

AMERICANS' FINE STAND BEFORE HUN

First Big Assault Shows Them Equal to the Best.

1,500 PRISONERS

Taken by Them in Counter-Attack at Bend of Marne.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—The Germans at daylight today launched a violent attack against the American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux.

The attack came, after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. When the enemy infantry appeared, the Americans swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine-gun bullets. The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans.

The whole line in both directions from Vaux was dense with smoke and gas fumes. The roar of the cannonade was punctuated in the few intermissions with a terrific din of machine gun and rifle fire, which seemed of the hottest character in Vaux itself.

Reports from Vaux indicate that the Americans advanced their line in this sector in the face of the determined enemy attack. The advance extended to an advance of approximately 700 yards, but the Americans subsequently withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons. Twenty-eight Germans were taken prisoner in this sector.

The American barrage here broke up the enemy waves and drove them back in confusion.

The American forces on this front delivered a counter-attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region and drove off the enemy.

400 PRISONERS TAKEN.

The American troops yielded slightly to the Germans between the town of Fossey and the River Surmeine, which empties into the Marne just east of Mezy, but restored their positions by counter-attacks, which completely upset the Germans, who broke in retreat. The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway skirting the Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne. This position is now being held.

In the counter-attack many prisoners were taken. They included a major, two captains and 400 men, so far counted.

The French general commanding the group of armies on this sector sent a congratulatory message this afternoon to the American general commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

At five o'clock this evening the Germans were heavily shelling the American forces, but were getting shell for shell in return.

The Vaux district is comparatively calm now. On the American right heavy fighting is in progress. American machine gunners along the river assisted materially in breaking up the early Boche plans, for they stuck to their post and poured deadly streams of bullets into the enemy, and only withdrew when their guns were so hot that they could not be fired. One group of machine gunners happened to be in a place where the Germans were anxious to erect a bridge, but their efforts were fruitless. The American bullets piled up the German dead on the opposite side of the river every time the enemy started to cross.

ENEMY FAR BEHIND SCHEDULE

The Germans south-west of Jaulgonne this morning crossed the river with a rush and promptly started to fight their way to the south, having as their objective a point about nine miles distant. The Americans and French checked this advance to such an extent that two hours after the time set by the enemy for reaching his objective, he was still far away from it.

While fighting in the open continued heroically, the American counter-attack was organized. Light artillery was hurried into position. It concentrated a heavy fire at short range, and when this fire had ceased the American infantry dashed from cover and met the oncoming Boche.

Machine gunners went forward, and lying prone on the ground poured a stream of bullets into the enemy. The fierceness of the fire brought the Germans up short. They could not face the steel, and hesitatingly at first, finally broke and fell back. Within three hours the Americans had driven them two and a half miles to the Marne.

Along one extended sector of the Marne front, the Americans were in the open ground, making use as best they might of whatever shelter offered; the Germans were on hills on the opposite side of the river, showering high explosives and gas shells upon them. But the boys from the United States went forward, nevertheless, with gas masks adjusted, and, crawling at times for considerable distances on all fours.

In this way they advanced bit by bit, and when they came within range close enough to come to grips with the Germans, they drove the enemy back in quick order.

In a measure they repeated to-day the heroic deeds of those who defended the road to Paris in the second battle of the Marne.

CAPTURED BRIGADE STAFF

The German prisoners captured in the counter-attack by the Americans at the bend of the Marne number between 1,000 and 1,500. They include a complete brigade staff.

The fighting continues with fierce intensity in this district, while the battle rages with equal ferocity on the right, where the French are reported to have delivered a smashing blow against the enemy. From this section of the battlefield it appears that the German offensive, at least for the time being, has been badly shattered.

The Americans now command the river front at the bend. At the left of the bend the famous German 15th Division has made repeated attempts all day to cross, but all assaults have been smashed by the splendidly directed fire of the American gunners, and not a single German had succeeded in getting over at this point up to 9 o'clock to-night.

An Always Ready Pill—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles, as a protest. The rundown system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parma's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

WASHINGTON IS ELATED

Great Stand of U. S. Troops Causes Joy.

Convinced Foe's Measure Has Been Taken.

Washington, July 15.—An air of elation was apparent in Government circles to-night as Associated Press despatches from France unfolded the story of the valiant stand of American troops along the Marne against the renewed German offensive. "Press reports made it clear that the enemy had not only been stopped, but hurled back by American counter-attacks along the Marne, where they held the left flank of the great battle front, while the French army aided near Rheims by Italian divisions, stood fast over the far greater extent of the line they defended against fierce assaults by the enemy.

At the White House the President read the account with interest that did not wane. At the War Department, Secretary Baker, Gen. March, chief of staff, and other high officers at the department received eagerly the brief glimpses of the battle flashed across the country in press bulletins from the battle front. Every line was studied with growing delight as it became known that the enemy had met with a decided check in the first rush of his greatest effort thus far. Further desperate fighting is expected, it is not conceivable here that the German high command will be content to abandon a project of the scope of today's enterprise without repeated efforts to overcome his initial failure. The outstanding factor, however, is that for the first time since the German thunderbolt was launched against the British in March the enemy has failed to make any appreciable advance in 12 hours of fighting, although it has always been held that no major offensive properly sheltered under artillery preparation could be stopped short.

