

FRENCH TROOPS IN ANOTHER ATTACK ON LINE OF THE OISE

Opens at Dawn on Front of Approximately 16 Miles, and at 10 Had Advanced Four Miles—Montdidier Now Behind the New French Line—Capture of 100 Guns is Reported—London Believes Germans Must Now Retreat to the Somme, About 20 Miles From Present Lines Allies Have Advanced 12 Miles on Front of 20 Miles—Von Hutier's Army in Precarious Position.

London, Aug. 10—French troops attacked at 4 o'clock this morning on the line between Montdidier and the river Oise on front of approximately sixteen miles, and at 10 o'clock had scored an advance of four miles, according to news received shortly after noon today.

The French line at that hour ran through Faverolles, Pienness, Rollot, Cuvilly, Resson-Sur-Matz and Vignemont. This line puts Montdidier behind the French lines.

The new attack by the French has extended the battle line some sixteen miles farther to the southeast of the Montdidier area. In this movement the French scored an advance of four miles in six hours.

To the north, the important junction of Chaumes now is quite untenable for the Germans, as it is well within the fire of the British field guns.

The one hundred guns added to the 200 previously captured by the Allies were taken by the French in this morning's fighting.

The opinion in London today was that the enemy could not now possibly hold any sort of a line until he reached the Somme and the canal from Nesle to Noyon. That would make a maximum retreat of twenty miles.

Roughly speaking the allied advance in two days on a front of twenty miles has been twelve miles.

On the British front, splendid progress is being made and the average twelve mile progress forward was an infantry advance, with the cavalry, tanks and armored cars well ahead of the infantry and pressing the retreating enemy.

Paris, Aug. 10—The French began a movement southeast of Montdidier last night and virtually have that place surrounded, according to the official statement of the war office today.

The towns of Assanvillers and Rubescourt were captured and the French reached Faverolles, less than two miles east of Montdidier.

Northwest of Montdidier the French have advanced east of Arvillers six miles northeast of Roye, and have captured Davencourt, two miles east of Pierrepont.

The German army of Gen. Von Hutier is retreating from the Montdidier-Noyon line.

The German line from Montdidier to Noyon is between 25 and 30 miles in length and forms a semi-circle, swinging southeast from Montdidier to the south of Noyon. A retirement on this line probably means that the Germans intend to abandon the Montdidier salient which would be the first marked consequence of the Franco-British offensive in Picardy.

The retrograde movement of the Germans is being accelerated by the favorable progress of the new attack south of Montdidier.

The retreat of Von Hutier's army is showing traces of utmost haste. Much war material is being left behind. The German rear guards are fighting desperately.

Von Hutier's retreat from Montdidier was cut off when the French captured Faverolles. The German position along the Montdidier-Roye road is precarious.

London, Aug. 10—Sixty-five German airplanes were destroyed by their aviators or driven down out of control in the fighting of August 8 when the allied offensive in Picardy opened, the official statement on aviation shows. Fifty British machines are missing, the British losses being due chiefly to fire from the ground.

Canadian and Australian forces captured Bouchoir, Mehari-court and Lihons, and have entered Rainecourt and Proyard. The French are threatening Montdidier.

The French forces captured Le Tronquoy, Le Fretoy and Assanvillers.

The number of prisoners taken from the Germans in the fighting in Picardy has increased to 24,000, today's war office statement announces.

American troops delivered an attack in the angle between the Somme and the Ancre and achieved a considerable success. American and British troops captured the town of Morlan-court between the Somme and the Ancre.

Enemy counter attacks in the Morlan-court sector which followed the anglo-American success were beaten off in intensive fighting.

London, Aug. 10—When the French captured Beaufort Friday they had made an advance of thirteen miles eastward from Castel. This is the maximum infantry advance of the present offensive thus far reported.

London, Aug. 10—Information received in London shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon was to the effect that the French line still was advancing on both sides of Montdidier.

One important result already has followed the Allied plunge in the Somme region, east of Amiens. The important Paris Amiens railway by way of St. Just, use of which had been blocked by the proximity of the German line, was working again last night.

With the British Army in France, Aug. 10—(By The Associated Press) (Americans)—American troops have

CAMP FOR QUARTERMASTERS.

Washington, Aug. 9—To provide officers for the reclamation division of the Quartermaster Corps, a special training camp will be established at Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla., according to announcement by the War Department. Civilian officers over the draft age will be eligible and 100 candidates will be sent August 15 and 100 on Sept. 1.

DRAFTED TO AID INDUSTRIES.

Washington, Aug. 9—William Skinner, silk merchant; H. T. Dunn, president of the Flak Rubber Co.; Frank H. Montgomery, president of the Knox Hat Co.; and E. M. Hurck, all of New York, have been drafted for duty in the textile division of the War Industries Board. They will supervise the silk, rubber and felt phases of war time industry.

