ANOTHER GERMAN RETREAT.

ALLIES CLOSE ON ENEMY'S HEELS.

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS RE-OCCUPIED.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

PARIS, July 27.

Evening communiqué: "Under the continuous pressure of French and Allied troops for several days past the Germans to-day retreated along the whole front north of the Marne. Our troops pressing their rearguards have reached the line Bruyères-Villeneuve-Courmont—Passy-Grigny-Cuisles-Laneville-Chamudy. The right bank of the Marne has been cleared on a wide front and we continue to progress more than fifteen kilometres north east of Chateau Thierry."

Reuter.

LONDON, July 28.

(3 a.m.) An American communiqué says: "The enemy's resistance has broken down between the Ourcq and the Marne and Allied troops are pursuing the retreating German troops."

Reuter.

PARIS, July 28.

Afternoon communiqué: "Northward of the Marne we continued to progress during the night, when our elements reached the right bank and approached the road south of the Ourcq. Our right approached the Dormans-Rheims road. We repulsed several attacks against our new positions south of Mont Sans Nom and also north east of St. Hilaire. Since July 18 our tanks have gloriously participated in the battle. They drove in enemy lines and facilitated the forward rush of infantry. They constantly accompanied or preceded the Allied advance and attacked centres of resistance and enemy batteries. Each section of tanks accounted for 15 or 20 German machine guns and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy. Some tanks returned to the battle lines four or five times in the same day."

Reuter.

PARIS, July 28.

(Evening communiqué): "North of the Marne we continued to advance in the region of the Ourcq notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy who atempted to prevent the passage of the river. We succeeded in throwing back his advanced elements to the right bank and we entered Fère-en-Tardenois and north east of the forest of Ris. We reached Champveuy and our troops on the right captured Anthenay, Olizy and Violaine and brought our line appreciably nearer to the Rheims-Dormans road.

"In Champagne two enemy attempts preceded by a bombardment in the region south of the hills, were repulsed."

Reuter.

LONDON, July 29.

(1.50 a.m.) An American communiqué says: "We continue the pursuit of the enemy, north of the Marne despite determined rear-guard actions. We crossed the Ourcq and captured Seringes, Nesles, Sergy and Routheres."

Reuter.

Fere en Tardenois is on the Ourcq, 68 miles north east of Paris, and is the meeting place of eight roads. It communicates with the main lateral railway from Soissons to Rheims by a line through a deep cutting which reaches the former line at Basoches, which has been several times bombed by our obiquitous airmen of late and cannot be of much use as a junction station, even supposing that the British were not steadily advancing up the Ardre valley towards Fismes, The Fismes Suessinum of the Romans. Tardenois (formerly known as Pagus Tardinensis or Tardinensis, of the Merovingian period) formed part at one time of the old province of Ile de France. The three principal towns of this district are Oulchy retaken from the enemy some days ago. Fere-en-Tardenois just recaptured and Ville en Tardenois from which the French right wing is only a mile distant, after the capture of Olizy and Violaine. Fere-en-Tardenois has an interesting church while on a hill a mile and three quarters to the north there is a picturesque ruined castle, built in the 13th century, but altered in the 16th by the Constable Anne de Montmorency.

FOCH'S MANOEUVRE.

PARIS, July 28.

According to the latest news from the front received by the Havas news agency our cavalry, supported by infantry, has reached the line south of the Ourcq. Fere-en-Tardenois is seriously threatened. West of Rheims the cavalry and infantry have reached the iVlle-en-Tardenois-Dormans road. The enemy's losses are extremely high and the half of the German "pocket" is already evacuated.

The superb manœuvre by Generals Foch and Petain, carried out in such a masterly manner by Generals Gouraud, Mangin de Goutte and Berthelot in bringing forth credit. The Germans, irresistibly pressed, are retreating all along this front. Communiqués no longer keep up with the real situation as the retirement of the enemy is being carried out somewhat quickly.

Havas.

LONDON, July 29.

(6.20 a.m.) The net result of the German retreat so far has been an Allied advance of 7 or 8 miles on a front of twenty miles, with the capture of a score of villages and several important forests. The most valuable result strategically is the restoration of the Allies' great Paris-Chateau Thierry-Chalons railway, whereby the Champagne front is best revictualled and which is a very important factor in future developments. The action may now slow down and even become stabilised for a time between Soissons and Rheims, where the Germans apparently are concentrating great forces, but the fact remains that the enemy has been badly beaten. He not merely does not hold a single inch of the ground gained on July 15 but within a fortnight has been forced to abandon nearly half the advantages gained by his offensive of May 27. The question now is will the enemy settle down to resistance on the plateau south of Vesle or continue his retirement to the heights between the Vesle and the Aisne. The answer depends on the extent of his losses and the number of his reserves and indications hitherto of his losses are not excessive. It is regarded as at least certain that the salient will be flattened out to a straight line from Soissons to Rheims, which alone will shorten the Allied line by thirty miles and lessen demands on Allied reserves. Some French papers, discussing the causes of the retreat, attribute it to the fall of Oulchy-le-Chateau, while others state that the brilliant British attack at Marfaux and Chaumazy was responsible because it increased the threat to Fismes, which was the key of the whole salient.

