

Allied Advance Continues Over a Front Virtually One Hundred Miles Long

FRENCH AND AMERICANS TURN GERMANS' CANNON ON THEM AT SOISSONS

(Continued from First Page.)

parts said today when the news of the evacuation of Beauverdes reached here. The Germans are withdrawing from the Chateau-Thierry salient under heavy fire, their lines of communication under the constant battering of the allies' artillery.

Germans Retiring An Additional 3 Miles

PARIS, July 22.—The Germans have withdrawn through Epieds to Beauverdes, La Liberte declared today.

Epieds is four miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry, while Beauverdes is seven miles northeast of Chateau-Thierry and six miles north of the Marne, at Fossoy. This indicates a withdrawal north of Chateau-Thierry of nearly three miles more than previously reported.

More Ground Gained By British Activities

LONDON, July 22.—Further ground has been gained by the British southeast of Hebuterne (south of Arras), the British war office announced today.

A successful minor enterprise was carried out by Anglo-French in the sector of Villers-Bretonneux (on the Ficardy front opposite Amiens).

A successful raid near Neuville-Vitasse netted some prisoners.

An attempted German raid north of Ballicul on the Flanders front was broken up.

The German artillery was active around Locre (south of Ypres).

"Further ground was made by our troops yesterday southeast of Hebuterne and a hostile bombing attack in this neighborhood was repulsed," the statement said. "We captured a few prisoners."

"In conjunction with French troops, we carried out a successful minor enterprise last night south of Villers-Bretonneux, capturing a few prisoners and machine guns.

"Our raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches during the night at Neuville, at Callonne-sur-La-Lys and north of Bailleul, and brought back prisoners. A hostile raid in the last mentioned sector was repulsed.

"Hostile artillery was active in the Locre sector."

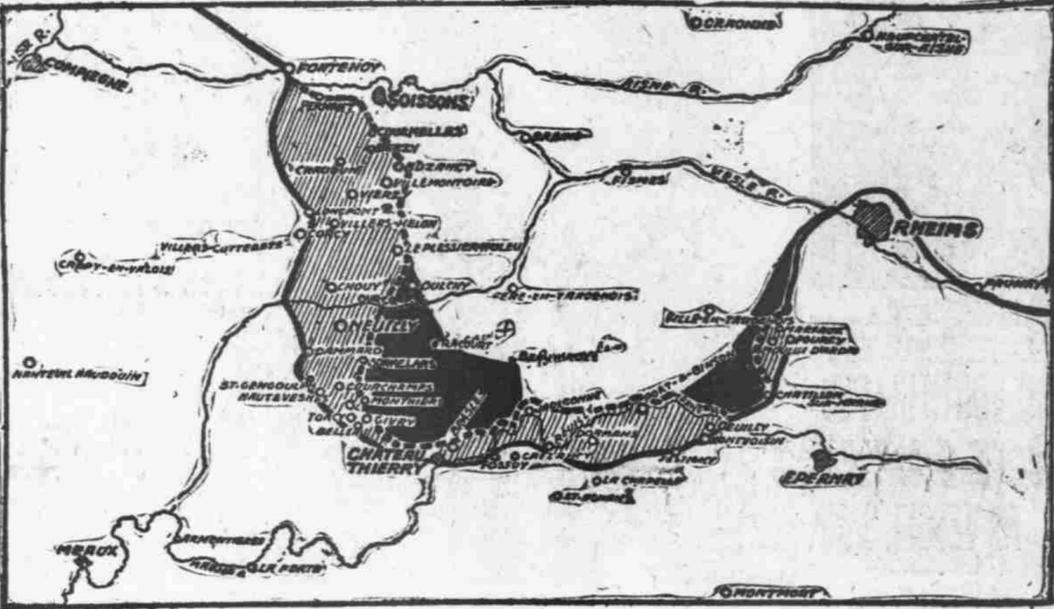
Foe Counter Attack Smashed By Allies

PARIS, July 22 (12 noon).—Desperate German counter-attacks on a five-mile front north of Chateau-Thierry were completely repulsed, the war office announced today. Elsewhere on the front the German resistance consisted of artillery fire.

"North of the Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims, especially in the Courton and Roi woods, the Ger-



Where the Germans Are in Retreat



The lightly shaded portions show the gains of the allied armies up to noon yesterday. The heavily shaded part of the map indicates the additional victorious sweep of the allies at the point of the Chateau Thierry salient reported for the first time in today's news.

mans simply employed artillery fire," the communique said.

"Between the Marne and the Ourcq, in the Grisolles and Bezu-St. Germain regions, German counter-attacks were broken up.

(Bezu-St. Germain is four miles directly north of Chateau-Thierry. Grisolles is five miles northwest of Bezu-St. Germain.)

"On the whole front our positions were maintained."

