

# BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED!

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FAIR AND MILD

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# GERMAN TORRENT HELD!

## IMMENSE TEUTON DRIVE ON SIXTY FIVE MILE FRONT IN DETERMINED ATTEMPT ON PARIS CONTROLLED

**Terrific German Drive With Nearly Eight Hundred Thousand Men Is Definitely Held Upon Whole Front East of Rheims Five Hours After It Is Launched—Only Important German Gains Were in Neighborhood of Souain Road and Prunay.**

**There They Succeeded in Penetrating Mile and Half on Narrow Front—Enemy Able to Cross the Marne and a Zone Little More Than a Mile on Front of Ten Miles West of Rheims—Most Furious Roar of Great Guns Since War Began.**

London, July 15.—The great German attack was definitely held upon the whole front east of Rheims five hours after it was launched, according to the latest advices reaching London, and the only German gains worth mentioning were in the neighborhood of the Souain Road and Prunay, where they succeeded in penetrating for about one and a half miles on a narrow front. At both these points the French initiated strong counter-attacks late in the morning.

On the front west of Rheims, the Germans had rather more success, but the only important gain to their credit for the morning's work was the crossing of the Marne and a zone little more than a mile beyond on a front of about ten miles. The Marne in this district is only a small river, it is shallow and can easily be crossed in the early morning mists. Its loss to the Allies, however, deprives them of a fairly valuable defensive landmark.

The battle began with a furious bombardment inaugurated about midnight along the whole front from Chateau Thierry to Massiges, except for a narrow sector around Rheims. This intensified bombardment of the French lines, with the usual accompaniment of trench mortars by the thousands, was also reinforced by a long-range bombardment of the back areas on a scale greater than ever heretofore attempted. This back area bombardment was systematically directed along the line of Chalons, Mont Mirail and Laforte-Sous-Jouarre, and the map shows that this line is located from twelve to eighteen miles behind the French front. This is evidence that long-range guns of the most powerful and far-reaching variety must have been used in numbers greater than ever before.

The bombardment lasted until 4.30 o'clock. Then came the German attack, launched at dawn under cover of the morning mists, which are particularly heavy in the Marne Valley. The French communications, however, were well maintained throughout the morning and news of the German penetrations here and there came through promptly to the general staff, enabling proper dispositions of the reserves to be made rapidly and accurately.

The general view of the men who watched the progress of the battle afar was that the Germans have lost some of their punch since their last big attempt, for nowhere did the present attack gain the sweeping success which their previous efforts yielded them.

By mid-afternoon the Entente military experts were actually feeling optimistic, although the danger was not yet over. But it was evident that the first big rush had failed to yield the Germans anything like the result which might have been expected. One reason probably is that the attack this time had no element of surprise, for General Foch knew of the German intention days in advance, and the French made their plans for it last week.

Even in the main region where the Germans made their most important gain, they have not reached the high ground south of the Marne, which is strategically very important. In their previous attacks the Germans used one division to each mile of front, hence it is estimated that they are using at least sixty divisions in the present operations, which would mean between 700,000 and 800,000 men.

### TURKISH TROOPS ATTACK BRITISH IN PALESTINE

London, July 15.—Turkish troops on Saturday night attacked the British positions in Palestine commanding the crossings of the Jordan and on the ridges north of Jericho. In the ridge region, the war offices announced today, the British completely restored by a counter-attack the positions that had been penetrated. More than 500 prisoners, including 260 Germans, were taken prisoner.

The text of the statement reads: "On Saturday night enemy attacks developed against our positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on the Abbu Tellul Ridges north of Jericho. Our positions about Abu Tellul, at first penetrated, were entirely restored by a counter-attack by Australians and New Zealanders. "Four hundred prisoners were taken, including 260 Germans. By daylight 510 prisoners had been counted."

### PARIS AGAIN BOMBARDED

**Big Berthas of Germans Again Open Fire After Silence of More Than Two Weeks.**

London, July 15.—The bombardment of Paris with the German long range guns began again this afternoon according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from the French capital.

Yesterday was the first day this month that the Germans have bombarded Paris with their big Berthas. It has been reported at various times that the location of a number of these guns had been located by airmen and the emplacements destroyed. Last month the children were removed from the French capital in the expectation that the bombardment would be resumed with the beginning of another big drive.

### NEW THREE-MASTER PLUNGES INTO MUD

**Launching of Handsome Schooner Louis Theriault Across Bay Was Decided Failure—Vessel in Bad Position.**

Digby, July 15.—The large three-masted schooner Louis Theriault, built at Belliveau's Cove is in bad shape on the soft beach at that place. An attempt was made to launch the craft, but after sliding about a hundred feet down the ways they broke letting the stern into the mud. The vessel will be shored up and placed on ways again. The schooner has never been in the water.

The Louis Theriault is a beautifully modelled vessel, 147 feet long, 445 gross tons and 286 net. She was built by Adolphe A. Theriault and others and will be operated by them.

### Enemy Attempting To Envelop Rheims And Force Its Surrender

**The Gaining of the South Bank of the Marne and Straightening Out Eastward of German Battle Line Towards Verdun Likely in the Programme of the High Command Because of Strategic Value—Teutons Cross Marne At Several Points.**

**Fierce Battles Are in Progress on Both Sides of Famous Cathedral City Which Since the Last Offensive Along the Marne Has Stood the Apex of Sharp Salient in the German Line—Americans Fight Gallantly.**

(Undated war lead by The Associated Press.)

