

## BY STEADY PRESSURE ALLIES ARE SQUEEZING CROWN PRINCE

### ALLIES DRAWING CLOSER TO FERRE-EN-TARDENOIS

**Pincers South of Ourcq Pressing Hard on German Army Despite Heavy German Resistance Franco-American Forces Capture Oulchy-Le-Chateau and Approach Pivotal Junction, Ferre-En-Tardenois.**

**Apparently Ludendorff Considers Situation More Favorable Than He Did a Week Ago, When He Made Preparations To Fall Back on Ardre or Vesle Line.**

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper).

London, July 26. By steady pressure with occasional local concentrations the Allies are squeezing the Crown Prince and his position with the result that the Marne salient has grown more precarious. The chief progress has been made south of the Ourcq, where the Franco-American forces have captured Oulchy-Le-Chateau and drawn closer to Ferre-En-Tardenois, the important cross-roads depot.

Apparently Ludendorff considers the situation more favorable than he did a week ago when he made preparations to fall back on the Ardre or the Vesle line. Though in the present week the Franco-American forces have advanced approximately six miles between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, their progress has not been so rapid as to throw the German army into a rout and force a precipitate withdrawal from the whole salient.

On the Defensive. But the Crown Prince is now completely on the defensive. He is no longer threatens Paris. His whole body of reserves is practically exhausted. There is no military reinforcement in the bow shaped salient for the Germans, but if they withdraw they run the risk of damaging themselves still further in the eyes of the German people.

All the roads and railways within the salient are under allied artillery fire, but not under their direct observation. Had the French disaster would have overtaken the Crown Prince, but here the Germans offered their stiffest resistance and from their positions directed an enfilade fire on the French who have been satisfied to shell Soissons and the enemy's bridge across the Aisne at Misy-Sur-Aisne connecting the main railroads. The question is still whether Ludendorff is resisting to gain time so as to remove his great store of munitions which were transferred to the salient in anticipation of a prolonged offensive, or whether he has decided to hold the salient at whatever cost.

British Position. With the British position in the Ypres bend up to July 21 a year ago in mind, it seems as if the Crown Prince might hold the salient if he is willing to pay the price. Though this salient is much deeper than the one at Ypres, its base is much broader and behind it are strong natural defences upon which the enemy could retire.

If the Crown Prince elects to fight, Foch's task is easier because the battle will continue to draw in the enemy's reserves and limit the element of surprise. Foch can better afford to stand up and fight than can Ludendorff.

Rupprecht Waits. Ten days ago there were plenty of signs that Crown Prince Rupprecht intended to strike and when the Crown Prince hit the Marne it was anticipated that a blow in the North was imminent. Now Ludendorff's plans have been knocked away and it is possible—some well informed observers consider it highly probable—that the Germans will continue on the defensive until the 1920 class, now in depot, is ready to take its place in the line two months hence.

The German manpower problem has suddenly become acute. German companies have been reduced 50 per cent in strength. Influenza exacted a heavy toll and quite recently Foch has bowled over some of the enemy's finest storm troops.

If Ludendorff had only military questions to consider he would undoubtedly hold his hand for some weeks to come, but political considera-

tions press him and he needs a flashy victory very badly. For that reason he may send Rupprecht into action even if only for limited objectives. He will find the British ready for him. German military writers have evident German military writers have evident the bow shaped salient for the Germans, but if they withdraw they run the risk of damaging themselves still further in the eyes of the German people.

Terrific Storms. Terrific storms have interfered greatly with the pursuit of the Crown Prince and they have also made a swamp of the Somme and the battlefields. On the Marne allied aviators have found difficulty in spotting for artillery and also in bombing the enemy's roads, bridges and depots. A few days of continued fair weather might assist the allies materially. Bombing operations though limited to a few hours daily during fair weather, are now reaching unprecedented proportions, tons of explosives being destroyed for every hundredweight a year ago.

The French Statement. Paris, July 26.—Our artillery activity south of the Ourcq Friday. The in fantry of both sides remaining in their trenches, according to the French official communication issued this evening. Several advances have been made southwest of Rheims.

The text of the communication follows:—"South of the Ourcq there has been reciprocal artillery activity without infantry actions." "On the northern bank of the Marne we captured at the close of the day yesterday Reuil and Savages Farm. We also pushed back the enemy to the southern outskirts of the villages of Pinson Orquigny and Villers-Sous-Châtillon."

"With total number of prisoners captured on the 25th at Villers-Montmorency and the region of Oulchy-Le-Chateau was 700." "On the Champagne front our troops after having broken the German offensive on the 15th and 16th, have carried out during the following days a series of local attacks. In spite of the enemy's resistance we have made to the east of the Suippe, in an advance of about 1500 metres to the general line of St. Hilaire Grande, Senan and Le Mesnil-le-Hurion. We have reconquered entirely Main De Masnières and re-occupied in this region our former first line. During these operations we have taken 1100 prisoners, 200 machine guns and seven guns."

