

ALLIES MAKE A GREAT STRIDE FORWARD

Further Successes At Soissons-Chateau Thierry Imperil Enemy Horde

SUBMARINE RAIDS COASTWISE SHIPPING OFF CAPE COD

ALLIED OFFENSIVE HAS EATEN UP NEARLY ALL GAINS GERMANS MADE IN THEIR RHEIMS DRIVE

Victories Multiply and Resisting Germans Mowed Down By Machine Guns.

Question Now Is Can Foch Cut Off Fleeing Germans

Washington, July 21.—With the German retreat from Chateau-Thierry and the Marne in full swing officials here were watching reports for indications that General Foch might launch new flank operations from the vicinity of Rheims in order to break up the withdrawal and inflict the maximum punishment on his beaten foe.

The unofficial reports showed that a great stride forward had been made by the Franco-American forces on the Aisne-Marne front, increasing the danger in which the enemy stands of having a considerable force pocketed and captured.

HUN LINES ARE BROKEN

While French Took Chateau Thierry Americans Penetrated Three Miles.

BRITISH RESERVES IN

Reserve Troops in Great Numbers Now Engaged.

(By the Associated Press.) Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire 60-mile front running from Soissons to Rheims, the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germans steadily are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

FRENCH OVER MARNE HOLD BRASLES HILL

Took Chateau Thierry Yesterday and Went Mile East to Good Bridgehead.

FOCH SHAPES RETREAT

How Long the Germans Will Continue Their Withdrawal Depends on the Will of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

London, July 21.—The French have taken the town of Brasles, one mile east of Chateau-Thierry on the north bank of the Marne, according to advices received here.

The French line includes the heights north of Brasles, which gives the French a good bridgehead on the north side of the Marne. West of Rheims where the British were engaged yesterday, the present line leaves the enemy a strip of about four miles deep at the greatest depth on a front of about 13 miles in the Marne valley. That is all he has to show for the big offensive of July 15.

ENTERED CHATEAU THIERRY IN EARLY HOURS OF YESTERDAY

Paris, July 21.—French troops entered Chateau-Thierry this morning, according to an official statement issued by the war office. Violent combats raged north and south of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims. In spite of violent resistance by the enemy, the French have continued to advance, the statement adds.

RETRAIT NOW DEPENDS ON WILL OF THE FRENCH GENERALISSIMO

With the French Army in France, July 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—None of the line of the farthest German advance, fell early this morning when the French occupied the city, driving the Germans before them. The retreat has begun, his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides. French, Americans and British participating in the thrust which is pushing the Germans back. Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured as everything now depends on the will of the allied commander-in-chief.

EAST OF CHATEAU THIERRY AND SOUTH OF MARNE FRENCH ARE ADVANCING

Paris, July 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—An attack from Chateau-Thierry to Rheims began on Saturday. American forces captured more than two kilometers. At last accounts they were holding their own against German resistance.

The German retreat across the Marne began on Friday under cover of a great smoke screen. At last accounts great hordes of Germans were continuing north. Organized resistance has been met with so far only at a few points.

The district south of the Marne and

AMERICANS CAPTURE 17,000 ACTUAL COUNT

Despite Counter-Attacks and Rear-Guard Actions Our Troops Go On.

HAVE TAKEN 560 GUNS

American Infantrymen Have Two German 77s and Three Officers Who Say "They Are Tired of The War."

Washington, July 21.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to an early hour Saturday totaled by actual count 17,000. General Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday received tonight by the war department. Capture of 560 guns also is announced.

Breaking down of the resistance of the Germans between the Aisne and the Marne, American troops have continued their advance and taken many additional prisoners, says General Pershing's communique. The communique follows:

"Section A.—Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops again broke the enemy's resistance and continued their advance, taking many additional prisoners."

"Section B.—It was reported at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19: 'Aviation reported dense cloud of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide a withdrawal. Large assembly of troops in the region southwest of Ville-Eu-Tardenois is reported by aviation. This may be for a counter-attack on the center of allied attack of yesterday. German counter-attacks were very strong today, especially from the Aisne to Reims where they seem to have reached the plateau west of Ploisy and to have taken Chaumont. Further south we progressed to Cheury and Neuilly-St. Front. On the Marne-Rheims front the enemy appears on the defensive and we advanced slightly in places."

