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SHELLS VESSELS WITHOUT GIVING CREWS CHANCE

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 opportunity to seek safety in small boats.

The fact was accepted in some quarters as indicating that 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 official Washington.

Officials plainly were surprised that the submarine should have attacked a tug and barges as these vessels were without military value and the money 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 ever under justify such an expensive attack.

Reappearance of submarines in American waters at this time was not 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 officials as proof that it was a torpedo that sank the armored cruiser San Diego off Fire Island, New York, last Friday with a possible loss of 62 lives.

Most officials still held to the story that a mine had destroyed the cruiser. In their opinion the submarine strewed mines in trans-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 his own destruction by destroyers and other war craft convoying the transports if he attacked them.

Thus far there has been nothing to indicate that more than one submarine is conducting the present raid. That of last May and June, however, was carried out by at least two submarines. Steps to deal with the new raid already have been taken by the navy department and coast patrols and seaplanes are hunting out the submarine.

The department tonight had little detailed information regarding the attack.

Officials were inclined to doubt

reports that the submarine was 400 feet long as no submersible of such size has heretofore been reported. There have been reports recently that the Germans were building super submarines to be heavily armed and armored, but it is not believed that even those vessels would have such a length.

This was the first appearance of submersibles in New England waters since the United States entered the war, but before that, the U-53 sank several vessels off the Massachusetts coast after appearing at Newport, R. I. The submersibles which visited this side of the Atlantic last May and June operated between New York and Virginia capes and largely off the shores of Virginia and Maryland.

All of the 20 ships which were destroyed in American waters in that raid were first halted by the submarines and their crews permitted to seek safety in the small boats. Eleven of the vessels were sailing craft and the other nine steamers. Two other vessels were sunk well out into the Atlantic, presumably by these submarines when they were homeward bound.

The submarine which appeared today may be the same one that sank the Norwegian ship Marosa, 700 miles east of Cape Race July 7 and captured the Norwegian bark Manxking the day before. If so, she probably has been away from her base more than a month. In the previous raid, the U-boats appeared on May 25 off the coast of Virginia and were last heard from on June 14 off the Virginia capes when they sank the Norwegian bark Samoa and the Norwegian ship Kringsjaa.

More Than 5,000 Huns Are Captured by Two American Army Units

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 20. (By the Associated Press.)—One American unit since Thursday has taken 3,889 prisoners, including 91 officers, while another American unit on the northern front has captured 2,261, including 32 officers.

Among the prisoners were a colonel and two majors, all in one group.

The firing on both sides increased after daylight, but the allied guns were much more effective as reports from the aviators and observation balloons on the enemy positions came in. There were numerous bombing raids by the airmen this morning.

The northern half of the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry line is now far beyond Vierzy, to the east, and there have been bitter struggles in this territory. The allies' big guns command the bridges southeast of Soissons.

Effort to Shake American Morale

Washington, July 22.—German "frightfulness" in a new form designed to shake the morale of the American nation was interpretation placed by many officials here today on the sudden appearance of a German submarine off the Massachusetts coast yesterday and the sinking by shell fire of three barges of a tow and the shelling of a third barge and the tug. The attack on such small craft could not be attributed to any other reason, it was believed, than an attempt to frighten the American people.

Naval vessels of all kinds were believed today to be seeking the U-boat and at the same time keeping a sharp lookout for mines which it is thought have been strewn in the steamer lanes by the submarine. The unremitting search for the U-boats, some officials believe, has led the commanders to adopt the safer policy of placing mines off the Atlantic coast in hope that transports may thus be sunk.

AMERICAN GENERAL CONGRATULATES MEN ON A BRAVE AND SUCCESSFUL TRENCH RAID



The daring of the American fighters in France has been rewarded and commended in various ways. Some of the men have been decorated with the French War Cross. Yet a fighter delights in having his commanding officer personally congratulate him for exceptional valor. General Edwards, shown in this picture, realizes that his men want his thanks. So when a raiding party composed of his men carried out a successful raid on enemy trenches he gathered the men around and shook the hand of each.

