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FOCH CHECKS TEUTONS!

THE VALIANT ARMY OF FRANCE REPULSES VIOLENT ATTACKS OF THE ENEMY AT SEVERAL PLACES

The Spirit Which Defeated Von Kluck's Hordes Is Again Checking the Invader in the Region Which Witnessed the Dashing of the Kaiser's Hopes in 1914—Germans Launch Series of Terrific Attacks in Sector North of the Aisne River, Between Soissons and the Oise, But General Foch's Men Repulse Enemy With Heavy Losses—French Still Hold Rheims and German Left Flank Gains But Little.

French Re-occupy Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles and the Ourcq—Supreme Crisis of War Reached and During Coming Week Fate of Allies Will Be Decided—Central Powers at Peak of Military Power and Henceforth They Will Slowly Weaken—Allied Reserves Coming Into Action—Germans Have Front on the Marne of Fourteen Miles.

Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.
(By Arthur S. Draper).

London, June 2.—The spirit which repulsed Von Kluck's hordes is again checking the invader in the region which witnessed the dashing of the Kaiser's hopes in 1914. Attempting to further the successes of the last six days the Germans launched a series of terrific attacks in the sector north of the Aisne river. The ground chosen lies between the important city of Soissons and the Oise river. Each time the French, displaying the élan which has characterized their fighting throughout the war, and particularly at Verdun, repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. Monte De Choisy was the scene of the heaviest onslaughts. Here the troops of the Crown Prince made four attacks, violent in the extreme, only to be hurled back after occupying for a brief time the coveted goal.

Ludendorff's forces are energetically pressing the attack between the Oise and the Marne. The French have repulsed fierce onslaughts north of the Bois Carpont and Moulins-Sous-Touvent. Foch's men are still in possession of Chateau Thierry on the left bank of the Marne. Latest reports tell of heavy fighting along the Doñane-Rheims roads. In the region of Olizy-Volaines and Ville-En-Tardenois, some of the enemy troops have succeeded in crossing this road.

The French war office announces that the defenders of democracy have re-occupied Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles and Tresnes. These points, located between the Vierzy and the Ourcq, were taken in violent encounters, in which the French took the initiative.

The supreme crisis of the war has been reached. During the coming week the fate of the Allies will be decided. The Central Powers are at the peak of their military power and henceforth they will slowly weaken. But to the alliance a grave problem still presents itself for solution as to how to hold the enemy back during this critical period. France, weakened by four years of fighting, is now struggling against a powerful enemy who is threatening her heart. Italy will probably face an equally difficult task.

A Dramatic Turn.

In two months the war has taken a dramatic turn and the whole situation has changed profoundly. It is almost as if the sun had gone suddenly into eclipse and we had to live in continual darkness. Certainly the series of successes which have crowded each other in the last two months are surprising the enemy as they are, too, the Allies. However great be a leader, whether he be statesman or soldier, the Almighty has not endowed him with the vision to see into the future in these troublesome times.

Col. House once told me that no man knew how the war would end or what events and agencies affect the destiny of the human race. His words take on a truer meaning now. Foch does not know and Ludendorff is unable to foresee what the battle positions will be a week hence.

A Few Details.

Because this battle will live in history for centuries it is well to add a few details that were lost in the rush and uncertainty of the first few days. We know that the three British and four French divisions had the task of holding the thirty-five miles from northeast of Rheims to north of Soissons.

Because the Chemin des Dames was one of the strongest ridges on the western front it was considered unlikely that Ludendorff would select this front for major attacks. Months ago he con-

structed the gun emplacements and collected material for the attack. Then he ignored the place as if it were infested with a plague. Far to the north his guns shelled the Lys front. Betune was drenched with gas. Amiens was bombarded with long range guns and Givency was made a storm centre. That was highly developed camouflage. Every effort was made to induce Foch to transport his troops to the north.

