



THE WEATHER: Generally fair; cooler east and south. Thermometer Readings. 5 a. m. 75.1 p. m. 81. 6 a. m. 74.2 p. m. 82. 7 a. m. 73.3 p. m. 84. 8 a. m. 75.4 p. m. 85. 9 a. m. 76.5 p. m. 85. 10 a. m. 77.6 p. m. 84. 11 a. m. 79.7 p. m. 84. 12 m. 79.8 p. m. 84.

HUN RUSH STEMMED BY AMERICANS AND FRENCH

BY 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.

Along the Marne, between the town of Fossoy and the river Surlin, where the Germans crossed the Marne, the Americans in a strong counter attack forced back the enemy to the right bank of the stream.

The captured contingents included a complete brigade staff. The French general in command on this sector sent a congratulatory message to the general in command of the American troops.

The details of the strategic scheme the Germans have in view have not yet been unfolded. It seems the main objective in the first stages is the throwing of their lines southward on both sides of Rheims, enveloping that city.

U. S. BOYS MEET GREAT TEST LIKE VETERAN TROOPS

Air of Elation Pervades Government Circles in Washington as Press Dispatches Unfold Story of Valiant Stand of the American Troops and Check Given Enemy's Rush.

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 15.—An air of elation was apparent in government circles tonight as Associated Press dispatches from France unfolded the story of the valiant stand of American troops against the renewed German offensive.

Official advices were slow and no formal report on the German effort to drive the jaws of a great pincer movement about Rheims on a sixty-five-mile front was available at a late hour.

At the White House the president read the account with interest that did not wane. At the War department Secretary Baker, General March, chief of staff, and other high officers at the department received eagerly the brief glimpses of the battle flashed across the country in press bulletins from the battle front.

Report Studied With Delight.

Every line of the Associated Press report, which was promptly relayed to them as the wires brought it in, was studied with growing delight as it became evident that the enemy had met with a decided check in the first rush of his greatest effort thus far.

The fact that credit for stopping the heaviest parts of the assault thus far belongs to the men of the first American army corps added to the elation.

After reading tonight's reports, Secretary Baker made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"The attack made by the Germans is evidently the result of careful preparations. It covers a wide front and is made in force. We are at the end of the first day of a great battle. The reports so far are encouraging and seem to indicate both heavy fighting and effective resistance along the entire front."

Machine Guns Effective.

The prompt and hard-driven counter attacks of the American troops at two points sent a glow of enthusiasm through the whole War department when the word first came.

Before the results were known, the fact that the counter attack had been launched was cheering. It showed the Americans were meeting their first great test like veterans and that the German attempt to overrun them had failed to disorganize or demoralize their fighting power.

Then came word that at Vaux not only had the enemy been stopped, but his advancing infantry had collided with Americans who first deluged their opponents with machine gun fire, then leaped forward to disrupt completely the blow at this section that had been in careful preparation for more than 30 days.

Enemy Force Trapped.

Meanwhile meager reports from London said the Marne had been crossed by the enemy at several points. Details were awaited with some apprehension. Hour by hour the story filtered in, but the bulletin that told of the hurling back of the foe in the Conde sector where his first rush had pushed back the Americans out of the salient they had opposed Jaulgonne, did not come until tonight.

Its message set all doubts at rest. Again the enemy had been out-matched by the Americans. He was driven back to the river rim and many (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

Berlin Has Little to Say About Battle of Rheims

Berlin, Via London, July 15.—The reports from general headquarters this evening on the offensive in France says:

"To the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into parts of the French positions."

Chancellor Andrew Bonar Law Announces In House of Commons Defeat of Germans By Americans in Brilliant Counter Attack

London, July 15.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons tonight that the Americans captured a thousand or more prisoners south of the Marne after having driven back the enemy.

Mr. Bonar Law read the following communication to the house.

"The enemy attacked early this morning on a front of 90 kilometers, pretty evenly divided east and west of Rheims. The city itself was not attacked."

"West of Rheims the Germans penetrated on a front of 36 kilometers (27.37 miles) to an average depth of from four to five kilometers."

"South of the Marne by a brilliant counter attack the American troops drove the enemy back and took a thousand or more prisoners."

"East of Rheims the enemy has been heavily repulsed and has suffered a complete check."

Sir Walter Runciman said the house would wish to offer congratulations not only to the French but to the American troops, who had justified themselves, not for the first time, on a critical occasion.

