

# GERMANS ARE COUL RETREAT FAR BEHIND THEIR LINES

## French and American Guns, Are Doubtless Hampering Movements of Their Enormous War Supplies—Ameri- cans Capture Village of Jaulgonne.

### GERMANS STRIKE BACK AT ALLIES NORTHWEST OF CHATEAU THIERRY

#### Enemy Pushed Back On Both Sides of the Ourcq River— Allied Forces Have Reached the Railroad Line Between Armentieres and Coincy.

With the American Army on the move, the German intelligence department of the American army July 23 indicated the Germans are continuing their retreat. Far behind their lines they are being subjected to heavy fire by French and American guns, which doubtless is hampering movements of their enormous war supplies.

Fighting continued all day north and northeast of Chateau Thierry. Germans by no means were slack in their retreat. Far behind their lines they are being subjected to heavy fire by French and American guns, which doubtless is hampering movements of their enormous war supplies.

At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne region was not intended to be a hurried retreat but a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still many doubts as to the German intentions.

At least at one point the fighting was more nearly in open order than has been usual. With a minimum of delay the German army retreated. The German army retreated. The German army retreated. The German army retreated. The German army retreated.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry artillery played an important part. Here American and French guns were in action, a village in this sector being reduced by American guns, as its occupation by Germans was imminent.

Enemy Pushed Back. South of Soissons the drive of the Franco-American forces toward Fere-en-Tardenois has pushed the German line back on both sides of the Ourcq river. South of the river, notwithstanding force resistance, Allied forces reached the railroad line.

U-Boat Sinks Another Boat. Washington—German submarines have struck again off the New England coast. This time the German submarine sank a bomb, the Gloucester fishing schooner Robert and Richard, near Cape Can by 45 miles east by southeast of Cape Cod.

Food Counter Attacked Desperately. The drive of American and French forces into the Soissons region has been hampered by the German counter-attacks. The German counter-attacks. The German counter-attacks. The German counter-attacks. The German counter-attacks.

Big Smash Coming Later. Washington—The department officials expect the real counter-offensive against the Germans to be launched later in the present year. This was declared by members of the military committee by General March, chief of staff, who indicated that employment of possibly eight American divisions in the present campaign would not affect materially plans to halt offensive manpower into the west struggle to beat the foe back.

Do right, come what may. It was not expected that they immediately launch a counter-attack. He added that a counter-attack could be postponed without risk and it might be better to give the American troops an hour's rest.

## GERMANS ADMIT FAILURE

### General Grot Great Army of Reserves Worry Teuton Leaders.

Washington—An official dispatch from Switzerland says German news reports indicate that the German offensive has failed, but express the fear that General Foch has built up an army of reserves that will enable him to wrest the offensive from the German high command.

The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that the entire strategic plan of attack on the Aisne-Marne front is in jeopardy. "Something new appears in the strategic situation," says the paper.

"Foch's attack threatens the whole of Hindenburg's plans." The Strasbourg Post says the public had in general attached too great hopes to the German offensive at Rheims, and asks:

"From where do these troops come that the American transports have been ordered to drop quickly than they were expected?"

The Munchener Neueste Nachrichten says France is still very strong; that America has more than 500,000 soldiers in the field and that the English army has been reconstituted and put into a perfect state. It adds that it takes weeks perhaps to wrest the initiative from the French.

## 85TH DIV. BOUND FOR FRANCE

### First Leg of Journey Covered Without A Hitch—70 Trains Needed

Battle Creek, Mich.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 men of the 85th division, recently mobilized, are being transported to France by rail.

On Thursday, July 11, the first of 70 trains carrying the 85th division left Battle Creek, Mich., for France. The trains were loaded with soldiers, equipment, and supplies.

Each hour found hundreds of civilians lining the tracks to see the soldiers and for two blocks in either direction. Women cried a few faint, and it was considered an excellent move.

Major General Chase W. Kennedy and his staff left Friday evening, July 12, for France. The general and his staff were accompanied by a large number of officers and men.

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## STATENES IN BRIEF

Manistee—All crops in this section are light.

Flint—Vater, Lee and E. A. Barnes of this city were on the San Diego.

