reached the highroad from Soissons to Chateau Thierry near the village of Hartennes-et-Taux. The highroad and the railway from Soissons to Chateau Thierry is well within range of the French guns along its whole length and is being subjected to artillery fire.

This applies also to the junction of this road with the only possible alternative line, which comes from Fismes and joins it at Nanteuil-Notre Dame. The latter place is also within gun range. The supply situation of the enemy on the Marne is thus becoming more difficult each hour.

Advance From Six to Ten Miles.

The latest gain in this region brings the depth of the French advance over the twenty-seven mile front between the two rivers up to between six and ten miles.

East of Chateau-Thierry along the Marne eight German divisions, which had reached the south bank of the river, were able to cross the hills which overlooked the Marne, but none who lived to recross will forget the terrible days they spent south of the stream. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by the French and American artillery observers. Enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills they offered a sure target for the allied artillery.

For food and munitions the Germans were dependent upon the transport service across the Marne bridges, which were not only constantly shelled, but frequently bombarded by French and British airmen. They were unable to bring any artillery across with the exception of mountain guns and light mine throwers. The casualties of some units amounted to 60 per cent.

The British participated in the battle for the first time yesterday. They entered the line in the sectors between Rheims and the Marne, in the region of the Ardre River, where Italian troops had been fighting heavily for some days. The British took their positions during the night and attacked immediately, and with complete success, advancing over a mile.

HUNGARIANS BITTER AT SACRIFICE OF MEN

Czechs Slain by Austrians Went Bravely to Death.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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BERNE, July 18 (delayed).—The Hungarian newspapers continue to print long lists of officers killed in the fighting against the Italians on the Piave front, and make bitter comments about the Hungarians being sacrificed.

Recently when 300 Czechs, who formerly served with the Austrian army, were captured fighting with the Italians the hangman failed to arrive so all were shot. In the last letters they were permitted to write home they gloried in the fate facing them. Other accounts assert that all went to their deaths calmly, almost gladly.

The Austrian General commanding Przemysl has issued an order condemning the dirty and ragged appearance of the soldiers in that city who loaf about the streets, some begging. These troops show no respect for their officers, not saluting them and some actually shoving them off the sidewalks. The Austrian commander asserts that if this action continues he will forbid the soldiers the use of the streets.

The Hungarian war loan has proved a failure and the date of subscription has been extended to July 24.

The Budapest *Hirlap* strongly protested against the playing of the Austrian national anthem in Budapest on the occasion of the opening of the aerial postal service between Budapest and Vienna.

BRITISH BRING DOWN 17 GERMAN PLANES

Bombs Dropped on Courtrai and Lille Railways.

LONDON, July 21.—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued this evening:

On the 20th inst, except in the early morning, the weather again was unsuitable for photography and long distance reconnaissances. It did not prevent our airplanes from bombing on the front and carrying out close reconnaissances and observation for the artillery throughout the day.

Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped by us on different targets, including the Courtrai and Lille railways, the Bruges docks, three large ammunition dumps and hostile billets on various parts of the front.

Slightly more fighting took place than on the previous day and fourteen enemy machines were brought down. Three other hostile machines were diven down out of control and three German observation balloons were destroyed.

Seven of our airplanes are missing.

The Air Ministry's report says:

As a result of a photographic reconnaissance carried out on July 20 extensive damage was revealed at the hostile airdrome at Morhange, attacked on the night of July 19-20. One large shed and three hangars were destroyed.

NO SYMPATHY FOR GERMANY.

Norwegian Newspaper Publishes Tart Reply to Criticism.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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CHRISTIANIA, July 21.—Commenting upon an article in the *North German Gazette* which severely attacked the Norwegian press for what it described as glorifying the murder of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Moscow, the *Dagbladet* says:

"It is regrettable that an official German paper either is so badly informed or is so little trustworthy as to publish a report of this nature. The Norwegian press has not glorified murderers. It is not accepting the assertion that the assassination of Count von Mirbach was arranged with the Entente. Nobody believes it probable, not even the Germans themselves.

"German correspondents in Christiania purposely distort events. No sympathy for Germany exists in this country."

500,000 AUSTRIANS RETURN.

Remainder of Captives Said to Be in Siberia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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BERNE, July 18 (delayed).—The Hannover *Courier* says that according to the communique of the Austro-Hungarian War Ministry more than half a million prisoners have returned from European Russia. The rest are in Siberia, whence it is impossible to return them home, according to the newspaper.

