

ENEMY CHECKED!

BRAKES APPLIED TO TEUTON OFFENSIVE

Nowhere Has Enemy Found It Possible in Initial Stages of Present Battle as in Days Gone By To Tear His Way Through Opposing Positions To Points of Vantage Chosen as Objectives.

Some Gains Have Been Made By the Germans, But They Are Infinitesimal When Compared With Those of Other Attacks — Instead of Miles Boches Gained in Yards.

(Undated war lead by The Associated Press.)
The German offensive east and west of Rheims has had the brakes thoroughly applied to it by the strong resistance of the American, French and Italian armies.

Nowhere has the enemy found it possible in the initial stages of this battle as in days gone by to press forward, although in the same formidable array, and tear his way through opposing positions to points of vantage chosen as early objectives.

True, some gains have been made by the Germans, but they are infinitesimal when compared with those of other attacks. Instead of in miles they may be reckoned almost in yards. And from some of the positions captured, the enemy has been ejected under vicious counter-attacks delivered by the American troops fighting alone as a unit and Americans shoulder to shoulder with their French comrades in arms.

Germans Checked.
Tactical admission that the enemy has been retarded in their assaults, if not halted, essentially is contained in the latest German official communication, which, in dealing with the fighting of Tuesday, asserts that the Allied troops on the Marne front have delivered "violent counter-attacks" and that to the east of Rheims, "the situation is unchanged." The only claim made by any success by the Germans is that there were "some local successes to the southwest of Rheims."

The successes of the Americans and the French give back to them points of strategic value on the heights dominating the Marne Valley. The Americans alone recaptured Fossoy and Creancy, east of Chateau Thierry, and at one point near Fossoy drove back the enemy across the river and took a number of prisoners. Aided by the French recapture of St. Agnan, Hill 23 and La Chapelle-Monthodon, south of Dormans, was accomplished.

Desperate Hun Efforts.
Throughout the region lying to the west of Rheims, especially south of the Marne, the Germans made desperate attempts on various sectors to increase their penetration of the Allied front, but where they were able to gain any

AUSTRIA READY TO CONSIDER PEACE

Baron Von Burian, Foreign Minister, Says Central Allies Ready To Discuss Everything Except Their Own Territory.

Amsterdam, July 16.—Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a note addressed to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, is quoted in a despatch from Vienna as saying:

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles announced by the statements of both belligerents. President Wilson's four new points of July 4th shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

"On the contrary we are able to approve them heartily to a great extent."

"The fact is that all our opponents were invited to join in peace negotiations, and they could have contributed their share in bringing them to a different issue. But now, when it is too late, their criticism stands on weak grounds."

Baron Burian said none of the belligerent states need ever come into the position reached by Russia and Rumania as "we ever are ready to

enter into peace negotiations with all our opponents."

Continuing the foreign minister of Austria-Hungary said:

"If our enemies continuously demand atonement for wrong done and restitution then this is a claim which we could urge with more justification against them, because we have been attacked, and the wrong done to us must be redressed."

"The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands regarding Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino and German colonies appears to be insurmountable. There lies the limit of our readiness for peace. We are prepared to discuss everything except our own territory."

"The enemy not only wants to cut from Austria-Hungary what he would like for himself, but the inner structure, that of the monarchy itself, too, is to be attacked and the monarchy dissolved, if possible, into component parts."

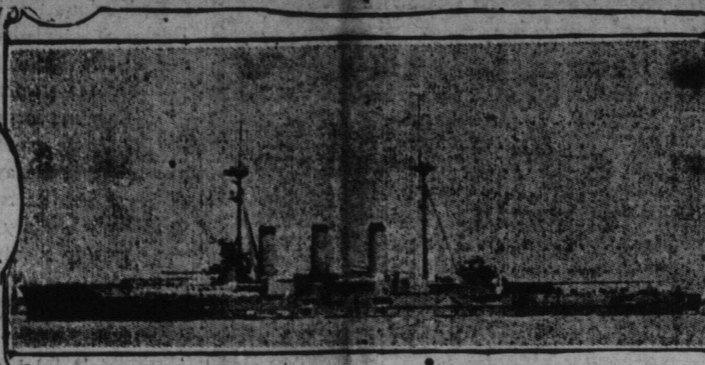
Claim 13,000 Prisoners.
The German official communication, in dealing with the fighting on Monday says the Germans took 13,000 prisoners. The French on their part are reported to have taken thousands of captives, and it is known that the Americans have made prisoners of between 1,000 and 1,500 Germans. In addition the Americans, French and Italians have inflicted terrible losses on the enemy by the accuracy of their cannon, machine gun and rifle fire.

Although the allied troops seemingly have the situation well in hand, it is not improbable that the Germans soon will throw large numbers of reserves into the fray. They are known to have thousands of these men behind the battle line, especially northeast of Rheims.

