PHILADELPHIA HEROES CITED

Regiments and Individuals Fight Bravely at Marne

SHOW UTMOST COURAGE

Captain Biddle Downs Two-Seated Plane, but Is Wounded

Philadelphia's two crack regiments of the old Pennsylvania National Guard—the First and Third Infantry—are in the thick of the big German drive, fighting around a wooded area known as the Boise de Conde, on the northern bank of the Marne.

The Philadelphia units have been mentioned in official dispatches as displaying the utmost courage, and with a number of Pennsylvanians, several youths from this city have been cited in official orders for conspicuous gallantry.

Philadelphia, too, is represented in the "eyes of the army." Captain Charles J. Biddle, of Andalusia, hero of many air battles, has had another remarkable escape, returning slightly wounded to the American lines after sending a big German two-seated plane crashing to the earth.

Dispatches from the battlefront detailing the bravery of the old National Guard regiments and the citations for individual gallantry is the first intimation that the former National Guard of Pennsylvania had reached the front-line trenches and "gone over the top."

And how they went—"they fight like lions; they never give up and they never get tired."

Courage of Keystone Division

This is how a seasoned French officer, who took part in the first battle of the Marne, described the stamina and courage of "our boys"—the Twenty-eighth Division, better known as the "Keystone Division." It is under the command of Major General Charles H. Muir and is a part of the Second Army Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas B. W. Fales, well-known cricketer and University of Pennsylvania graduate, his men scattered, managed to get them together and led in thirty-five privates, being prisoners, for which he was officially cited. He is thirty-two years old and a nephew of John Wanamaker.

Lieutenant Fales is a member of the firm of Fales & Dutcher and lives at 4407 Spruce street. He went to the Mexican border as a corporal in the old Second City Troop and was promoted to a sergeancy while at the Rio Grande. He entered the third officers' training school at Augusta and was commissioned one day before the order came to embark for France.

Reformed Scattered Company

Lieutenant James Schoch, 4201 Pine street, and Sergeant Frank Benjamin are other heroes who earned the praise of the French by reforming scattered groups of their company and fighting their way step by step to new positions. This company, which was cut off from the main body of the regiment, has been reorganized and is again in the thick of the fighting. The lieutenant went to the Mexican border with the old First Regiment and won his commission at the officers' training camp.

Lieutenant Gilmore Hayman, of Berwyn, also is prominently mentioned in the official orders. With other officers of his company, he returned with 123 of his company, after a steady combat of twelve hours, in which hand-to-hand fighting played a big part. Of the returning heroes, twenty-six were wounded.

Serving Third Enlistment

Lieutenant Hayman is a member of the Third Regiment, and is now serving his third enlistment.

He is a well-known figure at Berwyn, where his father, brothers and sisters reside, having been a catcher for the Berwyn nine during the existence of the Main Line league.

Hayman, won his commission while serving with the "Fighting Third" along the border. He was promoted from the rank of sergeant. The report from "over there" states that Hayman, Lieutenant Claude Smith, New Castle, and the commander of the company, Captain William Fish, New Brighton, Pa., returned with 123 men of the company, twenty-six of whom were wounded. The company had been fighting continuously for twelve hours.

On each contact with the Germans the boys of the company, an all-Philadelphia body, heated the enemy, hurling them back when they assaulted and then participating in the counter-attack that was launched by the French and Americans.

The little community of Gulph Mills, on the Schuylkill River opposite Conshohocken was thrilled this morning with the account of the bravery of one of its sons, Joseph Bennett.

He distinguished himself by shooting down an enemy machine gunner perched in a tree when the German was about to turn his deadly weapon on Bennett's platoon commander. He accounted for another Teuton descending a tree with his bayonet and finally captured the machine gun nest single handed.

Bennett, who was a farm hand in civil life, joined the old Sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Ellis, just before the outbreak of the war. He was a member of the company organized in Norristown.

News of his daring deeds was brought to his aged father, George Bennett, and his mother, Catharine Bennett, this morning at their home on Montgomery avenue.

Eight Americans in Canadian List

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, July 19.—The following American names appear in today's overseas casualty list: Killed in action, T. Campbell, Conway, Ark. Presumed to have died, R. A. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Youse, Charleston, W. Va.; W. Geddes, Moundville, Mo.; F. Murphy, Spartanburg, S. C.; F. N. Carlson, Sonora, N. D.; W. A. Dow, Yuba City, Cal. Wounded, J. Fosmo, Martell, Wis.