BOSTON HIT HARD. A traveller from Boston last night stated Boston had experienced a very hot wave, and at intervals heavy thunder storms, the thunder being the

### BRITISH CRUISER MARMORA SUNK

London, July 26.—The British armed cruiser Marmora, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine Tuesday, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty tonight. Ten members of the crew of the vessel are missing, and it is presumed they were killed.

### HUMPHREY GLASS WORKS BURNED

**Serious Fire in Moncton—Total Loss Placed At \$14,000, But Probably More.**

Special to The Standard. Moncton, July 26.—Moncton's newest industry, the Humphrey glass works, was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out in the warehouse adjoining the factory shortly after twelve o'clock today.

The Humphrey glass works came here from Trenton, N. S., less than a year ago and had just got in good running order. The works were situated at the east end of Main street in the buildings formerly used as a warehouse by the Acadia Sugar Refining Co.

Some fifty hands were employed and these will be thrown out of employment. While the loss is placed at \$14,000 it really means much more in loss of business, as the concern was just beginning to pick up orders from various parts of the Dominion. Among the manufactured goods lost was a consignment of five thousand bottles for shipment Saturday to the Canadian Drug Co., St. John.

The concern occupied two large wooden buildings, both of which were razed to the ground with practically all its contents except an engine totally destroyed. The insurance on the industry amounted to \$9,500 in companies represented by Masters and Wheeler, W. H. Irving and G. B. Willett.

James Power, an employee of the factory, sustained severe injuries by being struck by the falling wall, but had a narrow escape from being crushed to death. He was extricated from beneath the debris by firemen before being burned.

### TORPEDO SECRET IS WELL KEPT

**Three Manufacturing Concerns Making Them in England, But None Permitted To Learn Secret.**

Lancaster, Eng., July 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The secret of the construction of balance chamber of the torpedo used by British submarines is jealously guarded by the British government. Although there are three manufacturing concerns making torpedoes in England, none of them is permitted to learn the secret of making this chamber a section about three feet long.

### POSTAL EMPLOYEES NOT SATISFIED CAN LEAVE

Hon. C. J. Doherty, Acting Prime Minister, Tells Men in His Majesty's Service in War-Time They Can Quit—Work or Fight Rule Prevails.

Ottawa, July 26.—Following a lengthy sitting of the cabinet this afternoon, a statement was given out regarding the salaries paid to letter carriers, porters, messengers and mail clerks employed by the government.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, acting prime minister, stated that instructions had been issued to postmasters to dispense with the services of those men who refused to return to work.

"The salient facts regarding the salary of letter carriers, porters, messengers and mail clerks, are as follows: "When any one of these officials enters the service, he receives a salary of \$2 per day for the first year, \$2.50 for the second year, \$3.00 for the third year, \$3.75 for the fourth year and \$5.00 per day thereafter.

"There are in the whole of Canada 2,152 letter carriers, of whom 103 are in the \$2 per day class, 63 in the \$2.50 class, 61 in the \$3.00 class, 142 in the \$3.75 class, and 1,784 are divided as follows: Thirty-nine in the \$2 class, 31 in the \$2.50 class, 39 in the \$3.00 class, 137 in the \$3.75 class, and 1,677 in the maximum class. Of messengers there is a total of 44 divided as follows: Two in the \$2 class, one in the \$2.50 class, one in the \$3.00 class, one in the \$3.75 class and 40 in the \$5 class.

"Of mail transfer clerks there are 137, divided as follows: 30 in the \$2 class, 19 in the \$2.50 class, 15 in the \$3.00 class, 17 in the \$3.75 class and 107 in the \$5 class.

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"They demand a minimum salary of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$1,400, and it will thus be seen, including a reasonable amount for uniforms, they are now receiving more than they are demanding. The government decided before the representatives met them on Wednesday of the week that the temporary men were entitled to and would receive both bonuses amounting to \$250 as heretofore stated, as well as the \$130 which had been paid to all employees for a long period of years.

"On this statement of facts the government is willing, and has appointed a committee of council to confer with their employees, hear any representations the latter may desire to make, and fairly consider the demands.

### ROYALISTS CONTROL IN SIBERIA

**Provisional Government At Omsk Assumes Supreme Command.**

London, July 26.—The provisional government at Omsk has assumed supreme authority in Siberia and proclaimed Siberia's independence, according to a Reuters dispatch from Peking dated Tuesday.

### WATTERS TURNS DOWN DISLOYAL LETTER CARRIERS

Head of Trades and Labor Council Declines To Support Those Who Refuse To Distribute His Majesty's Mail.

Ottawa, July 26.—J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labor Council at Ottawa refused to support the striking letter carriers at Victoria B. C., who telegraphed asking for his immediate support in the matter of the appointment of a conciliation board to settle their differences with the government.

Replying to the telegram requesting support and full co-operation, Mr. Watters replied: "After hearing statement from government as to reasons preventing the appointment of a board, would enter into direct negotiations with a view to reaching satisfactory settlement. Your representatives were convinced that this procedure promised best results and recommended that men return to work pending action of government on report of committee investigating the grievance. One of the cardinal principles directing the policy of organized labor is to exhaust every effort to settle a dispute by direct negotiations and only when such negotiations fail is the case referred to an independent tribunal. You ask that the policy of organized labor be reversed by seeking a board instead of entering into direct negotiations first."

