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BRITISH MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS NEAR ROSSIGNOL WOOD

Pushed Forward North of Albert in Hebuterne Sector

Crown Prince Draws Troops From Entire Front

Overcoming Strong Enemy Resistance, Allied Troops Maintain Their Progress on Rheims Front; Enemy Still Being Driven Back in Second Week of Foch's Offensive

By Courier Leased Wire.

LONDON, July 25.—British troops last night pushed forward slightly south of Rossignol Wood, in the Hebuterne sector, north of Albert. The official statement from Field Marshal Haig today adds that a few prisoner and six machine guns were captured.

South of Villers-Bretonneux, the German last night pushed into one of the British posts. They were driven out by a counter-attack.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

PARIS, July 25.—Bulletin.—On the north bank of the Marne the Germans last night launched a counter-attack in the region of Dormans. The war office, in announcing this movement, reports that the enemy temporarily occupied the little wood to the north of Treloup, and the Village of Chassins. These positions, however, were re-captured by the French soon afterwards. Violent artillery actions are reported from the region of the Ourcq, and to the west of Rheims.

THE SITUATION.

By The Associated Press.

Overcoming strong enemy resistance, the Allied troops maintain their progress on the Rheims-Soissons battlefield.

General Foch's offensive enters upon its second week today, with the Germans still being forced back before the smashing blows of French, British and American armies. Extreme severity marks the fighting on a greater portion of the front.

Good gains are being made by the French and Americans between the Ourcq and the Marne, and by the British southwest of Rheims.

Steadily allied pressure has forced the Germans back within the pocket formed by the battle lines; the German defensive efforts have been increased in ferocity, due to the throwing in of reserves. Allied efforts in one week has not only brought the German offensive to a hasty halt, but has turned it into a disastrous repulse, and also forced the enemy to bring in reserve troops from other fronts. Military observers in Paris believe that the German command is preparing for a new blow against the allies, in order to counter balance the situation on the Rheims-Soissons front.

From the west along the Ourcq and from the south the French and Americans are closing in on Fere-en-Tardenois, the German base of supplies on the lower side of the pocket. The town has been under violent shell fire for several days and the enemy has made vicious counter-attacks, which, although partly successful temporarily, finally were turned into advances for the French and Americans. Not only has Epieds been retaken, but the Americans have advanced beyond Coupoil, five miles south of Fere. Between Courpoil and the Marne the French and Americans are fighting their way forward through the forests of Fere and Ris. Bridgeheads along the Marne have been extended further.

While the advances on the western side of the salient have been more spectacular the allied pressure on the eastern side continues unabated and is making progress. British troops around the important point of Vrigny, three miles south of the Vesle and the Rheims-Soissons slowly are pressing the enemy back. This advance not only threatens the German lines west of Rheims, but places the enemy forces between Vrigny and the Marne in a bad position. The terrain there is hilly and wooded and there is still quite a bulge in the German line. The bulge on the western end of the line was wiped out when the Germans retired from Chateau Thierry.

Paris, July 23.—French official.

The text of the War Office statement follows:

"South of Montdidier a surprise attack allowed the French to capture thirty prisoners.

"On the north bank of the Marne, in the region of Dormans, the Germans during the night launched strong counter-attacks. The enemy succeeded in occupying momentarily the little wood, 500 metres north of Treloup and the village of Chassins, but returning to the aggressive, our troops re-took these two points a short time later.

"In the region of the Ourcq and west of Rheims there were violent artillery actions.

"There is nothing further to report."

WITH U. S. FORCES.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 24.—(By the Associated Press).—The newspaper correspondents to-day witnessed an aerial engagement on the Chateau Thierry front, in which the enemy was driven off. An enemy aviator appeared over two observation balloons. The anti-aircraft gunners saw him dropping to secure the range and let loose scores of shrapnel shells about him. In less than three minutes two French planes went to the rescue of the balloons, but the German declined to fight. Nose diving directly through the rain of shells he righted himself away before the anti-aircraft guns could swing upon him or the slower flying planes could get at him.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

The text of the British official statement reads:

"Early last night the enemy attacked and entered one of our posts south of Villers-Bretonneux, but was ejected by an immediate counter-attack.

"Later in the night a hostile raiding party attacked one of our posts north of the Somme and was repulsed. The enemy left prisoners in our hands as a result of these encounters. None of our men are missing.

"During the night we advanced our line slightly south of Rossignol wood, in the Hebuterne sector, and captured a few prisoners and six machine guns.

SITUATION TO-DAY

By the Associated Press.

German rearguards have again hurled themselves at the pursuing Allied forces on the north bank of the Marne. Before the momentum of their blow, the Allies were obliged to withdraw from the little wood to the north of the town of Treloupe and were forced back out of the village of Chassins a little further east. The success of the Germans was, however, short-lived for they were immediately driven back by a renewed attack by the Allies. Northward along the line toward Soissons and to the northeast, toward Rheims there have been heavy bombardments, but no infantry fighting is reported.

