

THE GERMAN FORCES ARE HEMMED ABOUT

The British And French Are Moving Ahead so Fast That Crown Prince Cannot Extricate His Armies.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, July 25.—The Pall Mall Gazette says rumors are current that the British troops have made a great advance in the direction of Fismes, about midway between Rheims and Soissons. It is also reported that the French forces have advanced on another part of the Aisne-Marne salient and the armies of the German Crown Prince have been placed in a position out of which extrication seems impossible.

Enemy Position Untenable. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

French Headquarters, via Reuter's, July 25.—The position of the enemy on the salient south of the Aisne has become untenable. In the western side the enemy is fighting a retreating battle, depending upon machine guns placed in advantageous positions to hold up the Allied advance. There is little left of the enemy artillery on this front. An advance of a few kilometres, such as the Allies made to-day would enable them to sweep with long range guns the whole remaining area to the east of the front where the Germans are engaged with the British and French between Vigny and the Marne.

The French victory on the Aisne resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners which was made in the space of a few hours significant of the feeble quality of the troops with which the enemy was obliged to hold sectors where he did not expect an attack. Half of his shock divisions have been systematically drained of their best men for storm units, are no match for the French infantry.

The French are now within three miles of Fere en Tardenois, on a meeting point of eight roads. The centre of the German communications is in this region. The town is being heavily shelled daily and bombed by air squadrons.

Advancing Their Lines. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

American Army on the Marne. (1.30 p.m.), July 25.—The Franco-American troops this morning advanced their lines north of the Marne river more steadily. The Germans continued their retreating movement to the northward. The French and Americans also made gains on other parts of the fifty-five miles of front. The German viciously resisted in the majority of cases. The Entente Allied forces to north of Chateau Thierry are paying less attention to running down machine gun nests and advancing their whole line, small detachments being left to clean up the machine gun crews.

MAY RECEIVE \$8,000 BEQUEST

Kindness Done Seventeen Years Ago Will Reap Reward For Local Family.

OLD MAN LEFT A WILL

HE WAS BREAKFASTED BY THE LATE JOHN MCKEGG YEARS AGO

Died in Jersey City in April, Leaving All to His Canadian Friends—Mrs. McKegg Does Not Know Definitely of the Bequest.

The family of the late John McKegg, 2 Jenkins street, may reap the rewards of kindness done to a outcast seventeen years ago, if information reaching the Whig proves correct. The statement says that for kindness rendered many years ago the family of the late John McKegg, who was employed by Elliott Bros. until his death about six months ago, have received word that the sum of eight thousand dollars has been bequeathed to them by a man named Henderson, who passed away on April 2nd in Jersey City.

The man who has left the bequest knocked at the door of the late Mr. McKegg's house about seventeen years ago just as the family was at breakfast. He appeared to be down and out, but the late Mr. McKegg invited him into the house to partake of the morning meal. He accepted the invitation, and the exceeding generosity of the late Mr. McKegg and his family made such an impression that he took down their names and the address at which they lived.

In the seventeen years that elapsed nothing more was heard of the old man and the kind deed was soon forgotten by the family. Apparently

even through the years the memory of their kindness never faded from the mind of the old man, and on his death he recalled their generosity.

No word was received of his death for some time, however, until a letter was received a short time ago. It told of how the old man had died last April, and that in his will there was a provision bequeathing his money, amounting to eight thousand dollars, to the late Mr. McKegg, apparently unaware that the latter had predeceased him by several months. Mrs. McKegg was seen at her residence on Thursday morning by a reporter from the Whig, but she stated that she knew little of the bequest. She was not surprised when informed that the Whig had received information regarding the will, and admitted that she had received a letter concerning the matter. She was not disposed to talk about it, however, and remarked that she was not sure whether she was the legatee. That she had heard much about the will she did not deny, but Mrs. McKegg felt that she would rather wait for certain more definite information before being sure of the bequest.

S.S. JUSTICIA FOUGHT EIGHT GERMAN SUBS.

From Friday Afternoon Until Saturday A.M. the Liner Resisted Foes.