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MORE THAN 1,000 GERMANS CAPTURED AT BEND ON MARNE

Complete Brigade Staff Among Prisoners Taken by Americans in Counter Attack on Enemy Who Crossed the Marne and Were Trapped by Destruction of Bridges in Their Rear.

BULLETINS.

London, July 15.—The American troops yielded slightly to the Germans between the town of Fossoy and the river Surlin, which empties into the Marne just east of Mezy, but restored their positions by counter attacks, according to a dispatch to the Central News.

Paris, July 15.—In the desperate fighting which is reported in the official communication from the war office tonight, the American troops are given the credit for driving back the Germans who had succeeded in crossing the Marne southwest of Fossoy.

In the long sector between Dormans and Rheims, Franco-Italian troops are reported to be resisting the German assault valiantly and east of Rheims the enemy attack has met what is characterized as "an irreducible defense."

By Associated Press.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—South of Jaulgonne the enemy crossed the Marne this morning on six pontoon bridges hurriedly thrown over the stream and masses of infantry swarmed forward. The artillery constantly had the bridges under the heaviest fire and at least two direct hits were made, two of the bridges being blown up.

After sharp artillery work, German troops advanced behind a great smoke cloud, which completely obscured them for a time from view. The low visibility also aided the enemy in his operations.

The correspondent talked with some American soldiers now in hospital who were in the thick of the fighting this morning. They were in complete agreement that the German infantry was no match for the American.

This is evidenced by the reports from all the American hospitals, there being only a few cases of wounds from rifle and machine gun fire, while most of the men are suffering from shrapnel wounds. Some of these cases are serious.

Between 1,000 and 1,500 Germans Captured at Bend on the Marne

The German prisoners captured in the counter attack by the Americans at the bend on the Marne number between 1,000 and 1,500. They include a complete brigade staff.

The fighting continues with fierce intensity in this district while the battle rages with equal ferocity on the right, where the French are reported to have delivered a smashing blow against the enemy. From this section of the battle front it appears that the German offensive, at least for the time being, has been badly shattered.

The Americans now command the river front at the bend. At the left of the bend the famous German tenth division has made repeated attempts all day to cross, but all assaults have been smashed by the splendidly directed fire of the American gunners, and not a single German has succeeded in getting over at this point up to 9 o'clock tonight.

Huns Shell American Hospitals; Balloon Fired by Disguised Plane

The Germans apparently deliberately attempted to shell several of the American hospitals near the Marne front today. A number of shells fell intermittently a short distance from them. They did no damage, beyond disturbing the patients.

Five German airplanes, modeled after the machines the American aviators are using and carrying American insignia on the wings, attacked one of the American saunas south of Chateau Thierry this evening and managed to get so close under the disguise that they were able to fire incendiary bullets into the balloon, which burst into flames. The occupants of the sausage, however, made their escape by means of parachutes.

Seventeen American pursuits planes immediately left the ground and when last seen all were fighting well within the enemy lines.

Along the front as far as the eyes can see, the big guns were still flashing and roaring tonight and the battle gave no sign of diminishing.

American staff officers expect the position will be even more improved by morning.

Americans Show Superiority When They Come to Grips with Enemy.

Along an extended sector of the Marne front, the Americans were in the open ground. The Germans were on hills on

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

TRACE MILLIONS SPENT TO KEEP U. S. OUT OF WAR

William B. Hale and George S. Vierick Examined in Regard to the Expenditure of Propaganda Funds.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 15.—William Bayard Hale, salaried head of the German information service in this country in 1917, and George Sylvester Vierick, editor of Vierick's Weekly, known as the Fatherland until the United States entered the war, were questioned today by Deputy Attorney General Becker in his investigation of German propaganda in America.

Mr. Becker declined to comment on the interviews, except to say that he had questioned both men regarding their knowledge of German expenditures to influence American sentiment before this country declared war.

He said the interviews, like that yesterday with George T. Odell, formerly a correspondent of the New York Evening Mail in Germany, were part of a federal inquiry intended to reveal who were the recipients of some of Germany's "untold millions" spend here with the hope of keeping the United States out of war.

He declined to say whether the conferences had any direct connection with the prosecution of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, alleged to have bought the Evening Mail in 1915 for the German government.

Scotch Painter Dies

Edinburgh, Scotland, July 15.—Hugh Cameron, a Scotch painter of figure subjects and portraits, died here today. He was born in 1835.

Allies Keep Pecking Away at German Line In North and South

By Associated Press.

While the Germans are making their drive in the south, the British around Ypres are pecking away 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 theater 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 prisoners, including 260 Germans.