CANADIANS SAFE
Ottawa, July 16.—Among troops arriving in the United Kingdom as officially announced through the chief press censor's office are the following:

A. M. C. Doctors; Nursing Sisters; Infantry, balance draft No. 33, first battalion, 2nd Quebec regiment; Balance draft No. 39, second battalion, 2nd Quebec regiment; Draft No. 71, 1st battalion, 1st Quebec regiment; Draft numbers 1, 2nd battalion, 2nd Quebec regiment; Infantry from New Brunswick; Engineers Draft No. 75, Brockville; Imperial recruits detail, New Brunswick.

FIVE HUNDRED LOST WHEN JAPANESE BATTLESHIP SINKS



A JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.
Tokyo, July 16.—The Japanese battleship Kawachi of 21,480 tons, displacement, blew up and sank in Yokoyama Bay, 150 miles northeast of Nagasaki, on July 12. Five hundred members of the crew lost their lives.

ALLIES CAPTURE THREE VILLAGES

Franco-American Troops Re-Take St. Agnan, La Chapelle and Monthodon and Advance To Heights Dominating Marne Valley Between in Region of Bourdonnerie and Closmillon.

Paris, July 16.—The war office announced the re-capture of St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon today and the advance of the Franco-American lines to heights dominating the Marne Valley at several points.

Desperate fighting is reported in several sectors of the new battlefield, particularly south of the Marne, where ground was given only foot by foot when the allied line was obliged to bend back.

Boche Efforts Vain.
The struggle was not less spirited in the regions north of Croismes and east of Tahura, where the enemy also attempted everywhere his efforts were vain and his assaulting troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

"It is confirmed from orders found on prisoners that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen divisions of the first line, with ten supporting divisions. The object was to realize an advance of twenty-two kilometers the first day and reach the Marne on the centre and on the right."

Allies Take Towns.
"On our part we counter-attacked the enemy on the front of St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Monthodon. Our troops captured these two places and carried their line on to the heights which dominate the Marne Valley in the region of Bourdonnerie and Closmillon."

"Between the Marne and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops repulsed several enemy attempts to conserve their positions."

A COURT MARTIAL HELD AT SUSSEX

Two Members of Depot Battalion Charged With Desertion — Gen. MacDonnell Inspects Men and Camp.

Special to The Standard.
Camp Sussex, July 16.—A district court martial is sitting here and has tried two members of the Depot Battalion on the charge of desertion. A third case of "absence without leave" is being tried today. The findings of the court will not be made public until confirmed by the convening authority.

The court is composed of Major Howe of the District Depot, Frederickson, who is president, and Captain R. J. Smith, M. C., and Lieut. H. O. Evans, members. The adjutant of the Depot Battalion is prosecuting.

Gen. General A. H. MacDonnell, C. M. G., D. S. O., G. O. C. M. D. 7, and Capt. Herron, his general staff officer, visited the camp this afternoon and inspected a party of the unit who will shortly move to other quarters. The general also inspected various squads and wings in the course of training and also the camp. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the organization.

MALVY TREASON TRIAL

Paris, July 16.—The trial of Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, on a charge of treason, was begun today by the senate, sitting as the high court.

RAILWAY MEN MAY WALK OUT TODAY

No Strike Order Sent Out, But Union Leaders Expect Stoppage of Work — C. P. Engineers.

Montreal, July 16.—After a meeting that lasted all afternoon the executive committee of railway shophmen now convened in Montreal adjourned to tomorrow morning without a decision to send out a strike order.

R. J. Tallon, president of the federated trades said:

"No strike order has been sent out. We will meet again tomorrow morning for further consideration of the question."

W. M. Neal, secretary of the Canadian Railway war board, when asked if any better offer than the McAdoo award with amendments present and to come, could be made to the men, replied that it was absolutely the best offer the railways could make. The offer created by the delay that a strike may be avoided is not encouraged by the leaders of the men.

C. P. Engineers.

MAN CAPTURED AFTER DESPERATE STRUGGLE

Defaulters in Sunbury Co. Camp Will Be Rounded Up By Officers.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, July 16.—While taking a prisoner to St. John at noon today the corporal in charge had a desperate struggle. The prisoner was arrested in Maine and was being taken to headquarters at St. John. When nearing Fredericton Junction the man in custody jumped through the loose window, but was soon discovered sitting on the truck of a car. The signal was given and the train brought to a standstill, and after a desperate struggle he was handcuffed and placed on the train for St. John.

Sergt. J. E. Gibson of the Dominion Police, whose headquarters are at St. Stephen, was in the city today and left with Constables McLeod, Burpee and several other constables for a round up of defaulters, under the Military Service Act, who are supposed to be hiding in a camp between Rustago and the Nevvers road.

Some days ago Sergt. Gibson recognized two deserters from Amherst on the streets of St. Stephen and placed them under arrest. They did not like confinement so dug a way out under the jail, but were again apprehended on the way across the line. They claimed American citizenship, although wearing the Canadian uniform, and the United States immigration official allowed them to pass through to the States.

