

GERMANS FAIL TO MAKE HEADWAY IN RENEWAL OF DRIVE; FIERCE BATTLES RAGING AROUND CATHEDRAL CITY OF RHEIMS

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.

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the opposite bank, showering high explosives and gas shells upon them. But the boys from the United States went forward with gas masks, crawling at times on all fours. When they came close enough to come to grips they drove the enemy back quickly.

In a measure they repeated today the heroic deeds of those who defended the road to Paris in the second battle of the Marne.

Southwest of Jaulgonne this morning the Germans crossed the river with a rush and started to fight their way south. The Americans and French held up this advance so that two hours after the time set by the enemy for reaching his objective nine miles away, he was still far away.

While fighting in the open continued, the American counter attack was organized. Light artillery was hurried into position. It concentrated a heavy fire at short range and when this fire had ceased the American infantry dashed from cover and met the oncoming Boche.

Machine gunners moved forward and lying on the ground poured a stream of bullets into the enemy. The fierceness of the fire brought the Germans up short.

They would not face the steel, and, hesitatingly at first, finally broke and fell back. Within three hours the Americans had driven them two and a half miles to the Marne.

German Attack Made Following Violent Bombardment of High Explosives.

The attack came after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever it was available. When the enemy infantry appeared the Americans swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine gun bullets.

The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans.

An enemy bombardment of towns in the rear of the lines began shortly after 6 o'clock a. m.

The latest reports say the Americans are holding their own in the fighting, maintaining their positions.

Heavy Shells from Naval Guns Fall in Regions Behind Lines.

Heavy shells from German naval guns are falling in regions far behind the actual battle area, many of these projectiles having fallen in the city of Meaux, 25 miles from Chateau Thierry.

In many of these towns the German shell fire is constant, the projectiles being from 10 and 12-inch naval guns.

Reports from American advance positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting which is continuing.

Line is Dense with Smoke and Gas Fumes Following Gun Fire.

At this hour it had not been determined how the battle in vicinity of Vaux was progressing. The whole line in both directions from that town was dense with smoke and gas fumes. The roar of the cannonade was punctuated in the few intermissions with a terrific din of machine gun and rifle fire, which seemed of the hottest character in Vaux itself.

Word received here shows that the enemy also launched an attack east of Rheims, but on the sectors on that front on which French and Americans are fighting side by side the positions are reported intact.

The American machine gunners here let the enemy come in close to their positions and then opened a deadly fire into the advancing close formations of Germans.

Huns Pass Under Artillery Fire in Crossing Bridges Over Marne.

In their attack on the Marne front the Germans threw many bridges across the river. Over these the Germans are passing under withering fire from the artillery. German progress is being stayed by the machine gunners.

The Americans and their French comrades have resisted the enemy to the utmost and are continuing this character of resistance.

Shortly after 11 o'clock one of the American infantry regiments launched a counter attack in the region of Conde.

Reports received here shortly after 11 a. m. on the fighting to the east of Rheims said that the enemy up to about an hour previously had made no progress whatever there.

Enemy Advance is Cleared from Salient by United States Counter Attack.

In the Conde region, however, before the American counter attack the German advance appeared to have eliminated the river salient.

At 11:20 o'clock this morning the long-range bombardment was becoming more intense.

The day opened sunny, but low clouds are now scurrying over the battlefield, threatening rain.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—The American forces on this front delivered a counter attack upon the Germans in the Vaux region this morning and drove off the enemy.

It is reported that the Americans have advanced their own lines a distance of several hundred yards, but this has not been confirmed.

Attack at Vaux Breaks Down Under Yankee Counter Charge.

It is clear that the German attack in the Vaux region completely broke down under the American counter attack. Further sharp fighting is likely to develop in this area at any time, however.

The operation at Vaux appeared to be a feint, for soon after it began the Germans attacked all along the Marne, where they were gallantly opposed by more of the American troops and the French.