Promotion Waits General Who Refused to Retreat

Washington, July 19.—Promotion awaits the American general who, on Monday, refused to stand for the American flag being pushed back by the Germans in the Marne drive and wrested victory from the enemy arms.

Official confirmation of the message reported to have been sent by the American commander to his French superior officers still is lacking at the War Department, as is the name of the commander. But Secretary Baker said this afternoon:

"I was fearful at first that the message of his message may have disregarded some regulations and he would have to court-martial him. Instead we promoted him. After thinking it, though, I think we should promote him."

GENERAL MANGIN
He directed the Franco-American troops which won yesterday's big victory

DEFENSIVE ENDED IS OPINION IN U. S.

Washington Believes Tables Have Been Turned by American Victory

EXPECT STIFFER FIGHT

Nation Rejoices Over Feat of Boys Who Year Ago Were Civilians

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 19.

The American nation today came to a realization that its army, in cooperation with the gallant soldiers of France, had won its first great victory on European soil. Surprised and scarcely able to grasp the extent of the offensive operations between the Aisne and the Marne, as the fragmentary details came in during the day yesterday, the American people today saw clearly that American soldiers, many of whom were in civilian life twelve months ago, had received their first baptism of fire, and in six hours had won more ground, taken more prisoners and captured more war supplies from the enemy than did the Germans in three days of a carefully prepared offensive along the Marne, early in the week.

While reluctant to give official expression to their opinions until fuller details of yesterday's counter-stroke and the full extent of the Franco-American victory are received, it was evident at the War Department today that high officials inwardly shared the feelings of the public.

The belief was expressed widely in official circles that the tables had been definitely turned, that yesterday's successes between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, the first Allied offensive of any consequence of the year, mark the end of the Allied defensive policy, and that the point has been reached in the accumulation of man-power and munitions in France where General Foch is enabled to assume his favorite role as an offensive leader.

Events of today, however, were awaited eagerly. It was realized that unless the Germans were completely demoralized by the surprise attack on the twenty-five-mile front, stiffer fighting would ensue today. Masses of fresh troops from beyond the Aisne would undoubtedly be brought up by the Germans today in an effort to stop the onrush, which has carried the French and Americans beyond their objectives with the officially reported capture of twenty towns and uncounted prisoners. Knowing the spirit of the American troops, and that yesterday's successes will only render them more daring and cause them to fight more fiercely, officers were confident that the German reserves would have a hard task in stopping the counter-stroke and a much harder task in attempting to retake any lost ground.

Survey of the positions taken yesterday indicated to observers that the German high command would leave nothing undone to retrieve the day's losses. Stopped in their offensive along the Marne and then suddenly attacked on the flank, has made the position of the Germans not only uncomfortable but precarious. Especially is this true in the region of Chateau-Thierry, where it is believed the Germans must act quickly.

RESUMPTION OF DRIVE THRILLS NATION AGAIN

Washington, July 19.—News of resumption of the American-French drive on the Marne-Aisne line sent another thrill through the nation today.

Overnight dispatches to the War Department indicate that the Allies are seriously menacing the German right flank, which bends southward from the Aisne to Chateau-Thierry. Possibility of forcing the enemy to withdraw from this salient and fall back from the Marne or endanger thousands of his troops is seen by military experts here.

Officials were at their desks early seeking the latest news of the offensive. The White House called the United Press offices before 8:30 o'clock, this President Wilson might have the news before leaving for his golf game.

Secretary Tumulty had previously phoned from his home to learn whether the onrush of the Americans continued. He was elated at the news. Many departments and members of Congress asked to be kept in touch with developments.

On every hand the buoyant effect of the drive is shown. There is marked enthusiasm that at last there is evidence of actual offensive action on the part of the Allies. American officers long have been restive at the policy of letting the enemy do all the initial hitting. As more and more Americans get into the fray the tide will turn, they now say, to greater activity by the Allies, and the Germans will see whether or not the Yankees are "merely cannon fodder."

Shelling of Soissons by French and American big guns gave hopes that the city soon would fall. With this would come snapping of German railroads feeding the Rheims sector, where the Teuton is pressing hard to encircle the city.

That the Americans and French were able to pick up the drive again after a night's rest indicated to officials that there is perfect organization in the Allied advance.

