

Allies Open Big Drive On Wide Front; Huns Everywhere On Defensive

YANKS KEEN TO GO FORWARD; WANT TO GET TO BERLIN

Officers Have Difficulty in Restraining Troops When Their Objective Has Been Reached.

ADVANCE KILOMETER HOUR

Wounded Who Are Compelled to Go to Rear Complain at Bad Luck; Great Day for U. S. A.

By Frank J. Taylor

With the Americans Near Soissons, July 19.—(U. P.)—2:55 a. m.—While some of the soldiers who had battled almost continuously for 20 hours are snatching hurried naps, others are busy consolidating the newly won positions and getting ready for the next blow, believed to be scheduled for daybreak.

The Germans retreated so rapidly yesterday that the Americans and French were able to move forward at the rate of more than a kilometer an hour, reaching their twelfth hour objectives in seven hours.

Officers had great difficulty in holding back the victorious doughboys in order to keep the line straight. The Americans wanted to go to Germany. Regimental commanders had to send couriers forward to call back some units, while one company got so far ahead that an airplane was used to carry the restraining message.

Germans Are Panicky. The Germans everywhere along the line were panicky. They left their artillery, machine guns, rifles and supplies and sprinted eastward. The area captured by the Americans between the Aisne and Ourcq had more than 150 artillery pieces of various calibers in it. The enemy saved practically none of them, as the American infantry followed closely the rolling barrage, which completely silenced the German guns.

"We were so busy chasing Germans we haven't had time to pay any attention to the stuff they left behind," said one officer.

Slightly wounded doughboys, happy, grinning and dirty, lay about in groups after the advance was voluntarily halted, swapping experiences and displaying souvenirs.

"We were just rushed into the trenches last night," said one youngster. "We were only there half an hour when the captain said: 'Boys, in just 20 minutes we go over the top. There is time for every man to have a good smoke.'"

Helms Run Like Rabbits. "Before we reached their trenches the Helms were running. It sure gave me a great feeling to see the Helms hop out like rabbits. We couldn't help laughing at 'em."

Another doughboy, wounded in the hand after he had chased the Germans seven kilometers (four and a quarter miles), carried his automatic rifle in his good hand, ready to use it if he had the

opportunity. He encountered three pals, all of whom had been wounded more seriously than he. He brought them back to the American lines protecting them with his rifle.

"Me and the other fellows in the first wave were lucky because we got the first whack at the Helms," said this doughboy. "We got more of them and more souvenirs, too, than the bunch that came after us."

"Goin' faster'n hell!"

The cooks belonging to some of the advancing units could not drag their field kitchens fast enough to keep up with their customers and furnish them with hot food.

"How's things going?" asked one of the cooks of a returning doughboy who had been wounded.

"Got 'em going faster'n hell," was the reply. "I got a bunch, but a shell scratched me and the doc made me come back. Damn the luck!"

"Why don't you slow down enough so we can get some hot grub up there?"

"Aw, we ain't got time to eat when we get the Dutch on the run. Hard-tack's good enough; it's a great day, boys."

Another group, slightly wounded, cursed the luck that put them out of the fighting.

"We'll be fixed up all right and ready to mix with them in a couple of weeks," said a corporal. "But the damned war will be over by then by the way the boys are going after them."

Now I gotta get some more souvenirs for the folks back home."

Troops Among Kaiser's Best. I asked a group of doughboys if the tanks helped them any.

"Say, the tanks are all right, but they've gotta get some that'll run if they're going to keep up with us," he said. "We got miles ahead of them this morning."

The doughboys declared universally that they no longer have any respect for the Germans, except their running ability.

German units which opposed the Americans around Soissons were among the best of the Kaiser's troops. Prisoners say the attack took them unawares. Near Soissons, the Germans contemplated minor attacks themselves, starting their barrage 15 minutes before the allied drive started. The Americans charged right through the enemy barrage and drove the Germans from the guns.

The Pollus everywhere are delighted with the bravery displayed by their comrades in arms. They are saluting the boys with "Vive L'Americain" and shaking their hands.

"These Frenchmen are so tickled they want to hold our hands all the time," said one doughboy.

American ambulance units operated with the bravery displayed by their comrades in arms. They are rushing in the wounded, who are now happy in their bandages. American hospitals were quickly established in chateaus, in woods and in the captured villages.

