

GERMAN OFFENSIVE SEEMS PAST CRISIS

Washington Military Officers Are Optimistic Over War Situation.

DRIVE REGARDED FAILURE

Great Offensive Is Believed to Have Degenerated Into Purely Local Action Upon Front of Less Than 20 Miles.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—While official reports from Generals Pershing and Bliss were too related to permit formal conclusions to be drawn as to the situation on the western front, it was clear that military authorities believed that the crisis had passed and the enemy's plans frustrated.

General March, Chief of Staff, would not express an opinion as to the situation, but other officers generally regarded the battle as more than half won.

As press accounts and the brief official communications from Paris and Berlin have so far disclosed the situation, the great thrust has been narrowed down in three days' fighting to a narrow sector where the enemy still was moving sluggishly at last accounts.

Marne Sector Watched. In effect, officers said, the great offensive already had degenerated into a purely local action on a front of less than 20 miles between the point just east of the original American positions on the Marne in the Jaunonne sector to the wooded region west of Rheims. It is possible that the activity on the German left, in the woods, will result in a flank attack on the Marne, but officers here were not inclined to think so.

To most observers the center of interest was the 12-mile stretch on the north bank of the Marne which the enemy holds and his thrust down the river valley toward Epernay where the Germans have been making steady gains some four miles beyond the river. Their crossings, upon which the maintenance of the forward lines and the continuing of the push down the valley depends, were reported to be under direct artillery fire.

Officers looked with particular attention at the very hopeful prospect of a counter stroke by the allies which they believed might have important results. It was indicated by today's reports that the Germans stand with both flanks exposed and with their communication lines seriously menaced. It was believed that the Allies might widen out their positions they will be compelled to fall back to the river or face the possibility of being trapped as the Austrians were on the Piave.

Reserve Power Available. The extent of any counter movement would depend wholly upon General Pershing's available reserves and upon his own campaign plans. It is regarded as certain, however, that he would not overlook an opportunity to annihilate an enemy division or to trap the bulk of General von Poth's army.

Accounts of the activities of French armies during the first day of the battle are reaching Washington, giving a vivid picture of the constantly growing part the air forces are playing in modern warfare. Bombs and incendiaries were dropped on the Germans as they surged forward to cross the Marne. Concentration points far to the rear, where troops and supplies were being gathered, were hunted out and deluged with bombs, while moving columns were harassed with machine gun fire from above.

Offensive Political Blow. Informants here reached decided circles here which create an impression that the present German stroke was prompted more by internal economic conditions and by the state of political unrest in Austria, and to a lesser extent in Germany, than by purely military reasons. It was argued today that the selection of the front of attack might be due to the necessity of getting forward at a time when the military authorities did not feel justified in pressing against known allied reserves concentrated in front of Paris and behind Amiens.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT DIES

graduated at Mincola as a First Lieutenant in the first Aero Reserve Corps last July. At the time he killed his brother, Theodore, Jr., was a Major, Archie was a Captain on General Pershing's staff and Kermit was with the British in the Mesopotamian campaign. His brother-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, is in the Medical Reserve Corps. Previous to taking up aviation, Quentin attended the 1915 Plattsburg Camp. On leaving there he received a commission in the Signal Officers Reserve Corps, and was sent into training at Mincola. Quentin is the youngest of the Roosevelt children. He was born in Washington just before the Spanish war, while his father was organizing the Rough Riders. While Colonel Roosevelt was President, Quentin was the joy and life of all Washington. Even as a small boy he displayed signs of the Roosevelt luck. He had two pet snakes, which received considerable newspaper notice, rode a pony, had a stray dog for a companion, roller skated all over Washington and had a juvenile record.

The Talking Machine known for its perfect reproduction of tone. The Stradivari.

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BELLANS INDIGESTION 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

MANANCE WITH A LETTER-CARRIER'S DAUGHTER

On one occasion, when he displeased his teacher, the President assured her that Quentin had been attended to in the good old-fashioned way, in the woodshed. In interest in electricity, later shown in his study of wireless, came to public notice when he did something that all but put out the White House lights. His favorite playmate was Charlie Taft.

In 1909 he went to Europe with his mother, his brother Archie and sister Ethel. He attended St. Paul's Episcopal School, near Alexandria, Va., for a time, and later the Groton School. At Harvard he took a prominent part in athletics in 1915 and was among the 124 Harvard men chosen to take special military training in 1916, but decided to go to Plattsburg instead.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 17.—A ray of hope that Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt may not have fallen to his death in a combat was brought to Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt tonight in a cable message from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in Paris, in which she said the reports were "absolutely unconfirmed" there. The former President felt, however, there was only a slight possibility that his youngest son is alive.