"It was reported 11:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19: 'Advance continues. Counter-attacks thrown back. We have taken Courmelles and are near (west of) Villemontrou, west (about 500 metres) of Fleussies Heu and have taken Roset St. Albin and Maubry. In the Roset St. Albin region the Germans appeared to be fleeing, as few prisoners were made."

"It was reported at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 20: 'We have taken 17,000 prisoners actually counted and 560 guns. At the north, near Soissons, we hold the Montaigne de Paris, then further south we hold Courmelles. Villemontrou is held by the Germans, but we are still advancing. We are just west of Tigny. Roset St. Albin is ours. Maubry is ours. Above we are west of Fleussies Heu. We are making good progress during the night."

"Reported at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of July 20 from French general headquarters: 'Germans have retreated across the Marne. There are no Germans on the south side. French are attacking more or less everywhere. Attacking on the west but the morning reports have not come in so far."

"Despite counter-attacks and rear-guard actions of a desperate nature, the Americans advanced steadily early yesterday, says the communique. The towns of Courmelles, Roset St. Albin

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TERRIBLE PRICE IS ALREADY EXACTED IN SOISSONS FIGHTING

And the Battle Between Soissons and Chateau Thierry Is Not Yet Over.

PILES OF GERMAN DEAD

Prisoners Taken Belonging To Many Divisions Indicate Demoralization.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—Germany has already paid a terrible price in the fighting that is going on between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. The advancing allied forces have passed great piles of dead and many wounded. These sufferers are well cared for and the allied forces are displaying a fine spirit of co-operation.

Among the prisoners were a German colonel and his staff. They had taken refuge in a quarry and refused to obey a summons to come out. After efforts to induce them to surrender appeared to be wasted hand-grenades were dropped down a chimney leading into the quarry. Those unhurt, including the colonel, quickly retreated.

In the long lines of prisoners along the roads there are many expressing bewilderment. But here and there some of them smile when they happily respond to the query, "Going to Paris?" Until late today there was little effort to bring pressure to bear against other parts of the enemy line. Both French and American officers appear to be more than pleased with the success already attained. Full credit is given the plan of General Foch which already has netted magnificent results and which promises to convert the ambitious plans of the Germans into a fiasco.

The number of prisoners taken is being increased and from these men it is ascertained that the demoralization of the German army is greater than was suspected. One American unit alone represents 200 divisions. This fact and the stories of the prisoners indicate that the Germans have lost much in organization.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY WAS HOTLY SHELLED AT CROSSING

With the American Army in France, July 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—The French and American artillery kept up the Marne the correspondent observed the scene of the battle throughout yesterday until after midnight. It was evident that the Germans were contemplating a further retreat after their defeat at the hands of the French, American, British and Italian divisions which by vigorous counter-attacks and maneuvers had brought about a precipitous retreat of the German crown prince's chosen troops and sent them fleeing to the northern bank of the Marne.

These troops did not get across the Marne without hindrance, as the French and American artillery kept up a steady fire. One group of American field battery fired continuously for 72 hours, aiming both at the banks of the Marne and the pontoons erected by the Germans across the stream. For long periods many troops were prevented by this fire from using the pontoons for crossing the river.

In the meantime allied troops including French and American units which had been in the Marne valley toward Epernay. The enemy was eventually forced back yesterday morning into the valley of the Marne where he occupied but not for long, a narrow strip of ground. Here the Germans fought desperately. Even when they reached the northern side of the river the Germans had no success as they tried to reach the shelter of the valleys beyond. Their chances of obtaining supplies of ammunition and food were meagre, for the French and American forces had cut off the roads along the crests into the ravines and along the roads leading to the river.

Meanwhile there was some indication that the Germans are removing their big guns from the allied bombardment which was very weak, although at some points heavy shells fell with fair frequency. During all this time the allied troops operating along the western flank of the German salient continued to progress making the positions of the Germans precarious.