U-BOAT SINKS FRENCH LINER

Pirate Rams Lifeboats and Only One Man Is Rescued

London, July 19.—(By Central News).—A dispatch to a News Agency says a U-boat has sunk a French steamship. The crew got away from the vessel in two boats, but both of the small craft were rammed by the submarine. There was only one survivor, who was in the water for fourteen hours.

VICTORY SERVICES IN CITY CHURCHES

Thanksgivings for Gains at Front to Be Given

SUBJECT OF SERMONS

Clergymen of All Denominations to Join in Patriotic Observance Sunday

A day of patriotic celebration in honor of the great Allied victory will be observed in virtually every church in the city on Sunday.

Clergymen of all denominations have agreed either to make the big Franco-American "push" the subject of their sermon or to make it the motif of special patriotic auxiliary meetings.

Jewish rabbis will make especial mention of the event tomorrow in their sermons and are arranging for observances on Sunday in connection with the usual Sabbath gatherings.

The clergymen were enthusiastic when informed of the number of towns taken and the thousands of prisoners and great amount of war stores captured.

"The beginning of the end," was the way in which several expressed their opinion of what the first big American victory means for the German empire.

"Magnificent Victory"

"A magnificent victory, but only what is to be expected of men like the Americans," was Rev. G. B. Turnbull's comment. He is pastor of the Dale's Memorial United Presbyterian Church, Thirty-second and Cumberland streets.

Rabbi B. L. Leventhal, head of the Orthodox Jews in this city, said that no class in Philadelphia would celebrate the victory more fervently than would his people, most of whom, he said, know enough about tyrannical government to realize the blessings to come to the whole world from an Allied victory. He will preach on the big gain tomorrow.

The Rev. Lee Hong, who conducts a mission on Race street, was another who promised a special reference to the battle. His countrymen, he said, are following the tide of battle with eager eyes, and will join in any observance arranged by him.

Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, head of Keneseth-Israel, is another prominent Hebrew clergyman who probably will make it the subject of his weekly sermon.

"Praise God" On Sign

Tonight, the electric sign on the lawn of the Hermon Presbyterian Church, Harrison street and Frankford avenue, will blaze forth this message, the opening of the Doxology:

"Praise God from Whom all blessings come."

"That is my view of the American victory," said Rev. Harry H. Crawford, pastor of Hermon church, "and this morning I had those words put on our electric sign. The victory is wonderful, and all churches should have service offering prayers of thanks for this success. I will devote part of my sermon to the drive."

Rev. Wr. Henry Berkowitz, Rodef Shalom synagogue, said:

"I believe the world shares the relief that the Allies again are making an advance, and that our soldiers are in the fore of the fighting. I am going to speak on the victory in my sermon."

Instructions were issued to all pastors of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church by Bishop Caldwell ordering them to incorporate in their Sunday sermons special prayers for continued victory for the American and allied forces.

Heartily Supports Idea

When asked to comment on the great American drive, the Rev. George A. Crider, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street below Vine, said that it "is as glorious as it was confidently expected." He declared that the idea of mingling patriotism and religious devotion in the churches should be more fully realized, and expressed himself as personally in favor of giving attention to the present victory in next Sunday's sermons.

The Rev. Gladstone Holm, of the Rehoboth Methodist Church, Frankford, expressed lively satisfaction. He spoke of it as "glorious," and said it was "just what was to be expected of our boys." He said he would most certainly give full attention to the victory in his sermon on Sunday.

Promising to give his support to any movement put forward to use the American victory as a text for Sunday's sermon, the Rev. Augusto Benedetto, of the Lutheran Church, Ninth and Reed streets, expressed great pleasure at the pleasant news, which, he said, was doubly welcome after so long a period of depressing information.