The message from Mrs. Roosevelt, who is doing Red Cross work in the French capital, contained nothing but the simple statement that she had been able to get no confirmation of Quentin's death, and Colonel Roosevelt feared there was little room to doubt the accuracy of the press dispatches.

Many Express Sympathy. Thousands of telegrams of condolence were received today at Sagamore Hill. Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to add, however, to the brief statement he issued earlier in the day, in which he expressed for himself and wife a sad pride that their son had been given an opportunity to show the stuff of which he was made before he died.

Just at sundown a gold star was placed on the village service flag to mark the first death among the village's young warriors.

Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him.

The statement was issued by Colonel Roosevelt today after press dispatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial battle in France.

The Colonel had planned to visit New York today, but cancelled his visit.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 17. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will deliver the principal address at the Republican state convention tomorrow, notwithstanding the death of his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, in an aerial combat in France. This word was received this afternoon by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of the Colonel, over the telephone from Oyster Bay.

George A. Glynn, chairman of the Republican state committee, at the request of the Colonel, sent a telegram of sympathy and condolence to the Colonel. Many personal messages followed.

REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA

Enthusiastic Demonstration to Be Accorded Colonel Roosevelt. SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 17.—Republicans gathered here tonight for the unofficial state convention which will open tomorrow. A formal resolution expressing sympathy for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on account of the death in action overseas of his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, was adopted.

Preparations were made tonight to give Colonel Roosevelt one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever accorded a Republican in this state by a party convention. Many of the delegates did not hesitate to express the hope that the convention might be stamped into the memory of the former President for the gubernatorial nomination.

STUDENTS FALL IN 'BATTLE'

University Military Manuevers Result in Many 'Casualties.' EUGENE, Or., July 17.—(Special.)—Sore feet for 12 persons, poison for several others, and severe cuts inflicted by the principal actors in the war, were the total casualties for the University of Oregon Summer military camp maneuvers on the McKenzie River, which concluded this afternoon. The four companies from the camp left Eugene at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and returned to the camp at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. They hiked to Seavey ferry and then to Coburg bridge, covering a distance of about 20 miles.

The men carried their blankets and provisions and spent the night sleeping in the open.

FAT PURSE FAILS TO SAVE

William Budden Sentenced to Serve 90 Days in County Jail. William H. Budden, 27, of Lexington, Morrow, yesterday was sentenced by United States Judge Wolcott to serve 90 days in the County Jail, having pleaded guilty to sending an obscene letter through the mails to his sister.

Budden told Assistant United States Attorney Goldstein that he wrote the objectionable missive in resentment of a letter he had received from his relative several weeks ago in which she rebuked him for overeating when visiting at her home in Idaho, as a consequence of which he became ill.

AUTO INDUSTRY TO FACE VAST CHANGE

Increasing Demand for Steel to Carry on War Will Cut Out Pleasure Cars.

AMPLE WARNING GIVEN

War Industries Board Will Promise Nothing to Passenger Car Manufacturers, Who May Be Put Out of Business Entirely.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Further curtailment of the so-called lesser essential industries may result from the enlargement of the war programme, the curtailment of demand for steel and existing shortage in the supply. War requirements for the last six months of this year will be approximately 20,000,000 tons, the War Industries Board announced today.

The greatest output of a like period for the steel industry was 19,000,000 tons. Automobile manufacturers have asked the War Industries Board to allow them sufficient steel to produce 60 per cent of their normal production of passenger cars. The board replied that it could not promise even 25 per cent and that possibly none at all could be granted.

The War Industries Board called on the automobile manufacturers to submit within two weeks a sworn inventory of steel and steel products now on hand.

War Industries Board members declared that ample warning of the curtailment had been given and told the automobile men that the supply of the American forces in France was the first consideration. Some of the conferees said the discussion had ranged even into the field of political effect of action.

Hugh Chalmers, in discussing the conference, said: "Unless we get sufficient steel to liquidate our inventories, the entire automobile industry faces financial disaster. I told them this. We know the Government has the power to enforce any curtailment order and they need to have their steel requirements met 100 per cent. But something is owed the industry."

ALLIES ARE HOLDING HUNS

American forces had captured yesterday. Along the southern bank of the Marne farther to the east, the Germans occupied Montvoison temporarily, until the French struck back and hurled the enemy out.

All Assaults Fail. While the enemy was attempting a strong push toward Epernay in an effort to cause the evacuation of the mountain of Rheims, he also was making a number of attacks on each side of that city. So far all these assaults have been bitter failures.