London, July 25.—Three torpedoes struck the White Star liner Justicia before she went down, it was learned to-day. The big steamer fought eight German submarines from Friday afternoon until she sank Saturday morning. Eight U-boats attacked the Justicia at 2.40 Friday afternoon. Two torpedoes of seven feet struck the ship, but she kept on her course. The attack was renewed Saturday morning. Three more torpedoes were fired. One of them struck her at 9.30 and she went down.

Fired On U.S. Submarine. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

Washington, July 25.—An American submarine has been fired upon by an Allied armed ship off the New England coast. The submarine was only slightly damaged. The submarine, which was cruising submerged, suddenly appeared near the Allied ship and the latter opened fire.

Given Victoria Crosses. London, July 25.—The heroic exploit of the bottling up of Zebrugga and Ostend is recalled by the announcement of the awarding of a series of new Victoria Crosses to those members of the crews of vessels which took part.

King George has ordered the British and Ontario to go into mourning for four weeks for former Czar Nicholas of Russia. Major-General Garnet Hughes has retired from the command of Witley Camp to accept an important British appointment.

IMPORTANT CITY CAPTURED BY FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS



BRIDGE AT SOISSONS DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.

Soissons apparently has fallen before the Franco-American onslaught. This information reached Washington in official messages which also told of the capture of 30,000 German prisoners in the Soissons drive. The War Department does not have actual confirmation of the capture of Soissons. However, Secretary Baker declared that "the fall of Soissons seemed to be indicated by the progress made at the time of the latest official despatch." This statement left little doubt in the minds of close followers of the situation that the city actually had been captured. Coming with the other good news, it served to stimulate and cheer the War Department even more than that organization had been elated by the splendid developments of the last few days. The scene here shows a bridge at Soissons destroyed by the Germans in their operations.

THE MAN POWER CURVING DOWN

Some Sixty-Four Divisions Have Been Identified.

THIRD OF THEIR FORCE ENEMY IS BEING HARD PUT FOR RESERVES.

Germany Has Reached What May Be Called the Downward Curve in Her Man-Power—This Drop Has Been Known to Allies For Some Time.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, July 25.—Reports show the German high command has thus far engaged 64 divisions in battle, representative of the groups of the German armies from Flanders to Alsace. These sixty-four divisions are nearly a third of the available German army. The conclusion is drawn that the enemy is being hard put to it for reserves although Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria on the northern front has plenty of reserve divisions.

In authoritative circles here the view is expressed that Germany has reached what might be called the downward curve in her man-power. This applies to Prince Rupprecht's army as well as to the rest of the German army and it explains why Prince Rupprecht is not inclined to take the offensive. This drop in German man-power is not a sudden occurrence. It has been known to the Allied military authorities for some time. The infantry units have been weakened by the withdrawal of storm troops and by heavy losses.

Further Progress Made. (Canadian Press Despatch.)

Washington, July 25.—Further progress by the American forces in their attacks between Ourcq and the Marne is reported by Gen. Pershing in his communique for yesterday. North-west of Saulonne the American forces penetrated the enemy's positions to the depth of from one to two miles.

PRISONERS WON BY HUN TRICK

Germans Dressed As Americans Succeeded in Capturing French Patrol.

By Walter Duranty. (French Press, July 25.)—The Germans again played the trick of dressing units in khaki and posing as Americans. They captured one of our patrols thus on the north bank of the Marne this morning and a second patrol only just spotted the ruse in time," said a staff officer of a French division engaged along the line of the river to your correspondent yesterday afternoon. "They had probably tripped American dead or wounded in the first day's fighting," he continued, "as all accounts agree that hardly any valid American prisoners were taken. Your men fought with extraordinary resolution, even in circumstances that appeared hopeless. One body of twenty, led by a lieutenant, was surrounded on Monday to the left of Comde Wood. They formed a little centre of resistance in a corner of the wood and held out until only four with a corporal were left alive.

New Liberty Loan. Washington, July 25.—The States Treasury Department has virtually decided to hold the fourth Liberty Loan campaign in the three weeks period between Sept. 28th and Oct. 15th.

GERMAN POSITION IS NOW DANGEROUS

If Allies Break Through Semi-Circle Round Fismes Disaster Might Follow.

