

ALLIES BAG 17,000 BOCHES; 360 GUNS

Additional Positions Wrested From Germans by Franco-American Troops.

SOISSONS PLATEAU HELD

Enemy Rushes Up Reserves in Effort to Prevent Entente Forces From Continuing Advance. Scots Capture Meteren.

(Continued From First Page.) make a readjustment in their line unless they can immediately throw back the French, it was said here today. The greatest depth reached in the allied drive is now slightly more than seven miles.

Situation Is Altered. The success of the Franco-American counter offensive has altered the entire situation on the Champagne front. The German line from Chateau-Thierry to Rheims is dependent on railroads which the French dominate. Supplies for the German forces round Chateau-Thierry must now be carried 20 to 30 miles by road.

The Germans will not only have to discontinue all plans for the offensive here, but probably will be forced to fall back to a new line where the problem of supplies can be handled easier. The German offensive thus has been turned into a repulse and may now be turned definitely into a German defeat.

Crown Prince Rupprecht's group of armies in the north, on the front from Montdidier to the English Channel, however, remains almost intact.

British May Be Attacked. The most likely strategic effort by the Germans at the present time is to speed up a big offensive by these troops against the British front. The Bavarian Crown Prince presumably will lend only enough troops to the German Crown Prince to avert disaster in the south, reserving his own fresh forces mainly for a big counter stroke elsewhere.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The German high command will not be pleased with the news that the British captured a valuable piece of ground—Meteren—this morning. It is a trifle compared with the big events on the French front, but Prince Rupprecht will not underestimate the loss of positions which now gives the British an observation ground where he might wish to keep his doings secret.

Scottish troops made the assault which extended south of Meteren and in front of Merris. They formed without the Germans getting a hint of impending trouble and moved forward in full daylight.

It was nearly 8 o'clock in the morning and the Germans were down in celars with a false sense of security after the dawn lookout. The Scots were on them so rapidly after the barrage that they were unable to organize a machine gun defense, and most of them seemed to have surrendered easily.

The Australians, with artillery help which opened a false sense of security upon the German outposts and in a very short time sent in 70 prisoners to add to those taken in the ruins of Meteren.

ALLIES ROLL BACK HUN LINE

soon as the American heavy artillery got into action.

This was one of the fiercest struggles in connection with the Franco-American offensive. The battle raged southwest of Soissons for some time. It resulted in the Germans falling back finally under the rain of the heavy gun fire of the Americans.

Line Is Straightened. One of the towns taken by the Americans last night was Verzy, six miles south of Soissons. Towns to the north and south of this were also taken in the carrying out of the plan to straighten the entire line on the Soissons-Chateau Thierry front.

No resistance was encountered at Verzy or in the neighboring villages taken. One of the greatest surprises for the Americans in the opening of the offensive was the flight of the Germans before the attack. The Americans, many of whom were going over the top for the first time, were fully prepared for a stiff fight and as the hours went on without a German counter blow they began to wonder when the enemy would retaliate.

Chicago Lad Worried. Among the slightly wounded men in the American dressing station was one lad who left a Chicago school to join the Army. This youth had been wounded in the leg and his chief worry seemed to be that his comrades who had gone on would fear he had been killed.

BATTLE CRISIS IS TODAY

(Continued From First Page.) to save disaster to the troops menaced on both flanks, front and rear. Secretary of War Baker gave guarded expression to this view in a statement to the press today. He said the significance of the brilliant allied drive lies in Foch's belief that "the allied forces are now sufficiently strong to justify vigorous counter-offensive action." Already the defensive has passed to the Germans on the wide battle front from Soissons almost to Verdun. In the channel sectors the British,

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Army casualty list today follows: Killed in action, 5; died of wounds, 1; missing, 1; captured, 1; wounded severely, 95; missing, 1. Total, 113.

The list includes Private Orson R. Thayer, Opportunity, Wash., wounded severely.