GERMANS STAGGERED BY BIG ALLIED BLOW

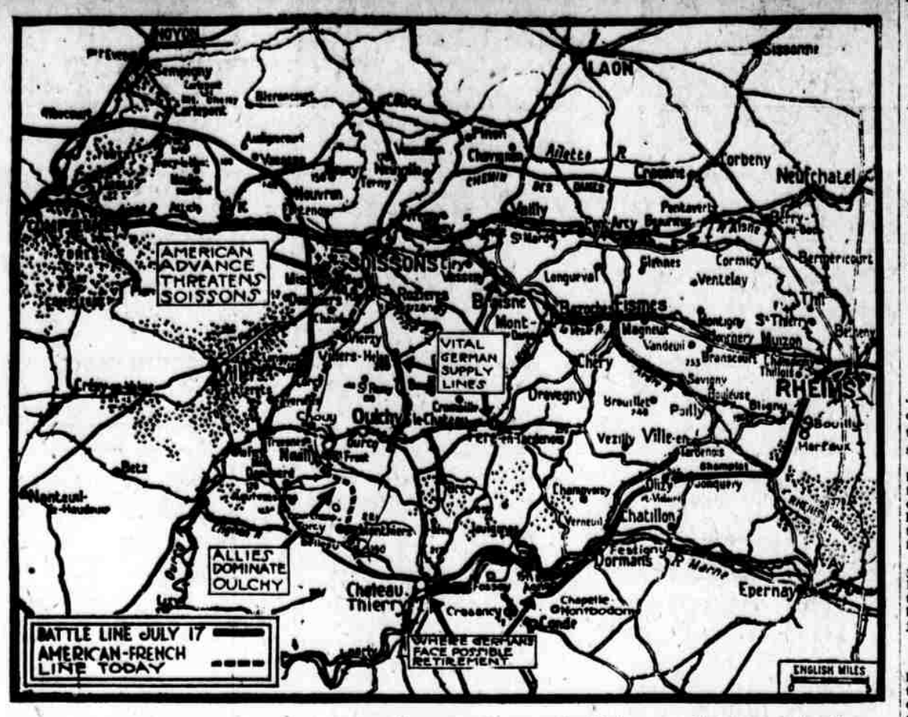
By the Associated Press

On the French Front in France, July 19.—With wonderful vitality and with spirits still high, notwithstanding the big battle of the last two days, Franco-American troops dashed forward at dawn yesterday along the western side of the salient formed by the German advance in May and drove back the enemy pell-mell everywhere or made them prisoners.

The depth of the advance is several miles on the average.

The Allied commander-in-chief had permitted the enemy to exhaust a large portion of his forces in striking the blows on both sides of Rheims, which were intended to be heavy enough to weaken the French army. The blow was successfully parried and, before the Germans recovered sufficiently to fill the great gap in their ranks and make another effort, the Allies bounded back and staggered them with a lightning-like diversion from the Marne to the Aisne.

PROGRESS OF THE FRANCO-AMERICAN OFFENSIVE



The tables have been turned on the Germans, who, attempting to pocket Rheims, now find the American line swinging around Soissons. Further to the south the Franco-American guns dominate Oulchy and the important railroad and highways supplying the German troops holding the salient at Chateau-Thierry. This menace to the German communications may force a retirement from the narrowing Marne salient. The broken line on the above map shows the limits of the Franco-American advance

ALLIED ARMIES ON OFFENSIVE IN SECTORS ALL ALONG LINE

Continued from Page One

driving the Germans before them.

Airmen report huge explosions and fires in Soissons—evidently the destruction of ammunition dumps and supplies by the enemy, preparatory to evacuation of the city.

FOE'S RESERVES THROWN IN, BUT ALLIES PRESS ON

French and Americans Surmount Resistance of Enemy—Entente Gains Near Rheims

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 19.

Between the Aisne and the Marne, in spite of new arrivals of German reenforcements, the Allies are making sensible progress and are capturing a large number of prisoners, according to the official statement issued by the War Office today. Along the whole front the battle continues with violence.

On the front between Rheims and the Marne the French have captured Montvoison and made progress in the Roi wood and the Courton wood, capturing four cannon and 400 prisoners, the statement continues.

South of the Marne, by a vigorous attack, the French have ejected the enemy from the outskirts of Oeuilly.

The Italians in the same sector have taken Moulin D'Ardre, south of Morfaux, and northwest of Pourcy.

The War Office statement reads:

"Between the Aisne and the Marne, our troops, surmounting the resistances of the enemy, which was increased by the arrival of new reserves, realized sensible progress at the close of yesterday. The number of prisoners counted is being augmented. The battle continues with violence along the whole front.

"West of Rheims and south of the Marne our troops yesterday, by a vigorous attack, retook Montveisin and threw the enemy out of the outskirts of Oeuilly.

"To the north of the Marne we have made progress in the Roi wood and the Courton wood, and carried our line a kilometer (six-tenths of a mile) to the westward.

"Further north the Italians have taken Moulin d'Ardre and conquered ground in the region of Bouilly.

"In the course of these actions the French have captured four cannon, thirty machine guns and 400 prisoners.

"Between Montdidier and Noyon and also in the Wovre region, in raids against the German lines, we captured 100 prisoners."

