

# VICTORY MAY HASTEN END OF WAR!

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FAIR AND WARMER

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# ENTENTE DISASTROUSLY DEFEATS GERMAN HOST!

From the region west of Soissons to the northwest of Chateau Thierry, American and French armies have begun a mighty offensive against the Germans which possibly may have a marked influence on the future of the world war. In its initial stage the movement has been rewarded with great success, all along the twenty-five miles the French and American troops have dashed in brilliant fashion across positions held by the Germans, killing, wounding or capturing thousands of the enemy and taking more than twenty villages, towns and large quantities of guns and other war supplies. The French and American forces are at the gates of the city of Soissons.

## THE INVADING ARMY OF GERMANY SUFFERS MOST CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE WAR SINCE MEMORABLE REVERSE AT THE MARNE IN 1914

## GERMAN ARMY COMPLETELY SURPRISED BY THE FURIOUS DRIVE OF FRANCO-AMERICANS

**The Teuton Disaster Yesterday Between the Rivers Marne and the Aisne Likely To Shatter German Campaign and Compel Withdrawal of His Entire Army South of the Marne Valley and in the Region of Rheims—Twenty Towns and Villages, Thousands of Prisoners, Many Guns and Vast Quantities of War Material Captured By Gallant French and Americans in a Smash Against Invading Host on a Front of More Than Twenty-Five Miles.**

**The Franco-American Armies Hurl Disaster and Death Into the Ranks of the Legions of Prussia and Bavaria and This Morning Are Standing Before the Gates of the City of Soissons, an Important Centre Captured From the Entente in the Previous Thrust For Rheims and Paris—Foch's First Grand General Attack a Sweeping Success.**

Paris, July 18—More than twenty villages have been re-captured by the French and American troops in the offensive begun this morning, according to the war office announcement tonight, which reports also the occupation of the plateau dominating the city of Soissons on the southwest.

The statement says: "After having broken the German offensive on the Champagne and Rheims mountain fronts on the 15th, 16th and 17th, the French troops in conjunction with the American forces, attacked the German positions on the 18th between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of forty-five kilometres, (approximately twenty-eight miles). The front comprises Ambleny, Longpont, Troesnes and Bouresches.

"We have made an important advance into the enemy lines and have reached the plateau dominating Soissons on the southwest and the region of Chaudun.

"Between Villers-Helon and Noroy-Sur-Ourcq, violent engagements have been in progress. South of the Ourcq our troops have gone beyond the general line of Marzy, Saint Genevieve, Hautevesnes and Belleau.

"More than twenty villages have been re-taken by the admirable dash of the Franco-American troops, as well as several thousand prisoners and important war material."

With the American Army in France, July 18—(By The Associated Press)—The American troops had carried all before them by late this afternoon and had proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action. All the American headquarters staffs tonight were well inside the territory which the Germans held this morning.

As the whole German left flank is menaced, the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow possibly has been administered to his dying offensive. The towns of Torcy and Givry and the Givry Wood were taken by the Americans in their advance. The final objectives in the Givry and Torcy sectors were reached in about two hours of hard fighting.

The troops on this part of the front did equally as well as those on the front further north, taking quantities of munitions and prisoners who were struggling back. In one town alone on the southern part of the front under attack the Franco-American forces captured 18 guns. Hastily organized counter-attacks against the Americans developed here and there but all were broken up and our troops continued to advance. Probably the most stubborn resistance to the Allied advance developed in the region west of Chaudun, which is some miles southwest of Soissons. The Americans and French fighting side by side, however, refused to be checked. The American machine guns mowed the enemy down and then our troops went on. The fighting still continued in this region.

### LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT IS A PRISONER

(Bulletin.)  
New York, July 18.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, reported missing after an aerial engagement over the German lines, probably landed unhurt and is now a prisoner in the hands of the Germans, according to a cable message received tonight by his father, Colonel Roosevelt.  
Washington, July 18.—The following message from General Pershing was transmitted by the war department today to Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay:  
"Headquarters First Brigade, Air Service, reports First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, 95th Aerial Squadron, first pursuit group, missing. Last seen on enemy's side of lines in combat with enemy planes about 9.15 morning July 14th."  
New York, July 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt just before leaving the city for Saratoga, N. Y. to attend the Republican state convention today, received a telegram from General Pershing, in which the American commander expressed the hope that Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the colonel's son, reported killed in an aerial battle in France, may have landed safely.

region this afternoon, and seems likely to become heavier when the German reserves arrive. In the region of Soissons where the attack was especially successful the Americans carried everything before them by storm. Early this afternoon, they had passed their final known objective. From the second to the third objectives they swept behind a third barrage.