Allotments of Pay Not to Be Honored

Camp Lewis, Wash., July 19.—Allotments of pay to dependent relatives made by deserters from the draft prior to their induction into the national army will not be honored.

Word to this effect was contained today in a ruling received from the judge advocate of the army.

With reference to the 120-day period allowed for the taking out of war risk insurance, the judge advocate rules that the period begins on the day the soldier is ordered to report for duty.

WHERE THE ALLIES ARE TURNING UPON THE BOCHE



324,000 YANKEES ON FIRING LINE, GEN. MARCH SAYS

Draft Divisions Not Yet Sent Into Action; American Guns Firing American Ammunition.

Washington, July 19.—(I. N. S.)—There are 32 divisions of American troops—approximately 324,000 fighting men—at different points along the battle front in France. During the last three or four days parts of eight divisions have been engaged in the great battle now in progress.

The New England division, made up of seasoned guardsmen, from the New England states, and the Rainbow division, in which some 40 states and the District of Columbia are represented, have been completely engaged.

This was the information which General Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the army, gave to the house committee on military affairs today. He declared that the situation was "eminently satisfactory," although the official dispatches which have been received are very fragmentary. For the first time in the war American-manufactured 75 mm. guns are being utilized by the American troops. The Americans, he stated, have been firing on an average of 20,000 shells daily.

To date there have been furnished to the army 738 DeHavilland-Four airplanes of which 45 already have been shipped to Europe. There also have been delivered to the army 537 Liberty motors which have been shipped abroad.

The movement of troops continues overseas at the rate of 90,000 weekly. The transport system has been speeded up, the general said, so that the transports now are making an average of a round trip every 20 days.

General March told the committee that the present operation of the allies was of a major character and he expressed the opinion that if enough reinforcements were available it would be possible for the allied commanders to make an encircling movement which would result in the capture of thousands of Germans. The general, however, in the absence of exact information, was not inclined to believe that there were sufficient forces available for this work.

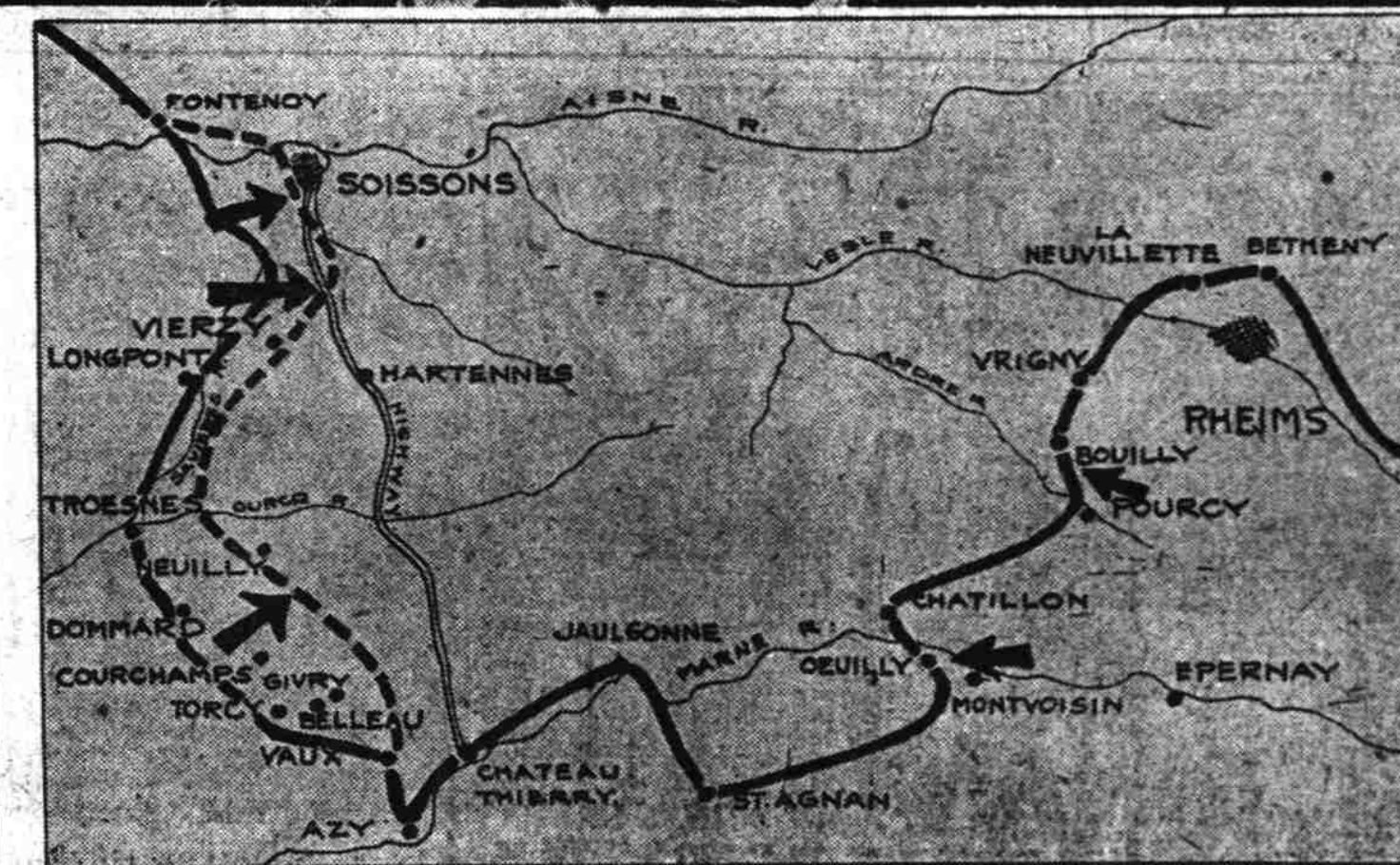
The character of the terrain over which the present advance is being made is unusually favorable for the Americans, General March told the committee. He explained that the hills in that vicinity run about east and west, while the advancing Americans are proceeding through valleys which run east and west, at the same time holding the crests of the hills.