GERMANS LOSING GROUND STEADILY

With the American Army on the Marne, July 21. (By the Associated Press, 1 p. m.)—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northwest of Chateau-Thierry.

The French and Americans driving the spearhead toward the northeast, have already advanced five kilometers (3 1/2-10) at various places.

The allied troops have taken many prisoners, including three officers, who said that they were tired of the war. American infantrymen captured two German 77s. Previous to the breaking of the German lines the allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were moved down as the allied reinforcements arrived. The German losses were terrible.

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 are steadily giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry by the American and French troops and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians.

Chateau-Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau-Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the allied troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress. To the north, along the Ourcq valley, the French are making good progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-Nordre-dame, while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing those southwest of

1,200,000 U. S. SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN SENT OVER

Washington, July 20.—The high water mark of the German offensive movement in France has been reached and the initiative now is passing to the allied and American armies. This is the lesson drawn from General Foch's sudden counter attack on the Aisne-Marne front by American military leaders, General March, chief of staff, today told members of the senate military committee. Later he announced that American troop shipments had now exceeded 1,200,000 men, insuring the man power to hold the initiative on the western front.

The direct objective of General Foch's counter stroke, General March told newspaper men in his weekly conference, is the railway that feeds the German forces in the Chateau-Thierry region. Already it has been attained, for the French and American forces are either astride the line at certain points or have it under direct gun fire at short range, rendering it unusable.

Even as General March spoke, unofficial reports flashed over the cables indicated that the German withdrawal from the sector south of the Marne had begun under the threat of the onrush of General Mangin's attacking army in the enemy's rear. The withdrawal was foreseen by General March when French and American shells began raining on the railway.

The American chief of staff told with evident satisfaction of the fact that six American divisions are battling with the French and for the first time revealed their identity. They either are on the advancing lines between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry or on those that are pressing the enemy along the Marne front, where is reason to believe the Germans may suffer serious losses in men and material before they reach safety. Still another division of Americans is with General Gouraud, the French leader who commands east of Rheims where the enemy assault hit against a stone wall defense.

Two regiments of American negro troops also are known to be engaged. One is east of Rheims, where the Americans held the right flank of the whole front of attack when the German assault began, just as the Americans at Chateau-Thierry held firm on the left flank. The other is with the attacking forces on the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry line.

General March made little effort to conceal his elation over the turn of the fighting. His explanation of the disposition of the American forces indicates that at least 195,000 American fighting troops are in the battle and probably the total force is nearer 300,000 than 200,000. Each division has a fighting strength of 27,000 men and each of the two detached negro regiments strength of 3,800. Full strength of each division with auxiliary units is 45,000 men.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 21.—Lieutenant Robert Y. Snyder of Elmira, N. Y., and Lieutenant Olaf J. Tanner of Moorehead, Minn., were killed instantly today near Benbrook in a thousand foot fall from an airplane, which went into a tail-spin. Both were instructors at Caruthers field.

AMERICANS THUNDERING AT THE SOISSONS GATES

Paris, July 20.—"The Germans violently attacked on their right flank and south of the Marne," says the war office announcement tonight, "have been compelled to retreat and recross the river."

"The French hold the entire southern bank of the Marne. More than 20,000 prisoners and more than 400 guns have been captured."

London, July 20.—"No Germans remain south of the Marne, except prisoners and dead."

This message is sent by the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters, and is timed Saturday evening.

Berlin, via London, July 20.—While admitting certain gains by the British and also the French, the latter in the Aisne-Marne battle, German headquarters today declares that the enemy thrusts southwest of Soissons, in the center of the line and northwest of Chateau-Thierry were repulsed.

The German war office adds that the German troops were withdrawn from the south bank of the Marne river "without being noticed by the enemy."