The list follows: KILLED IN ACTION—Sergeant Ralph Barker, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Private Louis U. Charter, Manchester, N. H.; Albert E. Markle, Seward, Kan.; William Duffy, Mineville, Pa.; Erwin Martinson, Anchor, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS—Sergeant Charles E. Cunningham, Grand Rapids, Mich. DIED OF DISEASE—Cook Orin E. Amundson, Gravel, Pa.; Private Willard J. Breckenridge, New Richmond, Wis.; Clarence Harris, Augusta, Ga.; Stanwood E. Hill, Reading, Mass.; Ross John, Parrott, Ga.; Joseph Krenn, Zurich, Switzerland.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—Sergeant Lowell D. Valentine, Michigan; Lieutenant James M. Wilson, Kalamazoo; Sergeants James A. Egan, Soligo, Okla.; Napoleon V. Davis, Ideo, Ga.; Homer L. Bakewell, Dixon Springs, Ill.; Clyde A. Hale, New York; Thomas D. Holmer, N. Y.; C. Tom Folman, New York City; Corporal William Clark, Philadelphia; Leonard Confessio, Boston; Edward D. Doherty, Worcester, Mass.; Herbert A. Heid, Philadelphia; Joseph M. McGee, New York; E. Jewett, North Bangor, N. Y.; David L. McCracken, Clearfield, Pa.; Gilbert L. Sutton, Ludington, Mich.; Edward J. Willis, Brooklyn; Wagoner Richard P. Pennessy, Philadelphia; Private Joe Accappozza, Philadelphia; Private J. A. Adams, Ky.; N. Y.; Henry C. Avery, Rochester, N. Y.; Michael J. McGee, Graces, Clarence L. Bell, Baltimore; Lloyd H. Blair, Bartley, Neb.; Joseph H. Boite, Hurland, Mo.; Charles E. Braden, San Diego, Calif.; Paul P. Costas, Chicago; John Daly, Jersey City; Arthur J. Levin, Indiana; W. V. George, O. Leroy, Lewiston, Me.; William A. Eklins, Fayetteville, N. C.; Michael Fontana, Chelsea, Mass.; Glen W. Godfrey, Laverne, Ia.; John J. Gail, New York City; Wit Joseph, Chicago; Martin M. Kelly, Brooklyn; Charles La-

vancha, Gouverneur, N. Y.; John J. Leary, Buffalo; Ernest G. Lennette, Lawrence, Mass.; William B. Lawrence, Brookline, Ky.; William J. Maher, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.; Joseph Mead, McDonough, N. Y.; Bonis H. Miller, Spencer, W. Va.; Victor L. Clasen, Minden, Neb.; Szecepan Pawlowski, Natrona, Pa.; John S. Partridge, Wallingford, Conn.; Michael J. Raynor, Utica, N. Y.; Clarence A. Reed, Fall River, Mass.; Ira E. Rich, Carlisle, Ill.; Edward Riley, Utica, N. Y.; Mike Roback, Utica, N. Y.; Glenn O. Rosa, Parsons, Kan.; Claude M. Scott, Mayaville, Ky.; James D. Swift, Junior, W. Va.; Albert A. Tack, Brooklyn, Ia.; Orson B. Thayer, Opportunity, Wash.; Fernley F. Veale, Hazleton, Pa.; Elmer Zeller, Fairhaven, Pa.

MISSING IN ACTION—Private Walter R. Stanton, Wakeny, Kan.

The Marine Corps casualty list today shows: Killed in action, 16; died of wounds, 11. Total, 27. Wounded in action, degree undetermined, 1.

The list follows: KILLED IN ACTION—Sergeants John E. Kilshehn, Canton, O.; Henry West, Boston; Privates William H. Brown, Galveston; Charles R. Burns, Duquesne, Pa.; Joseph E. Dowling, Philadelphia; Edward P. Forbes, Windsor, Conn.; William F. Galloway, Albert E. Jones, Troy, N. Y.; Marlon Kleinman, Toquerville, Utah; Robert R. Latham, Detroit; William F. Pelousier, Asheville, N. C.; William J. Resendes, Bodega, Calif.; John P. Thompson, Houston, Tex.; David G. Wickett, Duluth, Mich.; Harry Leroy, Ilerol, Pa.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—Corporal Oscar J. Moore, Oxford, Ark.; Gall O. Phillips, Herkimer, N. Y.; Private William J. Adams, New York; Arthur Card, Madison, N. J.; William A. Clark, St. Louis; Joseph Danielson, Chicago; McKinley Decker, Kentucky; Bert Gordon (no address); Alton E. Munch, Providence; John Talaska, Rochester, N. Y.; Edmund M. Wilson, Pittsbur.

WOUNDED IN ACTION, DEGREE UNDETERMINED—Private James F. Anderson, Paducah, Ky.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—Lieutenant A. F. Souther, a Naval aviator, was killed near East Greenwich today when his airplane fell 100 feet into the water.

"OUR BOYS" SCREENED

"PERSHING'S CRUSADERS" TO BE SEEN AT HEILIG NEXT WEEK.

Purpose of Pictures is to Show What Nation Is Doing in War—Proceeds Given to Red Cross.

An excellent opportunity to view the American troops just as they are, from the day of their arrival through their training and down to their occupation of the trenches facing the Hun, is to be had in the film production of "Pershing's Crusaders," to be shown at the Heilig Theater, beginning Monday night and twice daily thereafter.

