



1—British tank moving to the attack through a shell-swept village. 2—French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. 3—Members of the Women's Camouflage Corps painting the land battleship Recruit in Union square, New York.

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 Lose Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, Germany's "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 worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defenses 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 of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Foch took 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 the allies, following a tremendous rolling barrage, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, many cannon and large numbers of prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front, Culchy, the key to the Chateau Thierry sector, was 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 not back to the Aisne.

As this is written the battle in that region is still going on, with the German resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops. The Franco-American drive at least served to lessen the Hun pressure on the defensive lines about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated, or that the Germans 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 all points along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges, east of Reims. The immediate defenses of Reims were not assaulted, 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 their way on to Epernay and Chalons. The onrush 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 definitely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their fierce attacks. Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a conquered offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification America learned of the splendid part played by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, holding especially the sectors 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 sus-

tained a powerful assault on Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, and though forced out of that village momentarily, they regained possession of it by a brilliant counter-attack. Then, farther to the east, at the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, they were called on to check a tremendous rush of Huns across the river. Their advanced line fell back, the guns all the time slaughtering the Germans who were trying to get over with pontoons and canvas boats. Then the main line of defense came into action, changed itself into a line of offense, and swept the enemy back across or into the river, killing great numbers and capturing about 1,500, including a complete brigade staff. The fighting in that sector continued with great intensity, but the Americans commanded the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in cooperation with the French, launched heavy attacks between St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of Jaulgonne, where the Germans had succeeded in getting considerable forces across the river. The enemy was driven back steadily and both these villages, as well as others, were recaptured. From Dormans, northward toward Reims, in a sector held by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at first advanced two or three miles, but occupied no positions of importance and were unable to disorganize in the least the defensive line of the allies. By Wednesday the Germans were making their greatest efforts in this sector, trying to force their way toward Epernay. But by this time the French were manifestly holding the upper hand, and they counter-attacked eagerly and spiritedly, retaking every piece of ground which the Germans occupied by their desperate efforts. Nearly every attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed almost before it started.

The swiftest and most complete check sustained by the Germans was east of Reims, between Pompelle fort and Main de Massiges. Expecting an easy victory there, they met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the French troops under General Gouraud. This gallant commander, who lost an arm at the Dardanelles, had disposed his men with the utmost cleverness. When the German bombardment began, one of the most terrific ever known, the French, except for machine gun crews in blockhouses, retired to shelter. Then the observers announced that the advance was starting, and instantly the enemy was swept by a devastating fire from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The blockhouses retarding the Huns, large numbers of whom were killed, and the charging troops never entered the French line of resistance, coming to a standstill at the wire entanglements, which were loaded with dead bodies.

The Huns engaged in this attack were fifteen elite divisions, with ten divisions supporting. Less than one-third as many Frenchmen defeated them, and the French casualties were astonishingly few. The attacking German divisions had to be relieved, but the French staid in their positions, happy and cheerful and more confident than ever.

The morale of all the allied troops, indeed, was of the highest, in strong contrast to that of the enemy as revealed by the words and actions of prisoners. The spirit of the Americans engaged was shown vividly by two incidents worth recording. On the first day, when a certain force of Yankees had been compelled to give ground, their commander was advised by a French general to let his men rest, as the retirement could have no serious consequences. The American responded that he could not accept the counsel and was going to counter-attack at once. This he did, regaining the lost terrain and half a mile more to boot. Another commander, in reporting the recapture of a number of towns, wired to headquarters: "Met Boche on his line of defense. Sharp fighting. Boche turned tail and ran like h—l, pursued by our troops. Hope to have more prisoners." There were numerous instances of valor and nerve in the desperate fighting in which the Americans took part. These are the troops which the German papers assert are flabby, without enthusiasm and unfit for serious operations. The French soldiers displayed their

customary gallantry and determination, and the Italians on that front were not behind them in this. If more stress is laid on the bravery of the Americans, it is only because the others have proved themselves times without number in the last four years.

All the latest reports of the allies state that the situation is entirely satisfactory and improving hourly.

At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne region was not intended to be his main effort but masked a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still some observers who believed this, but it seemed very doubtful. At the same time, it was hard to figure out how he could expect to derive any great benefit from success where he attacked. Even if he had attained his supposed objectives and captured Epernay, Chalons, the Mountain of Reims and Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a decisive victory than before, and was certain to lose an enormous number of men. Instead of turning westward toward Paris, he was attempting to move to the east and south and the road to the capital would still be closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offensive in Flanders, the British there are getting ready to meet it. Several times last week they advanced their lines, taking possession of positions that materially strengthened their defenses. The British airmen were especially active and there were numerous bombing raids over territory held by the Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania continued their victorious progress last week and made their way well to the north and east, threatening the flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The political effect of this offensive already is becoming apparent in Austria-Hungary.

