

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and continued warm to-day; local showers to-night or to-morrow.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 94; lowest, 72.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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# GERMANS CONTINUE RETREAT; BURN STORES; ALLIES CUT SUPPLY LINE BELOW SOISSONS; AMERICANS AND FRENCH TAKE MORE TOWNS

## HEARST TO RUN AT PRIMARIES, O'REILLY SAYS

Editor's Manager at Saratoga With Two Tons of Literature.

### SMITH'S BOOM GROWS

C. F. Murphy Confers With Leaders, but Withholds Mention of Choice.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
SARATOGA SPRING, July 22.—As it looks to-night, Alfred E. Smith, Tammany man and President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, has the best chance of becoming the choice for Governor of the Democratic official convention.

Regardless of who may be recommended here William Randolph Hearst will fight for the nomination in the primaries was the definite announcement made by J. O'Reilly, the editor's political secretary and adviser for years.

There seems to be not one chance in a million that Mr. Hearst can get the endorsement of the convention, although it is reported that both ex-Governor of Albany and Nathan Straus of New York will advocate his nomination on the floor.

Charles F. Murphy, the sun around which revolves all the lesser lights of the State organization, was busy seeing the leaders to-day—some of the more important at a "padding" in the outskirts of Saratoga and others to-night in Room 213 in the Grand Union Hotel. His mind has not yet been fixed as to the nominee, but the character of his examination of the leaders has indicated that Al Smith is the man he has in mind.

### A Breeze From Washington.

Frederick B. Lynch, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, suddenly appeared at the Grand Union to-night and the word at once was passed around that the Federal Administration had sent an emissary.

"No, I am not here officially at all," said Mr. Lynch when asked about his mission. "I just had a few days off and thought I would run up here to see what was going on."

"Do you think the President will take a hand in the situation?" the vice-chairman was asked.

"I know nothing about it," he replied with a smile.

"What do you hear?"

"I heard it was Al Smith, when I arrived. Now there seems to be a lot of Hearst talk in the lobby."

Following a caucus of the women delegates a committee of which Miss Frances Ford of Binghamton was chairman waited on State Chairman Harris to ask him if the convention would put a woman on the ticket.

### Chance for a Woman.

"The question of sex does not enter into the deliberations of the Democratic party now," said the chairman. "It is a matter of availability solely."

If the women should get back of some one woman for a definite place on the ticket some consideration might be given to their demand, but that does not appear likely.

All day long the leaders have been standing around the piazzas and lobby of the hotel and taking spins out to the lake in their cars, but no real conferences have taken place except as the big Chief of Tammany Hall has sent for individuals and put them through a cross-examination as to their choice for head of the ticket.

## T. R. DECLINES TO ENTER RACE FOR GOVERNOR

Whole Heart in Problems of the War, He Tells Attorney-General Lewis.

### SILENT ON STATE ISSUES

Colonel Refrains Also From Mentioning Other Candidates for Place.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt issued a statement last night in which he declared that under no circumstances would he accept the Republican nomination for Governor of New York.

The former President made his announcement when he sent a telegram to Attorney-General Meritt E. Lewis of Albany in reply to a message which the Attorney-General sent several days ago offering to withdraw from the race if the Colonel would become a candidate.

In his telegram Col. Roosevelt did not mention any of the subjects which were taken up by the Republicans at their convention last week. He did not refer to prohibition or woman suffrage nor did he propose a candidate for Governor.

### Whole Heart in the War.

The message follows: "Dear Mr. Lewis: I am very genuinely touched by the spirit of your request and I need hardly say how much I appreciate the honor you do me. But I cannot be a candidate for nor accept the nomination for Governor of New York."

"The position of Governor in any State, and especially in this great and most populous State, is one of the very highest consequence and there is no man in the United States who ought not to feel honored to have the chance of filling it. But the duties of the place are not only of the highest importance but are also very exacting and onerous and demand all of any man's time and energy, and whoever occupies the place should devote himself wholeheartedly to the work, and therefore his heart and soul and brain should be wholly and heartily in the work. This was true of me twenty years ago when I became Governor of New York. It is not and cannot be true of me now."

"For the last four years my whole being has been absorbed in the consideration of the tremendous problems, national and international, created by the war. I have thought of them and dwelt on them in my mind to the exclusion of all other subjects. I could not think of them with any heart to deal with any other subjects, even the domestic problems of this great State, deeply though I appreciate the vital importance of these problems."

