



1—View of Soissons, at the northern end of the allied offensive in the Aisne-Marne region. 2—Depth bombs on the Harvard, formerly a yacht, now an American patrol boat in European waters. 3—Victor Vandermerck, an American soldier who killed a German with the butt of his rifle in battle in France.



NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

General Foch Is Squeezing the Crown Prince's Army Out of Soissons-Reims Salient.

HUNS IN PERILOUS POSITION

American Troops Are Highly Praised for Their Fine Work—British in Flanders Take Meter—Silly Exploit of U-Boat Off Cape Cod.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"We've got 'em on the run" was the joyful cry of America as the news came in of the victorious progress of the allied troops in the Soissons-Reims salient.

In a measure this was true, for the Germans were being gradually squeezed out of the salient, and there was every reason for elation over the splendid fighting of the allies. But to hail the success as a great decisive victory was premature and foolish.

Such running as the Huns did was done only at the start of Foch's offensive, when they were taken by surprise. Their commanders quickly regained some measure of control, and thereafter the enforced retreat was conducted skilfully and slowly, every bit of ground being bitterly contested in order that as many guns and as much supplies as possible might be saved. Realizing that his entire army south of the Aisne was in grave danger, the crown prince sent in more and more of his reserves until 40 divisions were engaged, and desperate efforts were made to stabilize their lines of defense. However, nothing was allowed to stop the steady forward movement of the allies on three fronts of the salient, and the path of retreat was narrowed day by day. All of the territory yet held by the enemy was brought under the fire of the heavy guns, and the airmen in great numbers flew over the region day and night, working havoc with their bombs and machine guns.

At the beginning of the week there were highly successful operations on the west front of the salient, in both of which the Americans played an important part. At the tip of the German advance Chateau Thierry was taken by storm and a large section north and east of it was cleared of Huns. Here thousands of Germans were killed, other thousands captured, and great numbers of cannon and quantities of supplies were taken.

From this point northward to Soissons the Franco-Americans swept eastward until Neuilly St. Front was taken. Neuilly threatened, Soissons itself brought under gunfire and the very important railroad from there to Chateau Thierry crossed at so many places that it could no longer be used by the enemy. This drive, to be wholly successful, had to be carried to Fere-en-Tardenois, through which ran the only remaining railway which the Huns could rely upon to get their war supplies out of the way of Foch's pincers, and before the week closed the French and Yankees were moving steadily toward that town from the west and south. It must not be supposed that their progress was easy. The Germans counter-attacked repeatedly and fought brave and stubborn rear-guard battles. The village of Epiards, for instance, after being taken at the point of the bayonet by the Americans, was recaptured by the Huns, and again won by the Yankees, who then advanced their lines far beyond it.

Some of the fiercest fighting took place along the Marne east of Chateau Thierry. At first the Germans retreated across the river so hastily that the movement amounted almost to a rout. From the heights of Julgonne, Barzy and Passy, the American guns poured a deadly hail upon the fleeing foe, many of whom, throwing away their rifles, sought to swim the river, and were drowned.

When Foch was secretly preparing for his great strategic attack he called

MADE JOKE OF KIND DEED

Daniel Webster's Method of Relieving Widow Whom He Had Befriended, From Embarrassment.

Here is a story of Daniel Webster that is not known to the readers of this generation. Mr. Webster was fond of a practical joke, but only of a harmless one, and generally a benevolent one. He had in Northfield, across the river from his Franklin farm, a small piece of sandy, barren land, with a

strong force of English and Scots troops down from the north, and they quietly slipped around south of the Marne toward Reims. At the appointed time these seasoned fighters hit the German lines southwest of the cathedral city a mighty blow. In the succeeding days, acting as the east arm of the pincers, they pushed forward into the salient from the Mountain of Reims toward Ville-en-Tardenois and Fismes. Their progress was slower than that of the Franco-Americans on the west, for the country in which they were fighting was much more difficult. East of Reims the French and Italian held their own and even made some advance, though the plan did not call for a drive by them.

When Foch's offensive was a week old it appeared probable that Ludendorff would attempt to make at least a temporary stand on the half-circle running from Soissons through the outskirts of Oulchy, below Fere-en-Tardenois and across toward the Mountain of Reims. Competent observers believed his troops were too disorganized to hold this line for long, and that he would be forced to fall back to the Vesle river, which runs almost due west from Reims, joining the Aisne near Soissons.

The main efforts of General von Boehm, the immediate commander of the Germans in the salient, were directed to keeping open the roads of retreat. He was given the assistance not only of most of the crown prince's reserves, but also of nine divisions from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Already he was having great difficulty in feeding the men he had there, and the additions did little but stiffen his resistance and add to his commissary troubles.