A MOMENTOUS EVENT.

LONDON, July 28.

(6.10 a.m.) The news of the German retreat is the most momentous event since General Foch counter-attacked for it is tantamount to an enemy admission of defeat. The obstinate resistance of the Germans to the patient but relentless pressure exercised by the Allies led many to believe that the enemy command would rather sacrifice troops in a hopeless struggle than order a retirement which would finally shatter the belief of the German people in the invincibility of their leaders. It had been even suggested that the enemy was preparing a counter-attack or at least that he might make a stand on a new line, namely Soisson-Chatillon, for the ruggedness of the country and the huge forces still at his disposal made a surprise not out of the question. The Germans, however, packed in a cul-de-sac fifteen miles wide north and twelve miles south have been living in an inferno of fire. They have been subjected to a murderous cannonade from three sides and they have been unable latterly to use their railways, their only means of supply being the use of a narrow winding hill road, and there, beyond reach of our gunfire, they have been incessantly bombed by our airmen day and night.

The successful British advance west of Rheims after the capture of Vrigny was the first blow which made the enemy realise the danger to his forces south. Then followed the fall of vital points west of the salient, namely Villemontoire and Oulchy le Chateau, while the capture of Reuil and the French advance north of Pont-à-Binson gave the Allies a new section of railway and enabled the incessant murderous cannonade of a five mile strip of the Marne, between Verneuil and Chatillon, to which the Germans were still desperately clinging.

Reuter's Special Service.

EAST OF RHEIMS.

LONDON, July 28.

(11.50 p.m.) This evening's news from France indicates that the German retreat, which can in no way be described as a rout, will however be bigger than even at first anticipated. The French have gained everything for an average distance of four miles on a front of twenty miles between the Ourcq and the Ardre. Fere en Tardenois is now a position in the German outpost line. Allied cavalry patrols are pressing forward to Chambrecy despite the enemy long range artillery and machine gun fire. The enemy is strongly reacting but unsuccessfully against Mont Sans Nom, where the Allies have taken 1500 prisoners. American troops assisted by French tanks are doing well in the Ardre valley. Reuter.

PARIS, July 28.

(Evening communiqué): In Champagne two enemy attempts preceded by artillery fire in the hilly district were repulsed.

Havas.

ALLIES' TRIPLE PRESSURE.

LONDON, July 28.

(9.30 p.m.) Reuter's special correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing to-day at 2.30 p.m. says: "This morning we reached the line of the Ourcq along the whole course of the river. Yesterday morning its head waters were deep in the German lines. The enemy is making an obstinate stand on his flanks, chiefly on the left of our advance, where he is endeavouring to hold the north bank of the Ourcq against our pressure from the south, while his flank is menaced by General Mangin's army along the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, north of the Ourcq. Under triple pressure from west, south and east the German are withdrawing north facing the centre of their line as quickly as is compatible with safety and holding desperately to their flanks in order to give the centre time to escape."

Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, July 28.

The "Echo de Paris" states that there is no doubt that the Germans will not cling to Fere and that they will continue their retirement farther north. The balance sheet of the day includes the recapture of twenty villages and very important forests. It is believed that the line of defence will be the Vesle.

The "Petit Journal" dwells on the fact that we are hard on the heels of the enemy thus making his retreat painful. The cavalry is far ahead of the places mentioned in the communiqués. We are two kilometres away from Fere-en-Tardenois which we threaten from two sides.

Havas.

PARIS, July 28.

Aircraft co-operated in the pursuit, increasing the heavy losses of the enemy. The re-establishment of the famous Paris-Chalons line, between Chateau Thierry and Chalons is now possible and will have results of great importance.

The "Petit Parisien" states that we effected an advance of nearly eight kilometres (five miles) on a front of eighty kilometres (fifty miles) with magnificent rapidity. Our troops everywhere overwhelmed the enemy with great dash and extraordinary enthusiasm. The papers state that we have captured important booty and have also taken prisoners.

Havas.

PARIS, July 28.

