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ALLIES MAKE FURTHER NOTABLE GAINS

French, Italian, British and American Troops Continue Advance in the Soissons-Rheims Salient, Capture Heights and Take Several Villages.

DARGES SHELLED BY A SUBMARINE CLOSE TO SHORE

Crew, Including Three Women and Five Children, Escaped Amid Gun-Fire.

SEVERAL WOUNDED

U-Boat Also Turned its Guns on the Onlookers on Massachusetts Beach.

Orleans, Mass., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked today the easternmost point of Cape Cod today, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two sea planes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing her to submerge for a short time only to reappear and resume firing. The crews of the tow, numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in life-boats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. This happened to the John Bortwick, an Austrian, of the crew of the tug. His right arm near the shoulder was torn away by a fragment of shell. The minor injuries of the others were from shell splinters.

The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coastguard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland light, at the extreme end of the cape. The firing was heard from miles and brought thousands to the beach from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sands of the beach.

The survivors of the tow, with the exception of two injured, were taken to the Orleans coastguard station, communication with which by telephone, under navy regulations, was not permitted. No information could be obtained from official sources on the cape.

When the firing began the crews lost no time in leaving the tow. Each of the four barges had one small boat intended to carry only five persons and all the craft were greatly overloaded. In addition the occupants were exposed to constant danger from shell fire. Several merchant craft were in the vicinity and regardless of the menace to themselves went to the rescue of the crews and towed the small boats to shore.

GERMANS UNABLE TO HOLD FRENCH Situation Becomes Distinctly Promising for Allies in Battle.

London, July 21.—The enemy is still fighting very hard, bringing up fresh troops and delivering local attacks, but does not seem to be able to hold up the French advance along the line north of Chateau Thierry, according to advices from the front. German traffic in Fere-en-Tardenois is being vigorously and continuously bombed by French airmen. The situation is considered as being distinctly promising, the Germans apparently have to do one of two things—clear the French off the railway west of Fere-en-Tardenois or bring back their troops from north of the Marne to flatten out the salient.

Further north, the French have reached the high road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry near the village of Hartennes-et-Taux. The high road and the railway from Soissons to Chateau Thierry is well within range of the French guns along its whole length and is being subjected to artillery fire.

The same applies to the junction of this road with the only possible alternative line, which comes from Rheims and joins it at Nanteuil-Notre Dame. The latter place is also within sun range. The supply situation of the enemy on the Marne is thus becoming more difficult each hour.

The latest gain in this region brings the depth of the French advance over the 27-mile front between the two rivers up to between six and eight and one-half miles.

CAPTURE OF SOISSONS NOT NEEDED BY ALLIES

Paris, July 21.—The reason that French and American troops have not occupied Soissons is explained by Major de Civireux, military critic of 'The Matin'. There have been apparently authentic reports since Thursday that Soissons has been taken. The military expert says that the chief interest at the present moment is with the troops advancing along the Ourcq, east of Neully-St. Front toward Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fere-en-Tardenois. He says:

"The striking capture of Soissons might seem at first sight to be more important, but to hold the city and railway stations under our artillery fire from their heights to the east is sufficient and it is the wisest policy, as an exaggerated move eastward along the Ourcq would expose our left to a flank attack like that with which the German crown prince is struggling."

LETTER CARRIERS ABSENT FROM WORK

Executive Will Consult at Early Meeting Today With Mass Meeting.

OFFER FROM OTTAWA

Nothing in It About Temporary Men and This Will Be Discussed.

The letter carriers of Toronto, 450 in number, will not go to work this morning at seven o'clock, but will meet at the S. O. E. hall at that hour to discuss the propositions presented by the government. The latest advice which was received at the executive meeting held last night at the residence of the president of the Letter Carriers' Association, James B. Cuthbertson, 951 Logan avenue, were encouraging but not entirely satisfactory. W. E. Lemon, postmaster, was present, and stated that the government had officially promised to take up the demands of the carriers for a straight minimum wage of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$1,400 within the next two weeks. This was satisfactory, and the carriers were willing to give the cabinet three weeks in which to decide that matter. However, the executive was not satisfied as to the intentions of the cabinet in respect to the temporary men, and no definite news was to hand as to the intention of the government to include the temporary men in the provisional grant of \$150, which the cabinet at its Saturday meeting had decided to send immediately to the employees. Hence the decision to meet at the S. O. E. hall, Bert street, instead of returning immediately to duty. The mass meeting at the S. O. E. hall will decide whether or not there will be a walk out. It was believed that the executive meeting that the government would clear up this point within the next two hours.

Mayor Church received a telegram from Hon. C. J. Doherty to the effect that the cabinet had decided to pay the provisional allowance of \$150 to the letter carriers, but that the decision was to be held as to whether the money is to be paid in a bulk sum or in monthly instalments has not been answered. The men state, however, that this is immaterial.