At the time of writing, the full scope of General Foch's plans is not revealed. He has the initiative, and may elect to continue the offensive with all his strength in the effort to drive the Huns beyond the Aisne and as much farther as they can be forced; or he may find it prudent to hold them at the Vesle and await the arrival of more Americans. It is a noteworthy fact that 70 per cent of the allied troops engaged in the present battle are French. A considerable portion of the remainder are British and Italians. If so much can be done with so comparatively small a force of Americans taking part, ask observers, what will happen to the Huns when a million Americans are in the fighting line and another million at least waiting their turn for action? And this state of affairs will be reached by October, it is predicted.

Paris and London are loud in their praise of the quality and behavior of the Americans in the Aisne-Marne battle, and the newspapers there relate many instances of their bravery, coolness and determination. They are admittedly as fine troops as ever were seen, and even the least experienced of them have no idea of anything but winning every fight they go into. Their marksmanship, both with the rifle and with larger weapons, is remarkable; their doggedness is tempered with an unquenchable humor, and their stamina is such that at times bodies of them fought for many hours without food or drink, declining to halt their advance to let the commissary catch up with them. These splendid troops, with their brilliant and competent officers, have done their full part in stopping the German offensive and converting it into an allied offensive, and if they are now called on to stop and await the arrival of more of their countrymen, America should rest satisfied, patient and proud. The American casualty lists will be longer and longer each day for a time, but the bereaved ones may well take example by the proud, unweeping grief with which Colonel Roosevelt received the news of the death of his gallant son, Quentin.

In Flanders the British carried out an important operation that resulted in the capture of Meteren. They have been devoting themselves to preparing for the new offensive which, according to the logic of the situation, Ludendorff must undertake and which, according to military experts, probably will be directed against some part of the line held by the British. Such an offensive would be largely to influence public opinion in Germany and direct

little house upon it, in which a very desolate widow, with her children, had been living some time without paying any rent. Upon one of his visits to the place, the poor woman expressed her anxiety about being able to remain. She hoped Mr. Webster wouldn't be hard with her. He heard her through, and then told her with great gravity, that he knew it was a hard case for her and didn't wish to be unkind, but he had a great many to provide for. At the same time he handed her a ten-dollar bill, and, with a twinkle

in his eyes, said he was sorry he couldn't do better by her, but if she thought she could afford to stay on the place another year for that he should be very glad. Then he mounted his gray mare and rode off, not waiting for thanks.

Manner of Speech.
"A great deal depends on how a thing is said."
"True," commented Miss Chayenne. "If you want anything to be believed, don't say it in German."

attention away from the crown prince's disastrous attempt on the Marne.

General Foch has not had to call into action the bulk of his reserves. In the midst of the biggest battle he found time to order a swift and fierce attack by the Frech along the Aisne. In the Montdidier sector, the positions aimed at were feebly held by tired troops that did not expect an attack, and the objectives were gained within a few hours, large numbers of prisoners being taken.

Rome received the information from some source that the Austrians were preparing a triple offensive against Italy. This, according to the story, is to consist of a great land attack on the Pinerive line, a naval attack on Italy's Adriatic coast and an extensive counter-attack in Albania. The Italian commanders have no doubt of their ability to repulse any or all of these attacks. In Albania their forces, with the French, have kept moving forward and are now in very strong positions. The threat of a serious naval operation by Austria seems most foolish of all.

President Wilson completed his pronouncement of plans for the participation of the United States in the Russian expedition and was awaiting only the reply of Japan to the American proposals. It had been thought Japan had agreed to these, but dispatches from Tokyo told of an exciting controversy over them, two influential groups strongly opposing intervention. Moscow advised said general mobilization of the Russian army—meaning the bolsheviks—had begun, but this did not worry the allied statesmen. The plans of the British, Americans and French for the protection of the Murman region against the Germans and Finns are believed to be all settled. The people will be fed and their internal affairs will not be interfered with by the expedition that will be sent.

General Horvath, provisional ruler of Siberia, is co-operating with the Czech-Slovaks, and matters look more promising in that country.

Conditions in the Ukraine grow more unsettled daily, and now the Germans and Austrians are called on to face a great uprising in Roumania, where the people are disgusted with the peace with the central powers and with the treatment they are receiving. Probably half a million Teutonic troops are tied up in these two countries, which helps some.

