NO. 36. 1918

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BRITISH DRIVE EASTWARD ON A 45-MILE FRONT

Canadians Play Big Part in Advance, Capturing Three Villages

High Grounds Dominating Enemy Taken, With Many Towns

With the British Army in France, cable: Having been still further extended by attacks launched north of the River Scarpe, the battle to-day was raging along a field almost 45 miles long, and the British with renewed vigor were rolling up the Boche before them and sweeping constantly eastward.

Nearly in the centre of the battlefield hard fighting has been in progress along the old Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of Croisilles, Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Bullecourt, and once through the Germans' strong defences in this locality, open fresh ground remains beyond.

The Hindenburg line has actually been pierced at one place, east of Heninel, and the weaker portion of it, northwest of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, has been captured and mopped up.

During to-day's fighting the British captured high grounds from which they can overlook the country occupied by the enemy for miles around, and have thus attained a great advantage. The Bois-du-Sart, one of these places, lies south of the Scarpe and northeast of Monchy-le-Preux, and it was feared that here the enemy might hold up the advance for a time. It was captured, however, after a short but fierce struggle, in which the Germans lost heavily.

Another similarly valuable point is Montauban, northwest of Mametz, which fell this morning after the Germans had been given orders to hold at all costs. These orders were suddenly changed, and the enemy retired in retreat.

Dompierre, southeast of Cappy-sur-Somme, was reached in the forenoon. From this point there is low rolling country all the way back to Peronne. Incidentally the British at this place are now only six miles from Peronne, where the Somme bends to the south.

FIGHTING IN BAPAUME.

Bapaume, having been almost surrounded, has been entered by British patrols, and they have been fighting in the streets. The town, therefore, is a sort of no man's land for the moment, but its complete capture seems only a matter of hours.

The Germans are exhibiting still greater anxiety to get away from the advancing British, and even the morale of the enemy machine gunners seems to be diminishing, as they are not holding to their posts with as much determination as early in the battle.

Various sections of the front saw fresh attacks launched to-day. North of the Scarpe, where the operations taken in conjunction with those south of the river are gradually releasing the pressure on Arras, the outskirts of Plouvain were reached, and the line then ran at an angle slightly west and due north from this point, with the British still going rapidly and the enemy resistance decreasing.

South of the Scarpe the British reached Pelves, but the situation there is uncertain. Almost directly south of it, however, the Bois-du-Sart and surrounding ground have been captured, and thus Pelves cannot possibly hold out for long.

London troops approached close to Croisilles, but a hot machine gun fire from that town and other indications that it was held by a large garrison, well protected in prepared positions, caused them to pause for a moment. At the same time other troops attacked to the north against Fontaine-les-Croisilles. Having reached the outskirts of that place they then swung southward to outflank Croisilles. They are meeting with stiff resistance here, but the Germans are rapidly being overcome.

To the south of this place the British have pushed well to the east of St. Leger, and are now fighting just north-west of Ecoust-St. Mein, between that town and Croisilles. Fighting likewise is in progress in the outskirts of Vaulx-Vrancourt.

East of Bapaume the line has been extended along the railway to Cambrai.

Maricourt and the ground to the east of it are well in British hands. Trones station and wood and the ground to the east, which is valuable because it is high, were captured, as well as Moulin-de-Fargy, on the Somme River bank, which was in the British front lines at the opening of the first battle of the Somme. Vaux wood also was occupied, and is held firmly. After an all-night fight Vancourt Tower and town south of the Scarpe were taken, and the important Heninel Ridge, as well as Heninel village, also were captured.

Most of the operations south of the Somme have been carried out by a comparatively "peaceful penetration," for the Germans in this territory are offering hardly any resistance, and the Australians are simply pushing ahead rounding up villages, woods and ground without having any definite objectives.

A FORMIDABLE ATACK.

It was to the north of the Somme that the formidable organized attack was launched by the British on an 11,000-yard front this morning, and it was this which had such good results in ground gaining. All the British guns have been moved up and are following close behind the infantry and tanks.

The barrage laid down north of the Somme to-day was as heavy as any since the battle began, but the enemy counter-barrage was so thin as hardly to deserve the name. Obviously the Germans are trying to save as many guns as possible. But, despite this, they lost a considerable number today. One small British formation alone captured two complete 77 German field batteries since yesterday. The capture of these light batteries is very significant. The Germans ran for their lives when the British suddenly appeared close to them, and did not even made an effort to save their guns.