By the Associated Press

On the French Front in France, July 19.

Thousands of prisoners, scores of cannon, hundreds of machine-guns and material have fallen into the hands of the American and French troops in their drive between the Aisne and the Marne.

Besides gaining possession of the heights dominating Soissons, from the south, a couple of dozen villages were reconquered by the Allies who are still engaged today in severe fighting, which has disconcerted the enemy along the whole line from Chateau-Thierry to Soissons.

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 19.

Stubborn resistance at Courchamps, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, has been broken by the French, says the Havas correspondent at the front.

FOCH'S MOVE FORCES GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE

By WALTER DURANTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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With the French Armies, July 19.

Taking advantage of the bloody check inflicted on the Germans in the Champagne and south of the Marne, an Allied counter-stroke was launched on the whole forty-kilometer flank of the German salient from Fontenoy-sur-Aisne to the region of Chateau-Thierry-sur-Marne.

While the German drives made progress Foch was content to play a waiting game. But this time he seized the opportunity given by the "friedensturm" offensive's failure.

The attack began at dawn. The charging ranks were preceded by a rolling barrage of terrific volume. For once the weather favored the Allies, as a cyclonic thunderstorm, which raged after midnight, had driven the enemy to cover. His forces holding this sector had been proved inferior by the success of the Allied attacks in the last few weeks, and under the unexpected shock they offered only feeble resistance.

According to the latest information our progress was continuous, the losses light and the prisoners numerous. The effect of any considerable gain of ground on the situation of the German forces south of the Marne is obvious.

This time it is Hindenbutg that is forced to engage his reserves in an attempt to prevent loss. The Germans have made this a war of maneuver and Foch is showing them he, too, can play the game with ability.

The French armies engaged in the counter-stroke are commanded by generals who first won their laurels as leaders of the famous Moroccan division. The commander between the Aisne and the Ourcq distinguished himself particularly at Verdun and more recently directed the counter-stroke on the German right which paralyzed the Noyon-Montdidier offensive.

Your correspondent was received a few days ago by the general commanding the Marne army. His simple khaki uniform of the French colonials was set off by a war cross with several palms. In speech and manner he gave the impression of a capable, alert leader of men. He emphasized strongly the duty of a chief to keep in touch with the men under his command and lamented the fact that his position as an army commander prevented him having full personal acquaintance with all ranks, as had been the case when he led the Moroccans.

Speaking of the successful local actions in which the army had been engaged, he declared they were especially valuable in promoting an aggressive spirit, adding:

"It is the work of a general to create and foster such a feeling among the troops. He should have them ready for anything, like a high-spirited horse, which can be counted on to leap forward the instant the signal is given."

BRITISH TAKE SOME PRISONERS IN RAIDS

London, July 19.—Successful raiding operations were reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

"Hostile raids in the Villers-Bretonneux and Morlancourt sectors were driven off last night," the statement said. "We made successful raids at Bucquoy and Locre, taking some prisoners."

City Planning Big Victory Celebration

Continued from Page One

tary of the soldiers and sailors' sustenance committee of Councils.

Parade and Demonstration

The program includes a mammoth parade, participated in by United States marines and sailors from the navy yard, various other military organizations, such as the home defense guards, and civic and fraternal organizations.

The French military band, under command of Captain Gabriel Phares, will be invited to participate in the musical program at Independence Square and Madame Schumann-Heink will be invited to joint with the thousands who will sing Allied national hymns.

To cap the day's celebration, it is planned to tender a banquet to the visiting French band at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel tomorrow night.

A number of patriotic addresses will be a feature of the Independence Square program. The speakers will be announced later today or early tomorrow morning.

It is planned to have persons of national reputation make the addresses, although, because of the short time in which to prepare, it is feared this plan may have to be abandoned.

Eager Thousands Devour Tidings

Thousands of persons were on the streets early this morning, devouring eagerly every last-minute message from the front, telling more and more of the achievements of the Franco-American forces.

Telephone wires to the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER were flooded with inquiries about the latest news.

One message came from Altoona, Pa., where, the voice on the wire said, 15,000 persons were on the streets at 5 o'clock this morning, shouting, cheering, parading and calling for more news from the war theatre.

Drafted men from the city departing from the Twentieth and Federal streets station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were cheered as never before as they marched to the trains.

The entire city was pervaded by a spirit of optimism never before witnessed.