The pictures, which are shown through the auspices of the official photographers of the Government, and the object is to let the American people know just how this Nation is doing its part in the war. That the display is very impressive goes without saying. While no gruesome pictures are shown, such as have been seen in the films of the French, British and Italian Governments, the idea is not less vividly conveyed of splendid courage and readiness for self-sacrifice. Equally interesting are the representations of the vast preparations in this country for the equipment and maintenance of the great Army abroad.

The purpose of the pictures is purely informative and patriotic, through the proceeds are turned over by the Government to the Red Cross Society for its beneficent work in behalf of the boys in khaki. "Pershing's Crusaders" gives a better idea of the stirring scenes now being enacted. Being a Government project, no war tax is charged.

Albany Folk Rejoice.

ALBANY, Or., July 19.—(Special.)—Though no special celebration is planned, Albany people are rejoicing tonight at the victory in France. When news was received this afternoon that many German tanks had been destroyed, Mayor Carl ordered a general fire alarm sounded to help disseminate the news. Church bells also were rung.

Wilson Receives Japanese Mission.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Members of the Japanese Red Cross mission, headed by Prince Tokugawa, were received at the White House by President Wilson before their departure for New York. They will sail shortly for Europe.

CHAMPAGNE CHECK BITTER FOR BOCHES

Germans Hurl 350,000 Troops at Franco-American Forces but Are Bloodily Beaten.

ATTACK QUICKLY SMASHED

Great Credit Due to Foresight of French General Gouraud, Who by Quick Action Slaughters Germans About to Move Ahead.

BY GORDON KNOX. (Special Dispatch to the New York World and The Oregonian, Copyrighted and Published by arrangement with the London Daily News.)

THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 19.—I have just returned from a visit to General Gouraud, to whom is due credit for the victory which the French troops obtained on the sector between Font de la Poupelle and Main de Massiges. A glance at the staff map of the sector illustrated graphically the magnitude of the success obtained. On it were marked with large colored tabs the exact positions of the German and French divisions and it is no indiscretion to say the French divisions were largely, one might say overwhelmingly outnumbered.

The French have known for at least two weeks that an enemy attack on the Champagne front was imminent in force and all measures had been taken to meet it. Attack Is Expected. For a fortnight past reconnaissance parties brought in prisoners daily. On the evening of July 14 it was learned that the German attack was imminent. Immediately the plan determined on was put into operation. All troops having advanced posts were withdrawn from the front line and a full hour before the German artillery firing began the French artillery opened fire on the troops concentrating behind the German lines. We knew for certain that one enemy division lost 50 per cent of its effectives and it stands to reason that when an attack of such dimensions was stopped without ever attacking our line of resistance, the enemy must have suffered very severely.

The pictures of the men who remained behind in the advanced positions cannot be praised too highly. Observers remained constantly in communication with units to which they were attached, directing our artillery fire and themselves inflicting heavy punishment upon units to which they were attached. Though surrounded by the enemy, survivors of one brigade only complained of being left behind and that many cut their way out with the bayonet and returned to our lines, bringing prisoners with them. The only complaint received from men who carried out the forlorn hope was that it broke their hearts that, surrounded as they were by the enemy, they had been compelled to give up prisoners they had taken.

Programme Is Blocked.

According to the programme Chalmers was to fall on the second day of the offensive, while another division was given as its objective for the evening of the attack the River Marne between Auxais and Chateau-Thierry. The existence of those objectives, considered in conjunction with the actual nature of the attack, led to a large number of men concentrated and the vast quantity of ammunition dumped, which must certainly have been formed with the object of providing supplies to follow up an advance. It is certain that the attack in the Champagne sector was an offensive from which results were expected comparable to those achieved in the offensive of March 21. Its failure cannot but prove a very great disappointment to the French.