The enemy machine gunners have shown a similar spirit, their principal idea apparently now being to save themselves if that is possible. German soldiers also have begun to exhibit the greatest contempt for their own officers, and are carrying their feelings right into the prisoners' cages. In a number of cages into which thousands are pouring the German soldiers have gone out of their way to be extremely insolent to their officers, jeering at them and loudly proclaiming their views in no uncertain manner.

LONGING FOR PEACE

Going to such lengths would undoubtedly result in court-martials and firing squads in Germany, and it is gathered from the prisoners that they only go as far as they dare even on their own side of the line. All the prisoners, men and officers, express their longing for peace by agreement.

The German 214th Division is the latest to meet with disaster. One of its battalion commanders, his adjutant and what remained of the staff were captured, while the unit itself was virtually wiped out.

From present indications it seems that on the south end of the battlefield the Boche is slowly but surely going back over the Somme. The capture of Roye by the French will help the movement, while between there and the Somme there is every sign that the Germans have had enough. As a matter of fact, the action in this locality began to develop into resistance by rear-guards alone three nights ago. Since then the British have had less and less difficulty in getting on. Continued success north of the Scarpe would soon leave the Germans farther north in a continually-deepening salient which it would be difficult for them to hold.

HEAVY CANADIAN GUNS

A London cable: Canadian troops made notable advances south of the Scarpe River to-day, according to Field Marshal Haig's report, occupying Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and the Bois-du-Sart, and taking many prisoners. Scottish battalions also made excellent progress.

The British have overrun Moulin-de-Fargy, Maricourt, Bernafaye, and the Trones Wood, and have cleared the Vaux Wood and are now in entire possession of the Massif overlooking the course of the Somme right into Peronne. It is clear that the British pressure is compelling the enemy to carry his retirement much farther than was originally intended.

The Anglo-French line from Picardy north now runs through Roye, Liancourt and Hallu to the east of Herleville, to Dompierre, which is in German hands; to Maricourt and Fliers, both of which are in British hands. The British have not captured Guillemont, but have reached the outskirts of Vaulx-Vracourt, which is still German. The line then runs to the western outskirts of Ecoust St. Mein, to Croisilles, which is German, and to Cherisy, and Gavrelle, both of which are British.

The statement reads:

Night—"This morning our troops, operating astride the Scarpe, again attacked. Overcoming the resistance of the enemy in his old front line defences held prior to his offensive of March 21, the Canadians penetrated deeply into the German positions between the Sensee and Scarpe rivers and captured Cherisy, Vis-en-Artois and Bois-du-Sart, with many prisoners.

"On the right of the Canadians Scottish troops crossed the Sensee and Fontaine-le-Croisilles, establishing themselves on the slopes of the spur south of the village and taking several hundred prisoners.

"North of the Scarpe other Scottish battalions carried Roeux, Greeland (?) and Gavrelle, and English battalions gained possession of Arleux-en-Gohelle and the other German line south of this.

"Between Groisilles and Bapaume and to the south, English and New Zealanders again in heavy fighting repulsed numbers of determined counter-attacks delivered by German divisions recently brought up to reinforce the battlefront. Heavy losses were inflicted on these divisions in their unsuccessful attacks.

"Despite their efforts to prevent our advance our troops stormed the village of Beugnatre and progressed at several points between Bougnatre and Croiselles.

"Astride the Somme Australians, English and Scottish battalions forced the enemy back on the whole front of our attack. Our troops gained the high ground east of Maricourt.

"Fontaine-le-Cappy and the woods between there and the Somme have been taken, with some hundreds of prisoners, and Vermandobillers is in our hands."

U. S.—MEXICAN CLASH.

10 to 20 Americans, 100 Mexicans, Killed.

A Nogales, Ariz., report: One American officer fell fighting in the streets of Nogales late to-day, one civilian was killed, another officer seriously wounded and between 10 and 20 American soldiers killed during the skirmish which took place along International avenue between American troops and Mexicans in Nogales, Sonora.

Approximately 15 Americans were wounded, including Lieut.-Col. Frederick H. Herman, who was shot through the right leg while commanding the American troops, but continued in command on crutches.

While the casualties on the Mexican side of the border were not known to-night, it was estimated that 100 had been killed by fire from the American side, while at least twice this number, including a number of civilians, were wounded.

The fighting followed the effort of a Mexican Custom official to smuggle a fellow-countryman across the boundary into the United States. An American sentry attempted to stop him. Two Mexicans fired at the sentry across the street, striking him in the right arm. The fire was returned by American patrols and after Mexicans had rushed from nearby buildings and started shooting across the line from behind buildings and walls the firing became general.

