

"BOCHE" ATTACK IS REPULSED BY ARMY AT TRAINING CAMP

Student-Soldiers Given Practice for Real War, Made Realistic by Explosions of Dynamite and Rockets.

Residents of Eugene living in the vicinity of the University of Oregon training ground have a little better understanding of war news and a better conception of what references to the din of battle means, since Colonel John Leander and his four companies of summer camp men last night repulsed a "boche" attack almost within their back yards. It was a sham battle made as realistic as possible through the explosion of dynamite and the setting off

of signal rockets. Hundreds of citizens watched the maneuver, planned as one of the closing features of instruction for the student soldiers attending the summer military training camp. The men in the four companies spent the night in the trenches. The four companies of the camp had their first experience with trench warfare. Companies A and B occupied the northern set of trenches, constructed by the University battalion during the regular term, and C and D the new set, to the south, constructed by the summer camp men. The men moved in at 8:30 in the afternoon and remained on trench duty until 4:30 this morning. Company B and company D were the first to occupy their respective trenches, companies A and C going into reserve until midnight, when they relieved the others. The men carried their coils of blankets over their shoulders, prepared to enjoy a few winks of sleep whenever they could.

No Man's Land, a strip 200 yards wide between the two sets of trenches, had been pretty thoroughly mined, and heavy explosives set off by electric batteries connected by an engineer crew

consisting of T. L. Young, W. D. Scott and C. R. Wallace, of company C, and Ambrose Scott, of company D. These men shot off enough dynamite to blow up a regiment.

PRISONERS ESTIMATED AT 10,000

(Continued from page one)

troops, co-operating with the French in the drive between the Marne and the Aisne, already are within sight of Soissons.

Latest reports received at headquarters indicated that the Franco-American attack is progressing satisfactorily along the whole front.

French cavalry is said to have passed the main highway from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry.

The number of German prisoners is not yet known. One American unit alone has taken 3300 prisoners. Many more have not been counted. More than 50 enemy cannons have been captured.

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 in touch with the commanders' migrations.

Drive Threatens Hun Flank

The drive already is seriously threatening the German right flank in the Marne salient and holds possibilities of forcing a great 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.

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 at the battline 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.

No Artillery Preparation.

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.

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 re-organize. Then they swept ahead 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.

Entire Batteries Captured

American and French surrounded and captured entire German batteries, including the artillery of an entire division. The Americans carried their full pack of 30 pounds on their backs. Most of our units did not bother with machine guns. It was a straight job of rifles, bayonets and grenades.

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 unit of France and America was illustrated by the fact that the French and American wounded were carried to the rear in the same ambulances. Americans drove French motor trucks and Frenchmen drove American trucks.

Doughboys Eat on Run

Doughboys, constituting the reserves, rode forward on trucks and ammunition wagons, eating beans and slum. They had not halted to eat in the last 24 hours, but they were grinning and satisfied at the prospect of "eating up a few Heines."

The little French "fl" tanks were remarkably effective. The Americans worked behind them like veterans as they rolled across the fields and up the streets of the villages.

When the attack was being planned Wednesday night, a certain American general suggested that his troops should advance to a certain point.

"I fear it would be inadvisable," said his superior. "You can't go that far." "The hell we can't," exploded the general. "Any place I ask my boys to go, they'll go!"

And The Got There.

The objective questioned was granted and the general and his boys were there last night.

The attack northwest of Chateau-Thierry imperiled the Germans holding the nearest point to Paris. They will be forced to use up their reserves here if the allied advance is to be checked. The attack also weakens the enemy east of Rheims. The Americans and French there have not given an inch of ground of any importance while the battering goes on west of Rheims.

"Soissons" is on all American lips. The attack in that region has progressed with such speed that the situation is most favorable.

Wherever our country calls, friends, sons and sons should yield their treasure up, nor own a sense beyond the public safety.—Brooks.

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It means supreme desserts, without the use of flour or sugar, at half the cost of pastry.

