

"IT'S ALL RIGHT, WE WIN" SAYS GERMANY

Victory at All Points Claimed Officially for Fleeing, Crippled Hun Enemy.

U. S. LOSSES DECLARED BIG

Presence of American Negro Troops in Battle Commented on; Seven Assaults on Soissons Said to Have Failed.

BERLIN, VIA LONDON, July 21.—North of Chateau Thierry, according to the official statement issued today, the Americans suffered particularly heavy losses.

"On the front between the Aisne and the Marne," the statement adds, "French attacks have been unsuccessful."

"A violent artillery duel on the Aisne was followed between Beaumont and Hamel by British infantry attacks, which were 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."

Subject Peoples in Fight.

"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 Frenchman."

"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 have accustomed themselves to the enemy methods 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 its victorious results on a level with former great fighting successes which have been gained on this battlefield."

"Southwest of Soissons the attacks of the enemy against the town, which were launched with 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 violently attacked, yesterday also victoriously held their positions against many times repeated strong attacks by the Americans, who the Americans have suffered especially heavy losses."

"During the night, undisturbed by the enemy, we withdrew our defenses in the territory north and northwest of Chateau Thierry."

Positions Declared Empty.

"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 resulted in the capture of positions. Our partially 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 Aisne. 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."

SCOTS UNFAIR, SAY HUNS

VILLAGE OF METELEN TAKEN BY "CONFIDENCE TRICK."

As Terrible Barrage Ends, Men in Kilts Land in Town, With Enemy Completely Cut Off.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British troops who Friday morning occupied Metz, two miles west of Bailleul, are accused by their discomfited Prussian prisoners of having taken the village by a confidence trick. One officer declared frankly that he regarded the victory of the Scots as "unfair" because it was achieved in broad daylight.

The Scottish battalions attacked at 8 o'clock when the weary garrison of the ruins of Metz had settled down in their shell holes at the edge of the village to endure another day of bombardments, intermixed with gas. When the British batteries suddenly laid a terrific barrage on their linked machine-gun posts, including the village on the north and west, the Germans thought it was an ordinary harassing fire, intended to kill without the support of infantry. They put on their gas helmets and the enemy days drifted across the enemy from the British trenches.

Suddenly glancing up, the Germans found strangers in kilts looking down on them from the lips of their craters, and realized that the famed routine bombardment covered a serious attack which had cut them off before they knew that "No Man's Land" had been crossed.