The Atlantic seaboard was amazed rather than alarmed by the sudden appearance of a large German submarine close to Cape Cod. The vessel attacked a tug and sank the three stone-laden barges it was towing, using up two torpedoes and a lot of ammunition in this footless operation. Other U-boats bagged bigger game when they sank the British transport Justicia, 32,234 gross tons, off the Irish coast. The transport, which was westward bound after carrying 10,000 American soldiers to Europe, was attacked by a fleet of six or eight submarines and fought them for ten hours. Of her crew of some 600 only ten were killed.

So foolish as scarcely to merit mention is the latest list of German peace terms, which it is said will be offered through Spain. They disclose any desire for annexations or indemnities on the west front, but would leave Belgium, the Balkans and the self-determination of peoples for the peace conference to settle; the peace treaties with Roumania and Russia not to be questioned, and all Germany's colonies to be restored. Also the seas are to be free and Gibraltar and the Suez canal defenses dismantled.

The British government is having trouble with the pacifists, who have permeated all the war material factories, and last week caused strikes of thousands of munition workers. The cabinet decided, it was reported, that if the strike continued the strikers of military age would be drafted immediately into the army.

Finally authentic word of the death of the former czar came out of Russia. He was ordered shot by a local bolshevik official because of counter-revolutionary plots, and his son is said to have died of exposure a few days later.

HUN PLANES SHOT DOWN.

Italian Airman Wrecks Two In Night Battle.

Washington.—Destruction of two enemy airplanes by an Italian aviator in a night battle last Tuesday was reported in an official dispatch from Rome. Since the last Italian raid on the Austrian naval base at Pola planes of German make, with Austrian pilots, have been flying over Treviso and Monte Belluno, and the machines brought down were two of these.

NET AROUND CROWN PRINCE

Laws of the Pincer Are Steadily Closing

HAMMERING AT THE TEUTONS

Eastern Edge Of The Pocket From Soissons To Rheims Pulled Eight Miles To The Westward—Mouth Of The Pocket Only 21 Miles Wide.

French Army in France.—Up to the present 70 German divisions have been identified in the present fighting zone, and the battle therefore may be regarded as the biggest since the beginning of the war.

The prisoners taken number over 25,000, and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured.

Of the prisoners, 14 per cent belong to the 1918 class, showing that nearly all these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all of them have been utilized they would form from 17 to 18 per cent of the German strength.

Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to be incorporated in the army of October, has been ordered into the line in September. Most of these of this class are not 18 years old.

Paris.—Franco-American troops made an advance of nearly two miles at certain points on the Aisne-Marne front, notably in the Dormans region, says the War Office announcement. Additional gains are recorded, showing that the progress of the Allies in this salient is steadily going on.

"On the Ourcq front the fighting met with the same success as on preceding days.

"North of the river we occupy Oulchy-la-Ville. South of the river Franco-American troops made an advance which reached three kilometers at certain points, despite stern resistance, especially in the region of Dormans.

"Southeast of Armentieres we occupy Hill 141 and have crossed the Nanteuil stream. Further to the south we captured the village of Colney and the greater part of Tourneville Wood. We extended our progress in the Forest of Fere as far as the general line of Beauverdes-le-Charmel.

"Our advance continued under favorable conditions in the Ris Forest and north of Dormans.

"Southwest of Rheims the enemy continued his violent attacks against our positions between Virigny and St. Euphrase and succeeded in gaining a foothold on Hill 240. Our troops soon reconquered this height, taking about 100 prisoners."

So heavy was the artillery fire on the main battlefield that Paris again could hear the boom of the cannon.

The roar came from the region of Dormans on the Marne, 65 miles distant, where the enemy was making a desperate attempt to enlarge the area in the salient he is occupying and from which a steady pressure of the Allies is driving him.

The territory the enemy holds within the Soissons-Marne-Rheims triangle is favorable to his defense, but difficult in which to maintain communications.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily closer together, the German Crown Prince's general are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold them off long enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom, north of the Marne.

The American and French troops are never far behind the retreating forces and the vicious rear-guard actions are not sufficiently resistant to enable the Germans to proceed in the orderly manner planned. At Dormans, north of the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry, the Germans counter-attacked, taking the position, but were promptly driven out. They occupied Treloup, west of Dormans, and have held it.

Minor advances have been made by the Allies in the woods in that part of the sector, while further to the east, a south of Rheims, there were additional Allied successes.

The Americans have occupied Courpion, on the road to Fere-en-Tardenois and the French positions have been advanced until Oulchy-le-Chateau is dominated by the guns.

CREEL NAMES FOREIGN AID.

James Keesley To Do Educational Work Abroad.

Washington.—Formal announcement of the appointment of James Keesley, former editor of the Chicago Herald, as special representative of the Committee on Public Information in connection with its foreign educational work was made by Chairman George Creel. Mr. Keesley will have offices in London and Paris.