2 FLYING TEACHERS KILLED.

Elmira Lieutenant One Victim of Tail Spin Fall in Texas.

FORT WORTH, July 21.—Two flying instructors stationed at Carruthers Field were killed in a 1,000-foot fall in a tail spin to-day near the Benbrook flying field. The dead:

Lieut. Robert Yarnall Snyder, 719 College avenue, Elmira, N. Y.; Lieut. Olaf John Tanner, Moorehead, Minn.

Where the French and Their Allies Are Closing the Soissons-Rheims Pocket.

INCREASING their pace at such points along the fifty mile front of the Marne salient where Gen. Foch desired more ground, the French and Americans on the south and west and the British and Italians, in conjunction with the French, on the east bit out huge pieces from the sides and bottom of the pocket and drew their lines tighter at its mouth on the north. The most desperate efforts of the Germans, aided by enormous masses of reserves hurled into the melee, availed them nothing—the Allies would not be denied.

Heavy fighting was in progress yesterday and last night all around the edge of the pocket, but it was heaviest and most effective at the points most critical for the Germans, along the Ourcq and immediately north of the Marne. In both these districts the Allies' gain was approximately five miles. On the eastern side, where St. Euphraise and Bouilly were captured and the Germans were driven down the valley of the Ardre, the gain was less in amount but not in importance, averaging perhaps two or three miles.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLE.

LONDON, July 21.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in France and Flanders:

FRENCH (NIGHT)—The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne, north of the Ourcq, driving back the enemy, we have progressed. Fighting in the region north of Villemontoire and on the south have advanced to the east of the general line of Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq.

South of the Ourcq we made an important advance beyond Neuilly-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles.

Under the double pressure of the Franco-American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne and the French units who crossed the river between Fossoy and Charteves, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Bezu-St. Germain and Mont St. Pete.

Chateau Thierry is widely freed to the north.

Between the Marne and Rheims the fighting was extremely violent. Franco-British and Italian troops attacked with indefatigable energy and captured St. Euphraise and Bouilly and made gains in the Ardre Valley, Courton Wood and Bois du Roi. The British took four cannon and 400 prisoners.

Storms and low clouds hampered the work of our aviators. Eleven German machines were downed by anti-aircraft guns. French and British aviators have made several raids into the battle zone and six tons of explosives were dropped on bivouacs, convoys and concentration points of the enemy.

Second Lieut. Fonck downed seven machines in four days, making fifty-six machines that have been downed by this pilot.

FRENCH (DAY)—The Franco-American forces continue to make progress, repelling the enemy, who is defending himself obstinately.

French troops entered Chateau Thierry this morning.

Violent combats continue 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.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—Fresh fighting developed this evening between the Aisne and the Ourcq.

On the front between the Aisne and the Marne French attacks have been unsuccessful.

GERMAN (DAY)—A violent artillery duel on the Ancre was followed between Beaumont and Hamel by British infantry attacks, which we repulsed.

Between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy yesterday sought by the employment of new divisions to bring about a decision in the battle. The enemy was repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

The French subject peoples, Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans and Senegalese, were in the thick of the fighting and bore the main burden of the struggle. Senegalese battalions which were distributed among the French divisions as battering rams, stormed behind the tanks in advance of the white Frenchmen.

Americans, including black Americans, and Englishmen and Italians, fought between the French. After two heavy days of fighting the attacking strength of our troops again made itself fully felt. They had accustomed themselves to the enemy method of attack made without artillery preparation and based upon the massed employment of tanks, which at first caused them surprise.

The fighting of yesterday ranks in achievements of leaders and troops and in its victorious results on a level with former great fighting successes which have been gained on this battlefield.

On the heights southwest of Soissons the attacks of the enemy against the town, which were launched after the strongest drum fire, collapsed. Led by tanks the enemy infantry rushed forward to the attack as many as seven times against the road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, north of the Ourcq.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry our regiments, who during the last few weeks have over and over again been vainly attacked, yesterday also victoriously held their positions against many times repeated strong attacks by the Americans.

The Americans have suffered especially heavy losses, and during the night, undisturbed by the enemy, we withdrew our defences in the territory north and northeast of Chateau Thierry.