If the papers in reporting the superb results of our defensive-offensive show deep and comprehensible joy they also avoid foolish enthusiasm following the wisdom of the high command which never permits premature hopes and never exaggerates a success even delaying the announcement thereof until it is definitely obtained. There are unanimous in attributing to the skill of the leaders and to the valour of the troops the retirement to which the Germans have been forced. They dwell upon the stubbornness of the enemy's resistance, which is an evident proof that it is thanks to our energetic and continuous pressure that the enemy was obliged to cede.

Havas.

AN AMERICAN SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

General March, in his weekly statement, announces that trained American combatant troops from France have begun to arrive in Italy. Summing up the Marne position he says that the most striking advance since Thursday has been that of the British west of Rheims, which is specially dangerous to enemy forces in the south. Mr Baker told the Senate committee that there were now 1 1/4 million American troops in France and he expected that 300,000 men would be transported in July.

Reuter's Special Service.

MIKADO'S CONGRATULATIONS.

PARIS, July 29.

The Mikado has congratulated M. Poincaré on the French victories.

Havas.

LUDENDORFF.S EXCUSE.

BASLE, July 29.

Ludendorff's report to the Kaiser imputes to his colleagues the responsibility for the checks in Champagne.

Havas.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT THE FRONT.

PARIS, July 28.

M. Clemenceau spent the afternoon with the troops and followed up the advance.

Havas.

THE BRITISH SECTORS.

LONDON, July 27.

(10.25 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig reports: "There was hostile artillery fire on the northern portion of the British front. Flying was only possible for a short period on Friday. We brought down three hostile machines, two British aeroplanes are missing."

Reuter.

LONDON, July 28.

(3 a.m.) Field Marshal Haig reports: "We captured a few prisoners and machine guns in successful raids south east of Arras and in the neighbourhood of Locre and in a patrol encounter at Givenchy."

Reuter.

LONDON, July 28.

(10.10 p.m.) Field Marshal Haig telegraphs: "There is nothing to report.

"Clouds and rain prevented flying during the day; bombs were dropped during the night on hostile billets and hutments in the vicinity of Bapaume."

Reuter.

FRANCE'S CRACK AIRMEN.

PARIS, July 28.

Staff Sergeant Major Artigan brought down his tenth German aeroplane on July 22.

Havas.

THE FIVE PIASTRE NOTES.

According to law, five piastres silver is worth no more than a five piastre note. But ..... They both buy more at Morums.

62553-U.F.N.

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GERMANY ALARMED.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE RESULT.

HASTY COUNCIL OF WAR.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.

The "Cologne Gazette" reports that a German economic council has been inaugurated. Representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Railways and War, the War Food Board, the Press Bureau and other departments, attended the meeting at which the President of the National Bank presided. He dwelt on the world-wide economic importance of Great Britain's adoption of Imperial Preference. The Under-Secretary of Finance said that the Council would endeavour to establish close economic relations between the Central Powers. Doctor Walter Schotte, who is the president of the new council, declared that the problem which must be solved was the economic linking up of Central Europe with the rest of the world and in this connection a tariff union with Austria-Hungary became of worldwide importance. The next task would be the economic cultivation of the Near East and Far East against Anglo-American control. The Council would also enforce economic peace in Europe and re-establish supplies of raw material from overseas. The preliminary committee comprises leading business experts in Germany.

Reuter.

THE INDIAN REPORT.

DATE OF DISCUSSION.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Denman, who urged the early discussion of the Indian report, Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that he would find time for its discussion if it were generally desired but he thought that nothing was to be gained by its discussion prior to the recess. He emphasised that time was very limited and the subject was complicated. Time was required to study it.

He repudiated the suggestion made by Mr. Charles Roberts that he desired to shelve the report and declared that everybody recognised the importance of the subject. He had tried to study the report but could not attempt to deal with it at present and he thought that the same was true of all the members of the Government and it would be true of all the members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Cecil suggested that before the debate it was absolutely necessary to receive information from all parts of India.

U. BOAT CRIMES.

THE LATEST EXAMPLE.

LONDON, July 28.

(8 a.m.) A German submarine recently sank two trawlers, one British and the other Belgian in the North Sea. The enemy placed the crew of the trawlers on the deck of the submarine and then submerged without warning, leaving them to drown. Three Englishmen and one Belgian perished. Four men were rescued after being three hours in the water.

Reuter.

ALBANIAN CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, July 27.

In Albania there were vigorous enemy counter-actions. He attacked with important forces south of Devoli, on the Lower Holta and south of the river, towards Izgjuba. These attacks were broken and the enemy left a number of dead on the ground. During aerial fighting two enemy machines were brought down.