BEST STAFF MEMBERS OF BRITISH CONSULATE

URGES U. S. TO TAKE OVER MEAT PLANTS

Federal Trade Board Recommends That Government Commandeer Industry.

Washington, Aug. 9—Investigation of the packing industry of the country by the Federal Trade Commission culminated yesterday in an announcement that the commission had recommended to President Wilson that the government commandeer and operate for the public benefit stock yards, cold storage plants, warehouses and refrigerator and cattle cars.

Monopolistic control of the essential food supply not only of the United States and its Army and Navy, but also of the Entente countries was charged by the commission against the five great packing companies: Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson.

The last named company, the commission's report said, is controlled by three of the youngest banking groups in the United States—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Guaranty Trust Co. and the Chase National Bank.

Further close affiliations between the packing industry and financial interests was reported.

The commission's report was the third made in its general investigation of food supplies ordered by President Wilson and Congress last year. The report was made public through the White House without further comment than that it had been presented July 5 and had not been made public before because the President desired first to get full information.

The commission said the power of the five packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used" to:

- Manipulate live stock markets.
- Restric interstate and international supplies of food.
- Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods.
- Defraud both the producers of food and consumers.
- Crush effective competition.
- Secure special privileges from railroads, stock yard companies and municipalities.

MUST STOP MAKING PASSENGER MOTORS

Automobile Men Advised to Put Plants on an Entire War Basis by Jan. 1.

Washington, Aug. 10—Manufacturers of passenger automobiles were advised by the War Industries Board yesterday to convert their plants to 100 per cent war work as rapidly as possible, and to place them on that basis not later than January 1, 1919, in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. In no other way, the letter stated, could they be assured of the continuance of their industry or the preservation of their organizations.

The letter was in response to a proposal made by Hugh Chalmers on the part of the manufacturers voluntarily to curtail the passenger car industry 50 per cent. The War Industries Board declared that the present situation regarding steel and other materials need for war work gave little assurance of material for the manufacture of passenger automobiles, even after providing for war requirements.

Fending receipt by the board of sworn inventories of materials on hand requested July 16, no material will be permitted passenger car manufacturers, the letter states.

Although the communication states further action will be taken when the inventories are returned, little promise is held out by members of the War Industries Board to the automobile industry unless its entire manufacturing capacity is devoted toward war work.

STAMFORD MAN HANGS HIMSELF IN R. R. STATION

Using his belt to hang himself Joseph J. Stamford, apparently about 23 years of age, took his life in the laboratory of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. station yesterday afternoon. The body was found within a few minutes by S. P. Davis, who noticed the feet protruding beneath the door of the compartment. A cell was sent into the Emergency hospital but upon the arrival of the ambulance with Pharmacist Alexander McPherson, it was found that the man was dead.

Upon investigation it was ascertained that the man was an employe of the Locomobile Company, but no motive for self-destruction has been revealed up to the present time. The body was removed to the undertaking parlors of Cullinan, Mullins & Buckley at the request of Medical Examiner Dr. S. M. Garlick.

AUSTRIA NEAR BREAD REVOLT.

London, Aug. 9—Widespread discontent has been caused in large Austrian towns by a 116 per cent rise in bread prices, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Zurich yesterday. The Austrian Socialist party has declared it is impossible for workers to bear this increase. Meetings of protest have been held in Vienna, Prague and Graz. Complications are feared, the despatch adds. Salzburg has been without bread for the last eight days, while Dalmatia is reported suffering from lack of food.

Bolsheviki Agents in Moscow Take English and French Diplomats.

REPORT COMES FROM THE CONSUL GENERAL

Lord Robert Cecil Says No Steps Will be Taken in Absence of a Government.

London, Aug. 10—Robert H. B. Lockhart, acting consul general in Moscow and six Britishers attached to his staff and several French diplomatic agents have been arrested in Moscow by the Bolsheviki, says the Daily Mail.

The newspaper attributes to the foreign office that there is no reason to believe it is true that the British at Archangel shot representatives of the Soviets, and adds: "There was some shooting before Archangel incidental to the landing operations, but this could only have been in reply to shots fired at our forces by the Bolsheviki forces. The arrest of Lockhart, is, of course, an act of hostility in international law and will be so regarded by us. It is possible a reprisal for our landing at Archangel and in the Murmansk region."

The Evening News says J. O. Wardrop, the British consul at Moscow, was arrested along with R. H. B. Lockhart. Messrs. Lockhart and Wardrop remained in Moscow when the diplomatic staff went to Archangel.