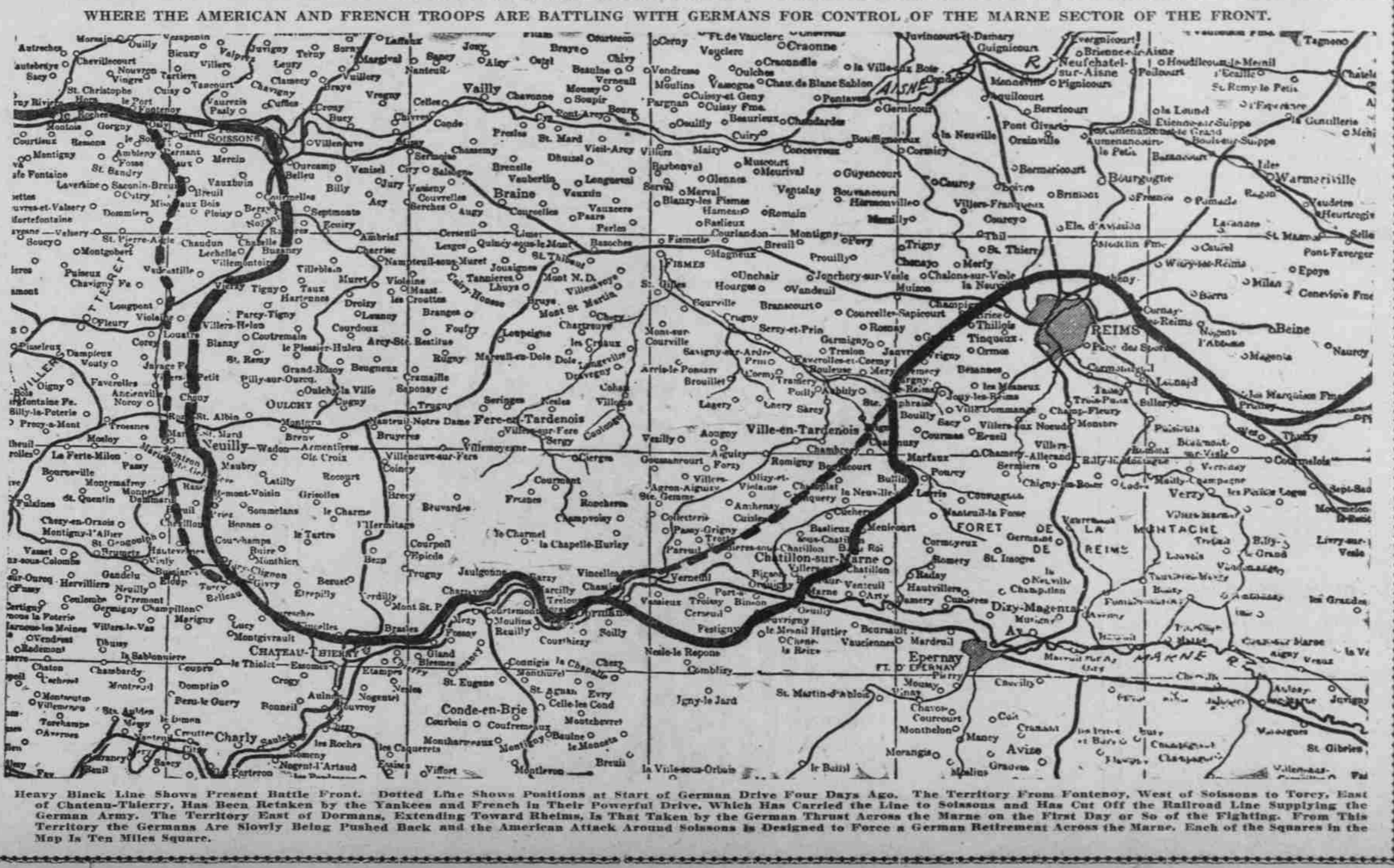
General Gouraud explained that he had American troops engaged side by side with French and added he was very proud of all the troops under his command. One can today state without exaggeration that on the front east of Rheims the Germans experienced on the night of July 14-15 a complete and deadly check. From evidence obtained from pris-

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ITALY GETS EAGLE BOATS. CONTRACT FOR 12 FORERUNNER OF LARGE ORDER. Craft Made by Ford Company Expected to Be Particularly Effective in Adriatic. WASHINGTON, July 19.—Italy is to use the new American type of submarine chaser, the "Eagle" boats, in its campaign of attrition against the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic Sea. It is announced the Italian government has completed negotiations for taking over from the American Navy a contract for 12 of the vessels to be built by the Ford Manufacturing Company. Italian officers said they regarded this as only the forerunner of large orders. The "Eagle" boats are described as a "cross between" the American torpedo boat destroyer and submarine chaser and are about 200 feet long, built of steel, and of great speed. Because of the shallow waters in the harbors of the Adriatic, the craft are expected to prove especially valuable to Italy. Italian officers said deliveries would begin "very soon." The Ford company expects soon to be producing the craft at a rate of one a day. Socialists Launch State Ticket. SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 19.—The Socialists of California at the eleventh hour have thrown a complete state ticket into the field with the exception of the office of Secretary of State.



LAST DAY "Held Over by Demand" New York's Sensation. The DOLLY SISTERS in the MILLION DOLLAR DOLLIES Beauty, Romance, Power and Thrill. PEOPLES Quality Our Policy