Meanwhile German troops were concentrated at Laon, St. Quentin and Cambrai. Last Sunday evening the Crown Prince began to assemble his forces before the Chemin des Dames. At midnight the German artillery and hundreds of trench mortars began to bombard the lines of these seven divisions.

This hell-fire lasted a short two hours for the poor devils defending the trenches, but brief seconds to the generals responsible for their support. The Allies' wire defenses were cut and some divisions, or approximately four times as many attackers as defenders, began what has since proved to be the greatest advance since the fighters in the west became trench diggers.

It is stated that the attack came as a surprise, but I doubt whether it was cloaked with as much mystery as is represented because certainly the German military critics in the articles in the middle of May hinted broadly that the French would soon feel the weight of the blows.

Didn't Believe Them.

It was another case of the truth being interpreted as a lie. The Germans say they met slight resistance. From the Allied point of view, the surprise was not that the Germans advanced so rapidly—twelve before sunrise on Monday—but that the overwhelmed French and British troops survived the deluge which swept toward them. Foch got divisions somewhere and threw them behind the Aisne, but they had little more chance of stopping the flood than would a cork in a river. The first day yielded the enemy 15,000 prisoners, many powerful guns, the Soissons-Rheims railroad and quantities of stores.

It is a question which were the more surprised, the enemy or the defenders. Ludendorff, quick to appreciate the advantage which he had obtained hurried division after division into the hole while Foch began to rush his reserves toward the Marne. Not for a second did the battle slacken on Monday night or Tuesday when the Crown Prince began to strike on the wings, hoping to get more elbow room.

Soissons fell, but Rheims is still covered from the north. The enemy brought up fresh divisions, supported by tanks, and finally the Brandenburgers occupied Soissons. Foch made another attempt to check the advance at the Vesle, but by this time the battle field had broadened to such an extent that the enemy trickled through the lines in many places.

(Continued on page 2)

KING ANNOUNCES BIRTHDAY HONORS



London, June 2.—The King's birthday honor list, which was issued tonight, contains only one announcement of striking public interest—the elevation of Baron Rhonda to a Viscount, "for conspicuous public services as food controller."

Among the new peers created are Sir Matthew Arthur, president of the Scottish Unionist Association and Sir Wm. Tatem, chairman of the Tatem Steam Navigation Company. The fourteen new baronetcies include Guy Calthrop, controller of coal mines, and Robert Leicester Harmsworth, son of the late Alfred Harmsworth.

Forty-three new knightships were created, these including Alfred Butt, theatrical manager, and A. G. Jeans and John M. Lawson, editors, respectively of the Liverpool Post and the London Daily Telegraph.

Another Revolution Declared in Russia

Moscow in State of Siege and Large Counter Revolutionary Plot Stretches Throughout Whole Country—Troops Mutiny and Capture Various Points.

London, June 2. (By The Associated Press)—The discovery in Moscow and Petrograd of a large counter-revolutionary plot which stretches throughout the whole of Russia is announced in a Russian wireless message received here tonight. To this plot is attributed in part the mutiny of the Czechoslovak troops which have captured several important railway junctions and lines.

A state of siege has been declared in Moscow, according to a Heisingers telegram forwarded here by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company. U. S. Will Aid.

Tokio, Monday, May 27.—It is understood that the United States government is studying the feasibility of extending economic assistance to Russia. The proposal to assist the Russians in an economical way was made as a possible solution of the problems now confronting that country. Assistance from the United States would take the form of purchasing and assembling food supplies to Siberia and distributing them in European Russia. It is also proposed to purchase food in Japan for distribution in Russia.

Special to The Standard. Monday, June 2.—The death occurred today of Thomas L. Morrill, a well known C. G. R. man. He is survived by a wife and three children. One brother is serving overseas and another recently returned from the front.

At 4 o'clock this morning conditions bespoke fine weather for the holiday.

THE FRENCH, FIGHTING BRAVELY, GAIN GROUND

In Counter-Attack West of Neuilly They Drive Back Germans and Recapture Hill 163 and Village of Champalt—Ground Gained in Direction of Ville-en-Tardenois—Germans Get Favrolles.