Aviators reported German troops concentrating in the hollows evidently in preparation for a fresh move to the rear in order to escape the danger of being cut off. The airmen carried out their task under great difficulties. The wind was blowing a hurricane yet they flew and did wonderful work reporting frequently to the allied command. The Americans advanced steadily early yesterday, says the communique. The towns of Courmelles, Roset St. Albin

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TOTAL CASUALTIES DURING LAST WEEK ARE LARGEST YET

List Shows Increase of Nearly Four Hundred Over Previous Week's Report.

AGGREGATE NOW 12,716

Casualties Listed to Present Probably Not Include Fighting Since Monday.

Washington, July 21.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased to 953 during the week compared with 647 the previous week and aggregate 12,716 with the inclusion of today's army list of 199 and the marine corps list of 26.

While the week's total was the largest announced for any week since the battle fronts, it is unlikely that any of the casualties which have resulted from the heavy fighting in which the Americans have participated in since last Monday are included in the totals. The press of transmitting the names by cable from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France and the notifying in this country after a careful checking up of the records is slow.

In the 12,716 casualties, total deaths, including 281 men lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, numbered 1,106—army men, 4,421; marines, 679. The wounded aggregate 6,941—army men, 5,817; marines, 1,124. Those missing, including prisoners, total 675—army men, 593; marines, 82. Of the week's increase, 731 were army men and 292 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 427 compared with 259 the previous week; the wounded number 465 compared with 327 the previous week, and the missing and prisoners 31 compared with 31 the previous week. The army casualties summary as officially announced follows:

Summary of Casualties Killed in action (including 291 at sea): 1,801; died of wounds, 678; died of disease, 1,399; died of accident and other causes, 543; wounded in action, 5,817; missing in action, including prisoners, 593; total to date, 10,831.

The marine corps casualties summary as officially announced follows: Deaths, 679; wounded, 1,124; in hands of enemy, 4; missing, 78; total to date, 1,881.

Officers included in the marine corps summary were: Deaths, 25; wounded, 29; missing, 1. The army summary does not state the number of officers.

YESTERDAY'S LIST SHOWS TOTAL CASUALTIES 199

Washington, July 21.—The army casualties list today shows: Killed in action, 48; died of wounds, 23; died of disease, 23; died of accident.

ORDERS ISSUED TO CONTINUE BASEBALL

Clubs Follow Schedules Until Further Notice.

American League Officials Meet Today for Final Decision—Many National League Officers Favor Continuing.

Chicago, July 21.—While indications tonight were that professional baseball will be suspended by major league magnates at meetings to be held this week as a result of Secretary of War Baker's decision to close baseball as non-essential under the work or fight regulations, orders were issued to continue to play until further notice.

American league owners, the majority of whom are said to favor closing their parks at once, will meet tomorrow at Cleveland with President Ben Johnson presiding to make a final decision.

National league officials, many of whom are said to favor continuing with their schedules, will meet in Pittsburgh Tuesday. August Herrman, president of the Cincinnati club and president of the National Baseball Commission told President Johnson on the long distance telephone today that it was impossible for him to reach the other side of the Atlantic.

It was that the emergency was so great that he had called the meeting and the club owners had agreed. A

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U-BOAT SINKS THREE BARGES AT CAPE COD IN VIEW OF HUNDREDS

Epic Sight When Huns Mad With Terror Gave Up to the Americans

CREWS ESCAPE IN BOATS

One Man's Arm Blown Off By Explosion and Another Is Slightly Injured.

CHASERS NOW ON SEARCH

Lad Waves Old Glory in Defiance of Sea Wolf.

Paris, July 21.—The "finest thing of the combat was the dash of the Americans" writes Lieut. Entraygues, the special correspondent at the front for the Temps, in describing the opening of the great counter-offensive.

"It was a fine thing to see those grand fellows with their tunics thrown off and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows wading the rivers with the water to their shoulders and throwing themselves on the rocks like bulldozers. 'Anyone who has seen such a sight,' he goes on, 'knows what the American army is good for henceforth and to the end of the war. At sight of these men, magnificent in their youth, physical force, good temper and dash the Germans fled with every leg or surrendered without awaiting the order to throw away their arms and take to flight. A prisoner is told to do in order that he may be compelled to keep his hands employed and out of mischief. The Germans hurried toward our lines gripping their trousers, haggard and mad with terror. 'Would that every mother in France who has lost a son in the war could have seen that and might not would have seen themselves revenged and it would have been some consolation for them in their sorrow.'"