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To serve fresh fruit, preserved fruit or pastry for six requires 8 to 12 ounces of sugar. Pastry requires flour in addition. The average cost is at least twice the cost of Jiffy-Jell.

Or you can mix fresh fruit in Jiffy-Jell, without adding sugar, and have a double-fruit dessert.

With Lime or Mint Jiffy-Jell you can make delicious salads, zesty and green. Use left-overs in cooked vegetables. Or use fresh vegetables.

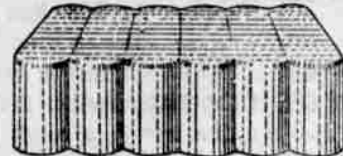
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FIGHTING PROCEEDS FIERCELY

(Continued from page one)

number of prisoners has been increased.

West of Rheims the French attacked.

Montvoisin Recaptured

South of the Marne the French recaptured Montvoisin and ejected the Germans from the eastern border of Oeuilly.

North of the river the French progressed in Roi wood and Courton wood, and between Pourcy and La Pommerie advanced their line one kilometer westward.

Further north the Italians took

Andre mill and progressed in the region of Bouilly.

Four guns, 30 machine guns and 400 prisoners were captured.

Between Montdidier and Noyon and in the Woerre region the French took 100 prisoners in raids.

Germans Destroying Base.

With the American Army in the Champagne, July 19—(8:25 a. m.)—American and French troops, after organizing yesterday's gains during the night, resumed their offensive between the Aisne and the Marne at 4 o'clock this morning.

The allies pushed forward behind a rolling barrage on the whole front, from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, driving the Germans before them.

At the hour of closing, no reports had

been received of the extent of the new gains.

Airmen report huge explosions and fires in Soissons—evidently the destruction of ammunition dumps and supplies by the enemy, preparatory to evacuation of the city.

One American unit pressed forward so rapidly yesterday afternoon, it was learned today, they overtook a party of captured Frenchmen who were working on the roads under German guards. They captured the boches and released the French, who seized the arms of their former captors and pressed forward with their rescuers.

By WEBB MILLER (United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, July 19.—The Germans are pouring reserves in to stem the Franco-American advance toward Soissons. All present plans of the German general staff looking toward Paris have been thrown out of gear by the allies' rapid strokes.

The fighting at some places was furious all night long, dispatches to Paris from the front today said, but the Americans were able to gaze on Soissons from a plateau when dawn came today.

3000 Prisoners Sent Back

Two American units and one French unit have sent back 3000 prisoners from their sectors of fighting.

Among the most important results of the drive are:

First, it interferes seriously with the German use of the railways toward Laon, Chateau-Thierry, Rheims and the Aisne.

Second, it is a direct threat to the pivot of German operations along the Marne.

Third, it has had the effect of drawing off pressure against the French on the Marne.

By FRED S. FERGUSON (United Press Staff Correspondent)

With the American Army in the Champagne, July 19.—(2 p. m.)—The battle is increasing in intensity on the whole front, from the Aisne to the Marne, as this is cabled.

The Americans and French are driving forward in an extended advance toward the main highway from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, which lies from 3 to 10 miles east of the original line.

The Germans, aided by great numbers of reserves, made a heavy counter-attack on the plateau southwest of Soissons. It was bloodily repulsed.

Americans and French in that region are continuing to hold the line they established yesterday, or are advancing eastward.

Cavalry Advance Rapid.

Cavalry already has pushed across the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the infantry is driving forward to join them. Unaccounted prisoners, guns and material are still accumulating.

The remarkable transport system of

the allies is enabling them to maintain a constant flow of men and supplies to the front. As the line advances, solid miles of motor trucks carrying ammunition and other material rumble forward. They return to the rear with slightly wounded men. Men and guns, rushed up on trucks, are dumped off and are in the thick of the fighting a few minutes later.

Romans, countrymen and lovers! bear me for my cause, and be silent the you may hear.—Shakespeare.

Listen young heroes! your country is calling:

Time strikes the hour for the brave and the true!

Now while the foremost are fighting the falling, Fill up the ranks that have opened for you.

Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam, His first best country ever is at home.

—Goldsmith

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