Battle Creek—Calhoun County has not had a soaking rain for three weeks. Crops are suffering.

Bay City—E. J. Mason has been commissioned a lieutenant at Camp Fremont, Calif., as a pursuit pilot.

Lawrence—Seymour Lawrence hit a match while filling his gas tank. He was killed and the car was destroyed.

Easton Rapids—The early potato crop was below normal. Lack of rain is seriously retarding the late crop.

Flint—Honorary services for Capt. Lawrence Eschlein, wounded with injuries. He rose from the ranks in one year.

St. Joseph—Citizens are objecting to the dam proposed by the Indiana and Michigan Electric Co. in the St. Joseph river.

Michigan—Detroit 'Jackies' band won 40 recruits for the summer. In four hours. This city has about 100 recruits in three weeks.

Grand Rapids—The cost of education has increased 24.4 per cent a year. The budget increase is \$225,143.2 to a total of \$1,518,441.43.

Gaylord—Goulds obtained \$500 worth of goods from the Gaylord department store and escaped in the automobile of William McCoy.

Flint—John Long, who failed to leave with a Custer incident last August, was arrested while visiting his mother and will be sent to the reformatory.

Pontiac—Arthur Bailey, tool maker, drowned Saturday afternoon in Cuyahoga. The body was recovered. Widow and four-year-old son survive.

Adrian—More than \$1,000 worth of whisky and beer was seized here Saturday night by O. Vandercook and Capt. Cook of the Michigan state constabulary.

Lonla—An immigration officer from Detroit served notices on 12 alien inmates of the Michigan Reformatory, who at the expiration of their sentences will be deported.

Lansing—The state tax payable in this year amounts to \$3,000,000, according to the auditor general, O. H. Fuller. This is a decrease of \$160,000 over the tax for 1917.

Albion—L. J. Wolcott, who served three terms as representative from Albion, has been elected to the Michigan state constabulary.

Grand Rapids—Headquarters for Sen. Smith's campaign claim \$400,000 in national petitions, with the necessary \$400,000 other than the \$400,000.

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## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### Fifth German Offensive, on the Marne, Quickly Checked by French and Yankees.

## START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

### Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed Eastward—Huns Lost Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, German "supreme effort" to win a Teutonic victory by smashing through the allied lines has been a dismal and costly failure. The Huns had gained nothing, mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defense of the allies, and had sustained a defeat that would play havoc with the morale of their troops and with the support of the civilian population.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Foch seized the initiative and put on a drive of his own that sent a thrill through all the allied countries. French and American troops, secretly and carefully concentrated, were launched in a great attack on a twenty-five mile front between Belleau wood and the Aisne river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise and after following a tremendous rolling battle, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, and capturing more than 10,000 prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front.

Next day, from Neuilly St. Front to the Chateau Thierry sector, the Huns were threatened; many of the railways and roads of supply for the German armies in the south were cut or under shell fire, and it appeared that Ludendorff would have to act quickly and powerfully or be driven entirely out of the Chateau Thierry salient if he took to the Aisne.

As this is written the battle in that region is still going on, and the human resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops. The Franco-American drive at least served to lessen the Hun pressure on the Chateau Thierry salient. The French army about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated, or that the German army in the Marne district had been beaten to a standstill. Severe as was their check, they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed by Ludendorff, opened early Monday with a tremendous attack at nearly 100 miles along a front from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges, east of Reims. The immediate defense of Reims was not threatened, but it seemed to be the intention of the Huns to squeeze the allies out of that city and to eliminate the salient there, and then to force a way on to Epernay and Chalons. The crush of the first day bent back the allied line in places, but nowhere was it broken; much of the lost ground was speedily regained, and when the second day came to a close it was considered that the offensive had been completely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their first attacks. You remember, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a confused offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification American learned of the spirit and met by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, including especially the sections just west and east of Chateau Thierry, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the unqualified praise of the French commanders. In the first place, they sustained a situation which is ha-

## THEIR SOLDIER PRIDE HURT

### American Detachment, Forced Back in Street of Battle, Insisted on Im- mediate Counter-Attack.

"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the commands of our leaders," the French detachment commander has been forced to write. "It is unendurable and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever it takes to re-establish a situation which is ha-