By the Associated Press.—Out of the news filtering through the clouds of battle hanging over the ensanguined field between the Marne and the Soissons there have come two significant reports during the past day. The allies are thundering at the gates of Soissons and the Germans retreating across the Marne between Fossy and Ocuilly.

German reserves, rushed up to the western side of the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry-Rheims salient have slowed down the progress made by the French and Americans, but have apparently been unable to do more than check it here and there along the front. The advance made by the allies in the first hours of the great counter stroke has not been halted, but it is evident that hardly anywhere has the allied thrust been stopped.

Reports from the front of battle indicate that the French and Americans have reached the edge of the plateau to the southwest of Soissons and only a scant mile and a half from the center of the city. Southward along the line, the allies have almost reached the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, a thoroughfare of great strategic importance, while further down toward the Marne, they are steadily forging ahead, in spite of determined resistance.

The reports of a German retreat across the Marne comes as

Heads Protective Work for Women and Girls



Mrs. Jane D. Rippin, formerly chief probation officer of the municipal court of Philadelphia, is in charge of the government's protective work for women and girls. She has more than 75 women officers under her direction, most of them around the country's military camps.

THE AMERICANS MAKE SEVERAL NOTABLE GAINS

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 21.—South of the Marne today American troops advanced two and one quarter miles.

The allies found themselves this morning astride the Villers-Cotterets railroad. As a result there is only one railroad left in the hands of the Germans south of a line drawn from Rheims to Soissons.

Northeast of Belleau, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the Americans early Sunday had made an advance of five kilometers. Some of the most terrific fighting since the war began occurred between Kivy and Vaux.

Troops on Hill 204, commanding Chateau-Thierry, at daylight Sunday and shortly afterward were pressing through the city itself. Progress east and north by the French and Americans continued throughout Sunday. The Germans north of the Marne subjected to a terrible pounding from the allied artillery today. They responded heartily, although unsuccessfully.

The allied artillerymen were feeling out the German rear lines with telling effect, making the enemy's rear guard action costly.

Prisoners captured near Chateau-Thierry confirmed the soundness of General Foch's plan when they declared a German retreat became imperative on account of decreased supplies. Stores of ammunition and foodstuffs were becoming low, they said.

Orders had been issued, the prisoners added, to retreat to a point ten miles north but the indications tonight were that the Germans would not, for long be permitted to remain that close to the Marne for the allied flanking movement is progressing steadily. Both the railroads and the wagon roads over which the enemy stores must pass are so menaced as to make them unusable. Streams of prisoners were being taken to the rear all day Sunday.

confirmation of the success of the allied drive far to the north. German forces south of the stream must be extricated quickly if the German army is to escape from the encircling movement carried out by the French and Americans. French official reports state that the Germans are being driven back south of the Marne, but it is probable that the German retirement is a hurried retreat ordered by the German high command. It appears likely that the French are merely maintaining steady pressure against the enemy and hurrying his retreat as much as possible.

From the Marne toward Rheims, too, the French and Italians have advanced their lines. Three days ago they were being forced back by the Germans and their present forward movement may indicate that the foe is also retiring from the field as rapidly as possible.

The fire of battle is spreading slowly down the line toward Chateau-Thierry. There have been reports that the Germans in this region have been removing their heavy guns, preparatory to retiring, should the allied drive toward Soissons go on.

Military experts say that if the allied advance goes much further it will force a German retirement at least as far as the Vesle river.

Washington, July 22.—Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder are considering today the advisability of extending the effective time of the "work or fight" order as it applies to professional baseball players so as to permit the completion of the season.

Mrs. Richards, Head of Women's Labor Division



A new photograph of Mrs. Hilda Mulhauser Richards, head of the women's division of the United States employment service, department of labor. Though the daughter of a wealthy wool manufacturer, Mrs. Richards has worked in a number of factories to learn at first hand the conditions under which women labor.