Edward A. Rumely SUPERMAN

The detailed story of the life and career of the American who bought the New York Evening Mail for the Kaiser will be published by The Omaha Bee in conjunction with the New York Herald, commencing in The

Daily Bee, Tomorrow

INSIDE FACTS

about the methods and purposes of German propaganda in America.

TOLD BY

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

former Managing Editor of the Evening Mail.

A story of absorbing interest and vital importance that every American ought to read.

It Will Appear in All Editions of The Bee

Hun Raider Sighted, Pursued and Sunk, All in 40 Minutes

London, July 15.—Within 40 minutes recently a British submarine accounted for a German U-boat. The story in brief is:

10:30 a. m.—Sighted enemy submarine, so dived and altered course.

10:37 a. m.—Enemy picked up in periscope.

10:50 a. m.—Again altered course.

10:52 a. m.—Stern tube torpedo fired.

10:53 a. m.—Sharp explosion is heard.

11:10 a. m.—Came to surface and sighted oil right ahead with three men swimming in it. Two were picked up, but the third sank before we could reach him. Dived.

Survivors stated that submarine U- was hit just before the conning tower.

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, July 15.—The allies will continue to hold their own, according to the latest advices received here tonight, along the battle front in France and that is the most and best that can be expected in so early a stage of the offensive, before the German effort has reached its full development.

For once the Germans are not favored by the elements. The sky is overcast, the weather is unsettled, and, most important, the wind is southwest. This is a vital gain for the defense, for it makes it difficult, if not impossible, for the Germans to make extensive use of gas. When troops are muzzled for long hours with masks, officers cannot communicate with soldiers and each man is thrown on his own resources. As a result, weight of numbers which are always on the side of the attacking army at the beginning, becomes the deciding factor.

Another advantage the allies have had is the attack was expected just when it was delivered. It was considered logical even unavoidable, that Von Gallwitz's army, the only one not yet used in this year's offensive, should be chosen to carry out these operations.

The German offensive was held up several days because meteorological experts advised the German high command that bad weather soon would end. This statement was made today by an American army officer whose rank accords him the right to speak with authority. The officer said the Germans had 60 weather experts at the front.

Bombardment of Paris With Long-Range Guns Resumed

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

FRENCH ALERT AS HUNS LAUNCH 'SURPRISE' ATTACK

Enemy Chose Night Following National Fete in Hope to Catch Defenders of Paris Napping.

Paris, July 15.—"After a pause of somewhat unusual length," writes Lieutenant Colonel Rousset in Liberte, "the enemy has resumed action. He has chosen the night following the French national fete, hoping to catch us napping. Such calculation was gross, but in the true Boche manner. The enemy neither surprised us nor caught us unawares. The attack was begun where we had reason to anticipate it.

"Our army in the Champagne is sustaining the attack with the valor it already has shown so often in the same region.

"The Champagne attack was accompanied by a diversion on the Ourcq front, which our artillery stifled by its violence and rapidity.

"At 8 o'clock this morning the combat was still in progress along the parallels of the points of departure. Hence the overwhelming success which characterized Ludendorff's previous offensives on the first day is entirely lacking now. Surprise played only a minor part in this offensive, our aviation forces having reported marked troop movements, notably in Champagne, during the last two days.

"It was our cannon from Villers-Cotterets to the Marne that Parisians heard last night. The German attack in that direction met such a formidable barrage that the attackers could not leave their lines.

"It was between Dormans and Rheims that the enemy threw the greatest mass of his forces this morning, seeking to cross the Marne.

"Rheims appears so far to be outside the enemy's attack. Upon the rest of the front of battle we are holding in the zone of our advance guards."

Chalons First Objective.

Henry Bidou, military critic of the Journal Des Debats, discussing the objective of the Germans, says:

"There can be no doubt the enemy seeks to maneuver by his left on Chalons. It is evident that if he held Chateau Thierry and Chalons he would make the Rheims district difficult to defend, and would form on the Marne a base for further operations.

"Hence the open movement may be considered one of those maneuvers which are necessary as a preface to definite operations against Paris."

Number of Jews Executed in Ukraine For Hiding Grain

Washington, July 15.—A number of Jews have been condemned to death and executed at Kherson, Ukraine, for hiding grain, according to the report which the State department characterizes as more or less circumstantial. A priest, who endeavored to aid the condemned men, has since died of injuries.

Jewish merchants at Kherson have been executed also for refusing to give the names of peasants with whom they dealt and who were charged with concealing grain.

A report from Finland says members of the red guards are being executed daily by German firing squads.