A Safe Pill for Suffering Women.—The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many of them experience. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills correct irregularities of the digestive organs and restore health and vigor. The most delicate woman can use them with safety, because their action while effective, is mild and soothing.

DELIBERATELY MURDERED CREW

U-Boat Off Spain Made a Record.

Rammed the Boats Containing Survivors.

A London cable: Details of the sinking of the French steamer Lydiana off the north coast of Spain, on July 16, show that the crew of the German submarine deliberately murdered most of the thirty-eight persons lost. There were only eight survivors out of the forty-six of the crew and passengers on board.

The U-boat torpedoed the vessel without warning, killing several of the crew. While a boat was being lowered from the Lydiana a second torpedo struck the vessel. The boat was torn from its davits, but she kept her keel. Seeing this, the submarine rammed her and cut her in two. The enemy then turned and rammed a second boat, which had been launched successfully. A young woman of 23, one of the passengers, was thrown high in the air by the impact, and instantly killed. The captain of the Lydiana was killed in the same crash.

The Germans then endeavored to sink a raft carrying the remaining survivors. At first their efforts were without success. When one of the ship's officers left the raft to swim back to the sinking Lydiana the submarine turned, and the officer was killed by its propellers.

After finally disposing of the Lydiana by shell fire, the U-boat made a sixth and successful attempt to ram the raft, amid laughter from the U-boat's captain and crew. The submarine then turned and disappeared toward the east. The eight survivors were picked up from the sea by patrol boats.

WEARING DOWN GERMAN FORCES

Attrition is Playing Havoc With the Foe.

Allied Casualties Reported Very Light.

London, Cable.—Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters in France in a despatch dated Tuesday says:

"If attrition is really going to end this war then, indeed, the present tactics of the allies in the west are making rapidly for victory.

"Down to Sunday night it may reasonably be estimated that the enemy had been forced to use between the Scarpe and the Aisne at least 70 divisions since the British counter-offensive started August 8. The extension of the battle-front northward by the attack behind Arras yesterday morning probably led the Germans to hurry reinforcements into the threatened area. And so the heavy drain upon their shrinking man-power goes on.

"Up to 9 o'clock last night I hear that we had about 2,000 prisoners and some guns taken in the new zone. While some prisoners were passing through a town on their way back from the front the enemy artillery shelled the place spitefully.

"We have had very definite proof before that German gunners do not avoid shelling their own people when they have been taken prisoner.

"Our progress has been excellent considering the difficulties of the ground, and, even better still, our casualties are reported to have been light."

Horse's Musical Ear.

The musical acuteness of horses is shown by the rapidity with which cavalry horses learn the significance of trumpet calls.

HEAVY BLOWS TO GERMANS BOTH SIDES SCARPE RIVER

British Have Taken More Strong Positions and Important Towns

Canadians Capture Pelves, and Are Still Pushing Eastward

With the British Army in France, cable says: On both sides of the Scarpe River hard fighting continued to-day, the British launching fresh attacks and wresting from the desperately resisting enemy additional valuable stretches of ground, many more advantageous positions and numerous towns, including Croisilles.

In the centre of the wide battlefield on which three British armies—the first, third and fourth—are operating there seems to be a slight pause.

South of the Somme, Fay and Abiaincourt were taken by the British without much difficulty, for the Germans, being hard pressed south of these points by the French, were therefore ready to go with slight persuasion.

Since early this morning storm after storm has been sweeping across this section of France, but, despite the unfavorable weather, the forces in the north have driven deep into the hurriedly arranged enemy defences, smothering with their fire hordes of the Germans.

These Germans had been thrown into the fighting in this section in an effort to keep the British from penetrating the famous Queant-Drocourt switch line, which formed the northern continuation of the old Hindenburg line after the British last year beat the Germans back from Arras. This line has been approached in several places and has been reached in at least one place in the neighborhood of the Sensee River.

The success of this drive here and the breaking through of the old German defence system may have far-reaching effects both in the north and the south.

CANADIANS CAPTURE PELVES.

South of the Scarpe the Canadians finally captured all of Pelves after brisk street fighting, and pushing eastward their advanced patrols entered Remy and Haucourt. The British are well east of Fontaine, and the main body of the Germans has retired from Hendecourt eastward.

Extremely heavy fighting is in progress from a point south of Lens southward across the Scarpe River to the Arras-Cambrai road, but the British are making progress everywhere, beating down the German resistance with steady blows.