"Glorious, simply glorious!" In these words Madame Schumann-Heink gave her opinion of the sweeping American victory.

"Don't ask me any more—it's all that I can say," she continued, as she nervously paced up and down the drawing room of a suite at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

"I won't be my old self until I know about the boys," the singer said. "I have two sons 'over there,' you know, and I just feel that they must be in the thick of it."

The singer's dress was graced with a novel breastpin, the chief beauty of which were two large diamond stars.

"One for each boy in the American army," she explained. "Can you blame me for being a bit upset?"

Foch's Attack Took Enemy by Surprise

Continued from Page One

coming of the Americans had been a complete surprise. Sweeping north the Americans charged into the Bois de Givrey, and after a short fight with the Germans went on down Hill 193 and into the village of Givrey. Two hours later these troops had taken the town of Montairs.

In the meanwhile other American detachments with the French had charged the German positions in front of Courchamps and, while held up temporarily, brought up re-enforcements, chased the Germans out of the woods, captured eighteen guns, and took possession of Courchamps.

I want to quote the report a young captain made on his fight. It read:

"We met the boche on his line of resistance. A sharp fight took place, after which the boche turned tail and ran like hell up the hill, pursued by our troops."

It was in this fight that a platoon of Americans pursued the fleeing boche clean out of our own sector and had to be brought back by an airplane message.

In the meanwhile, on the other end of the sector, in the Soissons regions, the Americans, aided by a fleet of tanks, moved east from near Fontenoy, pushing toward Soissons. Our troops fought like demons. Encouraged by the good start the surprise attack had given them they pitched into the German re-enforcements with a will and defied the German artillery hurriedly turned in their direction.

While the two star performances were going on the French and Americans advancing took possession of a number of villages. Reports just in say that there has been heavy fighting around Soissons and to the south, where Germans have brought up reserves.

Prisoners are being brought back in large numbers. They mostly belong to holding divisions, showing that the Germans were not expecting an attack on this line and had no shock troops ready.

An attack north of Chalons this morning was repulsed with the aid of Americans.

There is no time now to say what the results of Foch's sudden move will be. The boche will, of course, bring assault troops against the Americans and French, and, needless to say, all our available men must be used in the fight. [illegible]

AMERICANS DRIVE ON IMPETUOUSLY

Airplane Used to Restrain Unit That Swept Far Beyond Line

150 CANNON CAPTURED

Soldiers Snatch Few Hours' Sleep—Then "Up and at Them"

By the United Press

With the Americans Near Soissons, July 19.—Preparations for resumption of the Franco-American drive between the Aisne and the Marne are in full swing at this hour.

While some of the soldiers, who had battled almost continuously for twenty-four hours, were snatching hurried naps, others were busy consolidating the newly won positions and getting ready for the next blow, believed to be scheduled for daybreak.

The Germans retreated so rapidly yesterday that the Americans and French were enabled to move forward at the rate of more than a kilometer an hour, reaching their twelfth-hour objective in seven hours.

Airplane to Recall Boys

Officers had great difficulty in holding back the victorious doughboys in order to keep the line straight. The Americans wanted to go to Germany. Regimental commanders had to send couriers forward to call back some units, while one company got so far ahead that an airplane was used to carry the restraining message.

The Germans everywhere along the line were panicky. They left their artillery, machine guns, rifles and supplies, and sprinted eastward. The area captured by the Americans between the Aisne and the Ourcq had more than 150 artillery pieces of various caliber in it.

"We were so busy chasing Germans we haven't had time to pay any attention to the stuff they left behind them," said one officer.

Wounded, But Happy

Slightly wounded doughboys, happy, grinning and dirty, lay about in groups after the advance was voluntarily halted, swapping experiences and displaying souvenirs.

"We were just rushed into the trenches last night," said one youngster. "We were only there half an hour when the captain said: 'Boys, in just twenty minutes we go over the top. There is time for every man to have a good smoke.'

"Before we reached their trenches the Heinies were running. Boy howdy! It sure gave me a glorious feeling to see the Heinies hop out like rabbits. We couldn't help laughing at 'em."

Another doughboy, wounded in the hand after he had chased the Germans seven kilometers (4¼ miles), carried his automatic rifle in his good hand, ready to use it if he had the opportunity. He encountered three pals, all of whom had been wounded more seriously than he. He brought them back to the American lines, protecting them with his rifle.