By Gerald Campbell. French Headquarters, July 25.—The position of the enemy, now reduced to the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry-Rheims salient, is dangerous. The length of the salient is only thirty miles and the distance from Fismes, midway between Soissons and Rheims, to the most advanced French post on the front of Chateau-Thierry is eighteen miles. West of Fismes, Mangin's army is barely fifteen miles away. The nearest point of the Marne also is only fifteen miles. From all these points French, American and British forces are striking in the same direction on the centre of Fismes. On the enemy's side there is something in the least resembling a rout. Both their passage of the Marne and retreat were conducted with great tactical skill everywhere. They are putting up a stubborn resistance to our advance, but owing to lack of good lines of communication and circulation behind their lines it is extremely difficult, both in bringing up supplies and ammunition. If the Allies succeed in breaking through at any point of the semi-circle of which Fismes is the centre, especially on either of the two flanks, the state of confusion into which the enemy would be thrown might easily lead to disaster. They have lost practically the whole big road from Chateau Thierry to Soissons, and can only use a small part of the road from Rheims to Dormans, or of the railway from La Fere to Fismes—the only three lines of importance existing in the district.

SURVIVORS OF KUT SIEGE.

Many of Them Die in Turk Prison Camps. London, July 25.—In the House of Commons Rear-Admiral G. P. W. Hope, Deputy First Sea Lord of the Admiralty Board, announced that three British officers and 318 men, one British naval officer and eight naval ratings, and six Indian officers and 732 men had died in Turkish prisoner camps in the eighteen months from January, 1917, to the present.

HE DESERVED IT.

Term of Twenty Years for Disloyal Talk. Detroit, July 25.—Found guilty of disloyal utterances, John Powell, a resident of Lansing, Mich. who has a wife and four small children, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000, and serve twenty years in federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Judge Tuttle, in United States court. Powell, although of German parentage, was born in this country. The sentence is most severe yet meted out to this class of offenders in the United States.

DUNARCK SELECTED.

Will Probably Be Next Premier of Austria. Amsterdam, July 25.—A despatch received from Vienna says that former Minister of Education Dunarck probably will succeed Dr. von Seydler as Premier of Austria. The despatch adds that Herr Dunarck was received by Emperor Charles Monday and charged with the task of negotiating with the political parties.

To Make Substitutes.

Ottawa, July 25.—To increase the Canadian supply of substitutes for wheat, the largest milling concern of the kind in Canada will be opened in Peterboro on August 15th by the Quaker Oats Company, Cornsbur, oatmeal, cornmeal and oat flour will be turned out at the rate of 7,000 barrels a day.

Go Back Or Go To Army.

London, July 25.—G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, intimated in a speech that if the munitions strikers do not return to work at once they will be called into the army.

COMRADES HANG ON MANY TREES

A Story Reaches Paris of the Murder of American Troops.

WILL WRECK VENGEANCE

REPORT HAS AROUSED UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

Who Are In Active Service Along the Battle Front—The Hurried Flight of the Germans From Chateau Thierry.

By William Cook. Paris, July 25.—Little more than 50 miles from smiling Paris the battle continues, the allied troops breaking up fierce counter-attacks launched by Ludendorff between Ourcq and the Marne used fresh reserves. Ludendorff decided to attempt to hold the allies' furious drive toward the east and north, but these counter-blows failed, just as did the large scale offensive on June 15th. In what hurry the German forces at Chateau Thierry had to retire is shown by the fact that the allies were able to cross the Marne five miles north of the reconquered town. Here Ludendorff is putting up a fierce resistance, which slowly is being reduced by the impetuous dash of the French and Americans. On the left wing the enemy's resistance appears to have been stronger. The object of the counter-attacks by the Germans is no doubt to save the Chateau Thierry Soissons Road, the last important well-built road left to Ludendorff's retreating troops. Even now it is cut in some parts by Gen. Mangin's men, while Berthelot's army is fighting on the side of the pocket also is pushing forward in an attempt to cut off the remnant of the Chateau Thierry force.