Battle Continued Sunday With Undiminished Violence and Struggle on Left Wing Being Contested With Bitterness Hitherto Unknown—Enemy Is Held on Wing Between Rheims and Chateau Thierry.

Paris, June 2.—The French troops in a counter-attack west of Neuilly St Fron drove back the Germans and also in an attack recaptured Hill 163 in this region, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The village of Champalt also was recaptured and near Ville-En-Tardenois some ground was gained by the French troops. The text of the communication follows:

"The battle continued today. The enemy's principal efforts were between the region north of the Ourcq and the Marne. Our troops stood the shock with firm courage. The Germans recaptured Favrolles, but their attacks against Courcy and Trossnes failed.

"West of Neuilly St Fron our counter-attacks drove the enemy back on Fassy-en-Valois. We recaptured Hill 163 in this locality.

"Further south on the front of Torcy-Bouresches two enemy attacks were broken up. On our right we recaptured Champlatt and gained some ground in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois."

The Fighting Front
Paris, June 2.—The present fighting front extends 120 kilometres as the bird flies. It is thirty-two miles from Soissons to Soissons, about forty from Soissons to the Marne and over forty from the Marne to North of Rheims, according to the insignificance.

The battle is continuing with undiminished violence at the end of the first week of the resumption of the offensive by the Germans. With the best troops at their command the German commanders are employing every strategy and the battle on the left wing is being contested with a bitterness hitherto unknown.

On the wing between Rheims and Chateau Thierry the enemy is held, while between Soissons and the Marne the French resistance is becoming victorious.

New Hun Divisions
The Germans continue to pour new divisions into the battle. No doubt now remains that they intend to make their supreme effort on the Marne, rather than in the offensive towards Amiens, which was started in March. There are forty five divisions (about 500,000 men) on the Soissons-Rheims battle area, among them are the best trained troops in the German army, armed in splendid new uniforms and following new offensive methods. Fifteen of these divisions were among Gen. Von Halder's twenty-three divisions in the Mar's drive to ward Amiens. The Germans made a desperate effort to capture Rheims by an encircling movement. They temporarily occupied Fort Pomperle, but were immediately dislodged by the valiant troops led by Gen. Gouraud.

A stabilization of the front seems to sum up Saturday's fighting. While the Germans have engaged forty-five divisions, they still have an equal number ready to strike.

Sunday's Statement
Paris, June 2.—The text of today's official statement:

"German pressure continues with intensity on the front between the Oise and Marne. Extremely violent attacks in the region north of the Bois Carpont and Moulins-Sous-Touvent were repulsed. French troops have ejected the enemy from positions north of these points."

"Mont De Choisy, attacked four times by the Germans and taken by them was recaptured at the point of the bayonet by French soldiers who remain in control."

"Between Vierzy and the Ourcq the Germans took possession of Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles and Trossnes."

"On the River Marne the Germans have stormed the heights west of Chateau-Thierry. The French hold that portion of the city situated on the left bank of the river."

"Violent fighting is in progress along the Rheims road which the Germans have crossed with light forces in the region of Olizy-Volaines and Ville-En-Tardenois."

"On the Rheims front there was no change."

GAS POISONING CAUSE OF SOLDIER'S DEATH IN FREDERICTON

Private Albert Morris Passes Away—Two of His Brothers Killed in War—Funeral of Dr. Fradshaw.

Fredericton, June 2.—The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris of this city, died at the Military hospital this afternoon as a result of gas poisoning in France in October last. He returned home about two weeks ago. Two brothers have been killed during the present war.

THE WESTERN UNION DECLINES TO SUBMIT

Big Corporation Apparently Paving Way For Strike or Government Control.

New York, June 2.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has declined to submit to the jurisdiction of the national war labor board, which sought to adjust the differences between the company and those of its employees who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.