Too Fast for Cooks

The cooks belonging to some of the advancing units couldn't drag their field kitchens fast enough to keep up with their customers and furnish them with hot food.

"How's things going," asked one of the cooks of a returning doughboy who had been wounded.

"Got 'em going faster'n hell," was the reply. "I got a bunch, but a shell scratched me and the doc made me come back. Damn the luck!"

Another group, slightly wounded, cursed the luck that put them out of the fight.

"We'll be fixed up all right and ready to mix with 'em in a couple of weeks," said a corporal, "but the darned war will be over by then, by the way the boys are goin' after 'em. Now I gotta get some more souvenirs for the folks back home."

I asked a group of doughboys if the tanks helped them any.

Tanks Need High Gear

"Say, the tanks are all right, but they've got to get some that'll run in high, if they're gonna keep up with us," he said. "We got miles ahead of 'em this morning."

The doughboys declare universally that they no longer have any respect for the Germans, except their running ability.

German units, which opposed the Americans around Soissons, were among the best of the Kaiser's troops. Prisoners say the attack took them unawares. Near Soissons, the Germans contemplated minor attacks themselves, starting their barrage fifteen minutes before the Allied drive started. The Americans charged right through the enemy barrage and drove the Germans from their guns.

Poilus Delighted

The poilus everywhere are delighted with the bravery displayed by their comrades-in-arms. They are saluting the doughboys with "Vive l'Americains" and shaking their hands.

"These Frenchmen are so tickled they want to hold our hands all the time," said one doughboy.

American ambulance units operated speedily, following up the advance and rushing in the wounded, who are now happy in their bandages. American hospitals were "quickly established in chateaux, in woods and in the captured villages.

FACES MURDER CHARGE

Aberdeen, Md., Man Rearrested Following Death of Major King

Aberdeen, Md., July 19. (By I. N. S.)—Charles Halwadt Johnson, a prominent citizen of this city, who on Wednesday night shot and mortally wounded Major John R. King, of Brooklyn, an officer of the United States army, stationed at the Government proving ground here, was rearrested early today on a charge of killing Major King. Johnson had been out on $10,000 bail, and his arrest followed the death of Major King, which occurred last night.

A military funeral was given the major this afternoon, and the body taken to Brooklyn for burial.

Girl Hurt by Truck

Eva Kise, nine years old, 611 Wood street, suffered a fractured right leg and lacerations and contusions of the body today when she was struck by an automobile truck at Marshall and Wood streets. The truck was driven by Richard Groome, 780 North Alder street. He was held in $500 bail for a further hearing. The girl was taken to Hahnemann Hospital.

DEATHS

HAZELHURST.—At Cape May, N. J., July 18, HENRY McLEAN, son of late James W. and Sarah McLean Hazelhurst, Int. private.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOYS—Steamship company wants two bright boys; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement; state education and experience if any. F 416, Ledger Office.

COMPOSITOR, experienced, to work in private printing plant; modern working conditions. Apply Houghton Press, Mascher and Somerset sts.

CHAUFFEUR wanted: [illegible]

AMERICANS PERIL ENEMY RESERVES

Rapid Allied Plunge Threatens to Force Great German Withdrawal

YANKEE SPEED HELPFUL

All Artillery of Entire German Division Captured by Entente

By the United Press

With the Americans on the Aisne, Marne Front, July 19.

The Franco-American advance between the Aisne and the Marne has been so rapid that various regimental headquarters have been moved forward as many as three times and couriers have had great difficulty in keeping in touch with the commander's migrations.

The drive already is seriously threatening the German right flank in the Marne salient, and holds possibilities of forcing a great enemy withdrawal. Success of the present operations has been the means of averting any immediate danger to Paris. The attack is rapidly exposing a great concentration of enemy reserves and artillery, which were held in readiness to be thrown into the battle to the southeastward. It is a question whether the Germans will be able to organize these or will have to withdraw them.

Surprise Big Factor

The element of surprise has been the great factor in the Franco-American success. Ability of the French and Americans to hold the enemy along the Marne line also contributed.

The American reserves received orders to move to the battleline at 5 p. m. Wednesday. Rushed forward in trucks and camions, they arrived within marching distance about midnight. They began their hike without delay and reached the front only a short time before the zero hour, yet when they advanced and started chasing the boches they apparently were as fresh as ever.

There was no artillery preparation. The artillery suddenly began a rolling barrage and the tanks and infantry moved forward. That was all. A heavy thunderstorm had helped to conceal the troop movements, but the day broke bright and clear. It was great fighting weather.