Mr. Lockhart is a British consular agent who was sent to Moscow some time ago to maintain unofficial relations with the Bolsheviki. There have been no reports that any of those under arrest have been harmed.

Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, commenting on the situation, said:

"If there was an organized government in Moscow of course it would mean war. But as there is no real government, no immediate steps will be taken affecting the Bolsheviki."

Amsterdam, Friday, Aug. 9—The semi-official Bolsheviki organ Izvestia, according to the Frankfort Zeitung, reports the arrest of prominent British and French civilians by the Bolsheviki. French and Siberian officers also have been seized by the Bolsheviki.

London, Aug. 10—For reprisal of the arrest at Moscow of R. H. B. Lockhart, British consular agents at Moscow and other British officials, by the Bolsheviki, M. Litvinoff, the Bolsheviki emissary in London, has been placed under police supervision, the Daily Mail states.

NEW DRIVE PUTS ENEMY IN A SERIOUS POSITION

Time Has Now Come For Great Effort, Gen. March Tells Newspapers—"When You Get Enemy Going, Keep Him Going."

Washington, Aug. 10—The Franco-British drive in Picardy has put the enemy again in a bad position similar to the pocket which closed upon him on the Aisne-Marne front, General March said today in his weekly conference with newspaper correspondents.

BRIDGEPORT BOY NAMED TWICE ON CASUALTY LIST

Patrick Grogan, Who Received War Cross, Wounded Again.

Saturday, August 10
Mentioned in the casualty list received today appears the name of Private Patrick Grogan, whose residence is given as No. 269 Gregory street, Bridgeport, Conn. This makes the second time that Grogan's name appears upon the casualty lists since war has been declared.

Grogan, who is a member of the 145th Regiment, the old "Fighting 69th" enlisted in New York city at the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Germany and left shortly afterward with his regiment for France.

In the battle of Neuve Chapelle he was awarded the French War Cross, and while recuperating at a French hospital from the effects of severe wounds received in this engagement last March he wrote telling his brother-in-law, Lawrence Hayes, with whom he resided at Gregory street, of the honors conferred upon him. In this engagement he was struck with flying shrapnel and stated that when he was brought to the hospital had fifty-six pieces of shrapnel removed from his leg, as well as having a bad ankle wound treated.

The many friends in Bridgeport of Private Grogan will have good cause to feel proud of him when they hear that again he has been in the thick of the fighting and although severely injured expects to be back in the first line when it moves on its way to Berlin.

RANKING OFFICER OF EXPEDITION

Washington, Aug. 9—General Kikawa Otani, one of Japan's most distinguished soldiers, has been chosen to command the Japanese section and will be the ranking officer of the American and Allied expedition in Siberia.

HUSBANDS TO GO ON EXEMPT LIST

Baker Plans Draft Rule to Prevent Wholesale Disruption of Families.

Washington, Aug. 10—Marriage is to be automatically a cause for deferred classification in the draft. This was indicated yesterday by Secretary Baker, who said he had the matter under consideration and that it would be decided when the new regulations are given out.

New regulations are in course of preparation, Mr. Baker said, to govern classifying the millions who will register when the so-called man power bill extending the age limits to 18 and 45 inclusive becomes law. Important changes affecting the majority of families in the country will be made in the regulations as they now exist.

Two probable changes will affect the relationship which marriage automatically bears to deferred classification and also the present requirement which calls on the individual to state whether or not he claims deferred classification. There has been a general opinion that both these phases of the present draft law should be reconsidered by the War Department, and the reason for change is all the more apparent when up to 45 inclusive.

Under present regulations marriage does not necessarily constitute a cause for deferred classification. As Secretary Baker indicated yesterday he does not propose to have a wholesale breaking up of family life if it can be avoided. He is of the opinion that enough man power can be marshalled without going to this extreme.

TO ROUND UP TAX SLACKERS.

Washington, Aug. 10—To round up tax slackers among American citizens living in Canada, a corps of specially trained revenue agents soon will be sent to Canadian communities near the border.

Revenue Commissioner Roper announced yesterday that the campaign against tax dodgers would result in the filing of income returns by many thousands of persons, including a large number of farmers, within the next few weeks. Owing to the activities of bogus officers, the commissioner issued a warning to the public not to give information on their income to men who cannot produce credentials as revenue officers, nor to answer telephone inquiries concerning the subject.

MONTDIDIER, APEX OF GERMAN SALIENT HAS BEEN CAPTURED

French Forces Attacking South of Town Early Today Struck Enemy on Flanks and Encircled the Village—British Advance on North End of Line Still Unchecked—Chaumes, Big German Base, in Imminent Danger of Capture—Germans Making Desperate Resistance—Fight Now Extends As Far North As Arras, Placing Entire German Line in Danger.