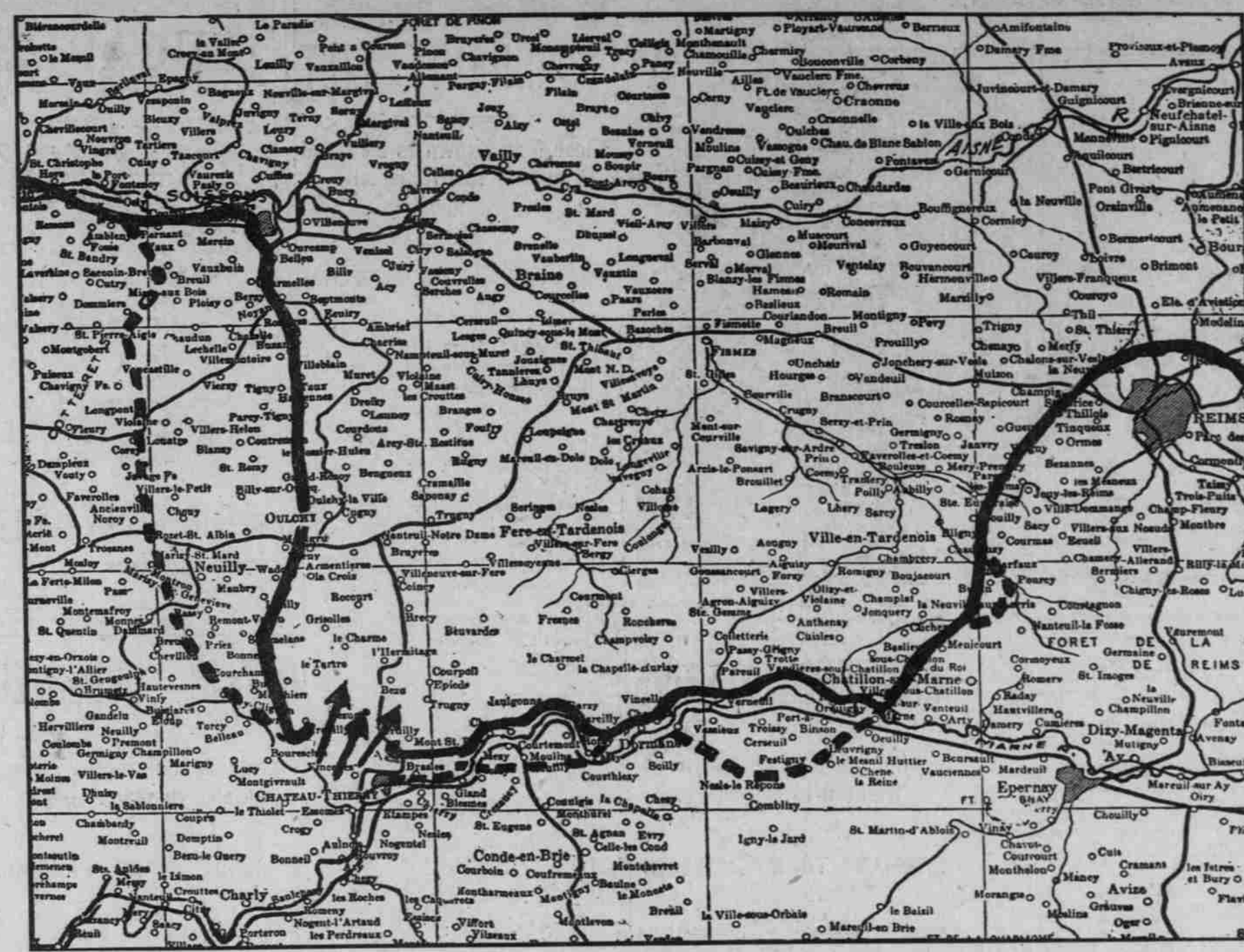
EX-PORTLAND MAN IS DEAD

I. Jacobs Succumbs in San Francisco at Age of 84 Years.

I. Jacobs, formerly resident here and having large property interests in Portland, died Saturday night in San Francisco, living at the Hotel St. Francis. Jacobs was well known among business men of the city, and was the organizer of the Oregon City Woolen Mills Company in 1892, in which he had been interested throughout the history of that industry. For about a year past Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have been living at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco. Death came suddenly.

He has six surviving children, four sons, three of whom are living in New York and one in California, and two daughters, Mrs. Isadore Lang, of Portland, and Mrs. Maurice Blum, living in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Lang were at the beach when news came of the death, and passed through Portland last night en route to San Francisco. The funeral will be held in San Francisco tomorrow.

MAP SHOWS HOW FRANCO-AMERICANS ARE FORCING GERMANS OUT OF SOISSONS-CHATEAU THIERRY-RHEIMS SALIENT.



Heavy Black Line Indicates Battle Front, While Dotted Line Shows Front Prior to Advance of Allies. Arrows Show Where Allied Troops Broke Through the German Line Yesterday at Chateau Thierry and Pushed Northeast, crossing the River Marne in Pursuit of Retreating Teutonic Armies.

AMERICA'S AD FELT

Yankees' Work Big Factor in Allied Counter-Attack.

FOCH GRASPS OPPORTUNITY

Rapid Movement of Troops and Implements of War Negotiated in Cover of Night When Enemy Offensive Fails.

BY CLAIR KENAMORE.

(Special to New York World and The Oregonian. Copyrighted.)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, July 21.—The past week has been far the most important since America entered the war. It began with the German offensive on the Marne, with the design, it now seems established, of isolating and overthrowing Rheims by undermining at Epernay and Châlons. The attempts at Châlons failed at the start. To reach Epernay progress was slow and made at great cost. Americans were in opposition at both places.