The eastern side of Rheims remains exactly as it was yesterday and the fluctuation on the western side, according to the military commanders, is absolutely insignificant.

WITH THE FRENCH FORCES IN FRANCE, JULY 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Gouraud, the hero of th- Dardanelles, was the French commander who barred the advance of the German crown prince in the Champagne. It was he who, to the east of Rheims, in one day, brought the host of Germans to a standstill with comparatively insignificant losses among his own men.

Huns Badly Mauls. About 20 enemy divisions have been identified in the first line of this sector of the front alone. By the end of the first day of fighting half of these divisions had been badly mauled. The precaution the French had taken before the Teuton offensive began was such that the Germans were unable to capture a single prisoner in the Champagne during the several days preceding the attack. The Germans thus were deprived of the possibility of obtaining information regarding the French plans.

When the German artillery preparations started on the night of the 14th and the flashes from thousands of guns were so vivid that they lighted up the streets of Chalons, nearly 20 miles from the front, the French replied with an equally powerful fire and everything for many miles trembled until dawn, when the German infantry came over.

The advancing waves were of great density, giving the hundreds of French 75's a point-blank target. At the same time small centers of resistance composed of French advanced posts opened fire with machine guns, which did terrific execution.

These isolated detachments held up the enemy masses for several hours, giving ample time for their comrades to strike seven alarm bells and knock them down, winding the cathedral clock, the chimera, hanging, standing and pendulum clocks strike four, Copal-Orchestra, "Three Twins" (Karl Hoesch), by request, anthems of the allies; community anthems.

The next concert will be Friday night, at 8 o'clock, at Sellwood Park.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

Kenilworth Gets Band Tonight. An interesting musical programme has been arranged for the concert by the municipal band tonight at Kenilworth Park.

Reports of Casualties Exaggerated in Effort to Retard Work. WASHINGTON, July 17.—German propaganda has been turned against the shipbuilding industry in a vain effort to stem the growing output of ships which are to carry men and munitions to Europe.

ATTACK IN SMAABED

The converging attack by the Germans was smashed by the brilliant leadership of General H. J. E. Gouraud, of Dardanelles fame, who, according to Henri Bidou, military critic of the Journal Des Debats, leaving his first lines highly held after putting enemy line of resistance well to the rear, allowed the German blow to expend itself on empty space.

After a false stroke, the enemy was obliged to cross a deadly zone, where he was shot to pieces. The French losses were quite insignificant.

BERLIN, via London, July 17.—Eighteen thousand prisoners have been taken by the Germans in the present offensive, according to the claim of the War Office in its report from general headquarters tonight.

It is asserted also that 37 allied airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down Tuesday over the battle front.

The text of the communication follows: "The fighting did not revive until evening. We captured prisoners in reconnoitering thrusts southwest of Epres. South and west of Hebuterne the enemy renewed his attacks unsuccessfully.

There have been local attacks in the Sambre region and west of Chateau Thierry.

Southwest of Courtemont (on the Marne front, west of Chateau Thierry) we attacked our lines for the first time as far as the Surmeln sector. The enemy is directing violent counter-attacks with strong forces against our front on the south bank of the Marne. His attacks broke down before our lines with the heaviest losses.

Bitter fighting on the north bank of the Marne the successes of the first storming day were extended. After warding off French counter-attacks the Germans broke up after the manner as far as the heights north of Venetuil, and fought our way through the Bois de Modemont.

On the bank of the Ardre we threw back the enemy on the mountain of Rheims, between Rantemal and north of Courouy.

The situation east of Rheims is unchanged. We have held the enemy under a heavy fire and improved our positions on the Roman road and on Sipples.

Northwest of Massiges we captured some fortified heights. Five German machine gunners captured has increased to 18,000. Further, 23 enemy airplanes and two captive balloons were shot down yesterday over the battlefield.

YANKS IMPROVE POSITIONS

After two minor but nevertheless important defeats in two days at the hands of the Americans, the Germans ceased their attacks. Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, in an aerial battle, but it broke up with a down on an airplane, and Ralph O'Neill, of Nogales, Ariz., destroyed a two-seater.

YANKEES REFUSE TO RETIRE

American General Orders Counter Attack Despite French Advice. PARIS, July 17.—"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the wishes of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable and we will not be asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our countrymen. We are going to counter-attack."

This was a message sent by an American General in command of American forces south of the French front, Monday afternoon, after the Germans had succeeded in forcing the French toward the fate of battle, that it was understood perfectly that after hard fighting the Americans had slowly retired and that it was not expected that they immediately launch a counter-attack. He added that a counter-attack could be postponed without risk and that it might be better to give the American troops an hour's rest.