(By The Associated Press)

Montdidier, the apex of the German salient in Picardy has fallen. The French, attacking to the south of the town early this morning struck the enemy on the flanks and encircled the village cutting off the enemy's retreat. Between Montdidier and the Oise the French have taken the offensive over a sixteen mile front and have swept the Germans back out of the western side of the salient they drove into the French lines in the terrific battles of the early June.

To the northward, the British advance still is unchecked, Chaumes, the German base south of the Somme, is in hourly peril of being captured. The British have reached the village of Lihons, less than two miles away, and have the railway junction south of Chaumes under their artillery fire.

Farther north, the Germans are resisting desperately but the village of Morlan-court has been taken. American troops are operating in this sector, and had a hand in the taking of this savagely defended position.

London reports that the fighting has spread to the northward and that a battle is being fought south of Arras. This report, if true, is a new menace to the whole German position north of the Somme.

The most important development in the news today is the French attack along the line from Montdidier to the Oise and the fall of Montdidier. The Germans placed a high value on Montdidier during their offensive in March, and the fighting south of the Montdidier-Noyon line, early in June, was of a character that evidenced the determination of the enemy to tear through the Allies toward Compeigne. The French attack this morning was launched with such fury that positions for which the Germans paid thousands of lives in June have been recaptured from them.

North of Montdidier the situation today appears to be very dangerous to the Germans. The rapid advance of the French and British virtually has cut off the troops farther south, who now must retire eastward toward Noyon over open roads which are under fire for long distances. If Chaumes is captured, the German position farther south is precarious in the extreme.

The line as it stood early today was as follows: From the east of Morlan-court to Chaumes, on the Somme, thence through Morcourt, where it turns sharply to the east to Proyart, thence to the southeast to Rainecourt and Lihons; thence southwest to Meharcourt, Rouvray, Bouchoir, Arvillers, Davencourt and Gratibus, on the Aisne; thence southeast through Faverolles, Pienness, Rollot, Cuvilly and Resson-Sur-Matz to Vignemont.

The German retreat east of Montdidier is reported to be hasty, and it is said large quantities of war material have been abandoned by the retreating enemy. The territory over which the Germans must retire affords few good defensive positions west of the Noyon-Nesle canal and the Somme river after it has turned south near Peronne. It is not believed in London that the Germans will attempt that the organized resistance west of this line.

Nothing is said in despatches this morning of the situation in Flanders, where it was reported yesterday that the Germans were retiring from the extreme side of the Lys salient. There are no new reports of advances along the Vesle and Aisne.

Their main positions east of Amiens shattered by the Franco-British thrust the Germans continue to retreat with the Allies in close pursuit.

Enemy resistance on the extremities of the attacking front has been broken and late reports from the battle front say the enemy is retiring in great haste. Aerial observers say the Germans are in full retreat eastward across the Picardy plains toward the old Hindenburg line. German ammunition dumps are being blown up. The Allied line has now been driven forward in the center more than 11 miles and the maximum advance is 13 miles made by the French.

British and French diplomatic agents are reported to have been arrested in Moscow by the Bolsheviki and Great Britain has demanded the release of R. H. B. Lockhart, the leader of the British contingent. Premier Lenin is reported unofficially to have sent an ultimatum to Japan regarding Siberia.

MONTGOMERY ON BURPEE'S STAFF

Hartford, Aug. 10—The nomination of Phelps Montgomery of New Haven, late major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A., to be aide on the personal staff of the commanding general, Connecticut State Guard, has been approved and he has been accordingly appointed with rank of captain, according to orders issued from headquarters of the military emergency board today.

SHIP-BUILDING PLANTS IN CHILE

Washington, Aug. 10—Two large ship-building plants are being erected in Southern Chile. They will be ready for operation in September and the building of wooden vessels will begin immediately. The first vessel of 3,000 tons, will be launched in March 1919 according to the schedule and another vessel of the same size will leave the ways shortly afterward.

The new ship-yards are being constructed at Llanco. The wood to be used in ship-building is native timber—Chilean oak, spruce and other woods. The machinery for the new vessels will be bought in the United States if it is possible to get it from this country; otherwise the builders will get it from Antofagasta.

ARCHITECT GETS COMMISSION.

Torrington, Conn., Aug. 9—Henry Horbostel, a New York architect, whose summer home is in Harwinton, today received his commission as a major in the Chemical Warfare Service of the National Army. He expects to be sent to France in about three weeks.

1,243,274 TONS IN 3 MONTHS.

London, Aug. 9—Gross shipping tonnage constructed by Allies and neutrals during the three months ending July 29, totalled 1,243,274, according to figures made public by the admiralty. Of this amount British tonnage was 442,955. The output exceeded in losses by 295,696 gross tons.