At other points the enemy made gains of various dimensions, but none were important. On the second day he moved very slowly, and the day his movement was halted completely as an offensive, though vicious fighting, attacks, counterattacks and heavy fighting continued. This gave General Foch his chance.

Motor Trains Move Silently. Along the roads back of the salient nearest Paris sped magnificent French transport trains, loaded with tanks, the implements of war save one were carried on rubber tires to the appointed places. Cavalry horses were added and taken fresh to the scene. Guns, munitions, men and kitchen rations went by motor. Fortune favored the black night with rain covering the roads. It was a joy to onlookers as the thousands of unlighted trucks moved along the dark roads to realize that they now moved as our Generals wished and not as the German Generals wished it necessary.

This time the cards had so fallen that we had the lead and men of many races exulted in the darkness of the forest on Villers-Cotterets. Truck drivers carried French and American soldiers, and the infantry marched, while farther out in the trees the Lancers rode. A lightning flash might have revealed these phantoms, but the darkness was a perfect shield. The German offensive might be stopped, he hardly would have used this word.

Yankees in Important Positions.

Prisoners say an attack was expected at early dawn, but none came, and when through the heavy ground mist which began at 4:30 the surprise was complete.

Americans had positions equal in importance with the tried French veterans. "Canigny was a 'show,' Bois de Belleau was a fight, but this was a battle in a great counter-offensive."

KAISER WOULD PUNISH U. S.

(Continued from Page 2.)

And letting us fight this thing out ourselves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?"

I was on such terms with the Kaiser that I did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, your Majesty, that during the Russian-Japanese war, Germany continually supplied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? Then again, in the Spanish-American war, America supplied Russia."

"America must be punished."

"I interrupted, rising from the operating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and rising to his full height."

"The cases are entirely different. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a white race against a yellow race, don't ever forget that—don't ever forget that. But with America, that is certainly not the case. Your country is acting from purely mercenary motives. It is a case of dollars, dollars, dollars!"—and each time he repeated the word he struck his partially helpless left hand violently with his powerful right. "Amer-

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MARNE IS CROSSED

German Forces Driven Out of Brasles by Allied Army.

CHATEAU THIERRY FALLS

Cornerstone in Line of Farthest German Operations Taken; American Indians Take Active Part in Battle.

(Continued from First Page.)

early this morning when the French occupied the city, driving the Germans before them.

Enemy Under Heavy Pressure. The enemy has begun his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides, French, Americans and British all participating in the thrust which is pushing the Germans back.

Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured as everything now depends on the will of the allied commander in chief.

The German position in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne.

Retreat Made Imperative.

Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time which made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to withdraw.

In the course of the night reconnaissance was effected by the French. The test the strength of the Germans still in the city, and shortly after dawn the allied reconquest became an accomplished fact.

On the main battle field between the Aisne and the Marne the Germans again have been driven back a considerable distance. They have been pushed back over the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road at several points north of the Ourcq.

Germans Fall Back.

South of the river under the combined pressure of French troops advancing from the west and the Franco-American forces who followed the enemy across the Marne and who are now pushing him northward, the Germans fell back rapidly during the day and tonight the allies were on a line marked by the villages of La Croix, Grisolles and Epieds, which means an advance of five miles from the west and three miles from the south.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—An attack from Chateau Thierry to Rheims began on Saturday. American forces captured Hill 192, north of Vaux and advanced more than two kilometers. At last accounts they were holding their own against German resistance.

The German retreat across the Marne began on Friday under cover of a great smoke screen. At last accounts great hordes of Germans were continuing north. Organized resistance has been met with so far only at a few places.

Aviators Cut off Retreat.

The district south of the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry is entirely cleared of Germans. Two badly cut up regiments were left south of the Marne in the German retreat. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible. All Saturday night the allies hammered away at the retreating wedge between the Germans and Paris as the Germans withdrew north of the Marne. Americans continued to take prisoners and guns.

Allied reinforcements are pouring in to overcome any determined resistance the Germans may attempt. The heavy artillery of the allies continued today the clearing of the district north of the Marne.

Indians Do Good Work.