INTERIM AGREEMENT WITH LETTER CARRIERS

Ottawa, July 21.—An interim agreement, it is understood, has been reached between the government and local letter carriers. As a result there will be no strike here tomorrow. All the carriers are on duty as usual. Promise has been made, it is said, to meet practically all the requests of the men. The \$150-a-year bonus asked for will be paid to married men, widowers and single men with dependents at the earliest possible moment. This bonus is additional to the \$100 wage allowance granted in 1917, and it is expected will date back to April 1. A question by the men as to whether the money is to be paid in a bulk sum or in monthly instalments has not been answered. The men state, however, that this is immaterial.

MAJOR ROOSEVELT HIT

Theodore Jr., Wounded, Lies in Hospital at Paris.

Oyster Bay, July 21.—Major Theodore Roosevelt Jr., has been slightly wounded and taken to a hospital at Paris, according to a cable message received tonight by his father, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, from his lawyer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

NO NEWS ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 21.—Field Marshal Haig in a statement from the British front in France says there is nothing of special interest to report.

ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACK EXTENDS ACHIEVING CAPTURE OF MANY POINTS

Chateau Thierry Corner, Scene of German Farthest Advance, Falls to French Early on Morning Following Expulsion of Enemy from South Bank of Marne—Allied Advance Proceeds.

London, July 21.—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued this evening:

"On the 20th instant, except in the early morning the weather again was unsuitable for photography and long distance reconnaissances. It did not prevent our airplanes from bombing on the front and carrying out close reconnaissances and observation for the artillery throughout the day."

"Eighteen tons of bombs were dropped by us on different targets, including the Courtil and La Reulley, the Bruges docks, three large ammunition dumps and hostile billets on various parts of the front."

"Slightly more fighting took place than on the previous day, and 14 enemy machines were brought down. Three other hostile machines were driven down out of control and three German observation balloons were destroyed."

"Seven of our airplanes are missing."

Further Retreat. From heights overlooking the Marne the correspondent observed the scene of the battle throat yesterday until after nightfall. It was evident that the Germans were contemplating a further retreat after their defeat at the hands of the French, American, British and Italian divisions, which by vigorous counter-attacks and manoeuvres had brought about a precipitate retreat of the German crown prince's chosen troops and sent them fleeing from the northern bank of the Marne.

These troops did not get across the Marne without hindrance, as the French and American artillery kept up a steady fire upon them. One group of American field batteries fired continuously for 72 hours, aiming both at the banks of the Marne and the pontoons erected by the enemy across the stream. For long periods enemy troops were prevented by this fire from utilizing the pontoons for crossing the river.

Germans Harried. In the meantime, allied troops, including French and Americans, continually harried the German infantry units which had tried for several days to ascend the Marne Valley toward Epernay. The enemy was eventually forced back yesterday morning into the valley of the Marne, where he occupied, but not for long, a narrow strip of ground. Here the Germans fought desperately.

Even when they reach the northern side of the river the Germans had no peace. Shells fell upon and around their columns as they tried to reach the shelter of the valleys beyond. Their chances of obtaining supplies of ammunition and food were meagre, for the French and American guns poured projectiles over the crests into the ravines and along the roads leading to the river.

Removing Big Guns. Meanwhile there was some indication that the Germans were removing their big guns from the northern side, for their reply to the allied bombardment was very weak, altho at some points heavy shells fell with fair frequency.

During all this time the allied troops operating along the western flank of the German salient continued to progress, making the positions of the Germans precarious.

Aviators reported German troops concentrating in the hollows, evidently in preparation for a fresh move to the rear in order to escape the danger of being cut off. The airmen carried out their task under extreme difficulties. The wind was blowing a hurricane; yet they flew and did wonderful work, reporting frequently to the allied commanders, who could thus train the artillery on places where the Germans were massing.

ENEMY FORCED OUT OF ROSSIGNOL WOOD

British Pressure Gains Important Strategic Position Near Bucquoy and Hebuterne.

London, July 21.—The Germans, under heavy pressure, have been forced to withdraw from Rossignol Wood, between Hebuterne and Bucquoy, and this strategically important position is now in the hands of the British.

This announcement was made tonight in the official statement from the war office.

The text of the communication says: "During the day our minor operations in the Hebuterne sector have been continued with success. Under the pressure of our troops the enemy has been compelled to withdraw from Rossignol Wood, between Hebuterne and Bucquoy, and this important local feature is now in our possession. The enemy was followed up closely by our troops and suffered a number of casualties."

"Our total capture in operations at Metereen amount to 48 prisoners, 10 trench mortars and 50 machine guns."

EIGHTEEN TONS OF BOMBS USED

British Air Forces Do Much Bombarding of German Railway System.

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ADVANCE ONE MILE IN FIRST ATTACK

British Troops Enter into Action Between Rheims and Marne.

Pass Terrible Days

Germans Who Crossed Marne River Undergo Bitter Experiences.