### "My Work Is for the Men."

"My work is for the men who are fighting in this war. My mind dwells continually on the problems of the war, on the international problems of the peace which is to close and justify the war, and on the tremendous problems social and industrial, with which we shall be faced after the war is ended. This being so, the very fact of my intense appreciation of the magnitude of the New York State interests with which the Governor of New York must deal forbids me from taking a task to which I could not bring the whole of whatever strength and thought and ability I possess."

"Again assuring you of my very great appreciation and with very real regret, I am, faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### GERMAN AMMUNITION FAILS.

#### Americans in Raid Take Prisoners From Crack Unit.

By the Associated Press.  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 22 (delayed).—American troops in a raid into the German lines in the Vogeses Friday night inflicted 150 casualties on the enemy and sustained virtually none themselves. The German prisoners declare that they had been receiving bad food and poor ammunition.

Six officers and sixteen men have been commended in French and American orders for "conspicuous bravery in the preparation and execution" of a raid in the Vogeses recently. This raid was preceded by half an hour's artillery preparation.

Two hundred Americans, including thirty-two bandmen as stretcher bearers, penetrated into the German trenches and inflicted nearly 100 casualties. They also took seven prisoners from crack Uhlan troops sent into the line several days before to make a raid on the enemy trenches.

The American raid anticipated the German plan by only a few hours and occupied only forty-five minutes.

### Gen. von Franke Resigns.

AMSTERDAM, July 22.—Gen. von Franke, commander of the Seventh Army Corps on the western front, has resigned, according to the Lokaleizer. The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation and has assigned him to an honorary post in one of the Guard regiments.

## Wounded Germans by Trainloads Appear "Veritable Human Rags"

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PARIS, July 22.—Some idea of the German losses in the allied offensive was obtained to-day by viewing the arrival of trainloads of German wounded who came directly from the battlefields to the military hospital at Val de Grace. They keep coming, most of them in such a state of physical and moral depression that questioning them for the purpose of getting information seemed almost useless. Emaciated, decaying, these men appeared for the most part to be abused and overworked.

"Veritable human rags," said one physician who viewed them. Gen. Ludendorff's report yesterday announcing the existence in the German ranks of a "detachment of topographers and calculators of distances," was received here without any surprise. These calculators, says *La Liberté*, are simply former employees of the big wine and champagne firms in Berlin and Frankfurt who, knowing the country by heart, are charged with the duty of guiding the invaders.

After the expected occupation of Rheims these pretended topographers were to be used chiefly to organize its best cellars for the purpose of mobilizing bottles. Now they have been reduced to the humble job of calculators figuring the distance that separates a beautiful dream from reality.

GENEVA, July 22.—Railway traffic between the Rhine towns is greatly disorganized owing to the number of wounded arriving daily from the French front in hospital trains. Trains from Germany reach the Swiss frontier many hours late. The German express returned to Berlin yesterday in mourning.

## GERMANY PLANS BIG SEA BATTLE

### Naval Campaign Prompted by Hope of Retrieving U-Boat Failure.

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PARIS, July 22.—Germany is planning a sea campaign through which she hopes to retrieve the U-boat programme and to hold some reputation for the naval forces. A despatch to the *Paris Journal* from The Hague this morning says that the news comes from a reliable source that the unusual activity in the Kiel roadsteads and in and out of Wilhelmshaven presages a naval battle on a big scale.

Sailors report movements of fast cruisers, torpedo boats, aircraft and destroyers along the canal and the coast, provisioning and loading of ammunition is considered to be the prelude to a naval expedition.

The report confirms that of a sailor who returned from Germany several weeks ago. He declared that when the German navy begins fighting the submarines would resemble a shoal of herrings.

Several naval authorities who were questioned by the correspondent for THE SUN said that it was not unlikely that Germany was longing to make a bold stroke on the water to redeem the reputation of her navy. The Zebruge attacks and the recent Italian victories on the Adriatic have been followed by a reaction that is stirring Admiral von Tirpitz to demand activity at whatever cost.

One expert said that he looked for a renewal of the merchant shipping raids by German privateers. This and the prospects for a naval battle he interprets as a confession of the failure of the submarine war, necessitating these desperate attempts at saving whatever possible prestige the Kaiser's "invincible" fleet may have.

### CLUES IN GERMAN-IRISH PLOT.

Censors Find Details in Private Correspondence With Americans.

LONDON, July 22.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that a considerable quantity of what the Government regards as useful and additional evidence of a German-Irish plot has just come to hand in the form of extracts from censored private correspondence between persons in Ireland and in America.