Havas.

ENTENTE AMBASSADORS AT ARCHANGEL.

STOCKHOLM, July 28.

The Entente Ambassadors, who had been asked to go to Moscow, have left Vologda for Archangel. Mr. Tchitcherin, who is upset at this, does not however think that there will be a diplomatic rupture.

Havas.

THREATENED GENERAL STRIKE IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, July 28.

A general strike is threatened in Switzerland owing to the Federal Council's unsatisfactory reply to the Labour memorandum demanding political and economic reforms.

Reuter's Special Service.

COUNT SEIDLER'S NEW POST.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.

A Vienna telegram says that Count Seidler has been appointed director of the Emperor's Cabinet. This is the first ex-Premier who has been so appointed. He is expected to act as the Emperor's confidential adviser on politics.

Reuter's Special Service.

WINDSOR HOTEL
ALEXANDRIA.
The only English hotel in the City.

TURKS AND BULGARS.

FIGHTING ON MARITZA FRONTIER.

ROME, July 28.

Relations between Turkey and Bulgaria are very strained. Fighting has taken place on the Maritza frontier.

Havas.

In reference to the above telegram it is worthy of note that in the latest newspapers from Europe containing a full report of Herr von Kuehlmann's celebrated speech in the Reichstag Committee, there is a striking reference to the Bulgarian-Turkish dispute, which has had some important results. The "Dobrudja Committee" has issued a statement protesting against the "ambiguous explanations" of Herr von Kuehlmann, which really mean, it says, that in spite of his alleged impartiality he supports the "illegal claims" of Turkey; lest the effect of this protest should be lost the Bulgarian Government is circulating it abroad through the official telegraph agency. The point is that under the Treaty of Bucharest the Northern Dobrudja is ceded not to Bulgaria but to the alliance of the Central Powers, and that it is only to be handed to Bulgaria when Bulgaria agrees to give back to Turkey the territory on the River Maritza, including part of Adrianople, which she received from Turkey as a bribe to enter the war. At the end of May the Bulgarian papers were talking threateningly about the "discordance of German policy in the Near East" which would follow if Bulgaria were not satisfied. Then at the beginning of June, they began to suggest that the question was about to be settled in their favour: Turkey would receive compensation, "but not at the expense of Bulgaria." The "view that something may be granted in the Adrianople district will never be realised; it has been definitely abandoned." Now comes Von Kuehlmann with a speech in which, while approving of the union of the Northern Dobrudja with Bulgaria, he speaks sympathetically of the "highly undesirable" frontier with which Turkey had been left by her concessions to Bulgaria, and, by inference, of the justice of her claim to have it rectified. The Bulgarians are the more annoyed because they see with bitterness the rapidity with which Turkish ambitions are swelling all round the Black Sea. "The Turks," said one of the chief Sofia papers the other day, "believe that they can now achieve anything," and "to-morrow God alone knows what Turkey will be asking for." It is a pretty position between the pair, but they have their reasons for sticking together, and we must be content to mark the stages of their relationship, as it develops.

DEATH OF AN M.P.

LONDON, July 28.

(8 a.m.) Major Bennett Goldey, M.P., has died at Brest from injuries received in a motoring accident.

Reuter's Special Service.

Major George Francis Bennett Goldney, was a man in the very prime of life, and at the height of a distinguished military career. Born in 1879 he entered the army at the age of sixteen and the following year saw service in the South African War, gaining the Queen's medal with three clasps. His record throughout the present campaign has been one of distinction and honour. Three times he has been mentioned in despatches, and he has been the recipient of the D.S.O. and the Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He is the sitting member of Parliament in the Unionist interest for the Canterbury constituency.

KIEFF NEGOTIATIONS.

BASLE, July 29.

The negotiators at Kieff are claiming territory which is incontestably Ukrainian.

Havas.

RED GUARDS DISBANDED.

ZURICH, July 29.

It is reported from Moscow that the Red Guards has been disbanded and that a regular army has been formed.

Havas.

SERBIAN FRONT.

PARIS, July 27.

There has been patrol activity on the Serbian front.

Havas.

CHOLERA IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, July 27.

(7.45 p.m.) A Russian wireless despatch from Petrograd says that there were 111 cases of cholera there on July 26.

Reuter.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ITALY.

ROME, July 29.

American troops on their way to the Alps have marched through Rome.

Havas.

ROME, July 28.

American troops on their arrival in Italy received an ovation from crowds at the stations, who lavished flowers, refreshments and presents on the men, who fraternised with Italian soldiers on the platforms.

Reuter's Special Service.

STRIKE IN THE UKRAINE.