On the southern bank of the Marne, after four hours of artillery preparation and under cover of a heavy fire, and with numerous tanks, the enemy made combined attacks against positions which had been evacuated by us during the previous night, which attacks uselessly beat against empty positions. Our partly flanking fire, which was directed from the northern bank, inflicted losses on the enemy.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy brought up strong forces in an attack on the positions captured by us between the Marne and north of the Ardre. The English here came to the help of the French and Italians. As a result of our fire and counter thrusts they failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

BRITISH (NIGHT)—There is nothing of special interest to report.

BRITISH (DAY)—A few prisoners and machine guns were captured by us during the night in raids and patrol encounters southwest of La Bassee and in the Merville and Dickebusch sectors.

Beyond reciprocal artillery activity at different points there is nothing further to report from the British front.

U. S. COMMISSION TO GO TO RUSSIA AUG. 5

Newspaper Men Will Be With Advance Guard to Tell America's Aims.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—What will be a sort of an advance guard for the American commission to Russia will sail from a Pacific port early in August. Definite plans for the commission are slowly rounding into shape and may soon be ready for announcement by the President, who is giving them concentrated study. The commission is to be a large and well knit organization, and it may sail for a Manchurian port in two or three groups.

The first party will leave here about August 5. It will include several experienced newspaper men who are to disseminate in Manchuria and Siberia and then westward accurate information on America's participation in the war and the spirit which is actuating the United States toward Russia. In short, they are to spread propaganda in Russia. They will be instructed by and under the guidance of George Creel of the Committee on Public Information.

The commercial and industrial delegation, it is understood, has been virtually made up, as has the agricultural group, although there may be changes before the full commission sails. It is settled that the advance guard of propagandists will go early in August. If the other units are ready they also will leave at that time. All details of transportation and military and naval protection are believed to have been worked out.

Officials here who have been watching the Russian situation closely feel that it is much improved and that events are shaping themselves to make the work of the American commission easier.

Clemenceau Again at the Front.

PARIS, July 21.—Premier Clemenceau returned to Paris to-night from the front. He spent all last night and most of to-day with the fighting men.

AMERICANS PRESS CLOSELY UPON FOE

Continued from First Page.

on a two mile front, although meeting resistance at every step.

Reports from the north are to the effect that the Americans are making further progress in the neighborhood of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry highroad and railroad near Berzy. There has been terrific fighting there, for the Germans are aware of the threat to Soissons and have thrown in still more fresh troops. The Germans evidently are throwing in reserves helter-skelter, for the Americans have identified prisoners from seven divisions.

Thus it is evident that the deep German salient which as late as Friday projected down over the Marne is being strongly battered on all three sides. Ludendorff must throw in practically all his reserves if he wants to hold this ground, and Foch has already demonstrated that he is an adversary worthy of Ludendorff's steel. What the next few days or even hours may bring forth none can tell, but it is certain that the men the Germans now have to face have been greatly inspired by the successes already won and that they will fight with redoubled energy and enthusiasm.

Men Cheer at the News.

When the men got news to-day that the south bank of the Marne had been cleared of Germans their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Automobiles bearing Generals passed lines of dusty, heavily laden troops and these cheered frantically and waved their hats and rifles, reminding one of the famous painting of Napoleon and his cuirassiers.

That spirit was written plainly on the faces of the Americans I saw in the forest of Villers Cotterets. They had just come from the battle line, and all bore gray helmets aloft on their bayonets. They had been fighting incessantly, with only a bite to eat, yet their faces glowed. They marched erect, as if in triumph, the sun filtering through the trees and shining as an aureole upon their helmets and their bronzed faces. Their necks were bared and they made a noble picture, to fill with pride all those who were fortunate enough to see them.

Down from that shell splintered battle field around Soissons there came to-day a few more reports on what happened there and on how the Americans put the enemy completely to rout. They marched side by side with the French into battle and it is their pride that they kept their line as straight as the French kept theirs. Once when the French met stiff resistance from big machine gun nests they asked the Americans for help. There was an immediate response, and men of the two armies intermingled charged upon the German machine guns and routed them. The guns which a moment before had been causing trouble were soon turned on their late owners, and did beautiful execution.

Charge of the Cavalry.