What to-morrow may bring forth cannot be told. No detailed statement of conditions along the great battle front has come in. There is a firm conviction here, however, that the enemy's measure has been taken definitely and that the line will hold, no matter what force he hurls against it. Terrific military victory is believed to be farther away for the Germans to-night than it has been at any time since the high command sent its forces forward in March.

HUN MEAT RATION AGAIN TO BE CUT

Amsterdam, Cable.—According to a Berlin despatch printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung, the present meat ration of 250 grammes will be distributed only until the middle of August when it will be reduced to 200 grammes for all German towns having a population of more than 100,000. Smaller towns which are assumed to receive plenty of supplies of vegetables from surrounding districts will be allowed even a smaller meat ration.

Corn cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

LONDON QUITE SATISFIED AT FIRST RESULTS

Considers German Drive Very Well Held—Gains but Small.

ODDS TO ALLIES

Knew Exactly Where Drive Was to Come Days Before.

London, July 15.—The present offensive will be the crucial test of the value of the German scheme of relying mainly on shock troops, consisting of battalions formed by extracting all the best material from their infantry and constituting them into a species of military aristocracy. It has been found lately that Germany's ordinary infantry is unable to retain the gains made by her shock troops, which intensifies the strain on the latter and on the German war organization. The fighting of her shock troops is admittedly fine, but at the expense of the fighting quality of her other troops.

London, July 15.—The expected renewal of the German offensive in France has begun. Fierce battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

West of Rheims the Germans under the pressure of large numbers of troops, the unleashing of which was preceded by a veritable hail of high explosive and gas shells, have been enabled to cross the Marne at several places.

East of the city, however, they have been held for the smallest of gains by the tenacious resistance of the Franco-Italian defenders of the line. Altogether, the two battle fronts aggregate between 50 and 60 miles in length.

American troops are fighting valiantly on the sectors they have been holding, and at two points have met with notable success. At Vaux they not alone broke down a violent attack by the enemy, but drove him back several hundred yards and only returned to their former positions when the advance of the Germans southeast of Chateau Thierry, across the Marne, made the reoccupation of their trenches of strategic value.

Along the Marne, between the town of Fossey and the River Surmeine where the Germans crossed the Marne, the Americans in a strong counter-attack along the river they used to the greatest advantage their machine guns against enemy elements which were crossing the river on pontoon bridges, killing or wounding many of them. In the counter-attack near Fossey between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners were taken by the Americans.

EVERYTHING FAVORS ALLIES.

The allies continue to hold their own, according to the latest advices received here to-night, and that is the most and the best that can be expected in so early a stage of the offensive, before the German effort has reached its full development. For once, the Germans are not favored by the elements. The sky is overcast, the weather is unsettled, and, most important, the wind is south-west. This is a vital gain for the defence, for it makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the Germans to make extensive use of gas, on which they usually count. Cohesive action is out of the question when troops are muzzled for long hours with masks. Officers cannot communicate orders, and each man is thrown on his own resources. As a result, weight of numbers, which is always on the side of the attacking army at the beginning becomes the deciding factor.

Another advantage which the allies have had in this offensive is that the attack was expected just where it was delivered. It was considered logical, even unavoidable, that von Gallwitz' army, the only one not yet used in this year's offensive, should be chosen to carry out these operations.

The details of the strategic scheme the Germans have in view have not yet been unfolded. It seems apparent, however, that the main objective in the first stages of the offensive is the throwing of their lines southwards on both sides of Rheims, enveloping that city and forcing its capitulation. The gaining of the southern bank of the Marne and the straightening out eastward of their battle-line toward Verdun also may be in the programme of the German high command. Success in these movements would be of great strategic value to the Germans if it is intended by them ultimately to attempt to drive on to Paris.

EXPERTS FIXED DATE. Weather Men Decided Time for German Drive.

Paris, July 15.—The German offensive which started had been held up several days because the German meteorological experts had advised the high army command that the best weather prevailing would be most favorable for the attack. This statement was made today, says the Havas Agency, by an American army officer whose rank accords him the right to speak with authority.

The officer said the Germans had sixty weather experts at the front, and that much importance was attached to their reports, a statement which seems to be verified by the fact that in all the previous German offensives the weather has been favorable for the operations of the enemy.

Nothing as Good for Asthma—Asthma remedies come and go, but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves it is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy to-day.

ALLIED STAFFS ARE CONFIDENT

Feel Sure Germans Will Be Firmly Held.

Foe's Plan to Turn Rheims Position.

(By Robert Perry.)

On the French front in France, June 15.—Some of the severest fighting of the war was taking place to-day on the front between Chateau Thierry and the Main de Massiges, along a front of about fifty miles. The most violent engagements occurred in the neighborhood of Dormans, on the Marne, where the Germans succeeded temporarily in crossing the river.

The German infantrymen launched their attack about dawn. They were accompanied to the east of Rheims by a large number of tanks. These, however, were met by the admirable defences of the French.