London, July 21.—The allies have advanced on the 25-mile front between Chateau Thierry and Soissons to an average depth of five to seven miles, says the Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning. He adds that the Germans are still retreating.

Referring to the fighting east of Chateau Thierry, along the Marne, the correspondent says that eight German divisions which had reached the south bank of the river in the battle for the first time yesterday. They entered to cross the hills which overlook the Marne, but none who lived to recross will forget the terrible days they spent south of the stream. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by the French and American artillery observers. Enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target for the allied artillery.

For food and munitions, he says, the Germans were dependent upon the transport service across the Marne bridges, which were not only constantly shelled but frequently bombarded by French and British airmen. They were unable to bring any artillery across with the exception of mountain guns and light mine throwers. The casualties of some units amounted to 60 per cent.

According to the correspondent, the British participated in the battle for the first time yesterday. They entered the line in the sectors between Rheims and the Marne, in the region of the Ardre River, where Italian troops had been fighting heavily for some days. The British took their positions during the night, and attacked immediately, and with complete success, advancing over a mile.

German Smoke Screen Fails To Deceive French on Marne

Paris, July 21.—The smoke screen with which the Germans attempted to conceal their retreat across the Marne, which began on Friday, did not deceive the French. A terrific bombardment of shells and a rain of machine-gun bullets were concentrated upon the retreating Germans, who lost half of their effectiveness, according to a despatch from the Havas correspondent on the Marne front.

British Troops Join in Battle From Direction of Rheims, Achieving Substantial Progress—French Cross Marne—Allies Widely Clear the Region of Chateau Thierry of German Who Still Retreat.

Paris, July 21.—Important gains by the French, American, Italian and British troops in the territory comprising the Soissons-Rheims salient are reported in the official communication issued by the war office tonight. The heights east of La Croix and Grisolles have been taken; a considerable section north of Chateau Thierry has been cleared of the Germans, and St. Euphrase and Bouilly, southwest of Rheims, have been captured. The text of the statement reads:

"The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front, between the Marne and Aisne. North of the Ourcq, driving back the enemy, we have progressed, fighting, in the region north of Villemonaigre, and on the south have advanced to the east of the general line of Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq."

"South of the Ourcq we made an important advance beyond Neully-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Grisolles."

"Under the double pressure of the Franco-American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne, and the French units who crossed the river between Fossay and Chartèves, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Bezu-St. Germain and Mont St. Pete."

"Chateau Thierry is widely free to the north."

"Between the Marne and Rheims the fighting was extremely violent. Franco-British and Italian troops attacked with indefatigable energy and captured St. Euphrase and Bouilly, and made gains in the Ardre valley, Courton Wood and Bois du Roi. The British took four cannon and 400 prisoners."

CONTINUE ADVANCE OVER 60 MILE FRONT

Allied Troops Are Progressing With Irresistible Determination and Germans Steadily Giving Ground.

Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire sixty miles of front, running from Soissons to Rheims, the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germans steadily are giving ground, the stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry by the French and American troops, and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter-attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians.

Chateau Thierry, which represents the points in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops, and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke thru the German lines and drove thru at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the allied troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress.

To the north along the Ourcq Valley the French are making good progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-Notre Dame, while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops are now harassing those southwest of Rheims, and they have been forced to fall back in the Courton Wood, the Ardre Valley and near St. Euphrase, notwithstanding their desperate resistance. The number of British operating with the allied forces in this region is not known. The first announcement that they were in the action was made Saturday night, and doubtless they represent a portion of the great reserves that everywhere are being brought up along the battle line in an endeavor to make secure the victories already won and enlarge them.

With the capture of Chateau Thierry and the fast progress of the French and Americans eastward from the northern sectors, the plight of the Germans in the southwestern portion of the Soissons-Rheims salient becomes increasingly hazardous, and it is not improbable that when stock is finally taken large numbers of prisoners and quantities of guns and war stores will be found to have been taken by the allied troops. Aviators continue to lend assistance to the troops of General Foch, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Pershing's men, the aborigines taking a prominent part, in characteristic western fashion, in scouting in the Marne region.

British Enter Battle. French Army Headquarters, July 21.—British troops participated in the battle for the first time yesterday between Rheims and the Marne, in the region of the Ardre. The British took up their positions in the night time and attacked immediately with complete success, advancing over a mile.

Loss Ground to British. Paris, July 21.—That British troops are participating in the battle along the Marne front is revealed by evening papers, which, of course, are not allowed to give the number engaged or the details of the fighting. The Temps says:

"Between the Marne and Rheims the Germans have also been vigorously attacked by French, Italian and British troops. In spite of the desperate resistance of the Germans they have lost ground in Courton Wood, the Ardre valley and near St. Euphrase."

Fluctuating Fighting. London, July 21.—On the front southwest of Rheims, where British forces are engaged, there was much fluctuating fighting yesterday. At one time the British took Marfaux, Cultron and Courton Wood. Some of

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