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 defenders of the line. Altogether the two battle fronts aggregate about sixty-five 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 re-occupation of their trenches of strategic value.

#### American Boys Active

Along the Marne, between the town of Fossoy and the river Surmelina, where the Germans crossed the Marne, the Americans in a strong counter-attack forced back the enemy to the right of the bank of the stream. At other points 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 Fossoy between 1,000 and 1,500 prisoners were taken by the Americans. The French general in command of the sector sent a congratulatory message to the general in command of the American troops. The Germans, in addition to their tremendous expenditure of explosive and gas shells used numerous tanks against the lines of the defenders and also opened with numerous naval gun bombardments of towns and cities far behind the battle line, dropping upon them shells from 10 and 12 inch pieces.

#### Hun Strategic Scheme

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 southward in 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 towards Verdun may also be in the program 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.

#### British Are Busy

While the Germans are making their drive in the south the British around Ypres are peckin gaway at the German lines with success as regards the gaining of ground and the taking of prisoners; the French and Italians

in Albania are keeping up their spectacular drive against the Austrians and the French and Italians in the mountain region of the Italian theatre daily are harassing the enemy with patrol attacks of considerable violence and bombardments. In the few instances where the Austrians in this region lately have tried to take strategic positions they have met with almost instant repulse. In Palestine, Turkish and German troops penetrated British positions north of Jericho, but almost immediately were ejected with the loss of more than 500 men made prisoner including 260 Germans. British and American troops are now in control of the entire Murmaa Coast in Northern Russia, according to unofficial advices. It is through this territory that it is hoped ultimately to lead aid to Russia by way of the Arctic Ocean. In violent fighting with the Bolshevik troops in Middle Russia, Czech-Slovak forces have captured the important commercial city of Kazan, which lies on the Volga River, 420 miles east of Moscow.

### TOBACCO RATIONS FOR THIS CONTINENT IS QUITE POSSIBLE

**Government Control of the Industry May Result From Heavy Requirements of Entente Allies—Would Affect Canada.**

Washington, July 15.—Government control of the tobacco industry of the United States may result from the heavy requirements of the Allies and the American military forces abroad. Rationing of the American population is believed to be a possibility.

Such an arrangement would undoubtedly affect Canada in the same way.

## THE CROWN PRINCE IN ANOTHER DESPERATE GAMBLE FOR PARIS

**As At Verdun, However, Charging Host Encounters Greater Obstacles Than Its Leads Contemplated and First Day's Fighting Ends Favorably For the Entente Allies and American Forces.**

**Heavy Masses of German Troops To Westward of Rheims Make Ferocious Effort To Cross the River Marne Between Fossoy and Dormans and Advance Southward.**

Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Wilbur S. Forrest.)

With the French Armies, Monday, July 15.—The heaviest fighting along the sixty-five mile battle line where the enemy launched an attack at dawn today is occurring in the Marne valley, roughly from Dormans to Fossoy. American troops are fighting valiantly with the French in the great battle side by side at certain points.

At eleven o'clock Sunday night the French artillery of all calibres opened up all along the battle line. At midnight one hour later the massed German guns silent for days roared from Chateau Thierry to Main De Massiges.

At four o'clock the infantry came on in two main attacks eastward from Fort Pompelle to Main De Massiges and from Chateau Thierry to west of Rheims. The enemy attempted no infantry action in the vicinity of Rheims, hoping to sweep around it on the south.

The reports are that the enemy has practically been held on the entire eastward end of the battle line. The Germans are concentrating great efforts on crossing the Marne and filtering into the deep wooded valleys and slopes between Fossoy and Dormans.

The map will show the Marne here performing two giant curves, making it the easiest crossing point. It is too early in the battle to attempt to say whether it is the enemy's last great effort. This knowledge will come within a few days when it is shown how many divisions the enemy had concentrated for today's beginning.

#### The Enemy Is Striking Hard.

He is striking hard and the American troops will have their chance. The Germans used great numbers of tanks, according to early reports and their shoulder to shoulder infantry waves followed closely. The Allies have met the first shock and their fighting gives the greatest confidence for the future. The great battle is on and at this hour history is again in the making.

There are evidences of the imperial crown prince in every offensive. The possible objective while the battle is still young appears to be the prince's fondest dream—another gamble for Paris.

I believe the conclusion correct that the front of attack east of Rheims is merely a diversion in an effort to hold the French forces on that part of the line while the heavy masses of troops to the westward make the greatest effort to cross the Marne between Fossoy and Dormans and advance southward along the vicinity of the Small River Dhuy in the general direction of Condeat Erie.

With another possible diversion during the next two days on the British front with the purpose of holding the Allies there the enemy may plan, if his advance makes headway south of the Marne, he may decide to face westward along the west side of the salient and begin his march in the general direction of Paris.

But such a plan will require quick and successful action on the part of the Germans for there is every indica-

tion that he is burning up his manpower with the same reckless desperation which has characterized his previous offensives. He is using elite troops which cannot be replaced from the drafts of the nineteen year olds now training. It is permissible to say that the Allies awaited this offensive with some impatience and took measures to deal with it.

### BRITISH TROOPS NEAR VILLERS ADVANCE LINE

London, July 15.—Another attack by the British troops in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux today resulted in a slight advance of the line, according to the official communication issued by the war office this evening. Enemy troops to the number of 328 were taken in the fighting at Ridge Wood Sunday.