It was from here they got first news of the French cavalry which we had seen two days before going into action. "It was the prettiest sight we ever saw," said some Americans, describing the Frenchmen with the same pride that they would have told of their own exploits. Before our infantry made its second attack yesterday a whole squadron of cavalry passed through, their accoutrements glistening in the sun. The Americans followed, and presently they heard ahead of them the silvery blast of a bugle. They then saw the blue clad cavalry gallop into action and heard the crack of their carbines.

When the infantrymen came up they found the horsemen surrounding what had been a battery of German artillery, commanded by a Major, who had held up his hands and cried "Kamerad" for all his men. This happened near Ploisy, and it was near this point that the Americans had an adventure with a German tank.

The monster was stranded in a shell hole in such a manner that its main guns could not be used. Its machine guns were available, however, and the men inside were making good use of these when an American Lieutenant, seizing a pickaxe and calling to his men to follow, deployed to the helpless side of the tank. There, with a few quick blows they chopped into the tank and one of the Americans then tossed in a grenade, which exploded and blew the two German gunners to atoms. Strangely the machine gun was not injured and the Americans soon were using it to spur on the retreat of its former owners.

Another instance of fighting the enemy with his own weapons was told by Gregory Patrohilos, who said he was once a Greek but now an American. He comes from Thompsonville, Conn., and said that his squad had captured five 77s, but did not know what to do with them. They waited a little while until some American artillerymen came up, whereupon the guns were turned around and fed from the pile of ammunition near by further to aid the German retreat.

William Cunningham of Parkinston, Miss., was amazed in the midst of the fighting to see a Frenchwoman and three children coming through the American barrage toward his company. The woman was making slow progress, and unmindful of himself Cunningham ran out, seized two of the children in one arm, told the third to grab his coat tail and then with his free arm fairly lifted the woman along until all were safely back of the firing line. He loaded them onto an empty ammunition wagon and then returned to his place in the firing line.

Made Captives Carry Stretchers.

Francis D. Hallock of Elmira, N. Y., was helping to move our wounded back from the battle zone, and asked two German officers who were standing near to help carry a stretcher. They shrugged their shoulders and said something in German. Hallock called an American soldier who speaks German to ask them what they said, and when he reported that they had stated it was beneath their dignity to carry wounded Americans Hallock angrily whipped out his revolver and his watch and told the German speaking American to inform them that they had just the smallest fraction of one second to grab that stretcher. Needless to say the two officers lost no time in springing to their places between the stretcher handles.

This seems typical of the German officers. The German soldiers, on the other hand, lend willing assistance in carrying our wounded. The Americans tell with glee about seeing a German Colonel and his staff scowling as they tramped along after being made prisoner. The American guards made it worse for them by appropriating their fine, polished spiked helmets, and when the party arrived at camp the guards had these helmets cocked low over their eyes.

Have Shot American Wounded.

It is a strange contradiction of German character that while the Germans are willing to help our wounded after they are captured and in other ways act the part of civilized beings, they are known to commit the most fiendish crimes before capture. We have first hand evidence that they have shot our wounded, lying helpless in the fields and trying to bandage their own wounds. Several Americans testify to the truth of a story told by one man who lay twelve hours in a shell hole and saw three of his wounded companions sniped off.

The Germans no longer cry "Kamerad!" when they desire to surrender. They now croy "American Kamerad!" and as soon as they are made prisoner begin to cry for cigarettes. And well they may, for their own tobacco is horrible stuff, with a taste like sawdust.

Our men all report that fresh German troops are opposing them, and that these apparently are better fighters, as they do not give up as easily as the second raters encountered when the offensive first started.

U. S. MEN ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT

Continued from First Page.

with empty cartridge belts that told of the desperate fight against the Americans. Nearby were the bodies of the valiant Americans who had rushed the gun.

In a small cutting by the machine gun position dead Germans lay as far as the eye could see; apparently they had sought shelter in the cutting, determined to defend it, but a tank had exacted the heaviest price. There, huddled in most fantastic positions, lay the victims of ruthless militarism. All about one could see such sights.

Meanwhile the attack we were to see had started. The heavens were torn with shellfire and as we reached an elevation overlooking Missy-au-Bois, with Brevil on the right and Dommiers away to the left, the American barrage reached its crescendo. The tall poplars on the Paris-Soissons road swayed in the breeze; through them the Americans already had passed and we could see them pressing on far beyond.