The first crossing was made at the peak of the big river bend. The American machine gunners and infantrymen fought and died where they stood here.

Others of the American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Chateau Thierry to along the Marne, east of Dormans, making additional crossings.

Strong Counter Attack Upsets Germans, Who Break in Retreat.

A strong American counter attack south of the river bend completely upset the Germans, who broke in retreat. The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway skirting the Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne. This position now is being held.

In the counter attack many prisoners were taken. They included a major, two captains and 400 men, so far counted.

OVER A THOUSAND GERMANS CAPTURED AT BEND ON MARNE

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prisoners, trapped probably by the destruction of their bridges behind them, were taken.

Tonight Secretary Baker, General March and other officials were late at the department, studying the maps upon which this first great trial of the American army was taking shape as more details came.

Held Fast at All Points.

The French official statement confirmed the unofficial reports, which shows that the Germans had been held fast along the whole great extent of the fighting line they had selected. At the close of the first day of the battle the enemy was no nearer his objective than when he poured his masses forward at daylight. The outstanding fact is that for the first time since the German thunderbolt was launched against the British in March, the enemy has failed to make any appreciable advance in 12 hours of fighting, although it always has been held that no major offensive, properly sheltered under artillery preparation, could be stopped short.

No detailed statement of conditions along the great battle front has come in. There is a firm conviction the enemy's measure has been taken and the line will hold.

Territory may be surrendered, but decisive military victory is believed to be farther away for the Germans tonight than at any time since the high command sent its forces forward in March.

Naval Guns Used by Huns.

The care with which preparations for this assault were made is brought out by the intensive bombardment of the positions in the rear of the Franco-American-Italian lines with great German naval guns which hurled shells into towns more than 20 miles back of the defending lines. Probably much of the 30-day period the Germans have taken to make ready was devoted to moving these weapons into position and setting them in place for high angle fire. The work had to be done at night to avoid the ceaseless watchfulness of American and French airmen.

The guns probably come from reserve stock and are handled by detachments of sailors from the fleet. There is no warrant, officials believe, in any suggestion the German fleet has been stripped.

The stubborn resistance shows that General Foch was fully forewarned of the general territory in which the attack would develop. It appears certain that he had his reserves close up and out-generated the enemy in this vital factor.

Assault to North Anticipated.

Officials were inclined to believe the present German effort was intended only as a forerunner for a later assault to the north toward the channel ports. If it proves successful in dislodging the Franco-Italian defenders of Rheims by later direct assault or by pressing the pincer movement, it is argued the Franco-British reserves back of Amiens might be drawn into the defense of Paris, weakening the line in the Albert region, which is regarded as a certain prime objective of the whole German plan of campaign.

The German official statement tonight added to the impression that a striking defensive victory had been won on the first day of the battle. Its meager claim that "parts of the French positions" had been penetrated was in vivid contrast with the real state of the effort made. It was read as an admission of initial failure, the extent of which is not to be revealed to the German people.

Postoffice Head Plans To Manage Wire Lines

Washington, July 15.—Preparations for taking over of telegraph lines immediately were under way today at the Postoffice department, though the probable action of President Wilson was not officially discussed.

The resolution authorizing the control was signed today by presiding officers of the house and senate and transmitted at once to the White House. The belief in official circles is that Postmaster General Burleson will be assigned to execute such powers as the president uses under the measure and that the linking over of telegraph trunk lines will come in the very near future.

Senator Gore Attacks Veto of Bill Raising Wheat Price

Washington, July 15.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman of the senate agriculture committee, in a speech today, attacked the president's veto of the agricultural appropriation bill because of the rider increasing the minimum price for wheat. He said "if the next house is republican, I shall believe it due to this veto."

Wisdom and justice prompted congress to raise the price of wheat, declared the Oklahoma senator.

"Insofar as fine phrases or charming rhetoric can compensate the farmer for losses of \$700,000,000 in 1918, that compensation is the farmers," he added.