(Sgd.) J. C. WATTERS.

### C. G. R. EMPLOYEES INSURANCE LIST

**Twelve Deaths in June—High-gins Taken To Halifax—Union Meeting.**

Special to The Standard. Montreal, July 26.—Twelve deaths occurred among C. G. R. employees in the Employees' Relief and Insurance Association during the month ending July 25, according to the statement of General Secretary C. B. Triton, one died in military service. The deaths follow: Lawrence Berryman, fireman, Sydney, military service; John Curron, retired, Halifax; Francis Ouellet, retired, River Du Loup; Andrew Leitch, retired, St. John; Bernara McDermott, retired, Halifax; Christopher Nichol Porter, St. John; Richard Gadda, retired, Moncton; John Charles Gunn, retired, Moncton; Geo. W. Dodge, retired, St. John. Total insurance carried in deaths reported, \$5,000.

George Higgins, a lunatic who was held here, was taken to Halifax today by Sergt. Webb to be placed in the asylum at Dartmouth.

The local labor unions held a big mass meeting tonight to discuss the recent demand of railway shopmen for increased wages. Joe Bloodwood, representative of labor at the Montreal congress, stated the men had no definite guarantee that 80 cents per hour was to be granted.

### GERMANS LOSE 25 AIRPLANES IN DAY

London, July 26.—British airmen brought down twenty-five German airplanes and forced down six others out of control in air fighting yesterday. Fifteen of the British machines failed to return.

### HOW FRENCH PEASANT STOPS GERMAN RAID

With the French Armies, July 8.—Corporal Antoine Vial, in peace times a peasant with a little farm near Lyons has just received the military medal for his share in breaking up a raid conducted in the Argonne by seventy German soldiers and three officers. He killed seven of the seventy-three, including two of the officers.

Antoine was lying in an advanced post, listening, when the raid began. The Germans approached in Indian file and before they were really aware that they had been noticed Antoine had picked off a number of them.

One of them however, hurled a grenade that wounded him in both cheeks and behind the ear. In retaliation he shot his assailant dead.

### HEAVY GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS

**Along Marne and Southwest of Rheims French, Americans, British and Italians Are in Deadly Grips With Enemy on Various Sectors—Forests Almost Entirely Cleared of Germans.**

**Southwest of the City of Rheims Rupprecht Has Thrown in Heavy Reinforcements, But Near Reuil French Have Captured Several Important Points of Vantage.**

(Undated War Lead By The Associated Press). The ninth day of the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient saw a lessening in the intensity of the battle along the western side of the salient, where only mutual bombardments were in progress.

Along the Marne, however, and southwest of Rheims, the Franco-Americans, British and Italian troops were still at deadly grips with the enemy on various sectors.

The Germans strove hard in the forest region north of the Marne to hold back the French and American troops, debouching from the woods in strong counter-attacks. The enemy, however, everywhere was forced slightly further back to the north and the forests now have been almost entirely cleared of Germans.

Southwest of Rheims heavy reinforcements evidently have been thrown along the front, where the British, French and Italians are fighting. In the immediate region of Reuil, where the battle line turns sharply toward Rheims, the French have captured several important points of vantage, including the village of Reuil and also advanced their line northward, notwithstanding the violence of the German counter move.

Depends on Machine Guns. That a retreat is purposed is shown by the fact that the enemy is using comparatively small forces of infantry on various sectors under attack, depending mainly on his machine gunners to retard the progress of the Allies.

In France and Flanders the British have been compelled to withstand several violent attacks by the German near Hebuterne and in the vicinity of Meteren. The enemy in both sectors was repulsed with heavy casualties. On the other battle fronts the military activity is nominal although considerable fighting continues in Macedonia and Albania, with the Allied troops holding the upper hand.

The British navy has lost the armed cruiser Marmora through a submarine attack while a torpedo boat destroyer has run aground and sunk.

Warning has been sounded by the British premier to the striking munition workers that they must return to work by Monday or become liable to the provisions of the Military Service Act.

Washington, July 19.—Professional baseball was held a non-essential occupation under the war or fight order today by Secretary Baker. "I have decided that the work or fight regulation includes baseball," said Mr. Baker in announcing his decision.

### MR. STONE HONORED BY GREAT BRITAIN

London, July 26.—Lord Burnham presided at a dinner given by the government in honor of Herbert C. Hoover, American food administrator, and the French and Italian food ministers. America would have a gigantic army in France next year, he said, and tonnage to bring supplies would be greater than the tonnage needed to bring the men across. Great Britain and the United States were building ships very fast, but the demand for tonnage was increasing. Economy in the use of food and other necessities was still urgent.

From the common struggle and common sacrifice we shall have a common triumph and a common brotherhood which will be the surest guarantee of peace on earth and good will among men of all races, creeds and nationalities to the end of time.