In the opinion of General March the present counter offensive of the Americans and the French probably will come to an end when the Germans reach their prepared trenches. So long as the Americans and the French are able to push them back in the open country they will retain the offensive. However, when the Germans get back into their trenches which it is known already have been prepared for them, then it will be necessary for the cavalry and infantry to halt while the artillery is being brought up to blast them out and destroy the trenches.

General March emphasized to the committee the fact that the German offensive this time has been everywhere robbed of the surprise character which had made the earlier efforts a success. One substantial proof of this was the fact that the American divisions had been brought into position to meet the oncoming German hordes.

Up to the present no division of the drafted men has been engaged. There are many draft men in the regular army divisions and the National Guard which are in action, they having been drawn from the depot battalions to bring these units up to war strength. But the select divisions still are being held behind the lines.

General March told the committee that the present offensive of the war was the big offensive which has been planned by the Americans and which is designed to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium. This may take place this year or may be deferred until next spring, that is a military question which will be decided on its merits when the time comes. However, the present drive was designed to relieve Paris of a serious danger of capture. The Germans had planned to take Paris this year by counter attacking as they have the Americans and the French have driven back the Germans and will rob them of all of the advantage which they had secured in their earlier fighting.



At the top—A view of Soissons, which the allies are now nearing. Below—Map of the region between Soissons and Rheims, which is the scene of three distinct allied offensives. Between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry the French and Americans are advancing upon the German right flank, the dotted line showing the allies' former positions. About 200 square miles have been captured here. South of the Marne the French are retaking territory the Germans took early this week and between the Marne and Rheims the French and Italians are attacking the German left.

SMASH TAKES GERMAN COMMAND BY SURPRISE

(Continued from Page One)

The advance has been so rapid that various regimental headquarters have been moved forward as many as three times and couriers have had great difficulty in keeping touch with the commanders' migrations.

The drive already is seriously threatening the German right flank in the Marne salient and holds possibilities of forcing a great enemy withdrawal. Success of the present operations has been the means of averting any immediate danger to Paris. The attack is rapidly exposing a great concentration of enemy reserves and artillery, which were held in readiness to be thrown into the battle to the southwestward. It is a question whether the Germans will be able to organize these, or will have to withdraw them.

German Taken by Surprise. The element of surprise was the great factor in the Franco-American success. Ability of the French and Americans to hold the enemy along the Marne line also contributed.

The American reserves received orders to move to the battle line at 5 p. m. Rushed forward in trucks and camions, they arrived within marching distance about midnight. They began their hike without delay and reached the front only a short time before the zero hour, yet when they advanced and started chasing the Boches they apparently were as fresh as ever.

There was no artillery preparation. The artillery suddenly began a rolling barrage and the tanks and infantry moved forward. That was all. A heavy thunderstorm had helped to conceal the troop movements, but the day broke bright and clear. It was great fighting weather.