EXPECT WAR TO BE OVER BY THE CLOSE OF YEAR

New York, July 16.—One of the leading exporting corporations in the United States has received a cable from its London agent advising it not to make marine insurance contracts at prevailing high rates on overseas tonnage beyond the first of the new year.

The correspondent informed his American principals that positive opinion was held in London banking and commercial circles that hostilities would cease before that date, and the Allies would be victorious.

As this information was disclosed to certain financial interests in the greatest confidence, the name of the corporation was withheld.

PRISONER FOR ST. JOHN LEAPS FROM A TRAIN

Later He Is Seen Sitting on Truck of Car and Train Is Stopped.

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GERMANS PAID DEARLY FOR MONDAY'S GAIN

Heaviest Fighting of First Day on Sector West of Rheims, Between Chateau Thierry and Village of Ornet, Where Enemy Had Concentrated Enormous Forces.

Germans Successful Between Fossoy and Dormans, But At Appalling Cost of Life—French, Americans and Italians Do Grand Work in Controlling Big Teuton Thrust.

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

With the French Armies, July 16.—The heaviest fighting Monday was on the sector west of Rheims, between Chateau Thierry and the village of Orne, where the enemy had concentrated enormous forces assigned to cross the Marne at all costs.

The main effort was made between the village of Fossoy and Dormans. They were successful at every point although at appalling cost of life. Time after time the allied shells smashed the light pontoons placed by the German engineers until finally a line of these boats succeeded in bridging the hundred yard stream. With a few elements of the enemy heavily armed with their light machine guns across the river, the Franco-American forces were here forced to withdraw slightly from the south bank to the hills above where they kept up a constant fire, taking a heavy toll.

Great Slaughter
Despite everything, regardless of his losses, the enemy succeeded in launching six big pontoon bridges which allowed the columns of troops eight abreast to hurry onto the south bank. On all these bridges it was slaughter and only the sheer numbers of the fanatically reckless Feldgrauen allowed the enemy to put such forces that the pontoons and doughboys were pressed back beyond the wooded hills which slope gently up from the stream.

French air bombing squadrons played a bloody role along these few miles of the winding Marne's course. Monday the clouds hung low over the valley hampering observation but towards 10 a. m. the clouds lifted and numerous squadrons of bombers found the Germans concentrated on masses in the fringes waiting for the engineers to throw heavier bridges across.

Aviators Begin Slaughter
The aviators there began the slaughter with their bombs which continued for hours. Dropped from low altitudes into the masses of men the bombs created a veritable havoc. When the bombs were exhausted every airplane winged home for more returning immediately.

Finally one bridge was completed, the troops crowded hurriedly onto it in grey masses. Then an airplane swooped low, its bombs hitting the main laden structure square in the center. Some of the troops safely reached the south bank but many were killed or thrown into the river and drowned. Another bridge suffered the same fate exactly under the same circumstances. Intrepid aviators bombed both sides of the river relentlessly with thousands of men now on the south bank. The Franco-American troops met them on the line of resistance beyond the hills. Advancing enemy columns on the roads in many instances ran full into concealed ambushes and died in heaps where the pontoons and doughboys fought shoulder to shoulder in the general melee, giving ground only when shoved by superior weight.

Enemy attacks and Franco-American counter-attacks were kept up continuously. The line bent and sagged backward and forwards until late in the evening when the fighting subsided somewhat.

Americans Recover
West of the village of Fossoy the American line was forced back but it was not for long. In a spirited counter-attack the met the enemy in a meadow driving him down a sloping hillside and literally into the river. Details of this action, which is being praised on all sides by the French, are not yet available, but it is certain that the doughboys using cold steel threw the enemy back. Some Germans were able to utilize the pontoon boats, regaining the north bank, but hundreds were

BUSINESS OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

Economic and Financial Questions Considered By Sir Robert Borden and Othe.s.

Ottawa, July 16.—An official resume of the deliberations of the imperial war conference, now being held in London, attended by Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues was cabled to the director of public information here by the ministry of information.

The cable says:

The imperial war conference on re-assembling for its seventh meeting on the return of the dominion members from France, first passed an address of congratulations to the King and Queen on the event of their silver wedding anniversary.

This meeting was mainly occupied with certain economic and financial questions arising after the war and certain resolutions of a confidential nature were passed.

\$1,250,000 FIRE

Jacksonville, Fla., July 16 — Fire caused by the explosion of nitrate early today destroyed the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company near here, entailing a loss of a million and a quarter dollars.

CAPTAIN TO BLAME

Halifax, July 16.—The master and mate of the steamer Eugenia John Dack, which stranded on Transport ledge, Egg Island, last fall, are held responsible for the accident, in an opinion of Capt. Demers, Dominion wreck commissioner.