As the days of heavy fighting continues on the battlefield north of the Marne it becomes apparent that the German retirement is well under way. This withdrawal is apparently being conducted in an orderly, if not deliberate manner, being covered by such rearguard actions as that represented at Treloupe and Chassine.

A study of the map of the region where the struggle is going on shows that along the line from Jaulgenne northwest to Oulchy-le-Chateau just north of the Ourcq, or even farther, the Allies have pressed ahead during the past two days. As nearly as the location of the contending forces can be determined at present, the Germans have been forced back or have retired over much of this line a distance of nearly three miles since Tuesday.

North of the River Ourcq the situation is obscure, owing to the lack of details given out through official reports or press despatches. It may be said, however, that for the moment the line from Soissons southward to the Ourcq has reached a state of equilibrium and that the deadlock between the offensive of the Allies and the defence of the Germans will probably continue until the former bring up sufficient fresh troops to break the line at some vital point. The progress south of the Ourcq, however, has placed in jeopardy the village of Fere-en-Tardenois. At last accounts the French and Americans were almost directly south of this place. Military critics in Paris incline to the view that General Ludendorff, the German commander, will probably launch a new attack on some other sector of the front in an effort to gain a local success to gloss over his failure at the Marne. He might by this means also wrest the initiative from General Foch and force the latter to remove some of his troops from the Soissons-Rheims front. It seems to be agreed that the logical point to expect such a German attack is somewhere along the British held lines.

The British, in the meantime, are not idle. They have been conducting raiding operations in the Hebuterne sector and have repulsed attempted German raids along the Amiens front to the south. The enemy artillery has been active at Srras and Lens, vital points of the British line. The French have carried out a raiding operation south of Montdidier and have captured prisoners.

The Concretia, the first genuinely concrete ship constructed in America, made her maiden trip from Montreal to Brockville, which proved very successful.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, July 25.—The western cool wave has been of a most pronounced type and light frosts have occurred in many districts west of Manitoba. The weather is fine this morning throughout the Dominion.

Forecasts.

Light to moderate winds, mostly fair and warm, thunderstorms in many localities to-night and on Friday.

TEN DIVISIONS OF RESERVES ARE RUSHED TO AID OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

KING RECEIVED AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLEET

Praises Ceaseless Watch of Navy, and Dauntless Mercantile Marine

TRIBUTE TO U. S. NAVY

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, July 24.—After reviewing the grand fleet and the American warships in British waters recently, King George gave to the commander-in-chief of the British naval forces a message to the fleet in which he said

"I am happy to have found myself once more with the grand fleet and this pleasure has been increased by the opportunity I had of seeing the splendid ships of the United States in line with our own.

"Since my last visit you have by ceaseless watch and ward, assisted by indefatigable fleet of auxiliaries, and the dauntless mercantile marine, continued more efficiently than ever to shield our shore, protect commerce and the transports of the Allied nations and to maintain our supremacy of the sea."

Replying to the King's message Vice Admiral Beatty said:

"We are glad your majesty has been able personally to observe our complete accord with the United States squadron and the firm friendship which binds their officers and men to our own."

DECISIVE TURN IN TIDE OF WAR MARKED TO-DAY

Army Committee Reports Favorably to the French Chamber of Deputies

PRAISE FOR TROOPS

By Courier Leased Wire.

Paris, July 25.—The army committee of the chamber of deputies has received very favorable reports from members with the armies on the field of operations now going on. M. Renault, president of the committee, thus sums up the observations made:

"The powerful German offensive, prepared in secret for more than a month and led by fifty divisions, was in a few days, almost in a few hours, broken up and then victoriously swept back. It is to the peerless valor of the French soldiers and their American, British and Italian comrades and to the science of the military chiefs who proved unquestionable mastery in the conception and execution of the operations that these results are due.

"This certainly marks a decisive turn in the war, justifying the profound satisfaction and the great hopes felt by the army committee."

HEIR TO RUSS THRONE JOINS BRITISH ARMY

Former Grand Duke Omitri. Pavlovitch, Cousin of Late Emperor, is Honorary Captain—Heir to Throne if Czarevitch is Dead.

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, July 25.—The former Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, cousin of the late Russian emperor, has just been appointed an honorary captain in the British army. Dmitri, according to The Daily Telegraph, was present at the famous supper at the palace of Prince Yussoupoff in Petrograd, which resulted in the death of the priest Rasputin. He was arrested on the order of the Russian empress and banished by the emperor to the Persian front. He owes his personal safety to the fact that he was on the Persian front when the revolution broke out.

The Daily Express says that if the report of the death of the former heir-apparent Alexis is true Dmitri is heir to the Russian throne as the sons of Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch lost their right to succession some years ago.

MUNITION WORKERS WHO STRIKE TO BE DRAFTED

By Courier Leased Wire.

London, July 25.—The British war cabinet has decided that if the munitions strike continues the strikers of military age will be drafted promptly into the army, according to an unofficial statement printed in some of the morning newspapers. George H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, gave a hint to this effect in a speech in London Wednesday when he declared that no young man had a right to exemption from military service except on the ground that they were doing work more valuable than fighting. The government remains firm in refusal to withdraw the embargo which ostensibly is the cause of the strike, although it seems that in some instances, the embargo is used as a pretext to cover over grievances.