Americans Advance; Foe Moving to Rear

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 22.—South of Soissons the Boches are putting a desperate resistance. Americans and French are advancing there across alternating plateaus and wooded ravines. The latter are filled with machine gun nests, about which German resistance centers. American troops, fighting tirelessly are cleaning up these nests. The small streams running through some of the ravines are no barrier to the dough-boys. Some are so narrow the men leap across, while others they are forced to wade, with guns and packs held high above their heads. Every sort of unit is begging to get into the fight. Several hundred military policemen, a supply company and several other units normally rated as non-combatants, as a result of their constant pleading, were put into the line. Soissons and all the Aisne bridges are under fire of the allied artillery. Heavy movements have been observed toward the rear, back of the German lines, indicating possible withdrawal from the Soissons region similar to that at Chateau-Thierry.

American Marksmen Decimate Foe Cavalry

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, July 21 (night)—American troops, facing their first cavalry charge of the war, utterly wiped out a formidable force of German horsemen east of Rheims and defeated what apparently was an ambitious attempt to cut the allied lines and reach Chalons. So far as is known, this is the first time the enemy has employed cavalry since the counter-offensive began.

Immediately afterward, the same American unit broke up a combined attack of infantry and tanks.

The Americans held an important sector on a slight rise, behind a chalk colored hill, over which were the enemy front positions. When the German cavalry topped the hill and swept down upon the Americans they ran into a unit which has a remarkable record for sharpshooting.

Opening up with machine guns, automatic rifles and Enfields, the Americans quickly dropped most of the horses. The artillery joined in, adding to the slaughter. The cavalry dwindled until only a handful remained. These galloped back over the hill to the German lines.

The Germans quickly reorganized for another attack. American observers spotted enemy tanks crawling over the chalk-like hill, accompanied by infantry in great strength.

The American artillery cut loose and the first salvo struck several tanks squarely, splitting them wide open. Simultaneously, the German infantry began melting away under the withering fire of the American infantry and machine gunners. This effort was broken up almost as quickly as the previous one, and the Germans made no further attempt in this sector.

Re-enforced by French infantry, the Americans then attacked, driving the boches back beyond their original lines.

Tales of American exploits are numerous, as dough-boys wander back to the hospitals and tell of their comrades.

K. C. B.'s TOWN GOSSIP

SUPPOSING YOU WERE a policeman, AND A lady came, FROM GERALDINE'S, AND SHE said, THAT SHE wanted permission, THAT WERE you out, AT THE house and tea, AND IF it happened, YOU WOULD be a papa, FOR THE lady's sake, WOULD YOU please, ASK YOUR wife, FOR THEIR own children, AND SUPPOSING, THAT THE lady will, THAT IT didn't matter, IF THEY were out, WHATEVER THE reason, OR PERFECTly satisfied, OR THEN you, OR WHAT you are doing, OR IF they were with, OR WOOL, OR ANY of them, AND SUPPOSING, THAT GERALDINE will, THAT OVER in France, AND BATTERED Belgium, AND HEROIC Italy, THAT THERE were thousands, OF LITTLE babies, THAT WILL cry for warmth, WHEN THE winter comes, AND THOUSANDS more, OF WEARY mothers, WHO HAVE patched and darned, THROUGH DREARY days, UNTIL THE threads, REFUSE TO hold, AND SUPPOSING, THAT GERALDINE will, THAT IN the street,



Fall of Soissons Awaits Campaign to the South

PARIS, July 22.—The reason that French and American troops have not occupied Soissons is explained by Major de Civrais, military critic of the Matin. The military expert says that the chief interest at the present moment is with the troops advancing along the Ourcq, east of Neully-St. Front, toward Quilly-Le-Chateau and Fere-en-Tardenois. He writes: "The striking capture of Soissons might seem at first sight to be more important, but to hold the city and railway stations under our artillery fire from the heights to the east is sufficient and is the wisest policy, as an exaggerated movement eastward along the Aisne would expose our left to a flank attack like that with which the German crown prince is struggling."

LONDON, July 22.—Contrary to the German offensive, the allied counter-offensive, instead of diminishing as it progresses, is growing in scope and power. From an apparently limited attack it has rapidly developed into one of the greatest battles of the war. Allied troops—including French, Americans, Italians, and British—are attacking on a front of more than

a hundred miles, extending from Soissons to eastward of Rheims. The German war office, admitting participation of Americans in the counter-offensive for the first time, appears slightly indignant at the employment of the "black Americans" and "French subject peoples."

Based on the official report of the French war office, the allied line now apparently extends from Soissons southeastward to Charleville, eastward along the north bank of the Marne to Reuil, northward to St. Euphraise, thence northward around Rheims in a semi-circle, and eastward in a comparatively straight line to Main-de-Masseiges. You can seal the Kaiser's fate with War Savings Stamps.

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