CHILDREN IN BURNED HOME.

Five Dead And Eight Seriously Injured At Institution.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Five children ranging in age from 2 to 12 years were burned to death, one other received probably fatal injuries and seven were less seriously hurt in a fire which destroyed the Kent County Juvenile Home, just outside the city limits. The cause of the fire has not been determined.



GIANT LINER SUNK BY U-BOAT

Big Justicia Falls Victim After Game Fight

10 TORPEDOES FIRED AT HER

Passengers Safe; 10 Of Crew Killed—Giant Steamer Took Over 10,000 U. S. Troop On Last Trip.

London.—The giant White Star liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk. Four hundred of the crew have been landed at an Irish port. They report that the liner was sunk after a 24-hour fight with submarines.

No passengers were lost and only ten of the crew were killed.

The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired but only two of the missiles were effective. The story of the fight between the German submarine and the Justicia, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of anti-submarine warfare.

Nothing which has occurred in connection with the sinking of the former White Star liner gives Navy men any cause for misgivings over the submarine war. The defensive measures and methods showed up to excellent advantage and indicate that the Entente Naval forces can always be counted on to make the enemy pay dearly for every attempt he makes.

One of the crew of the Justicia is quoted by the newspaper as asserting that 10 torpedoes were discharged at the ship. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

The Belfast Telegraph says that land had just been lost sight of when a terrific explosion shook the Justicia. The crew was speedily mustered on deck, but it was soon ascertained that the damage was so trivial that the liner would remain afloat for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.

Further attempts were made by the submarine to torpedo the Justicia Friday night, but all failed and it was not until Saturday morning and after the submarine had expended numerous torpedoes that the destruction of the ship was accomplished. The final attempt was made at 8 o'clock Saturday morning when two torpedoes hit the ship. One struck the engine room, causing a violent explosion and the other penetrated a forehold.

The liner was in tow at the time and she did not sink until two o'clock in the afternoon. There was plenty of time to transfer the crew to rescuing ships.

Took Over U. S. Troops.

New York.—The Justicia, reported sunk apparently somewhere off the coast of Ireland, was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops, it was learned here. The Justicia had a troop carrying capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

On her last trip from an Atlantic port the Justicia was commanded by Captain A. E. S. Hamilton and carried nearly 10,000 troops, considerably in excess of her rated capacity, and a 15,000 ton cargo. She was a triple screw turbine driven vessel capable of 15 knots and had a double bottom fore and aft, with all water-tight bulkheads extending up to the bridge deck. The ship had nine steel decks and three funnels.

RED CROSS HELPING.

Money Sent To Switzerland To Fight Spanish Grip.

Washington.—To combat a serious outbreak of Spanish grip in Switzerland, the American Red Cross has placed at the disposal of the Swiss Government funds up to 500,000 francs for the establishment of special hospitals, isolation camps and other purposes necessary to combat the situation.

TRANSFERS DAVID J. LEWIS.

Puts Him In Postoffice Department To Assist In Wire Systems.

Washington.—President Wilson transferred David J. Lewis, commissioner of the United States Tariff Commission, to the Postoffice Department, where he will assist the Postmaster General in controlling and operating systems.

The Allies have lost an average of only one ship in 200 convoyed vessels.

WIRE SYSTEM TAKEN OVER

President Names Postmaster-General to Operate It

PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED

His Assistants All Marylanders—D. J. Lewis, John C. Koons and William H. Lamar in Direct Charge.

Washington.—President Wilson, acting under the authority vested in him by Congress, issued his expected proclamation, taking over domestic telephone and telegraph lines in the United States for the remaining period of the war. The President designated Postmaster-General Albert S. Burleson as the Federal official to administer and operate the wire lines and fixed midnight of July 31 as the date when Mr. Burleson shall assume active charge of the systems.

Three hours after the President issued his proclamation, Postmaster-General Burleson gave out his first general order and named three Marylanders as a committee to help him manage and operate them. David J. Lewis, of Cumberland, now a member of the United States Tariff Commission, was placed in charge of operations; John C. Koons, of Carroll county, First Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of administration and organization, and Judge William H. Lamar, of Rockville, solicitor of the Postoffice Department, in charge of finance. Each of these men will direct his department in conjunction with the Postmaster-General.

Only the domestic telegraph and telephone lines were taken over in the President's proclamation. Under the act of Congress he was given authority to take possession of the cable and radio systems, and it is understood he will issue a proclamation later, affecting these means of communication. A hitch has arisen as to the extent of the President's authority in taking possession of the cable lines, and he may be compelled to take the matter up with the foreign governments which the cable lines touch.