Events are now waiting upon the national conference of the delegates of the engineering trades, which, it is understood, meets at Leeds to-day. It is believed in some quarters that a majority of the delegates will insist on a ballot of the members before calling a general strike. This course is strongly supported by Alexander Thompson, Socialist, and editor of The Clarion, who writes in The Daily Mail:

"It is unthinkable that the conference will assume the tremendous responsibility of stopping the munition output of the whole country without a vote of the men and women concerned. The tactics of the young rebels who forced a strike at Birmingham and Coventry against the advice of reasonable leaders, not for democracy or socialism, but straight for anarchy and Bolshevism."

Meanwhile dissension is being created in the Trades Union ranks by the action of the strikers and in many parts of the country, the conduct of the Coventry and Birmingham men is denounced hotly. Even in Birmingham itself many of the engineers refuse to be forced

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Army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is Drawn Upon to Hold Line Between Soissons and Rheims; Enemy May Well Hesitate To Push More Troops Into Already Overcrowded Salient

By Courier Leased Wire.

LONDON, July 25.—Nine divisions of reserves from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and a division from the eastern end of the line, have been rushed to the aid of the German Crown Prince between Soissons and Rheims, but, says Reuter's correspondent with the American forces in France, the Germans may well hesitate to push more troops into the already crowded salient, seeing the difficulty they have of feeding those already there.

German resistance on the southern sectors of the salient has been reduced to a mere shell, it is added, and the enemy doubtlessly is concentrating efforts on keeping open the northern outlets of the salient.

The Allied drive toward Oulchy-le-Chateau, not only threatens the enemy communications with Fere-en-Tardenois, but it is a serious threat for the German troops around Epieds, whose line of retreat would pass through Fere.

ALLIES NOT CHECKED

PARIS, July 25.—More reserves are being thrown into the battle by the Germans, according to the latest advices reaching Paris, but these were unable to prevent the Allies from making appreciable gains Wednesday. The important point of Oulchy-le-Chateau slowly but surely is being surrounded.

If the Germans lose it, it will be impossible for them to hold onto Fere-en-Tardenois.

Military observers here are convinced that General Ludendorff shortly will launch a counter-offensive. His objectives would be first to clear the front between Soissons and Rheims; second, to lessen the demoralizing effect of a projected retreat to the Vesle, and third, to have Germany regain the initiative.

Consequently it is to his interest to prolong the battle as long as possible, even at the expense of his treasured reserves, so as to keep the French occupied, and give him time to prepare another blow.

FURTHER PROGRESS

With the American army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 24, (night)—(By the Associated Press)—With their lines of communications interrupted by operations on their flanks and their rear north of the Marne being constantly punished the Germans have been forced to give up more territory. The French and American troops rested to-night some distance in advance of the points where they started this morning.

The German retirement under pressure is believed to indicate that General von Boehm, the commander of the armies within the salient has had enough punishment to convince him of the advisability of taking new positions.

The fighting to-day was not characterized by any great activity although the heavy guns continued to drop shells on the retreating enemy and served to some extent to disorganized his movements.

It was radically different yesterday when the Americans fought three times for the possession of Epieds, the Germans countering every time and stubbornly contesting every movement made by the Franco-Americans on that part of the line immediately north of Chateau Thierry. The Americans passed Epieds to-day with comparatively little resistance. The French on their part of the line also found the enemy willing to move.

Owing to the fact that the day was bright and there was little wind, aviators played an important role in the fighting. American aviators in combats north of the Marne on Wednesday downed five German machines. The Americans suffered no losses.

With the American army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 24 (By the Associated Press—Extremely hard fighting has been going along the line south of Soissons, where the Germans are concentrating in full strength in order to prevent the further imperilling of their lines, over which supplies must reach them. But, notwithstanding the strong German resistance, the Allies have made gains here also.

The main railroad is now useless so far as the Germans are concerned, while the heavy guns of the Allies are reaching many of the wagon roads, which the enemy has fought so hard to retain. The Germans can of course, obtain limited supplies, but it is believed that these will not be sufficient to warrant keeping the big army in the salient which has been greatly narrowed by a week of fighting.

BOLSHEVIKI GOING TO DECLARE WAR ON ALLIES

By Courier Leased Wire

Amsterdam, July 25.—The Russian Bolsheviki Government, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, considers the action taken by the entente powers in landing troops on the Murman coast as tantamount to a declaration of war. The Bolsheviki Government, the newspaper dispatch adds, has announced that it will take counter measures accordingly.

SCOUTS TO PULL FLAX.

Windsor, July 24.—Volunteering to assist in harvesting the crops of the Border Manufacturers' Farming Association, 75 Boy Scouts of Windsor and vicinity will commence pulling flax next week under the supervision of W. T. Westgate. Several flax-spinning companies have submitted bids for the crop, but no sale has yet been made. The association has more than 500 acres under cultivation, including 80 acres of corn.