The second objective were usually taken by the troops of the first units who had dug in at the first objectives. The resistance to the south was especially vicious. At some places the American advancing troops were held up, but only temporarily.

### THE RUSSIANS TURN DOWN THE GERMANS

Former Will Permit No Teuton Troops To Enter Moscow.

London, July 18.—Germany recently asked permission of the Russian government to send a battalion of German troops to Moscow to guard the German embassy. The Bolshevik government in reply declared it would not permit any foreign troops to enter the capital.

### HABEAS CORPUS JUDGMENT MAY BE GIVEN TODAY

Supreme Court of Canada Hears Arguments on Important Militia Cases.

### PARLIAMENT MAY BE SUMMONED

Validity of Orders-in-Council of April 20 Is Questioned.

Ottawa, July 18.—Judgment may be given by the Supreme Court of Canada tomorrow afternoon in the important matter of the application for habeas corpus which will decide the question of validity of orders-in-council promulgated on April 20, and involving the possibility of parliament being summoned in the event of the application being granted. Subsequent to over six hours of argument pro and con by counsel the supreme court at 6.30 this evening adjourned until two p.m. Friday, when it is expected judgment will be given. The case for Private Edwin Grey, the applicant, was presented at length by Mr. F. H. Chryser, K. C., Ottawa, Mr. Aime Geoffroy, K. C., Montreal, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, K. C., Calgary, adding a few words only. For the department of justice Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K. C., deputy minister, appeared to defend the validity of the order-in-council, assisted by Mr. W. N. Tilley, K. C., of Toronto.

### The Main Contention.

Broadly speaking, counsel for the applicant maintained that the war measures act of 1914 does not delegate to the governor-general in council the power to amend the provisions of the military service act by order-in-council. The argument that parliament should have passed a statute amending the military service act and that, as a consequence of its failure to do so, the cancellation of exemptions by the April order-in-council was illegal. The argument that parliament should have passed an act instead of a resolution confirming the order-in-council was pressed and appeared to meet with some sympathy from the bench. Mr. Justice Ilderton, Mr. Justice Anglin and Mr. Justice Brodeur put question which appeared to indicate a leaning towards this view, while the argument was challenged by the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Justice Duff. In support of the validity of the order-in-council Mr. Newcombe made (Continued on page two)

Nowhere in Battle Zone Between Aisne and Marne Rivers Has Enemy Been Able To Stay Progress of the Attack and German Army South of Marne Is In Precarious Position—Terrible Fighting All Day.

So Rapid Was Advance of American Troops That Cavalry Had To Be Sent Into Action—For First Time This Year Enemy Getting Same Medicine He Attempted To Administer To Allies.

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

With the French Armies, July 18—The German line was completely surprised today. The allied troops took the advantage of a storm to leave their position and followed their barrages with a speed seldom equalled in any allied advance of parallel magnitude.

There was little opposition from the German line troops and within an hour a number of prisoners were behind the allied lines, beginning the round up and herded to the rear. The fighting later became stiffer and at noon today there was heavy street battling in the villages along the line three miles beyond the old French lines.

Both French and American aviators in large numbers are assisting in the battle. They report the balance going steadily forward, although faster in some places than in others.

The Germans for the first time this year are facing the same medicine they had been feeding the allied defenders. Today's counter-offensive marks the point where the enemy can no longer force his will on Foch's armies by virtue of an overwhelming superiority in numbers of effectives.

(From War Summary of The Associated Press.)

### A Crushing Defeat.

Nowhere, according to last reports from the front has the enemy been able to stay the progress of the assault although counter-attacks were resorted to on some important sectors after the first stages of surprise occasioned by the unexpected attacks had worn away, to the American alone in the region west of Soissons came four thousand prisoners, thirty thousand large numbers of captives and further great stores of guns, ammunition and other war necessities, were taken by the French. Before all the positions of the Americans and the French the guns and machine guns cut to pieces fleeing herds of the

### A Vital Blow.

The blow, probably long in its inception, is being aimed at territory vital to Germans—territory that captures of which not alone would mean the forced retirement of German from the entire salient extending south eastward across the occupied region from Soissons to Rheims with Chateau Thierry, its southern apex but possibly would result in the capture of thousands of Germans opening there, many of them comprising the best soldiers of the German Emperor's armies. Six miles apparently was the furthest point of penetration made by the Allies in the first day of fighting (Continued on page 3)