

FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE DESPITE DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACKS

ROAR OF BATTLE HEARD IN PARIS

So Heavy Was Artillery Fire on Main Battle Front That French Capital Could Again Hear Boom of the Big Guns.

Franco-American Troops Advance Nearly Two Miles At Certain Points on Aisne-Marne Front, Notably in Dormans Region.

Paris, July 25—So heavy was the artillery fire on the main battle front last night that Paris again could hear the boom of the cannon.

Franco-American troops today made an advance of nearly two miles at certain points on the Aisne-Marne front, notably in the Dormans region, says the war office announcement tonight. Additional gains are recorded, showing that the progress of the Allies in this salient is steadily going on.

News from the main battle front was favorable to the Allies, who were reported as continuing to make good progress between the Ourcq and the Marne in spite of the enemy's terrific efforts at resistance.

It has been learned that the Germans have received orders to resist the allied advance at all costs.

Main Counter Attack.
Germans desperately counter-attacked all around the semi-circle of the Marne salient today. They met the most powerful resistance from the French and Americans and the British. There were a few fluctuations in the line, but the Allies held well, responding in the most vigorous manner to every attempt of the enemy to advance.

Fresh troops were thrown in by the Allies to meet the enemy blow. On both wings of the salient the artillery duel was of the most violent character as the Germans had concentrated most of their guns on their flanks.

Haig's Statement.
London, July 25—(Via Reuters Ottawa Agency.)—The Germans are strongly chafing at attacking from the Ourcq to Yrigy.

Field Marshal Haig's report this evening from British Headquarters in France says: "Early this morning the enemy attacked four of our posts south of Metzereu, after heavy artillery and trench mortar preparation. He was repulsed, suffering many casualties. We captured a few prisoners. London troops today carried out a successful daylight raid southwest of Albert and brought back seventeen prisoners and four machine guns. A few prisoners were also secured on other parts of the front."

VIOLENT ENEMY COUNTER ATTACK

General Foch Still Pressing the Pincers of German Military Strategists and French At Gates of Fere-en-Tardenois.

General Foch has taken a leaf out of the book of German military strategy and ordered the use by the Allied armies of the pincer system of offensive in the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Both jaws of the pincer are moving smoothly. The Germans, however, evidently do not intend to permit themselves to be entrapped without further fighting. Having thrown thousands of reinforcements into the already congested salient, they have started a counter-attack of great violence all along the semi-circular front from the Ourcq river to the region immediately southwest of Rheims, and their men are said to have orders to stem the Allied tide of advance at all costs.

Nevertheless, at last accounts the British, French, American and Italian troops, themselves well reinforced to meet the new turn in affairs were pressing at all points of the battle line to Rheims while east of the cathedral city a Polish contingent—the first of the Poles to enter the combat—is declared to have carried out successfully a raid on the enemy in which more than 200 Germans were made prisoners.

The western jaw of the pincers continues to move eastward along the Ourcq River, on both sides of the stream, and the Franco-Americans now are virtually knocking at the gates

SHIP SITUATION NONE TOO GOOD

June Production of British Yards Falls Behind Losses By 27,000 Tons — The Economic Situation.

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

London, July 25—Naval critics refuse to accept the excellent figures for June shipping losses as a reason for undue optimism. Until there is a ship built for every one sunk Britain must consider her shipping position far from satisfactory. The June production of the British shipyards falls behind the losses by almost 27,000 tons. The caution of the naval critics seems justified when it is remembered that the productive capacity of the nation must necessarily weaken as the war drags on and that sinkings are likely to increase with the lengthening nights. In mid-summer, weather conditions are against the U-Boats. Still a Menace
There is no longer any fear of the Allies being defeated by economic exhaustion, but the U-Boat can still cause much embarrassment. Ludendorff's attack on the Allies' left wing is still a serious operation. To maintain the rate of ship production, Britain must draw constantly on her man power for work that would be unnecessary if the submarine were no longer operating. As the American expeditionary forces grow the army's need for ships increases. Figures given in parliament recently disclosed that two thirds of the Americans transported came on British ships. Soon the same shipping used for transports must be devoted to the carrying of food and raw material. America must accept more and more the task of handling the equipment for carrying her overseas forces. The alternative is a smaller British army as Britain cannot maintain both her army and her national production. Britain has passed the point of highest efficiency just as every other belligerent, who is about to enter its fifth year of the war.

ALLIED SHIP FIRES ON U.S. SUBMARINE

Washington, July 25—An American submarine of the latest design has been fired upon by an allied armed ship of the New England coast. The submarine was only slightly damaged and a naval tug is towing it to port. No one aboard the submarine was injured. Reports today said the submarine, which was cruising submerged, suddenly appeared near the allied ship and the latter opened fire. The scene of the attack was not far distant from the waters in which a German submarine recently appeared, and when the American submarine came to the surface the captain of the allied ship assumed that it was an enemy vessel preparing to attack him. Only one shot hit the submarine, which quickly made known its identity when the allied ship began to fire. The shell struck on the deck near the conning tower, denting several plates. It was announced that the vessel could be repaired in a short time. The navy department did not make known the identity of either the submarine or the allied ship, nor was it announced whether the latter was a cruiser or a transport.

NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY

Italian High Command Hears Central Powers Have Determined on Another Thrust With German General in Command.

Washington, July 25—A new offensive against Italy by German and Austrian divisions commanded by a German general has been determined upon by the Central Powers, according to information reaching the Italian high command. An official despatch from Italy today said German troops for the offensive had already arrived in Austria. Latest official despatches to the war department from France show continued advances by the French, American, British and Italian forces. Secretary of War Baker said today. These advances, while not extensive in area, are important, he added, and "show that the battle continues favorably."

MONCTON STILL HAS THE INSANE MAN

Special to The Standard.
Moncton, July 25—Geo. Higgins, the insane man who escaped from a Montreal officer at Moncton some weeks ago and was recaptured Sunday last at Peticodiac, is still being held here pending arrangements for his admission to the asylum at Halifax. Chief Rideout is in communication with the Nova Scotia provincial authorities, but up to the present has been unable to get the insane man landed in the asylum for which he was headed when he escaped. A meeting of the federated trades will be held here tomorrow night in connection with the recent agitation of railway shopmen for a substantial increase of pay.

THE MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE TRAIN LEAVES THE RAILS

Special to The Standard.
Moncton, July 25—The engine and one car of the Moncton and Buctouche railway train were derailed at Irish town this morning. The train arrived

ENTENTE ALLIES GAIN IN TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN SOISSONS POCKET

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria Sends 125,000 Men To Assist His Hard-Pressed Cousin of Prussia—Furious Onslaughts of Germans Well Met By Franco-Americans — Enemy Attempts To Drive Allied Forces Into River.

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.
(By Arthur S. Draper).
London, July 25—The fighting in the Soissons-Marne-Rheims pocket is still bitter, but of a more local character. The net result of twenty-four hours of fierce conflict north of the river shows little territorial change, what advantage was obtained being on the side of the Franco-American troops operating around Dormans.

It is to their high credit that they were enabled to maintain their hold against the furious onslaughts of the Crown Prince, who desires to drive them into the river. The artillery battle along the fifty mile periphery has reached its greatest intensity and apparently means another fierce struggle.

The Crown Prince seems determined to make fresh efforts southwest of Rheims, as well as south of the Ourcq. Unofficially it is reported that French guns now have the range of Fere-en-Tardenois, which increases the embarrassment of the Crown Prince not only offensively but defensively.

Hun Drive in North.
French critics forecast a German reaction in the north either in the direction of Amiens or south of Ypres where Haig says that the enemy's artillery is extremely active. Unofficially figures put the number of divisions withdrawn from Rupprecht's army for employment on the Marne front at ten (about 125,000 men). Rupprecht can throw the weight of fifty divisions against any sector Ludendorff may select as vulnerable. The German press contains plenty of proof of seriousness which the enemy peoples accept the change in the military situation. From optimism to the depths of pessimism measures the change in sentiment in less than a fortnight. The American army where Haig's best means of restoring the civilian morale, which always is more feeble than that of the army.

Let Bombs Go
The crews of the German aircraft guns seemed also to have mistaken the machine for a German plane, for they did not fire. Dixon searching for Zeppelin sheds, hawked around just above the house tops until he found what looked to be an aircraft shed. Down went a bomb upon it, but the tremendous explosion showed that he had bombed an ammunition dump which was utterly destroyed. Speeding along still quite low, he came upon a Zeppelin shed and bombed it. Almost instantly there was a fierce conflagration, the flames rising nearly 1,000 feet. This indicated the nature of the targets reached, and as his object had been achieved the pilot made for his supply ship. A heavy barrage was now put up by the enemy but Dixon reached home with his machine undamaged.

**THINKS HE SAW
GERMAN RAIDER**
Gloucester, Mass., July 25—Capt. William Price of the fishing schooner Elizabeth King, reports an encounter with what he believes was a German raider about 20 miles south southeast of Nantucket South Shoal Lightship. A description of the vessel was sent the 1st Naval District headquarters in Boston.

**Canadian Government Steam-
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Trawler Escapes
Boston, July 25—The escape of the steam trawler Surge from attack by a German submarine was told by the crew upon her arrival at the South Boston Fish Pier. The vessel passed within a quarter of a mile of her U-Boat and was in sight of her for some time. The fishing crew were not unduly alarmed, as they believed the undersea boat was an American. They are now convinced that the submarine was a German, but cannot understand why they were not molested.

**A MONCTON CHILD
TERRIBLY SCALDED**
Special to The Standard.
Moncton, July 25—The two year old child of G. G. Lyle, proprietor of the Green Lantern restaurant and former of Halifax, fell into a bucket of hot

**THOUSANDS OF
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