The Chinese government has decided to send a force to Vladivostok to co-operate with the allies, but it is probable nothing more will be done now except to protect the frontiers of China. Japan was much excited last week over the proposition to send a great expedition into Siberia. The press insisted the United States had submitted to Japan a proposal for such action, though this was not officially confirmed.

The provisional government of Siberia, located at Harbin, is growing in strength, but may be reorganized soon owing to dissatisfaction with General Horvath, who put himself at its head. It is said the Czecho-Slovaks have agreed to co-operate with Horvath. These troops have driven the bolsheviks entirely out of Irkutsk and a large force of them was reported to be approaching Kransnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable number of Americans have been sent to the Murmansk coast to help guard the supplies there. Lenine is enraged because those forces are in Russia and has ordered them removed. There is a chance that he will declare war on the allies, a course which, naturally enough, is strongly urged by the German press. In this connection it is to be noted that Prof. Paul Milukoff, leader of the constitutional democrats, has gone over to the Germans, saying he would prefer a united Russia under German protection to a country broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peasants are reported every few days. The people are well armed and have abandoned their farms to fight the Germans and the rada which is controlled by them.

Food Administrator Hoover made public his plan for wheat and flour control through the purchase of wheat by the government grain corporation. The corporation will buy at stated prices wheat graded according to the department of agriculture grade revision, which has just gone into effect. The farmer can protect himself, says Mr. Hoover, by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he can ship to the grain corporation, or he may ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

Hayti has declared war on Germany, being the twenty-second nation to take this action.

THAT BOLO KNIFE SURE CAME HANDY

Henry Johnson, Colored Soldier, Split a Lot of Hun Skulls With the Weapon.

WAS ADOPTED FROM MOROS

War Department Now Issues the Terrible Cleaver to Some of Our Troops, and the Germans Don't Like It at All.

Washington.—A year ago Henry Johnson, a colored citizen of Albany, N. Y., was peddling ice, coal and wood in contented obscurity. Today Henry Johnson, a soldier of the United States, is wearing the coveted French war cross with palms, because he proved himself a brave man, and because at the critical moment he got his hands on a bolo knife.

The cable has told of Henry's exploit—how on night duty with a companion in an American listening post he "took on" 24 marauding Germans in a swift round-and-tumble, killed some of them with his rifle, bombed others from his basket of grenades, and then, even after he had been wounded, split so many skulls with his bolo that all the enemy left on their feet after meeting Henry became suddenly and violently homesick.

The bolo knife which Henry wielded so well weighs one pound and three ounces without its scabbard, and has a broad 14-inch blade. It is sharpened to a razor edge, and near the end runs abruptly to a thrusting point. But one of its chief virtues as a small-arm is its cleaving power. Most of the weight of the knife is distributed along the back of the blade.

Americans first ran up against the bolo in the Philippines. Over there it was originally an agricultural tool, just as the machete was in Cuba, and blacksmiths at country crossroads hammered it out infinitely and in all sorts of forms. The "kris" with its curly blade is a form of bolo, and the "campilan" is a bigger bolo.

Was Weapon of the Moros.

It was up among the Moros that it was developed for war purposes. In the underbrush it proved a very terrible weapon, as many a trooper found to his cost. A stroke in the tropical night—just one—counted for a major American casualty. After a while our soldiers found there was no particular knack in the Malay use of the bolo they could not master. Then they began to capture bolos. And so, after the war ended, bolos kept coming back to the United States as souvenirs.

But it was not until 1910 that the war department tried the experiment of issuing the bolo knife as a regular part of the American equipment. It was used and tested by our men in Mexico, but there it was employed chiefly as a tool rather than a weapon. It was not until our khaki-clad boys went down into the French trenches that the bolo knife proved its right to be considered "the last line of defense" and a life-saver to the man who "un-sheathed it."

Our colored troops display a special aptitude and affection for this weapon. The white fighter is inclined to rely upon his automatic pistol in an emergency at close quarters, but the colored man in uniform takes as naturally to the bolo knife as he does to well, as he does to the name of "Mr. Johnson."

Issued to U. S. Troops.

The bolo knife is issued to our troops in two sizes—the smaller size of the type which Henry Johnson used, and a larger knife employed exclusively by field artillery batteries. This latter is practically a short sword, comparable to the principal weapon of the old Roman legionaries. It is two feet long and weighs between three and four pounds. Of course, being issued only to artillerymen who are not ordinarily actually at grips with the enemy, it is intended mainly as a sort of underbrush cutter. But in the hands of a desperate man fighting for his life it is a terrible persuader.

The bolo is in no sense a trench knife. That is issued to every man in the ranks and is a special tool not

TANK CORPS GROWING

Recruits-Arrive Daily at Gettysburg Camp.

Long Hikes in Heavy Marching Order Fit Men for Duty With Pershing's Army.

Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.—The American tank corps continues to grow and develop. Recruits are still coming in and the men already here are being drilled to within an inch of their lives. This is the preliminary discipline and the physical drill which will fit the men for the strenuous life of a "tanker" overseas. Twenty-mile hikes in heavy marching order are almost daily occurrences.

Although the work is hard, the men like it. They realize their need of this heavy drill and exercise. Negotiating the gray steel monsters over No Man's Land is distinctly not a job for a man whose muscles are not almost

meant for fighting save at the last gasp. But the 14-inch bolo knife is essentially a weapon. It is issued to six per cent of our infantry forces—not regularly to every seventeenth man, but as occasion may require or the immediate commanding officer may direct. Henry Johnson was given his because he was assigned to particularly dangerous duty in a listening post. Others may be equipped with bolo knives—for instance, as members of a special detachment to accompany raiding forces within the enemy lines. Their work must be quick, silent and thorough. From Lunville to Cantigny the Germans have found it so.

The small arms division of the United States ordnance department believes that the bolo knife has points of superiority over any knife in use on the European battlefield, else it would not have been adopted for our use.

MARINE SOUNDS GAS ALARM



Back home, a gong similar to this was sounded when old man Zeke's barn was afire. In the battle zone it's quite a different occasion. This American marine is sounding the alarm so that our boys may be prepared to meet the poisonous gas attack being launched by the Germans by putting on their gas masks, which the marine has already done.

Had Asked His Ma.

New Philadelphia, O.—That his mother, Mrs. Lennox, is living in Bridgeport, Conn., at the age of one hundred and six was what William Lennox, aged seventy, told Deputy Probate Judge J. T. D. Bold when he applied for a license to wed.

A British scientist has invented a microscope that will measure a millionth of an inch.

USE SNAKES IN WAR

California Man Has Scheme to Kill Off Huns.

"Lonesome Jack" Says Side Winders Would Exterminate Whole Boche Army.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Lonesome Jack" Allman, king of all rattlesnake catchers, offers to gather 10,000 side winders or horned rattlesnakes if the government will let him, dump them into trenches vacated to the Germans by the Americans and let the snakes do the rest. The side winder is a death dealer extraordinary, strikes three times as fast as any other rattler, and, unlike others, does not act on the heart but paralyzes the nerves within 20 minutes.

Allman would have no trouble in gathering them in Arizona and the Imperial valley, he says. The Germans if they possessed such a deadly weapon would not hesitate to use it, Allman believes.

"The beauty of my idea is that the rattler can live five or six months in captivity without either food or water and they will be just as effective during that time," says Allman. "I have an antidote for rattlesnake bite that could be supplied to anyone that handles them, but the Germans would not know what stung them."

"My idea would be to catch them and then soak their tails in warm water. Then the shell that rattles and gives warning could be removed without injury to the snake. Their fangs are so sharp that unless the warning is given with the rattles a person would hardly know what bit him. Side winders range in size from four to twelve feet.

SALUTES PHOTO OF PREMIER

Instinctive Action of Officer Reveals Respect of French for M. Clemenceau.

Paris.—Little unconscious acts often reveal the real measure of the popularity of a great leader.

In the photographer's showcase not far from the fashionable Parc Monceau there is among other pictures an excellent almost life-size head of M. Clemenceau. A young French officer who was passing the shop the other day glanced casually at the showcase. Perceiving the picture of his chief he instinctively raised his hand to a salute, and passed on unaware that his spontaneous tribute had been observed.

In the early days of the long-range gun bombardment of Paris, says the Matin, it was stated that the shells were made from a new type of steel alloyed with vanadium, which gave it exceptional properties. But analysis has shown that the shells are made of ordinary nickel and chrome steel, such as is in current use for making guns both in France and Germany and whose properties are well known.

Both adding and subtracting can be done with a new calculating machine that is about the size of a watch and can be carried in a vest pocket.

BALDY OF NOME AND HIS SERVICE FLAG



Misses Fay and Helen Allan, daughters of "Scotty" Allan, driver of the famous Darling team of dogs, with Baldy of Nome, and his flag representing his 26 sons and grandsons now in the service on the Italian front. Baldy was the leader of the Darling team, but was too old for active war service. His descendants are among the dogs that have been invaluable in carrying supplies and munitions to Italian soldiers in the mountain passes, especially during the winter.

SAYS FUSSING IS HUMAN

Brooklyn Court Rules It Does Not Constitute Cruel and Inhuman Treatment.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Squabbles, wordy altercations, unkind and exasperating or even insulting words used in the heat of passion aroused by bickering do not constitute cruel and inhuman treatment, according to a recent divorce case decision by the appellate division. The court added:

"Unfortunately for our weak nature, these things constitute conduct which renders it unsafe or improper to live together."

Testimony went to show that the wife, who sought divorce and alimony, objected to the presence of a stepson and chased the male members of the family from the house.

"In these squabbles she (the plaintiff) seems to have been able to hold her own," said the court. "We do not think any law requires a domestic exile to support a wife while living apart from her own family."