Then the German guns opened and the screech of approaching shells greeted our ears. Into and around Missy they went, but the American fire was obviously the heavier. Airplanes circled overhead. Suddenly our attention was attracted by the spiteful whir of machine gun fire, which rose and fell and would then recommence elsewhere. We knew the Americans had reached their objective and were fighting away in the distance.

We returned through fields filled with German dead. Smiling Americans, with peril in their eyes, were going forward, ungainly tanks lumbered on, the wounded were coming back. "Give them hell," was their cry. "Sure," came the answer.

MUNITION STRIKE ALARMS ENGLAND

Agitators Challenge Government's Right to Equalize Distribution of Labor.

I. W. W. STIRS TROUBLE

Increasing Number of Workmen Taken for Army Adds to Discontent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, July 21.—The threatened stoppage of work in certain munition areas is regarded as a serious menace to one of the most vital efforts for the prosecution of the war. The real issues involved are very serious, although the ostensible reason for the strike is that the shop stewards, who represent the workmen in dealings with the employers regarding grievances and working conditions, and who are backed by only a small proportion of all the workmen engaged in the production of munitions, resent the Government's plan for the even distribution of skilled labor.

The trouble arose at Coventry, where three firms manufacturing munitions were notified by the Ministry of Munitions that they should not employ any additional workmen. The purpose of this order, as officially explained, is to prevent certain firms from drawing workmen from other shops by offering higher wages.

If this unrestricted bidding for the services of workmen were continued the inevitable result would be that some shops would have a superabundance of labor and others not enough, a condition which would affect seriously the steady output of munitions.

Challenge to Government.

There are unusual features to the situation. Labor troubles hitherto have been between employers and workmen; the present labor crisis involves a direct challenge on the part of certain workmen to the authority of the Government, which, under the Defence of the Realm Act, has power to regulate the conduct of national industries.

The employers are not involved in the controversy, although there is reason to believe some of them have been guilty of furthering for their own advantage the prolongation of a state of affairs which gives them an excess of skilled labor which the necessities of the nation require should be employed elsewhere. The trade unions are concerned only indirectly; the principal organization involved, that of the machinists, has advised its members to remain at work.

There is reason to believe that the agents of syndicalism and representatives of the I. W. W. are largely responsible for promoting opposition to the Government's attempt to distribute labor equally, following the dilution caused by calling up additional skilled workmen for the army.

Newspapers Show Alarm.

The newspapers take a very serious view of the situation, particularly in view of the momentous happenings on the battlefront, pointing out that the steady stream of munitions must be kept up if the armies are to be victorious, that it is the duty of labor to overlook minor grievances in the bigger purpose of contributing to the successful prosecution of the war, and that at present the workers are better off than they ever have been before, as wages have risen faster than prices and food difficulties are practically over while unemployment is unknown.

In well informed circles it is said that the syndicalists, who have been active in Coventry and have influence in some other munition areas, are aiming not at employers but at the state, and that they are opening a political fight to hasten the nationalization of the factories, as in the case of the London Aircraft Works, which the Ministry of Munitions had to take over recently; second, to impede the war and force a peace without victory; third, to combine all the workmen in a challenge to the Government as a protest against going on with the combing out process, which is taking a certain percentage of skilled labor for the army.

LONDON, July 21.—The Ministry of Munitions announced to-night that it had received word that at a mass meeting of munition workers in Birmingham to-day it was resolved to go on strike Wednesday night unless the embargo on skilled labor is withdrawn. The statement says the Ministry is in close touch with the union leaders, both directly and through the Ministry of Labor.

At Coventry the local committee proposed to an official of the Ministry to recommend a suspension of the strike notices if the Ministry will consent to negotiate a restriction scheme in districts and recommend a national conference to consider the question of the utilization of skilled labor. The Ministry's reply said it was not opposed to the discussion and administration of the plan, although the Government's "considered policy in the matter of the embargo scheme cannot be a matter for discussions."

enter into a discussion if representations

It also said it would be prepared to were made by both the employers and the unions regarding the necessity for a further conference on the better utilization of skilled labor apart from the embargo. The Ministry added:

"The Ministry cannot carry on the supply of munitions to the troops without the embargo in cases where its need has been shown and without reasonable power to distribute skilled labor according to vital war needs."

TEUTON PRESS TRIES TO QUELL FEARS

Continued from First Page.

through our flank with a surprise attack. The effort to break through was frustrated, but the struggle is in full progress now. Foch finally proceeded to bring his long spared reserves under fire.