Hanged To Trees. An eye witness brings back a fine impression of the fighting qualities of the American troops on the French left. "They fight like lions," he says. "To-day these men have the spirit of vengeance as well as natural bravery, for in the course of their first counter-attack they came across the bodies of some of their chums who had been hanged by the Germans to trees in the forests. No mercy is now shown to any of the Kaiser's soldiers when they are caught in any such underhand work. The American troops never wanted any encouragement, their bravery sufficed. But that, added to the desire to avenge their comrades not killed in ordinary battle, but murdered, has given them a fiercer courage.

GUARDING OLD ENGLAND.

Americans Take Over Important Seaplane Station. Somewhere in England, July 25.—American aviators to-day took over from the British, one of the most important seaplane stations on the English coast, from which they will do continuous patrol duty over a large area of the sea. The American aviators stationed on the English coast have heretofore been working as part of the British squadrons, and this is the first purely American station in England.

Smallest Since 1916.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, July 25.—The Admiralty's statement of U-boat losses shows a great reduction in the sinkings for the month of June. The losses for the quarter ending June 30th was the smallest since 1916.

Gen. Alexieff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian counter-revolutionists in Siberia, and many prominent Russian politicians have arrived in the city of Samara, is reported by the Government of the anti-Bolshevik forces.

Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Great Britain.

War Tidings.

Many German divisions have been suffering from the epidemic of Spanish influenza. The Germans apparently are fearful that the constant nibbling at their lines east of Amiens by the British foreheaders an early attack. Dr. George Michaelis, the former German imperial ambassador, is reported by a prisoner to be now commanding a German army brigade on the western front.

RARE RELICS OF NAPOLEON

They Have Been Presented To Library By Mrs. Emma F. Taylor.

Watertown, N.Y., July 25.—Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor has presented the Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library with valuable collections of old-time sketches, books, dictionaries, drawings and pictures. Included in this collection is a travelling case that was one time the possession of Napoleon Bonaparte, and which was in daily use by him. Napoleon's travelling case, containing his hand mirror, boot jack and pair of boot hooks, mirror and boot jack being beautifully made of mahogany richly inlaid with decorations of brass and mother-of-pearl, the mirror having closed armola mounts, the whole fitted into a flat mahogany case with brass inlays (made by Fontaine), is a fine specimen of French marqueterie work. It is a most interesting relic, one belonging to the great Napoleon, it came into the possession of Queen Adelaide by whom in turn it was given to Lucy, Countess of Sheffield, it later formed a part of the celebrated collection of the late Henry Willett, and finally was purchased by Mrs. Taylor. In the process of preparing the Taylor residence in Clinton street for use as a hospital for wounded Canadian soldiers, these old relics came to light and were collected and presented to the library, where they will be given a place of honor in the historical room. It is expected that these contributions will form the nucleus of a collection that may be added to from time to time by Watertown collectors.

BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS TACKLE THE HARVEST

Thousands of Them On Farm—War Bond Sales Mount.

London, July 25.—The school summer holidays commenced this week and many thousands of boys will spend them assisting the farmers with the harvest. Thousands of the older and secondary public school boys, who are ready as harvesters, will be organized by the National Service Ministry into central camps. They will receive a minimum scale of fourpence per hour and will work from six to ten hours daily for at least three weeks. Last week's sales of national war bonds amounted to £29,672,542 sterling, which is the record for an ordinary week. The grand total is now approaching the thousand million mark.

HAVE NARROW ESCAPE.

Immigration Men Hurt When Motor Boat Engine Blows Up. Ogdensburg, N.Y., July 25.—Edited States Immigration Inspectors Carver and Boyer were badly injured in a motor boat accident while chasing a rowboat which had not reported to the immigration officials. They were just north of the lighthouse pier when the engine in their boat blew up, fragments of steel casing whizzed in their heads and other parts of the body. A hole three feet long was torn in the bottom of the boat, which began to sink. Carver swam to the lighthouse and summoned help. A motor boat rescued Boyer and towed the damaged boat to shore. It is believed the wounds are not serious.

ZEBRUGGE IS BLOCKED.

Allied Airmen Destroy German Repairs to Mole. Amsterdam, July 25.—Repairs which the Germans had made to the mole at Zebrugga, and the locks there have again been destroyed by Allied airmen, according to the "Telegraf." Two torpedo boats have been sunk in the harbor. It adds, and the canal remains closed. The German observation tower at Lisseweghe was also hit by the airmen.

