

GENERALS DRIVE SOLDIERS

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO CHECK ALLIES.

American and French in Many Cases Not Far Behind Retreating Forces.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 25.—With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily closer together, the German crown prince's generals are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold them off long enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom, north of the Marne.

The American and French troops are never far behind the retreating forces, and the vicious rear guard actions are not sufficiently resistant to enable the Germans to proceed to the orderly manner planned.

At Dormans north of the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry, the Germans counterattacked, taking the position, but were promptly driven out. They occupied Treloup, west of Dormans, and have held it.

Minor advances have been made by the allies in the woods in that part of the sector while further to the east south of Rheims, there were additional allied successes.

The Americans have occupied Courpail on the road to Fere-en-Tardenois, and the French positions have been advanced until Oulchy-le-Chateau is dominated by the guns.

Nearer Soissons the Germans failed to hold all their positions, notwithstanding reinforcements and their desperate need.

Heavy German Losses.

It is estimated officially tonight that the enemy losses are more than 200,000, of which 50,000 were inflicted by the Americans. The prisoners alone number over 20,000, and the losses in dead and wounded are appalling.

The French used more armored cars than usual, and cavalry or mounted patrols were effectively employed in clearing the forests and maintaining contact.

Towards Soissons there has been increased artillery fighting. The French and American soldiers disregarded caution almost entirely yesterday advancing their lines in an open order and taking what came without bothering to hunt down machine gun nests. This brought them into closer contact with the main body of the retreating forces.

In numerous cases machine gun companies were surrounded although it was necessary to clean up many others. Division headquarters are constantly changing on account of the comparatively rapid advancement of the lines. Some of them have been subjected to occasional shells, both shrapnel and gas, though without damage.

Behind the lines long transports of allied troops fill the roads leading to the front, the allied planes and observing balloons giving warning against interference by enemy artillery or hostile aircraft. The American troops both on the line and on the roads are keen spirited. Many of them having learned a smattering of French often yell to the French marching by amusing comments on "the big show."

Invariably the French reply, usually in language which the Americans do not understand, although they shout their approval, no matter what the words may mean. The Americans also undertake conversation with the Anamites whose countenances rarely change and who never attempt a reply.

White, Black, and Yellow.

Intermingled in the line of battle and along roads are white, black and yellow races in all the units, and the big machine is moving without knock or lost motion. Now and then the color scheme to the rear of the fighting lines is broken by a column of gray clad prisoners, whose appearance is always quickly noticed by the troops who are more accustomed to the khaki of the Americans and British and the blue of the French. In scores of cases prisoners have begged their guards to tell when they are to be shot.

The majority of them, however, stolidly accept what they believe to be their fate.

Back of the lines there are dressing stations and field hospitals, and the American wounded are cared for expeditiously and skillfully in a manner reflected the qualities of veteran-ship now belonging to the American establishments in France. American doctors and nurses, men and women, are working night and day to relieve pain and restore injured members. To them young men representing almost every State in the Union and occasionally a French or British soldier are hurried to be cared for until they can be transferred elsewhere.

The same spirit of cooperation is displayed in all the hospitals of the allies. But the number of wounded is not so great as might be expected from the magnitude of the opera-

BEGINNING TO SHOW.

Heavy Toll Among Americans Result of Big Battle.

Washington, July 28.—Heavy fighting along the Aisne and Marne, in which American troops have participated, is beginning to show in the casualty lists issued by the war department. Today's list of 225 names is the longest to be given out since American units made their appearance on the battle front. The list, however, it was believed, gives casualties resulting from the recent German offensive operations rather than from the Allied counter stroke now in progress.

Total casualties now in the army and marine corps overseas increase 1,050 during the week, compared with 983 the previous week, and aggregate 13,766, with the inclusion of today's army list of 225 and the marine corps list of two.

The week's increase was also the largest yet recorded.

In the 13,766 casualties, total deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, numbered 5,493—army men 4,783, marines 710. The wounded aggregate 7,532—army men 6,340, marine 1,192. Those missing, including prisoners, total 741—army men 657, marines 84.

Of the week's increase 949 were army men and 101 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 393, compared with 427 the previous week; the wounded numbered 591, compared with 465 the previous week, and the missing and prisoners 66, compared with 91 the previous week.

The army casualty summary as officially announced follows:

- Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 2,009.
 - Died of wounds, 749.
 - Died of disease, 1,455.
 - Died of accident and other causes, 570.
 - Wounded in action, 6,340.
 - Missing in action, 657.
 - Total to date, 11,780.
- The official summary of marine corps casualties follows:
- Deaths, 710.
 - Wounded, 1,292.
 - In hands of enemy, 5.
 - Missing, 79.
 - Total to date, 1,986.
- Officers included in the marine corps summary totaled 58. The army summary does not distinguish officers from enlisted men.

Significance of the Iron Cross.

"Get the man with the medals—he's the morale!" That is the advice of military experts, to be followed in charge or hand-to-hand encounter.

The chap with scrap in his heart and his heart in the scrap is the one. He wears the medals because he pedals toward, not away from the enemy.

He's a bracer, set-the-pacer for the rest. He provides an example that's ample to shame and reclaim the grit of the craven who wallows in fear and follows in trepidation.