At least two new German divisions have just been identified in this fighting, and more may appear ere long. But while they are opposing the allies, and in most cases battling hard, there have been some instances in which the enemy troops have shown themselves to be excessively nervous, which is as it should be, considering the pounding they have had and are still getting from the British cannon and the defeats they have suffered at the hands of the advancing infantry.

A large Boche force was brought up to counter-attack the British positions east of Monchy. Some of the companies at the last moment, according to prisoners' statements, refused to participate, and the rest went on without them, the British withdrawing 400 yards.

Later, the British re-attacked, paying particular attention to the flanks, and drove the Germans out. Then a second time the enemy troops were called upon to counter-attack. This time it is reported the whole body refused, and only a few patrols were seen by the British. All sorts of troops have been hurled into battle, south of the Scarpe, as well as north of that river, but many formations have been finished off almost as soon as they appeared. The ground over which the advance was made to-day is covered with large numbers of German dead. Just south of the Scarpe one place was carpeted with bodies in in field gray.

There was also very heavy fighting in the Croisilles region before and after that town was stormed and captured this forenoon. Fierce fighting has been reported from Croisilles Ridge, and the beaten Germans are said to be fleeing from Bullecourt and the country to the north and south. The capture of Croisilles eliminates a spot which had been holding up the British advance on this part of the battle front. Stiff resistance has been offered during the counter-attacks, and the British swung around on the flanks, driving especially down from the north and following the general direction of the old Hindenburgh line, and the town became too hot for the enemy to hold.

Sanguinary losses have been inflicted on the Germans in all the fighting in this general region. British guns placed back of Croisilles have had the retreating Germans at many places, particularly in the neighborhood of Hendecourt, under direct fire. The gunners have had the unusual experience of seeing where every shot fired fell and noting what damage each did. The enemy artillery, retiring from the rear of Hendecourt offered a fine target and shells were sent raining into the fleeing columns, cutting great gaps in them.

Vis-en-Artois, which was captured yesterday by the Canadians, was the scene of much hard fighting. The town is completely levelled and many dead Germans are mixed up in the piles of debris.

The enemy has even resorted to blowing great craters in the roads south of the Somme in his efforts to check the advance. One 25-foot crater was blown in the road between Arras and Cambrai just outside of Vis-en-Artois.

North of here a group of prisoners captured said they had it all arranged among themselves to yell "Kamerad!" as soon as the Canadians launched their attack against them.

They carried out this arrangement. Near Vis-en-Artois this morning when an attack was launched a host of Germans suddenly got up out of the ground and ran like so many rabbits, leaving only a few machine gunners behind them.

It is impossible as yet to obtain any accurate figures regarding prisoners. One corps is reported to have taken 2,000 since yesterday. But the armies do not have time to count their prisoners or booty while the fighting continues. The British are principally occupied with capturing more. And the counting can be done later.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

A London cable: The Australians has reached the line of Fresnes-Herbecourt, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters to-night, but have met with much opposition in their efforts to reach the crossings of the Somme River at Brie and Peronne.

The Canadians, in severe fighting, have successfully driven the enemy from strongly defended positions.

The statement says:

Night—"South of the Somme the Australians, pressing the enemy vigorously, have reached the general line of Fresnes-Herbecourt. The enemy is offering stubborn resistance in front of the passages of the rives at Brie and Peronne.

"On the north bank of the Somme our troops captured Curlua and Hardecourt after hard fighting and are advancing in the direction of Maure-pas.

"Between Bapauma and the Scarpe our attacks have been continued today and progress has been made at all points. The village of Croisilles, where the enemy maintained obstinate resistance, was gradually outflanked by London troops and is now in our hands. English troops fought their way forward towards Vraucourt and southeast of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles.

"After severe fighting lasting throughout the day, the Canadians have successfully driven the enemy from several strongly defended localities and important trench systems and have captured the village of Boiry-Notre Dame and Pelves. A number of prisoners were taken in the course of these operations.

"We advanced our line during the day north of Locon (Ypres sector)."

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep in driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted one to again sleep as soundly and restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

TOLD HIS PLANS TO HIS TROOPS

Gen. Gouroud's Confidence Was Well Repaid

By Heroes Who Stopped Hun in Champagne.

Paris cable: "The Germans will attack to-morrow at dawn," said Gen. Gouroud, in command in Champagne, to his soldiers on the evening of July 14. "We shall retreat to certain positions in our rear, which we must hold at all costs."