GERMANY ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY MORALE

"Frightfulness" Campaign Indicated in Shelling of Small Boats by Submarines.

APPEARANCE EXPECTED

Foreign-Made Mines Off Long Island Last Week Showed Sea Wolves Were Present in American Waters.

Washington, July 21.—In contrast to the tactics adopted by the submarines which last raided American waters, the German sea wolf which appeared today off the Massachusetts coast torpedoed and shelled vessels without giving the crews time to seek safety in small boats.

The fact was accepted in some quarters as indicating the Germans were undertaking to bring their campaign of "frightfulness" directly home to America in the hope of shaking the morale of the nation. That this attempt would have no more success than the raid of last May and June was the firm conviction of officials.

Officials plainly were surprised that the submarine should have attacked a tug and barges as these vessels were without military value and the monetary loss was small. Some accepted this waste of ammunition as bearing out the theory of a "frightfulness" campaign, for upon no other ground, they said, could the submarine commander justify such an expensive attack.

Reappearance of submarines in American waters at this time was unexpected after the finding of foreign-made mines off the Long Island coast last week. The presence of the sea raider was not accepted by naval officers as proof that it was a torpedo that sank the armored cruiser San Diego off Fire Island last Friday with a possible loss of 62 lives.

Most officials still held to the theory that the submarine had destroyed the German fleet of submarines in the Atlantic ship lane east of New York in the hope of destroying transports bound to Europe with American troops. This method of undertaking destruction of troop ships instead of by direct attack was believed to have been adopted by the Germans because of the risk of their own destruction by destroyers and other war craft conveying the transports if he attacked them.

This was the first appearance of submarines in New England waters since the United States entered the war, but before that the U.S. coast several vessels of the Massachusetts coast after appearing at Newport, R. I. The submarines which visited this side of the Atlantic last May and June operated

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Sets Fourth Barge and Tug On Fire by Shells, Some Falling Near Shore.

CREWS ESCAPE IN BOATS

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CHASERS NOW ON SEARCH

Lad Waves Old Glory in Defiance of Sea Wolf.

Orleans, Mass., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod today, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham station which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge, for only a moment, to reappear and resume firing.

The crews of the tow, numbering 11 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in lifeboats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. He happened to be John Brough, an Austrian of the crew of the tug. His right arm near the shoulder was torn away by a fragment of shell. The minor injuries of the others were from shell splinters.

The barges were in tow of the tug Perth Amboy, owned by the Lehigh Valley railroad and were bound from Gloucester, for New York. One was loaded with stone, but the others were light, being on their return trips after bringing coal to New England.

Four marksmanship contestants were on the tug. The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews.

The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast guard station which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland light at the extreme tip of the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possibilities were the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sand of the beach.

The survivors of the tow, with the exception of two injured, were taken to the Orleans coast guard station, communicated by telephone under navy regulations was not permitted. No information could be obtained from official sources on the cape. The survivors lost all their personal effects and some of them, who were in their bunks when the U-boat appeared came ashore in their night clothing.

The tug Perth Amboy with her four barges in line was puffing along leisurely just off the shoals, two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning when the U-boat, of an estimated length of 400 feet, rose suddenly one mile seaward and trained her guns on the tow. A moment later and without warning to the crew a shell struck the second barge amidships.

Barge sank at once. The empty craft doubled up and sank so quickly that her crew barely had time to lower their small boat. Capt. J. T. Tapley of the tug had sounded his whistle as soon as the U-boat was sighted and ordered the barges abandoned. The first shot was followed by a pair of shells that dropped on and all about the Perth Amboy and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile hits on the tug had set her alight, but she stood by her barges to the finish.

The third barge in the line, the smallest of all, proved a hard mark and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her.

The destruction of the U-boat by the whole cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships, however, appeared in the vicinity and the exhibition of German gunnery went on methodically. Then two hydro-aeroplanes rose from the station at Chatham and flying low dived toward the enemy as though to attack. It could not be seen that they dropped any bombs but the Germans evidently anticipated an attack from the air, for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydro-aeroplanes. They did not fire, however, and moment later submerged. The planes circled about where the U-boat sank.

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