Enemy Surprised at Breakfast. Many of the German soldiers were at breakfast, or were seeking shelter from the rain, when the allies went forward. The Americans had "breakfasted" the night before and were without the handicap of observing meal time.

The advance was maintained without interruption up to noon, when the French and Americans halted briefly to rest and reorganize. Then they swept again, advancing farther than in their first rush. French cavalry swung ahead with the infantry in the afternoon and aided the Americans in cleaning up the captured villages.

Americans and French surrounded and captured entire German batteries including the artillery of an entire division. The Americans carried their full pack of 20 pounds on their backs. Most of our units did not bother with machine guns. It was a straight job of rifles, bayonets and grenades.

Quick Organization and Wonderful Work. The Americans worked their way through fields and woods and into villages, driving the Boches before them. They took prisoners so rapidly that the latter became a hindrance and were sent to the rear as rapidly as possible. Later, when other infantry was sent forward in support, they carried up machine guns. These were quickly followed by field guns and then heavy artillery. It was one of the quickest examples of organization in the whole war. The fighting unity of France and America was illustrated by the fact that the French and American wounded were

Tomorrow Is the BIG DAY at COLUMBIA BEACH

At 4 P. M. the

Bathing Girls' Parade

for which many entries have been made, is scheduled to begin.

\$150 in Cash Prizes

Seven awards. Open to all and no expense. It promises to be the event of the Summer season. Don't hesitate—enter now, before it's too late.

ENTRIES for Parade can be made up to noon Saturday at

Portland Knitting Co.'s Broadway Store
Sandy's Kodak Shop, 328 Washington
or up to 3 o'clock at
Columbia Beach Bath House

DANCING

Saturday Afternoon—Intermission During Parade
Take Vancouver Car

Anzacs Capture 1300 in British Smash in North

London, July 19.—(I. N. S.)—Australian troops, supported by tanks, have captured 1300 prisoners in an engagement at Villers-Bretonneux. It was learned by the International News Service this afternoon.

The above dispatch would indicate that General Haig has seized upon the present as the psychological moment to begin a new offensive on the British front.

Villers-Bretonneux lies almost due east of Amiens, one of the big objectives of the Germans in their recent drives. It is 60 miles north of Soissons, the northern tip of the present Franco-American counter offensive.

French Stop Raid On Paris; No Bombs

Paris, July 19.—(I. N. S.)—German airmen attempted to raid Paris last night but were driven off.

No bombs were dropped on the city. When the alarm was given the high angle batteries around the city put up a barrage and French airmen went up to meet the invaders.

tin, today severed his connection with that paper and left for New York City without making his plans known. His successor has not yet been named. Said R. A. Crothers, proprietor of the Bulletin.

INSECT BITES NEED GIVE NO DISCOMFORT

A FEW applications of Sensitive Lotion will instantly relieve—stop the itching, irritation, swelling and inflammation of mosquito and other insect bites. Sensitive is indispensable for skin comfort and for relief from prickly heat, heat rash, chafing, hives, sun and windburn. Unlike any other preparation. Neither sticky nor greasy. Keeps skin cool, soft and clear. It is a remarkable soothing and healing lotion. Men use it after shaving and women for the complexion and for baby's skin. Sensitive is easily procured at drug and department stores, a good sized bottle costing but 50c. If your druggist cannot supply it, send his name and 25c in coin or stamps to the manufacturers, the Ebbene Laboratories, Portland, Or., for large introductory bottle postpaid. (Adv.)

William Russell and Charlotte Burton

"UP ROMANCE ROAD"

What Happened to a Hun Plot When a Regular Yankee Butted In With a Love Affair.

BILL PARSONS in MATCHING BILLY

'Twas Hard to Do, but—'Twas Done

LIBERTY NEWS REVIEW

The Funeral of Mayor Mitchell, Show, The Four Roosevelt, Chas. Mourners, and Escort of Airplanes

MUTT & JEFF

some show, eh, vol?

LIBERTY

The economy spread for sandwiches—

Gold Crest Club Cheese

makes a cool, tempting sandwich. Spreads like butter. Comes wrapped in tinfoil, in waxed cartons. A quality product of the Gold Crest Creamery

Dorothy Phillips in A Soul for Sale

POOR FISH ARE COMED

COLUMBIA

IT'S COOL