German Rulers Scored in Article Written by Harden

London, July 15.—A sharp indictment of the rulers of Germany by Maximilian Harden is contained in a current number of Die Zukunft. The holders of high offices, he is quoted as saying, when used to themselves, profess to favor a new world order of democracy and national peace, but they really are only carrying on the tradition of the power of the sword.

MORE THAN A THIRST QUENCHER

Morsford's Acid Phosphate Aids digestion, always thirst and is an especially refreshing summer drink.

Where Yanks Fight Huns



This map shows where the first American army corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, is resisting the effort of the Hun to break through in a renewal of the great offensive on the Marne. The Americans are at Chateau Thierry, indicated on the map by the figure 3. The arrow at figure No. 3 points to Vaux where the very center of the attack is located. From Vaux to the end of the line running eastward to the end of the map the Americans are holding the line.

Traffic Concentration On Lines With Easiest Grades Being Planned

San Francisco, July 15.—A proposed concentration of freight traffic on railroad lines having the easiest grades was one of the principal items of discussion at a conference between William G. McAdoo, federal director of railroads, and railroad chiefs from all parts of the country here today.

"This conference is to be the diagnosis," the prescription will follow," Mr. McAdoo said.

Among those in conference were C. R. Gray and Edward Chambers, directors of the divisions of operation and traffic, respectively, of the federal railroad administration; Hale Holden and Richard H. Ashton, regional directors for the central west and northwest, respectively, and William Sproule, district director under Holden.

"The railroads are handling today a greater amount of traffic than ever before in the history of the United States," said Mr. McAdoo. "We have made great progress since February 11, when there were 162,000 cars sidetracked and waiting to be moved."

Israelites in Austria Declare Their Sympathy for Entente

Washington, July 15.—The Israelites of Austria, according to an official dispatch from Amsterdam today, are showing their sympathy for the entente. The following passage is quoted from the Lembourger Tageblatt:

"We Austrian Israelites find ourselves drawn toward the attempt to abandon our neutrality and renouncing our rights as citizens, to declare ourselves on the side which upholds the interests of the Israelites."

General Davis Buried

Washington, July 15.—Maj. Gen. George Whitefield Davis, retired, was buried in Arlington cemetery today with full military honors. Six general staff officers were pallbearers.

The Weather

Table with columns for Comparative Local Record, Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period of the past three years, and Stations and State of Temp. High. Rain-Weather.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

Traveling Equipment

If You Think All Bags Look Alike, Come in and See Ours

You'll find a difference in our line of hand luggage. It's in the style and durability, and that comes from simply a little unusual forethought put into the making.

Freling & Steine

Omaha's Best Baggage Builders. 1803 Farnam Street.

FRENCH TROOPS HOLD ENEMY IN FIERCE ATTACK

Some of Severest Fighting of War Taking Place Along Front of About Fifty Miles.

By Associated Press.

On the French front in France, July 15.—Some of the severest fighting of the war is taking place today on the front between Chateau Thierry and the Main de Massiges, along a front of about 50 miles. The most violent engagements are occurring in the neighborhood of Dormans, on the Marne, where the Germans are attempting to cross the river.

The latest information shows the enemy demonstration on the eastern limits of the Champagne is being held by the French army under the command of one of the most brilliant of France's soldiers, who made his reputation in the colonies and at the Dardanelles.

The German infantrymen launched their attack about dawn. They were accompanied to the east of Rheims by a large number of tanks. These, however, were met by the admirable defenses of the French.

One More Country Fights Germany As Haiti Goes Into War

Port AuPrince, Haiti, July 15.—The council of state acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new Haitian constitution, has unanimously voted the declaration of war upon Germany demanded by the president of the republic.

Haiti's is the 22d nation to declare war on Germany. Seven other countries have broken diplomatic relations with Germany since the outbreak of the war. Haiti's declaration of war is the first since the outbreak of the war.