Many casualties among the marines at this naval base and among the civilians are reported. Lisseweghe has been partly evacuated, but thousands of men from Hoyat, Blackenburg, Zebrugga and Ghent have been forced to work in the neighborhood and on the mole.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

Newspaper Men Get Appointments in England. Ottawa, July 25.—Major R. F. Parkinson, D.S.O., who was managing director of the Ottawa Journal, has been recalled to England to take over the duties of officer in charge of information in the ministry of the overseas military forces of Canada. Major Parkinson had been for two years in France with an Ottawa infantry battalion, of which for a time he was commanding officer, and he has been twice mentioned in despatches.

Another former member of the staff of the Journal, Lieut. Fred James, who was invalided over to England, has been gazetted a Lewis gun officer at Witley Camp.

Made Good Advance.

London, July 25.—On the western front of the Soissons-Rheims salient the Allied forces have advanced to an average depth of three miles on a two days.

There were no new developments this morning in the battle area, according to advices received up to noon. The situation was considered quite satisfactory for the Allies. British troops last night pushed forward slightly south of Rossignol Wood in the Hebuterne sector north of Albert. A few prisoners and six machine guns were captured.

South of Villers a detachment of the Germans last night pushed into one of the British posts. They were driven out by counter-attack.

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THE SUPPLIES ARE IN DANGER

The Germans Are Unable to Halt the Advancing Allies.

GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED

AMERICAN RECOGNIZES BROTHER AMONG ENEMY PRISONERS.

He Had Been Pressed Into the Fighting—Much Territory Has Fallen to the Americans in the Vigorous Fighting They Had For Three Days.

(Canadian Press Despatch) American Army in France, July 25.—The American have nearly cleared Chatelet forest of the Germans. Further west the Americans drove the Germans beyond the town of Eploie. To the northward the most intense resistance is being offered by the enemy along the German right flank. Reports are that the movement toward their line of supplies. In every village the Americans had to fight hard for their objective. Vierzay was stormed, and at the end of the third day the Americans had attained all they went for. Much territory had fallen to them, in addition to 2,500 prisoners, six batteries of 3-inch field guns, two 8-inch, four 6-inch, and a large number of machine guns. The guns were captured at the point of the bayonet, and once more excellent rifle fire held the day. Two aeroplanes machine-gunning the trenches were sent down by rifle-men. One afternoon among the Huns captured was a colonel of divisional artillery. Such was the work of only one American unit.

An American was bringing in prisoners when he recognized among them his brother, who was impressed into the German army.

May Close In Enemy.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, July 25.—The French now control all the roads towards Amiens north of Montdidier. The Americans advanced about two miles yesterday and met with most determined resistance everywhere. South-west of Rheims the British and French have been fighting the enemy constantly for the past few days.

The Allies are fighting fiercely and advancing steadily on both sides of the pocket, with prospects of closing the enemy in entirely. New German divisions have been identified in the region of Trigny and Couloumnes (southwest of Rheims) French and British troops held off strong counter-attacks west of Rheims late last night.

The Germans appear determined to avoid a prolonged retreat and are reported to be preparing for a desperate stand along the present battle-front. Further Allied success under these conditions will thus imperil more than 400,000 Germans in the Soissons-Rheims pocket, as their forces within the salient have grown to that figure.

French and American troops, overcoming German resistance are progressing northeast of Chateau Thierry and south of Ourcq. The enemy position at Oulchy La Chateau (which already is reported to have been rendered untenable by the Allies) is outflanked.

The Crown Prince continues to order new divisions into the pocket, drawing these reinforcements from as far north as the main British front. German losses in this region are now estimated at from 125,000 to 150,000 men, including 25,000 prisoners.

Got In; Got Out.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, July 25.—On the north bank of the Marne the Germans last night launched a counter-attack in the region of Dormans. The War Office reports that the enemy temporarily occupied a little wood to the north of Tréloy and the village of Chassins. These positions, however, were recaptured by the French soon afterwards. Violent artillery actions are reported from the region of Ourcq and to the west of Rheims.

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WHIG CONTENTS
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