roosevelt Dies While Fighting Enemy

Oyster Bay, July 17.—"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him." This statement was issued by Theodore Roosevelt today after press dispatches had furnished confirmation that his son had been killed.

Paris, July 17.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the former president, has been killed in an air fight, the semi-official Havas News Agency announces. His machine fell into the enemy lines.

Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air battle in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, in which Quentin was engaged and saw the machine fall but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says today.

London July 17.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's youngest son, who has been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14, says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the dis-

patrol flight when he was attacked by a German squadron.

It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

Paris July 17.—Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven Germans and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Lieutenant Roosevelt.

Quentin Roosevelt, in April 1917, joined the Canadian aviation corps to train for service with the American army. He was commissioned last fall and in the present spring began active service with the American air forces on the French front. On July 3, he took part in an aerial battle between American and German machines in the Marne region, and a few days later on July 10, it was announced that he had brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau Thierry.

Quentin Roosevelt was only 20 years of age, his next birthday fall-

ing on November 19.

American General Rebels At Order Of French Commander Not To Counter Attack Foe

Paris, July 17.—"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter attack."

This was a message sent by an American general in command of American forces south of the Marne on Monday afternoon after the Germans had succeeded in forcing the Americans back toward Conde-en-Brie. The French commander informed the American

general that the early German success could not have any great effect on the fate of the battle, that it was understood perfectly that after hard fighting the Americans had slowly retired and that it was not expected that they immediately launch a counter attack. He added that a counter attack could be postponed without risk, and it might be better to give the American troops an hour's rest.

Immediately after the American general sent the above message, which is quoted by the correspondent of the Matin, the Americans launched their counter attack and the lost ground was soon recovered, with an additional half mile taken from the Germans for good measure.

BATTLE SUMMARY

(By The Associated Press.)

The German offensive is in its third day, and, according to the views of entente observers, it has no longer the character of a general attack. It already, they declare, has worked itself into a series of comparatively local operations.

The offensive apparently encountered a defense sufficiently stubborn to prevent the immediate achievement of more important objectives, and the Germans have pushed their usual tactics of making the most of local success at various points along the front.

Thus the offensive now appears largely to take on the aspect of a turning movement against the Rheims salient.

Reports from the battlefield show that the Germans during the night made progress in two sectors of the front. South of Marne they attacked the positions on the height commanding the river crossing taken by the French in their counter offensive on Tuesday. The French reached the Bourdonnerie and Closmilon farms north of Stagnan and La Chapelle Monthodens, but there they encountered fresh enemy troops, who appear to have again forced them back. The battle is continuing on the slopes and in the woods south of the heights.

To the Eastward.

Further east the Germans seem to have made little or no progress in their attempt to debouch from the Bouquieny wood and through the village of Nesles.

Near the Marne the Germans apparently took some ground south west of Venteuil, near Monvoisin, but a counter attack by the French ejected them.

North of the Marne the turning

movement against Rheims becomes quite apparent. On Tuesday the Germans had been held up at Chateau and Rochemat wood. Since then they have advanced along the line further to the northeast toward Rheims.

Violent Fighting in Wood.

Today's report tells of violent fighting in the Courton wood, but does not give the result. The precise point of combat is not known, but conceding that the enemy has reached the middle of this wood, he has advanced about four and one half miles from Fere-en-Tardenois, approximately the location of the line Sunday. Here and further west in Rochemat wood the Germans are making the steadiest and most threatening gains, pushing southeast toward Epernay, south of Rheims.

Nearer Rheims the Germans have attacked French positions on

FIRING SQUAD ENDS LIFE OF DUVAL AS TRAITOR TO FRANCE

DIRECTOR OF GERMANOPHILE NEWSPAPER BONNET ROUGE, SHOT.

IS EXECUTED IN FOREST

Condemned Man Died Almost Instantly With Command to Fire. Others Given Long Terms—Cailiaux Comes Next to Trial.

Paris, July 17.—(Havas Agency) M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge, was executed early today for treasonable actions against the government.

The execution was carried out promptly at 5 o'clock in the forest of Vincennes. The condemned man died almost instantly with the command to fire.

The execution of M. Duval is the second growing out of the German propaganda of "Boloism," or "defeatism" in France. The first to face the firing squad was Bolo Pasha. Soon after his execution the trial of Duval and six other defendants was begun.

The trial of Duval and his associates began April 28, and concluded May 15, with the death sentence being imposed on Duval, the six others being given prison terms, ranging from two to ten years. Among the others convicted were M. Mario, assistant manager of the Bonnet Rouge, and Jean Leymarie, former director of the ministry of the interior. Early in 1914 the newspaper Bonnet Rouge was established with Miguel Almeredy as its editor. After the outbreak of the war, the newspaper published attacks on the French government and otherwise aided German propaganda. The newspaper was suppressed last summer and its suppression brought about the resignation of Louis J. Malvy, minister of the interior. On the resulting wave of political turmoil, George Clemenceau came back into power.

Died Mysteriously. Almeredy was arrested and died mysteriously in prison under circumstances pointing to suicide. Duval was accused of taking money from German bankers, obtaining it in Switzerland where he went with a passport given him by the minister of the interior.

In addition to Malvy another prominent politician, Joseph Cailiaux, was mentioned in connection with the Bonnet Rouge case. Malvy, on Tuesday was brought before the French senate sitting as high court to answer a charge of treason. Cailiaux is in prison awaiting trial.

Paris, July 17.—Joseph Cailiaux, former premier of France, who is in prison awaiting trial, has written to Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies, renewing his request that the government hasten his trial on charges of communicating with the enemy.

WED, KISS, GOODBYE.

Chicago, July 17.—War and one thousand miles are no obstacles when one is in love, in the opinion of Miss Ruth Shirley Atterbury of Amarillo, Texas. She arrived in Chicago yesterday, hurried to the Great Lakes naval training station, was married to Charles Willard Smith, band musician, kissed him goodbye and last night he started on his way to France.

the south side of the Vesle, to which the French retired on Tuesday. The French official statement reports the attack failed.

From this point eastward there is no report of fighting.

The French official statement says their lines have been maintained intact throughout the region east of Rheims.

Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, Angered At That Invasion

Amsterdam, July 17.—(Per Wireless Press)—Premier Lenine is about to break off diplomatic relations with Great Britain and any other entente power connected with the landing of armed forces on the Murman coast, in the Arctic, according to news said to have been received from Moscow by Berlin newspapers.

Peking, Monday, July 15.—(By the Associated Press)—The town of Klutshesk, in the southwestern extremity of the Trans-Baikal re-

gion, has been occupied by the Czech-Slovak forces, following their capture of Irkutsk. The Bolsheviks are reported concentrating at Verhudeninsk.

London, July 17.—Reports received in Tokio state that the bolshevik leaders in the Irkutsk region have taken alarm at the coup executed by the anti-bolshevik elements at Vladivostok and are preparing to flee toward Mongolia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tien Tsia.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN GERMANY ARE ACCUSED OF BURNING AIRDROME

London July 17.—Destruction by fire of a new German airdrome with 22 airplanes near Nivelles is attributed to the work of German revolutionists in the army, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch today from Amsterdam. Nivelles is 17 miles south of Brussels. Ten Belgians and two German

non-commissioned officers have been arrested. The day before the fire adds the dispatch, a secret meeting occurred in the canteen at Nivelles where the scheme for the destruction of the airdrome was developed.

WIRE CONTROL ORDER

Washington, July 17.—An executive order by President Wilson taking over trunk line telephone and telegraph systems and delegating control of them to Postmaster General Berleson, is expected today or tomorrow.