His courage keeps the others from creeping and seeping out through their heels.

Commanders know it, which accounts for the plentitude of Iron Crosses. Medal awards for anything that can be construed bravery are an inexpensive salve to content Fritz with his slavery in the uniform.

No matter how half-baked or all-faked the deed of valor that put that decoration on the Boche breast, it influences his fellows.

Though the crown prince gets his chunk of iron for suffering the privation of no bath in two days, while a beastly burgomaster in billet has a medal pinned on for taking one at the risk of scrubbing loose in his hide with a month's accumulated trench filth—

It is well to single out the medal-wearer for shot or blow to reach the vitals of the enemy morale.

Hun courage will be exhausted before diminished mineral resources cause a scarcity of iron for crosses.—Greenville Piedmont.

Not more than two pounds of sugar will be sold at one purchase to any one person residing in a city or town, and not more than five pounds will be sold to any one person living in a rural community.

Y. M. C. A. men also are close on the heels of the advancing Americans. One outfit appeared at Jaulgone early in the morning with cigarettes, chocolate and other delicacies to be disposed of in their canteens. The guns were roaring on all sides, but Jaulgonne, it was announced had been captured and the Y. M. C. A. took charge. The commanding officer ordered the Y. M. C. A. men out, explaining not only that it was too hot but that the men would gather wherever they were and German shells had a habit of going where the German observers spotted a crowd.

AMERICANS TO ITALY.

Fighting Troops Now Arriving On New Front.

With the American Army on the Italian Front, July 27.—American fighting troops are now on the Italian front. They began arriving this morning. They are being billeted with the Italians.

Heretofore the only combatant American troops were aviators, and the appearance of this large body of the fighting men from the United States at the present moment has occasioned the greatest sensation.

Maj. Gen. Eben Swift of the American military mission to Italy was the first to greet the newly arrived Americans. He had already made arrangements for their comfort. The Italians greeted them with enthusiasm and rejoiced at the splendid physical condition which the American soldiers showed. The Italians appeared greatly astonished when the overseas men immediately sought out a bathing place and then started several games of baseball.

Banquet Spoiled by Cod Liver Oil.

The Allied diplomatic colony in Rumania will long remember the arrival in Jassy last winter of a large shipment of hospital and medical supplies from the United States. The shipment was long delayed on the way, and when it arrived one of the Allied ministers insisted on celebrating its arrival by a dinner, as elaborate as dinners could be under existing circumstances.

After the arrangements for the dinner had all been carefully worked out by the minister who was acting as host it was found that there was not an ounce of olive oil to be obtained in Jassy. At the urgent solicitation of the minister, the chairman of the American Red Cross mission agreed to remedy the deficiency. Accordingly a written order was given authorizing the minister to withdraw one quart of olive oil from the supplies which had just arrived from New York.

The minister sent his orderly to the Red Cross warehouse with the requisition and the courteous superintendent of the warehouse handed the orderly a quart bottle and took a receipt in the customary form.

The same evening the dinner took place, with twenty-five guests, representing all the important States in the Entente Alliance. The host, proud of his achievement in securing real olive oil for the occasion, had arranged a menu in which every dish contained oil as an ingredient.

It is, perhaps, better not to go into detail regarding the denouement. Suffice it to say that there was not a single dish of which anyone was able to take more than a mouthful. From beginning to end everything was flavoured with a penetrating taste which the American minister declared was that of fish-glué.

Everybody accused the Red Cross chairman of attempting a bad practical joke, but he was as much at sea as anybody else, and could only promise that the matter would be investigated on the morrow.

A short talk between the Red Cross chairman and the superintendent of the warehouse next day solved the mystery. What the warehouse man thought was olive oil turned out to be full-flavored Norwegian cod liver oil, which had been shipped for the use of the American doctors in treating Rumanian refugees.

International complications were only avoided by the circulation of an elaborate explanation, which had to be translated into seven languages in order to reach all the guests who had been offended by the dinner developments.

Arizona Ostrich Industry Destroyed.

More than 25,000 pounds of ostrich meat is to be sold to the people of the southern part of Arizona by order of the state food administrator. It will be supplied by the slaughter of 800 ostriches on the ranch of J. E. Cogdell, who has found that the growing of long staple cotton is more profitable than ostrich culture.

Most of the flocks that were formerly found in the Salt River Valley have been sold or turned loose to shift for themselves. Only a few years ago there were 8,000 to 10,000 of these giant birds on the ranches and farms of this section. Ostrich eggs were served daily on the tables, and use of ostrich meat was not at all uncommon.

Some regard it as a possibility that the ostriches which have been let loose in the foot hills and the uncultivated parts of the valley will become adapted to the wild life and increase in numbers. But coyotes and other depredating wild animals are so fond of the eggs and young ostriches that it is deemed improbable that they will long exist in the undomesticated state.

Sugar should not be used to sweeten fruits.

Dr. THOMAS BLACK, JR. DENTAL SURGEON.

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All persons having claims against the estate of George W. Beard, deceased, will file same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, on or before Friday, August 2, 1918. G. W. BEARD, July 15, 1918. Executor.

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