Rescue Captured Frenchmen

One American unit pressed forward so rapidly yesterday afternoon, it was learned today, that they overtook a party of captured Frenchmen who were working on the roads under German guards. They captured the boches and released the French, who seized the arms of their former captors and pressed forward with their rescuers.

Many of the German soldiers were at breakfast or were seeking shelter from the rain when the Allies first went forward yesterday. The Americans had "breakfasted" the night before, and were without the handicap of observing mealtime.

French Cavalry in Action

The advance was maintained without interruption up to noon, when the French and Americans halted briefly to rest and reorganize. Then they swept ahead again, advancing farther than in their first rush. French cavalry swung ahead with the infantry in the afternoon and aided the Americans in cleaning up the captured villages.

Americans and French surrounded and captured entire German batteries, including all the artillery of an entire division.

The Americans carried their full pack of thirty pounds on their backs. Most of our units did not bother with machine guns. It was a straight job of rifles, bayonets and grenades.

Take Prisoners Rapidly

The Americans worked their way through fields and woods and into villages, driving the boches before them. They took prisoners so rapidly that the latter became a hindrance and were sent to the rear as rapidly as possible.

Later when other infantry was sent forward in support they carried up machine guns. These were quickly followed by field guns and then heavy artillery. It was one of the quickest examples of organization in the whole war.

The fighting unity of France and America was illustrated by the fact that repeatedly French and American wounded were carried to the rear in the same ambulance. Americans drove French motortrucks and Frenchmen drove American trucks.

Doughboys, constituting the reserves, rode forward on trucks and ammunition wagons, eating beans and slum as they bounced over the uneven ground. They hadn't halted to eat in the last twenty-four hours, but they were grinning and satisfied at the prospect of "eating up a few Heinies."

The little French "fly" tanks were remarkably effective. The Americans worked behind them like veterans as they rolled up across the fields and up the streets of the villages.

$1.25 Daily (War Tax 10 Cents additional) Seashore Excursions
(Until Sept. 7, except Sept. 2)
Beginning SUNDAY NEXT, JULY 21
Atlantic City
Anglesea, Avalon, Sea Isle City, Stone Harbor
Wildwood
(Corson's Inlet Sundays only)
Lv. Market St. Wharf 7.00 A.M. Daily
Additional Trains Sundays to Atlantic City 7.30 A. M.; Wildwood Branch 8:48 A. M.
$1.75 Barnegat Pier, Bay Head, Point Pleasant, Manasquan
Sundays until Sept. 29 - 7:20 A. M.
$2.00 Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Spring Lake
Sundays until Sept. 29 - 7:00 A. M. and 7:20 A. M.
As equipment may be required by the United States Government for other uses, the right is reserved to stop the sale of tickets at any time without further notice.
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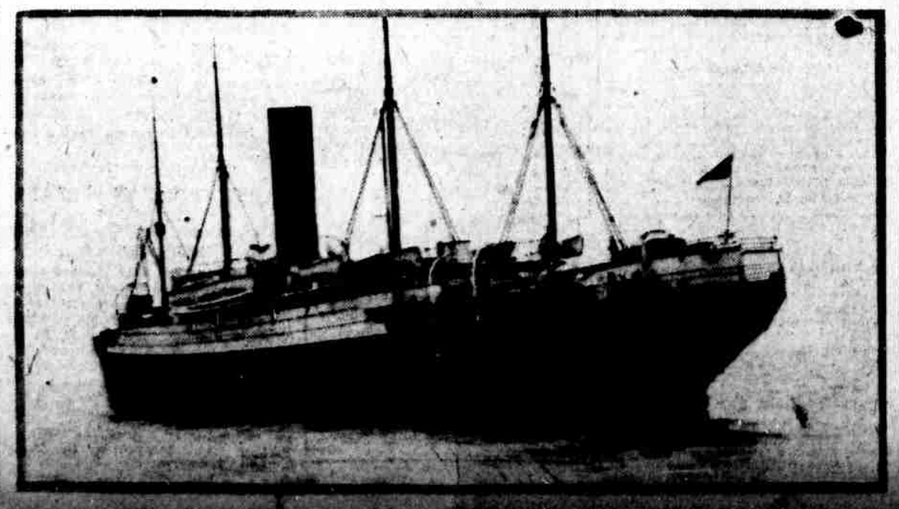
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