\$447,820,970 W. S. S. SOLD.

Nebraska Still Leads, With Per Capita Purchase Of \$16.64.

Washington.—Sales of war savings and thrift stamps have increased rapidly in July with the result that the total value of these securities placed to date has reached \$447,820,970, the Treasury department announced.

Detailed figures showing the sales by states on June 29, made public, showed total sales of \$368,151,175 for the entire country, including Hawaii. Nebraska, according to the detailed figures, is leading in per capita sales with an average of \$16.64. The District of Columbia on that date was second with per capita sales of \$7.52. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Indiana ranked next in the order named.

VILLA ON WAY TO BORDER.

Expects To Exchange Loot For Ammunition.

El Paso, Texas.—Francisco Villa is again moving in the direction of the American border at Ojinaga with a herd of 500 mules and 250 bars of silver which he expects to exchange for ammunition, according to confirmed reports from Chihuahua City received here. Sunday Villa, with 400 men raided Jimenez, robbed two passenger trains and killed a number of guards.

U. S. ADMIRALS MADE KNIGHTS.

Rodman And Strauss Decorated By King George.

London.—Amid the cheers of the officers and men of the British and American squadrons, King George decorated two American naval officers—Rear-Admiral Hugh Rodman and Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss. Rear-Admiral Rodman was made a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath and Rear-Admiral Strauss a Knight-Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The investiture took place on board the flagship of the grand fleet.

WHEAT CHEAP IN AUSTRALIA.

Washington.—Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Australia, the Food Administration was informed. Details of the guarantees surrounding 1918-1919 wheat harvest in Australia also were transmitted. The Australian Government has guaranteed \$2 cents a bushel and to this the commonwealth has added 12 cents, making the price 95 cents to the producer.

SON OF LATE CZAR DEAD.

Amsterdam.—Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after his father, the former emperor, was executed, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

ALLIED SHIPPING LOSS SHRINKS.

Lowest Record For Any Month Since September, 1916.

London.—The losses to British and Allied shipping, due to enemy action or marine risk, for the month of June totaled 275,629 gross tons, this being the lowest record for any month since September, 1916. The British losses totaled 161,962 tons and Allied and neutral losses 114,567.

ALLIES STILL PUSHING AHEAD

Americans and French Are in Chateau Thierry

GERMAN LOSSES ENORMOUS

Have Also Taken Three More Towns—Huns Trying Hard To Protect Flanks, But Advance Goes On.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The Germans are clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flank. The Americans, fighting on this front, have completed the cutting of the narrow-gauge railway to Chateau Thierry.

The pounding process is being continued by the Americans and their allies in this sector, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the Allied intention. Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strenuous offensive of the Allies continues the Germans will withdraw much further north, where they will fight for their lives. The Allied heavy artillery is hammering military objectives in the Soissons area.

In connection with the heavy machine gun fire which has been mounted by the Americans, prisoners say that machine gunners from a divisional school are being brought up to check the Allied offensive.

The Franco-American advance continues along the line on the south and to the west. The Germans gave ground and are slowly continuing their backward movement to the north of Chateau Thierry.

Two additional towns have been taken by the Americans on the front north of the Marne. In the region of Soissons another town was captured by the Americans.

In the Soissons sector still another town has fallen into the hands of the French, improving the Allied position and likewise covering the enemy's lines of communication.

The enemy is increasing his resistance along the line south from Soissons, where every yard which the Allies pushed forward further hampers the German lines of supply.

On the front where the Franco-American forces are pushing in just to the north of the Marne the enemy is carrying out sullen and stubborn rear-guard actions, but despite these the Allies continue their gains. The Germans left numbers of machine gun nests in the path of the Allied progress and are using their artillery likewise in guarding the slow retreat. On the whole the concentrated forces of the Crown Prince have materially slowed down the Allied progress. There is no indication, however, that the enemy will be able to counter-attack successfully.

A German prisoner captured by the Americans formerly was a baker in New York City and Lebanon, Pa. He was asked what the German soldiers thought about the Americans.

"Since Thursday," the prisoner said, "the Germans had concluded that the announcement that a million Americans were in France was false, and rumors among the Germans on this front are that there are ten million Americans in France."

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MARNE SINKS A U-BOAT.

British Destroyer Lives Up To Her Name.

London.—The British destroyer Marne has sunk a German submarine, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty.

The Admiralty statement follows: "The same day that the German troops were driven back across the Marne by the Allied armies a German submarine was sunk by the British torpedo-boat destroyer Marne."

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This country now manufactures practically everything along chemical lines.