"The supreme army command found itself confronted by new decisive problems, the issue whereof we contemplate with confidence. We know that our supreme army command adopts as its first principle that human life must be spared as much as possible. They have shown often enough, both in defence and on attack, that they will not allow themselves to be diverted from this principle."

Admits Attack Was Surprise.

The *Koelnische Volkszeitung* says: "Foch's attack, which again was executed by the employment of the strongest possible squadron of tanks, had the preliminary success which a strong massed offensive thrust usually obtains. Even if it had been expected by the German command the momentary surprise would have necessarily succeeded locally to a certain extent, so that at some places penetration should occur.

"But the penetration never amounted to a break through, this being prevented by the tough resistance by the German position troops and also to the intervention of reserves, which, not as Foch perhaps believed, were employed on the Marne, but remained in the hands of the command on this front."

The paper concludes that the next few days will show whether Foch can continue his counter offensive or whether it remains a passing episode, leaving no great traces.

Betrayed by Deserters.

The *Koelnische Volkszeitung* also says the Germans have been betrayed by their own troops. The correspondent says: "Germans at home perhaps attached false hopes to the new offensive. It cannot be the task of every military operation in all circumstances to obtain definite ends. The military operations of the third week of July aroused various presumptions on the part of the population which were at variance with actual conditions, not to speak of those who on July 16 were absolutely certain that Field Marshal von Hindenberg would carry out an attack against Paris. We have, now that we know it positively, no ground for concealing the fact that in the ranks of the German troops were deserters to the enemy who utilized their knowledge of the operations planned for base treachery to the fatherland and their comrades in arms. They informed the enemy of the German plans, the French thereby naturally having certain advantages."

Dutch Papers Tell of Failure.

Dutch papers fully recognize the greatness of the German failure, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* saying that the German offensive east and west of Rheims failed through the Franco-American thrust.

"Von Boehm's army narrowly escaped the fate of the Austrians on the Piave," the paper says. "The danger to Rheims and Epernay seems averted at a single blow. In less than a week the Germans, who began the offensive, were forced to the defensive, and on the Champagne terrain not only lost all ground won but were obliged to surrender the whole stretch of what they had formerly occupied."

The papers also point out the difference between the French and the German booty, the Germans having taken only a few guns, while the French and Americans took 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns, including a battery of 21 cms.

AMERICANS TAKE 17,000 PRISONERS

Pershing Reports Steady Advance, Breaking Foe Resistance.

560 GUNS ARE CAPTURED

Many Towns Occupied as U. S. Troops Drive Germans Back.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to an early hour Saturday totalled by actual count 17,000, Gen. Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday received to-night by the War Department. The capture of 560 guns also is announced.

Despite counter attacks and rear guard actions of a desperate nature the Americans advanced steadily early yesterday, says the communique. The towns of Courmelles, Rozet-St. Albin and Maubry had been entered by the Americans before 1 o'clock Saturday morning.

The text of the report 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 6:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19:

"Aviators reported a dense cloud of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide a withdrawal. A large assembly of troops in the region southwest of Ville-en-Tardenois is reported by aviators. This may be for a counter attack on the centre of allied attack of yesterday. German counter attacks were very strong to-day, and especially from Aisne to Chaudun, where they seem to have reached the plateau west of Chouy 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) Ville-Montoire, west of (about 500 meters) Plessier Hulleu and have taken Rozet-St Albin and Maubry. In the Rozet-St Albin region, the Germans appeared to be fleeing, as few prisoners were made.

"It was reported at 1 o'clock the morning of July 20:

"'We have taken 17,000 prisoners actually counted, and 560 guns. At the north, near Soissons, we hold the Montigne-de-Paris, then further south we hold Courmelles. Millemontoire is held by the Germans, but we are still advancing. We are just west of Tigny. Rozet-St. Albin is ours. Maubry is ours. Above we are west of Plessier-Huleu. We made good progress during the night.'

"Reported at 10:30 on the morning of July 20, from French general headquarters:

"'Germans have retreated across the Marne River. There are no Germans on the south side. French are attacking more or less everywhere. Attacking to the west, but the morning reports have not come in so far.'"

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ASK also for "The First Step in Making Your Will," in which one can readily give an attorney the information from which to draw the will.

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