Gen. Gouroud enumerated the positions, and, when at daybreak the German onslaught was launched, every soldier in Gouroud's army knew fully as well as his chief what plan of battle had been decided upon. Each soldier understood that he would give ground all along the battle front for a depth varying from four to five kilometres, and then halt, hold and fight, perhaps die, but that he must retreat no further.

This is believed to be the first time in the history of the war that the commanding general thus took his soldiers into his confidence, elevating them to his own level by sharing with them the innermost secrets of his plan of battle.

It was an army of generals that faced the German Emperor's soldiers, when they started on what to them meant a jaunt to Paris, but, through the genius of Foch and the bravery of the allied soldiers, proved to be the first step of the return journey to Berlin.

Acting under explicit orders from the high command, Gen. Gouroud established nests of machine guns across the whole of his battle line on the hills of Champagne. Every machine-gun crew had been instructed to remain at their posts and fight until swallowed up by the on-coming waves of the enemy. They did remain. Few returned. Some are languishing in German prisons, while others sleep on the slopes of the hills where they fell. Those who survived staggered back to their own lines, and Gen. Gouraud had recommended them for the Legion of Honor.

Ceding ground step by step, fighting bitterly every inch of the way, under the protection of a hail of steel poured into the oncoming German hordes by the machine gunners out in front, Gen. Gouroud's army began its retreat about 5 o'clock in the morning of July 15. Every yard of ground, which was grudgingly evacuated, was made uninhabitable for the enemy. Every trench, every shell hole, every depression was filled with poison gases. In that strip of land about fifteen miles long by three deep no human being could breathe or live.

In the sweltering heat and amid gases that kill even vegetation, three German divisions advanced. It is said that 40,000 Germans found graves in that part of the Champagne. The supporting German divisions hesitated in their advance, then staggered and fled, horrified by the sight of their comrades dying in terrible pain. The German offensive was broken on its very first day.

Such was the battle and the heroic defence of Gouroud's army that made possible the brilliant counter-offensive of Mangin and DeGoutte on July 18, relieved Paris and transferred the initiative from Ludendorff to Foch.

Miller's Worm Powders prove their value. They do not cause any violent disturbances in the stomach, any pain or griping, but do their work quietly and painlessly, so that the destruction of the worms is imperceptible. Yet they are thorough, and from the first dose there is improvement in the condition of the sufferer and an entire cessation of manifestations of internal trouble.

TANKS UPROOTED WHOLE VILLAGE

As Only Means to Silence Foe Machine Guns.

Tank Driver's Great Feat in Attack.

London cable says: British tanks uprooted a whole French village to stop the fire of German machine guns from the houses in the latest allied offensive.

The French troops had been seriously hampered by the German machine guns in or on the tops of the houses. Tanks were in the vicinity and a message was sent to them for assistance. These complied, but the German machine guns were too well protected to be knocked out by the fire from the tanks' guns. Accordingly the tank commanders conferred at the a hurried impromptu war council, to destroy the village by sheer weight of metal.

The tanks accordingly rammed house after house, bringing down the machine guns, extricating themselves from the ruins of one house, then proceeding to the next. In this way the village was captured without a single British casualty, and at once occupied by the French.

In another attack a tank was set on fire, the officer in command was killed and the first driver severely wounded, all within the German lines. The second driver extinguished the fire, assumed command, and late in the day drove back single-handed, preceded by about fifty Germans, whom he captured unaided.

Another tank, temporarily knocked out, constituted itself a strong point inside the German lines, and held out for five hours until the infantry arrived.

U.S. TROOPS IN BITTER FIGHT

With Foe Who is Clinging to Bazoches

Also With Those Who Enter Fismette.

With the American Forces on the Vesle, cable says: Fighting between American troops and German forces continued all night in the region of Bazoches, to the east of Fismes. Early this morning the Americans secured a foothold on the eastern outskirts of the town.

Some German snipers and machine gunners are stubbornly clinging to the northern edge of Bazoches, using cellars and the walls of houses for protection.

American and French big guns are pounding away at the enemy and the Germans have been unable to bring up reinforcements.

While the American troops gained ground in the vicinity of Bazoches German forces, after fighting which lasted all night, gained a hold upon Fismette. There were numerous hand-to-hand encounters in the town.

German machine gunners who had dug into the hills in line with the streets of Fismette endeavored to shoot down the Americans when they were driven from the houses by German artillery and the bombs of enemy aviators. American patrols are now fighting for possession of Fismette.

You never can tell. Many a man has been puffed up with pride without being able to ride in the world.