LONDON, July 27.

Ukrainian railway workers have struck on account of the Germans having confiscated food reserved for railway employes.

Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY PAY.

("Gazette's Special Service.")

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Aneurin Williams, Mr. Montagu stated that he was considering the proposals of the Indian Government for increasing Indian rates of pay for British service officers in India.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR
guaranteed to clear a house of beetles, bugs, etc. Stocked by Roberts, Hughes and Co., Cairo, Alexandria and Mansourah.

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EGYPT'S FOOD.

THE OIL SHORTAGE.

The following Order has been issued by the Supplies Control Board calling for returns of stocks of edible oils:—

The Supplies Control Board, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Notice of the Commander-in-Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces in Egypt, and the Egyptian Government, dated March 11 and 14, 1918, hereby order as follows:

Every person owning or having in his possession or under his control any stocks, exceeding in the aggregate fifty okes, of cotton seed oil or any other edible oil or of a mixture of any such oils, within the limits of the Cairo Governorate and the Zimam of Giza town, is hereby called upon to send in, to the nearest Police Station, before 5 p.m. on Friday the 2nd day of August 1918, written returns giving the following information in regard to such stocks:—

Quantity of oil in okes.

Place of storage.

Name of persons from whom acquired.

Price paid.

In the case of mixed oils the percentage of cotton seed oil contained in the mixture must be stated. All returns must be made on a special form which may be obtained from any Police Station. Every return must be verified by the signature of the person making the same or, when such person is a firm or company, or a partner or any other person participating in the management thereof.

Between the 6th July 1918 and the 6th day of August 1918 no person shall, without a permit from the Commandant of the Cairo City Police, sell or dispose of the whole or any part of a stock of oil in respect of which a declaration is called for under the provisions of this Order. Any stock in respect of which a return is not made or in respect of which a false return is made or in respect of which any other breach of this Order is committed is liable to be confiscated.

(Sd.) W. ROSS TAYLOR.

By order of the Supplies Control Board.

The cotton-seed oil stock which has been found at the Abou Shanab mill at Karmouz, amounting to 750 barrels, will be sold shortly to small retailers by order of the Supplies Control Board, at the tariff rate. It is interesting to learn that the Greek Government has permitted olive oil to be exported to Egypt from Greece. A shipment of 150 barrels arrived yesterday at Alexandria and a similar consignment was received on the previous day from a Greek port. A bigger consignment consisting of 1,700 barrels of Greek oil is expected to be received shortly from that country. The price of olive oil which rose up to P.T.40 per oke—an extraordinarily excessive price—has now been reduced to P.T.21 per oke. Merchants however are unwilling to pay the latter rate, because they expect a further drop in the market and are afraid that they will not be able to get rid of any stocks they may buy at P.T.21.

EGYPT'S SUGAR EXPORTS.

During the week ending on Thursday last, about 3,250 sacks of sugar were exported from Egypt to foreign countries, this brings the amount of sugar exported from January 1 to 43,146 sacks. During the same period last year about 102,865 sacks were exported.

STOP PRESS

AMSTERDAM, July 29.

A Berlin official statement says that Marshal Hindenburg is on excellent health.

Reuter's Special Service.

HAVAS, July 25.

Armed steamers despatched by General Horwath broke up the Bolshevik centre at the confluence of the Amur and Sungari rivers, capturing an armed steamer, a motor launch, four armed and considerable supplies. General Kalmikoff's Cossacks are co-operating with the Czecho-Slovaks and supplying needed cavalry. The advance of the Czecho-Slovaks near Chita has relieved the pressure on General Semenoff.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, July 29.

(6.20 a.m.) Replying to a correspondent Mr. Walter Long stated that the forthcoming Imperial Preference proposals did not include the further taxation of imported foodstuffs.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, July 29.

(7.30 a.m.) Reuter's special correspondent at American headquarters, telegraphing at 7 o'clock last evening, says: "The Germans desperately resisted on the Villeneuve plateau, which was swept by gunfire after the French drove off the defenders, but eventually our batteries turned the balance of gun power and with the plateau won we had an ideal gun platform which made the enemy's Ourcq line intolerable. Franco-American troops were then able to advance on the open slopes at a rate previously impossible, through the woods. Mounted troops are proving very useful, but armoured cars and light tanks are ideal weapons for clearing out nests, both on the ground and in the trees as well as gun platform on trees which served the enmy admirably in the forest country and American marksmen made a sport of bringing them down. As an officer remarked, "it was like capercailzie shooting."

Reuter's Special Service.

Pleasant relaxation to the wounded—a Gramophone supplies this necessity.

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