The gigantic battle started at midnight with one of the heaviest concentrations of artillery ever experienced from the German side. The French, seeing indications of the attack coming, however, had begun their counter-preparation an hour earlier. This greatly disturbed the enemy.

On the north side of the River Marne in the woods and ravines the Germans had been enabled to concentrate numbers of pontoons and lattice-work bridges for a passage of the stream. When they approached, however, they found that their temporary crossing places were being enfiladed and their efforts must have cost them the heaviest losses.

How many German divisions were thrown into the battle is not known yet, but it is evident that their reserves which had been training far behind the lines were brought forward in large bodies.

The indications for the present are that the principal enemy effort is being made toward Chateau Thierry, but the development of the operation will, as usual, depend on the measure of success at any section of the line.

The Allied staffs are absolutely confident of their ability to hold their line, and, although the Germans may advance at some points, their progress, it is declared, will be stayed just as soon as their intentions become clear.

The reason the German infantry did not attack in the vicinity of Rheims was because the German Crown Prince, whose armies are bearing the brunt of the offensive, hoped by attacking each flank to turn the strong position surrounding the Cathedral City.

The extension of the enemy's line of attack to the eastern limits of the Champagne seems possibly an endeavor to secure his right flank and to attract Entente Allied reserves from other parts of the front to that battleground.

The French opposed a firm barrier to any advance in that direction, although the ground in many places was well-suited to the use of tanks.

An Oil That is Famous—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far field enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FARMER.

Windsor Report.—Wm. O'Neill, aged 64, a prominent farmer of South Township, died suddenly yesterday from heart failure, succumbed, it is believed, by shock over the loss of his son, Pte. Norman O'Neill, who went down with the hospital ship Llanoverly Castle a short time ago. Mr. O'Neill has another son, convalescing from wounds in a London hospital.

Wigg—D'Auber, the artist, is something of a speculator, isn't he? Wagg—I believe he dabbles in oil.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Judge Coatsworth Fifth Arbitrator in Toronto Civic Strike.

U. S. Senate Adopts Bill Giving Wilson Control of Wires.

Judge Coatsworth was chosen by the Toronto city and civic employees' representatives of the Board of Arbitration, as the fifth member and Chairman of the board.

Damage estimated at \$125,000 was done by a fire which destroyed the Sanderson Pearey & Co., Limited, building on Adelaide street west, Toronto.

Many men in various parts of the Province are making application for writs of habeas corpus to avoid military benefiting.

Water was turned on in York township, half a million dollars having been invested, and thirty thousand people benefitting.

A memorial service for the medical officers and nursing sisters who went down on the Canadian hospital ship, Llanoverly Castle, was held in New St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.

China just now is infested with bandits and revolutionary soldiers and traveling is dangerous, according to a returned missionary, who added that conditions in China could be compared to those in Russia and Mexico.

Cadets J. F. Buchmann and U. C. White, R. A. F. collided in the air near Etobicoke and both were killed.

The Railway War Board has told the shopmen that it cannot go beyond the offer of the "Meadoo award," which they have refused, and a strike is imminent on Tuesday.

Prominent members of the Trades and Labor Council and the Board of Trade in Vancouver have formed a committee as a Court of Appeal and Conciliation Board to avert strikes if possible.

After voting the new war loan of 15,000,000,000 marks, the German Reichstag adjourned for the summer recess an Exchange Telegraph message from Copenhagen reports. The Independent Socialists dissented from the proposal to vote the loan, and the Polish Deputies abstained from voting.

Out of 199 candidates who wrote at the recent entrance examinations in Kitchener 185 were successful and 85 secured honors.

Sir Robert Robert, on Saturday received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Cambridge University.

The United States House resolution empowering the President to take over telegraph, telephone, radio and cable systems for the war period was adopted by the Senate Saturday night by a vote of 46 to 16.

Baron von Dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and at one time secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, has been appointed Minister to Norway, the Vossische Zeitung says.

A three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, of Bancroft, on Thursday got possession of a box of patent medicine tablets and ate a quantity of them. She became violently ill and died about 4 o'clock Friday morning. She was an only child.

With a view to putting down the alarming growth of gambling, the Hungarian Government has prohibited all games of chance at clubs and saloons in Budapest, and police have been given authority to enter private clubs at any time, say German papers.

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Terminator.

NEW DRIVE ON A QUIET FRONT

London, July 15.—During the past few weeks it has been rumored that resumption of the German offensive would witness a long-range battle at places which had heretofore been considered at a safe distance from the front. These rumors proved to be true. The Germans chose a sector which, except for a surprise attack around Rheims late in June, has been quiet since the offensive launched on the Aisne on May 27 came to a standstill. East of Rheims and north of Chalons there has been but little fighting of significance for a long time.

VETERAN WANTS DIVORCE.

Ottawa Report.—Notice appears in the Canada Gazette that Burton Mattin, of Toronto, munition worker, and formerly sergeant in the 5th Battalion, C.E.F., will apply to Parliament next session for a divorce from Lillie Mattin, now believed to be in Vancouver.