### ARMENIANS RESIST TURKS.

Attempting to Unite Forces of Three Caucasus Fronts.

BOZORU, July 22.—A cablegram that was received to-day from Boghos Nubam, president of the Armenian national delegation at Henebok, Armenia, indicates a continuance of Armenian resistance to Turkish troops in the Caucasus.

The cablegram says that Nubam has received a telegram from Enzel to the effect that the situation in the Caucasus is hopeful. It quotes this telegram as saying that Gen. Bicharakoff is proceeding to the assistance of Armenian forces at Madjkarat in the hope of capturing Elibaoui and effecting a junction between Armenian detachments now fighting on three separate fronts.

## VILLAGES USED AS TORCHES BY FLEEING ENEMY

German Defence Light as U. S. Troops Cross Marne—Many Prisoners.

### FOE RESERVE DWINDLES

45 Guns Abandoned and Panic Betrayed by Goods Left at Chateau Thierry.

### By HERBERT BAILEY.

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 22.—American troops with the French are still advancing. Except for rear guard actions and some shelling there was no fighting to-day at the Marne end of the sector. The Americans crossed the river yesterday near Chateau Thierry. They took many prisoners and some machine guns.

Great fires were observed back of the German lines this morning, presumably caused by the blowing up of ammunition dumps and firing villages. More of the Chateau Thierry salient is being pinched off, the line now running straight to Oulchy Charteves. The French have crossed the Marne in two places near Dormans. The Germans left forty-five guns south of the river when they retreated.

East of Rheims the French have recovered their old line, which means they have advanced two miles. Between Rheims and the Marne there was heavy fighting yesterday, although it was comparatively quiet to-day.

Fifty-four German divisions (675,000 men) have been positively identified on the battle front, of which twenty-one (262,000) are between the Aisne and the Marne. It is believed more are immediately in the rear, giving a total of from sixty-five to seventy divisions (from 812,500 to 875,000 men). It is known that the Crown Prince's reserves are running low.

On Monday a week ago the German long range guns began shelling towns far back of the line, causing the inhabitants to close their shops and homes and to assemble refugees preparatory to retreat before the German offensive.

Many left and roads that for weeks have been quiet suddenly bustled with activity.

### Foch's Move Cheers People.

For several days the issue hung in the balance, and then one morning the French heard the American troops had searched out the Marne counter-stroke had come. The feelings of all were at once changed to a peculiar satisfaction which swept away all forebodings. As a psychological move Foch's effort certainly succeeded. Faces were transformed by smiles. Today's news can pass villages which a week ago were starting points for the offensive and see armored cars, cavalrymen and troops all pushing forward toward the retreating enemy. Far away in the distance last night I could see star shells which the Americans were using to convey in words the feelings of these people. One poor old lady of 87 with tears in her eyes grasped my hand and fervently bid me welcome. She said the Germans, except for their habit of not paying for what they took, had treated her well enough. She said in a cellar, she said and looked after some of their wounded. She said her constant hope was that the soldiers of France might come back to the town.

Last night the French inhabitants, numbering about 200 women and children.

### Not Ideal Ally, Says Harden.

Austria is not the ideal ally for Germany, according to Maximilian Harden in the last number of *Die Zukunft*. "In reality," he says, "we must not try to ignore it. Our enemies are not those of Austria. The facts are there to prove it. Remember Emperor Charles's note to his brother-in-law."

"The Dual Monarchy isn't married to its neighbor, which needs freedom to enter into relations with countries which are our enemies but not hers. More than in any other case Austria has need of being free to treat with the United States."

LONDON, July 22.—Serious revolts and mutinies have occurred in Romania and Hungary. At Manarosa-Sajet 150 officers and 500 Czech-Slovak troops were shot and a further 3,000 arrested. From a reliable source news has come to hand that serious mutinies have taken place in Dalmatia and Bohemia. Jugoslav soldiers have deserted by the wholesale and escaped to the mountains after killing their officers and officials. Armed bands, completely organized, are said to be operating in some districts.

### THE MARNE SINKS U-BOAT.

Destroyer Does Its Bit on Day of Victory at River of Same Name.

LONDON, July 22.—The Admiralty issued this statement to-day:

On the same day (Saturday) 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*.

## LOSS OF RAILWAY SLOWS DOWN GERMAN RETREAT

Only System Left to Enemy Is Congested, and Even That Is Threatened by Victorious Franco-Americans Advancing From the West.