Immediately after the American General sent the above message, which is quoted by the correspondent of the Matin, the Americans launched their counter-attack and the lost ground was soon recovered, with an additional half mile taken from the Germans for good measure.

MAIL KEPT SECRET

President of National Jewelers' Association Tells of His Connection With Purchase. NEW YORK, July 17.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, attended a conference here early in 1915 when six or seven persons discussed the purchase of the New York Evening Mail in order to bring about publication of the "unbiased and truthful news" of the European war in an English newspaper. Ludwig Nissen, former president of the National Jewelers' Association, described this conference in a statement today.

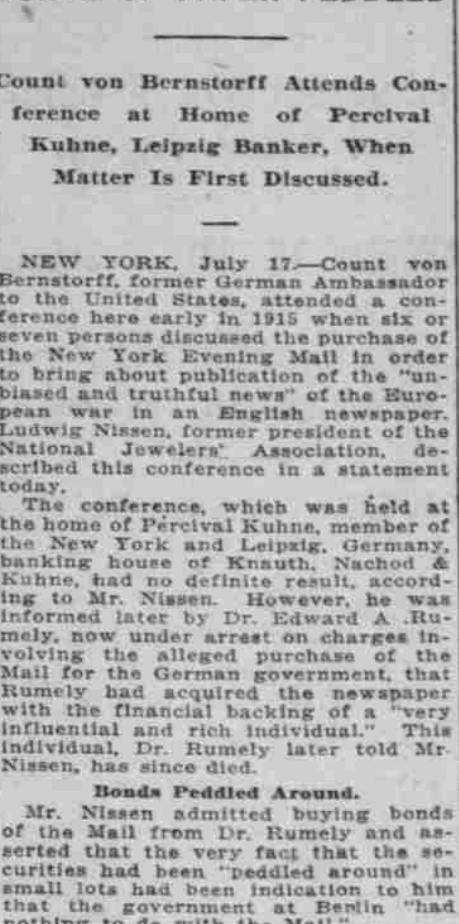
BONDS OF PAPER PEDDLED

Count von Bernstorff Attends Conference at Home of Percival Kuhne, Leipzig Banker, When Matter Is First Discussed. Mr. Nissen admitted buying bonds of the Mail from Dr. Rumely and asserted that the very fact that the securities had been "peddled around" in small lots had been indication to him that the government at Berlin had nothing to do with the Mail.

PEOPLE'S All This Week

THE FAMOUS DOLLY SISTERS

ADMISSION 20¢ CHILDREN 10¢



THE MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES DIRECT FROM BROADWAY

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA! First Pictures of the Sinking of the Steamer "Columbia" in Peoria, Ill.

lives and health of shipyard workers, who are encouraged to report even the slightest scratch for treatment, so there may be no danger of infection. "The rate of accidents is constantly decreasing," said an official statement. "And it is confidently predicted that within the next few months the shipyards will be showing a lower rate than the most favored private industrial institutions."

M. DUVAL IS EXECUTED

Director of Bonnet Rouge Pays Penalty for Treason to France. PARIS, July 17.—(Havas Agency.)—M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper, Bonnet Rouge, was executed today for treasonable actions against the Government.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS NEAR

Board in Session at Washington to Make Selections. WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Daniels announced today that the Naval selection board began sessions today to select officers for promotion. According to computations of the Bureau of Navigation the board will select five permanent and 21 temporary Rear-Admirals, 11 permanent and 23 captains and 24 permanent and 213 temporary commanders.

BRITISH IMPORTS INCREASE

LONDON, July 17.—The British Board of Trade figures for the month of June issued today show increases in imports of \$15,538,000, compared with the total for June, 1917. Export increases were \$11,274,000.

PROPAGANDA HITS SHIPS NOW

Reports of Casualties Exaggerated in Effort to Retard Work. WASHINGTON, July 17.—German propaganda has been turned against the shipbuilding industry in a vain effort to stem the growing output of ships which are to carry men and munitions to Europe.

Statements maliciously circulated to the effect that more men are being killed and injured in the construction of ships than in the trenches in France were denied officially tonight by the Shipping Board. In the Hog Island yard, which was said to be a fair example of the work which has been accomplished by the board's accident prevention work, the accident rate in May was reported as 1.5 per thousand men, as compared with the pre-war average of 2.8 reported by the bureau of labor statistics.

Two departments have been created for special work in safeguarding the

Advertisement for Dolly Sisters featuring a photograph of the performers and promotional text.

Advertisement for an institution for the common good, featuring text about funeral services and a photograph of a building.

Advertisement for J. P. Finley & Son, Progressive Funeral Directors, featuring text about funeral services and a photograph of a building.