President d'Artigueau, in a message to the Haitian congress, has recommended a declaration of war against Germany in consequence of the deaths of eight Haitians on the French steamer Montreal when that vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine.

450 Battle Planes Sent Over; Delivers 2,514 Liberty Motors

Washington, July 15.—Four hundred and fifty American-built battle planes had been sent abroad or delivered at ports for shipment on July 5, the date of the latest complete official report reaching the War department. In announcing this figure today, Secretary Baker disclosed also that deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes on the same date had reached 2,514.

CHEMICAL STOCK TRANSFERRED AS WAR MEASURE

Head of Companies Denies Purchasers of German Holdings Are "Dummies" Interest of Enemy.

By Associated Press.

New York, July 15.—Almost simultaneously with the United States' severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, control of three large chemical companies of this city, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Perth Amboy, N. J., was transferred from German ownership to American ownership, to prevent the concerns falling into the hands of the government.

W. A. Hamann, directing head of the companies, and Oscar B. Seitz, who went to Germany to negotiate the sale of the stocks, today admitted that this was the object of the transfer. They testified at an inquiry conducted here by Deputy Attorney General Becker of New York at the request of A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

Seitz Confidential Agent.

While denying that he and other American purchasers of the controlling stock were "dummies" serving for German interests until after the war, Mr. Hamann confessed freely that fear of government seizure of the property he "had worked so hard to build up," prompted the sending of Seitz as a confidential messenger to Germany early in 1917 to buy out the German shareholders. Mr. Seitz who completed the purchase in Frankfurt, February 6, three days after President Wilson sent Ambassador von Bernstorff his passports, said that the "break" was the final factor in inducing the Germans to sell their stock.

The companies concerned are the Roessler and Hasslacher company, the Niagara Electro-Chemical company, and the Perth Amboy Chemical company. They were established by the Schneide-Anstalt company of Frankfurt, which, until the date mentioned, held 55 per cent of the stock. Control was given to American citizens by sale of 7 per cent of the holdings at prices which the alien property custodian alleges were far below their value.

To contradict the claim of Hamann and Seitz that the German shareholders were willing to sell at a sacrifice to insure retention of the properties by the Americans who had represented them, the government offered in evidence a letter from Dr. Fritz Roessler, a principal in the Schneide-Anstalt company, to Mr. Hamann, which said:

"Rather than accept genuine sale at inadequate prices would let the worst come and trust to a fight for our rights in free America."

The letter was mailed at Frankfurt only two months before the sale of control, which involved almost \$1,000,000.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co. The Fashion Center for Women. For Outings and Vacations. A Sale of Summer Dresses. Perhaps you are one of the many who have awaited this event. For replenishing wardrobes it has no equal when savings in price are considered. Smart frocks in varied cool materials, colors and styles to appeal to every taste. Are of the usual high Thompson-Belden standard, but naturally, as they are all from our regular stocks. These Dresses have very low new prices Tuesday. You'll find them interesting. Trimmed Hats, \$4.50. A Choice selection of Smart Trimmed Hats, \$4.50. A JULY SALE OF Men's Shirts. All Eagle, Arrow and Rialto Shirts, both soft and stiff-cuff styles will be much lower in price Tuesday. Patterns are new, light and attractive. Enough good colors to suit every man who comes in. Fabrics include silks, fibers, silk and linen mixtures and madras. Neckwear Reduced. 25c Wash Tubulars, 19c; three for 50c. Wide End Silk Four-in-Hand Ties. A large share made with slip-edge band; pleasing patterns; 75c regularly, Tuesday, 65c. \$12 Shirts, \$9.65. \$10 Shirts, \$7.65. \$7.50 Shirts, \$5.65. \$6, \$6.50 Shirts, \$4.95. \$5, \$5.50 Shirts, \$3.95. \$3, \$3.50 Shirts, \$2.35. \$2.50 Shirts, \$1.95. \$2 Shirts, \$1.65. \$1.50 Shirts, \$1.35. THE MEN'S SHOP—To the left as you enter.