### By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 22.—The Germans are fully occupied in their retreat north of the Marne, where they are busy blowing up their ammunition dumps and burning the other stores which they cannot take with them. Much of the congestion is due to their lines of communication, as not only the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road is unavailable but almost the whole railway linking La Ferte Milon, Soissons and Rheims, which is the only one in the district, is blocked.

From Bazoches Junction, the joint at which the lines from those three places meet, they have constructed a new line, running northward as a light railway to the valley of the Aisne, but the relief derived from it cannot amount to much.

As there are no first class roads in the whole region the process of getting away the men and the munitions is extremely difficult.

Bazoches Junction, the converging point of the La Ferte Milon-Soissons-Rheims roads, is approximately fifteen miles due east of Soissons and twenty miles due west of Rheims in the territory occupied by the German armies. La Ferte Milon is northwest of Chateau Thierry, about twelve miles west of Oulchy Charteves, at which point the Germans and Allies are locked in battle for possession of the place. The road runs slightly south of Oulchy to Chateau Thierry. This territory is occupied by the allied armies.

From La Ferte Milon the road runs almost due east to Fere-en-Tardenois, from which place it turns to the north. Fere-en-Tardenois is in the possession of the Germans, but the French and American armies are within six miles of it. If the Allies continue their pressure from the west eastward through the Oulchy Charteves-Fere-en-Tardenois line on the Oulchy—the line of communication from this point northward will be cut and the German retreat further hampered.

On the eastern section of the road, from Bazoches Junction to Rheims, the Germans are in no grave danger of loss, but by means of which a great many of the enemy forces along the Marne have been supplied.

French forces, pushing out below Soissons, crossed the main Soissons-Chateau Thierry road north of Villemontrou, near Buzancy. Villemontrou is five and a half miles due south of Soissons.

### Lines Reported Cut.

Other unofficial reports reaching London from reliable correspondents in France also reported that the German lines had been cut and that the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road had been crossed in several places. Due to the closeness of the Allies to the road yesterday and the apparent consternation in the German ranks, it is believed by military strategists here that the Americans and French have pierced this line in several places, adding more consternation to the German retreat.

All along the line the Germans are putting up a desperate resistance and in their official report, issued during the day, the assertion was made that the advance of the Allies had been halted by counter attacks.

Opposed to this statement, however, is the known fact that further south in the Chateau Thierry neighborhood the retreating enemy forces are burning villages and ammunition dumps. Allied airmen reported fires at numerous places back of the German line during the day and the allied commanders are confident this indicates preparations for a retreat on a large scale.

### Has 300,000 in Salient.

Cutting of the railroad and the highway leading from Soissons south will present a next to unsolvable problem to the Crown Prince, who already is reported to have sent an urgent message to British Prime Ruppelrecht, asking for immediate help. The heir to the German throne is thought to have in the neighborhood of 300,000 men in the salient, of which Soissons, Chateau Thierry and Rheims form the angles and if the supply roads on the east are cut a big scale retreat will be the only thing left for him.

As the German retreat their will retreatment and the allied forces press forward large numbers of prisoners are being taken. It is believed here that the number will cause some surprise when the official announcement is made, the impression prevailing now that in the hurried pursuit the Allies are not simply getting the Crown Prince's men out of the pocket into which they have been thrown by Gen. Foch. Some of the most terrific fighting of the war is now in progress at these points.

### Greatest Fighting of War.

The urgency of the Crown Prince's position is shown by the desperate nature of the German counter attacks in the Soissons neighborhood. The French and American commanders believe the Germans fighting there have orders to hold the Allies at all costs to make sure of getting the Crown Prince's men out of the pocket into which they have been thrown by Gen. Foch. Some of the most terrific fighting of the war is now in progress at these points.

Near Chateau Thierry the Americans, pushing out, captured some villages and straightened their advancing line. Southwest of Rheims the British forces were brought up to help the French again held their ground against violent German attacks. East of Rheims the French and Americans have recovered all the ground lost in the first thrust of the latest German drive.

### Trying to Hold Oureq Line.

The Germans are working with desperation to retain that part of their gain south of the Aisne, east of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road as far south as the Oureq. In their vigorous counter attacks they are employing heavy masses of troops, which would indicate the German high command has shifted

## Enemy Resists Desperately, but Allies Are Gaining Foot by Foot.

### HIS PERIL INCREASES

Crown Prince Asks Aid of Prince Rupprecht to Stay Force of Blow.

### MARNE ARMY POCKETED

Airmen Destroying Roads of Supply Which Are Beyond Reach of Our Guns.