Indian scouts who were with Pershing in Mexico, played a prominent part

in the scout work in the river region. The allied troops have taken many prisoners, including three officers, who said that they were tired of the war. 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.

PARIS, July 21.—The reason French and American troops have not occupied Soissons is explained by Major De Clivieux, military critic of the Matin. He writes:

"The striking capture of Soissons might seem at first sight to be more important, but to hold the city and railway station is under our artillery fire from their heights to the east is sufficient and it 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."

CAMP LEWIS IS SPOTLESS

Barracks Made Immaculate for July Quotas of Drafted Men.

CAMP LEWIS, Wash., July 21.—(Special.)—When the new draft men arrive in the July quotas they will be greeted by immaculate barracks as well as spick and span grounds. Details of men from the depot brigade have been working for days cleaning up the premises and not one speck of dirt remains about the place. Soap and broom with plenty of soap and water will show the newcomers the Army's idea of cleanliness.

The change from last September, when the first selectees arrived, is remarkable. Then the buildings were not all finished and pieces of lumber and material littered the ground.

When the new men for the Army arrive they will be comfortable from the first and can get right down to hard drill.

PREACHER IN LIQUOR RAID

Thorough Search Made of Steamer Arriving From California.

HOQUIAM, July 21.—(Special.)—Rev. W. W. Switzer, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Hoquiam, is the first minister so far as known, at least the first Grays Harbor preacher, to participate in a raid by officers on a steamer arriving here from California and was not entirely unsuccessful, though only two quarts of liquor were found.

Mr. Switzer had expressed a desire to be taken along with the officers when they were making a raid on a steamer, and finally the opportunity came. The raid was made by deputy sheriffs and Chief of Police J. L. Havens of Hoquiam and Mr. Switzer proved his ability to get about the ship as well as the officers. The search was thorough.

Auxiliary to Meet This Evening.

Portland Auxiliary of the Sixty-fifth Artillery will meet at 8 o'clock this evening in room 201, Courthouse. Important business will be taken up and all members are urged to attend.

William G. Sharp, American Ambassador to France, has sent word that the Y. M. C. A. is a much-needed institution in France and urges American men to join its overseas service.

While the German communique ignores the presence of American troops with the French in the big Soissons success, prisoners just captured by the British indicate that the Boche general staff began as far back as January to warn all ranks that from July on, despite submarine inconveniences, Americans would be in the line.

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Indian scouts who were with Pershing in Mexico, played a prominent part

Four Fine New Red Seal Records From July List

CARUSO and DE GOGORZA
Sing "A la luz de la luna"—\$4.00

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Sings "The War Baby's Lullaby"—\$2.00

JOHN McCORMACK
Sings "Little Mother of Mine"—\$1.00

ALMA GLUCK
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SIXTH AND MORRISON STREETS (Opposite Postoffice) PORTLAND SEATTLE-TACOMA-SPOKANE.

WHOLE LINE JARRED

Franco-American Blow Gets on German Nerves.

BATTERIES TURNED LOOSE

Intensified Harassing by Artillery Fire, Aerial Bombardment and Infantry Raiding Mark Activities of Allies.

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in the morning feeling that sleep has not refreshed them, are in a state of nervous exhaustion that borders on the condition that doctors call neurasthenia. The causes are varied. The symptoms are over-sensitiveness, irritability, a disposition to worry over trifles, headaches, possibly nausea.

"My nervous system was weakened," said Mr. Charles Crowley of 84 Richard street, West Lynn, Mass., "my limbs were shaky and the muscles sore. At times it seemed my limbs would give out. The muscles of my shoulders were painful and sore. I had severe headaches. My rest seemed to do me no good and I was tired in the morning. There was a trembling sensation when I waked."

"I learned of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through a newspaper and after finding the first box of pills helped me I took two more boxes. I am feeling good, the nervous twitchings are gone and I sleep and eat well."

The treatment in cases like this is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a non-alcoholic tonic. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood the treatment must be directed toward building up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and with proper regulation of the diet have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by druggists everywhere or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50 by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Write today for on the blood and nerves.

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