### By GERALD CAMPBELL.

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LONDON, July 22.—All indications point to a great German retreat through the uncomfortable "bottle neck" in which they were penned up by Gen. Foch's offensive.

French and American troops, pushing still further eastward south of Soissons, have cut the narrow gauge railroad running from Soissons south, and by means of which a great many of the enemy forces along the Marne have been supplied.

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## RIFLEMEN DOWN TWO AIRPLANES

Martin Foody of Old 69th and Alabama Private Are Decorated.

### MORE HONORS FOR 165TH

Chaplain, Several Officers and Many Men Mentioned for Acts of Valor.

### By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 22.—Private "Broc" Hill of the 165th Central Postal Directory, Ala., is a private no longer. "Broc" Hill, army comrade now address him respectfully as "Sergeant," and in addition he sports a French Cross of War on his breast. These distinctions came to "Broc" as a result of a feat of marksmanship which nothing comparable had been recorded in the four years of war that preceded the arrival of the short, red headed Alabama youth on the scene.

During the progress of the German attacks of July 15 on the French and American lines extending from Rheims to the forest of Argonne thirty-eight enemy airplanes appeared over the American sector near Suippes, sweeping our trenches with machine gun fire and dropping hand grenades.

"Those birds are flying low enough to hit," remarked "Broc" Hill, looking at them from the forest of Argonne. "Hill, you are everlastingly underestimating the power of the ordinary, suppose you take a crack at the next German that flies over our trench."

"Broc," who admits that before entering the war he had done guard duty for men who made illicit whiskey here in his native Alabama Bill, promptly left the safety of his shelter and took his position, automatic rifle in hand, and began firing into a flock of enemy planes that just then was swooping over the trenches.

### Second Shot Kills Pilot.

On his second shot one of the squadron began to circle widely and finally came crashing down. "Broc" had killed the pilot—the first in the war, I am told, to bring down an enemy airplane with a rifle.

Hill informed me that his extraordinary marksmanship was acquired in his boyhood from shooting squirrels, rabbits and quail on his father's farm.

News of this feat soon spread through the trenches, especially after the commander of an adjoining unit went over there having brought down an airplane with rifle fire. That's putting one over on us and we've got to get a plane or they will never get through joshing us."

It seems that the commanders of these two units long had been afflicted with the sharp shooting hobby, both having specialized in marksmanship instruction while they were in training camps and both had impressed their ideas upon the men of their commands that both units contained a number of fine marksmen.

In the neighboring unit was Martin Foody of New York city. [Michael J. Foody of 163 St. Nicholas avenue is in Company B, 145th Infantry.] Before the war he had practiced shooting at Somerville, N. J. Wednesday night. There are many ways to help; choose yours on page 5.

On August 7 the big "salt water fete" tendered to the Atlantic Yacht Club will be a refreshing benefit, yes?

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Continued on Third Page.

## ALLIES EAST OF SOISSONS ROAD

Americans and French Cross It at Several Points South of Oureq.

### BRITISH FIGHTING HARD

New Arrivals Have Recaptured Several Towns in the Rheims Sector.

### By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, July 22.—The advance between the Aisne and the Marne has continued this morning and, as was to be expected, the progress was most pronounced on the right flank, where part of Gen. Degoutte's army already was north of the Marne. On its right more French troops now have crossed the river east of Chateau Thierry, between Fossey and Charleve, and before this double danger the enemy has withdrawn altogether from the lower corner of the Marne salient.

They were seven miles north of Chateau Thierry yesterday evening, beyond Bezu, St. Germain and Epieds. Thence northward our line, or at least our forward troops, were in several places east of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and an average advance of about six miles had been made all along the west face of the German front. The most difficult part of the operation, or at least the stiffest fighting, was on the northern part of this line toward Soissons, where the enemy was making the most desperate efforts to check the French advance along the river on our right flank.

Opposite, on the flank southwest of Rheims, they were making some stiff resistance for the same reason, so their center, as it falls back, may be able to count upon some support on each side. It is here that the British divisions are fighting. What they did yesterday was to take St. Euphrasie, with their right and part of Bois de Rheims with their center. On their left in the early part of the day they lost part of Marfaux. Later in the day they took Bouilly on their right and in the center the rest of the wood and advanced into the valley of the Ardre, toward Bligny and Chauxmury, taking 600 prisoners and a few guns.

The French, also advanced on their left in Bois de Bourton and Bois de Hol. The general position, therefore, yesterday afternoon was that on their extreme left and extreme right, south of