

# ALLIED LOSSES IN PICARDY LESS THAN THE GERMANS CAPTURED

Have been taken since Aug. 8. The excess of German losses over those of the Allies is greater than in any previous battle, it is reported, and the percentages of killed is enormously greater.

The Germans are prepared to put up a stiff fight anywhere between Albert and Noyon. Crown Prince Rupprecht has massed between thirty and forty divisions there—from 360,000 to 450,000 men.

**GERMAN RETIREMENT ABOVE ALBERT.**  
The voluntary retirement of the Germans above Albert yesterday is regarded as an indication of the rapidly dwindling man-power. In the sector of Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux and Boquoy, a front of about six miles, midway between Albert and Arras, the Germans gave up their forward trenches and fell back, with the British in close pursuit.

**BRITISH LIGHT TANKS HELP IN BIG DRIVE.**  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 15 (Reuter's).—The Hebuterne salient has practically disappeared as a result of the German retirement in that sector of the front. The British have now pushed their posts far toward Buquoy.

Gen. Ludendorff's recent order that ground must be given up if holding it would entail an undue expenditure of man power is believed to be largely responsible for the German withdrawal. The wonderful success of the light British tanks has probably impressed the German High Command with the desirability of getting behind the River Ancre wherever practicable.

## ALL NIGHT ARTILLERY BATTLE BETWEEN ROYE AND THE OISE; SIGNS OF NEW GERMAN RETREAT

Capture of Ribecourt by the French Removes Important Barrier on the Road Running to Noyon—Endangers German Position.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Following the capture of Ribecourt by Gen. Humbert's army, the Paris War Office says that a violent artillery battle was in progress throughout the night between the Oise and Aves Rivers, extending from Ribecourt to above Roze.

Both sides are gathering strength for a resumption of heavy fighting. That does not prevent the French from hammering away at the Lassigny-Noyon line and doggedly struggling onward through gas-choked woods.

Ribecourt had barred the road running toward Noyon between Thiescourt ridge and the Oise and protected the Germans in Ourscamp Forest, east of the river. Its capture is a useful success that seriously endangers both Thiescourt and the Ourscamp salient.

The enemy in the Thiescourt position, already severely shaken by the attacks of Gen. Humbert's left, is reported to be showing signs of giving way.

## LUDENDORFF GIVES OUT A WAIL BLAMING CAPTURED GERMANS FOR FAILURE OF HIS PLANS

Says the Allies Were Able to Know Details Concerning the Hour and Form of Intended Attack.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 15 (United Press).—Copies of an order issued by Gen. von Ludendorff show that Germany's plans on the west front are constantly being revealed to the French and Allied commands by German prisoners. The order, signed "P. O. Ludendorff," reads as follows:

"A captured document coming from the Second French Army and dated May 26, proves that German soldiers belonging to the 17th Regiment of Chasseurs, captured as prisoners north of the Chemin des Dames during the night of May 25 and 26, revealed to the enemy our impending attack.

"Very probably they told all that they knew about the preparations made in their sector and in the adjacent sectors. The enemy was thus able to know precious detail concerning the hour, the form of our attack, the artillery preparation, the units engaged, etc., etc.

"Another document, dated May 26, which has come into our hands also shows that the enemy, awaiting our attack, gave warning to their troops against our gas and were able to bring into position on the heights between the Aisne and the Vesle the reserves (the Thirteenth French Division), which they were holding on this portion of the front. The resistance of this division cost the lives and limbs of many German soldiers.

"Without the treason committed by these two prisoners, the surprise of May 27 would have succeeded completely, and the success might even have been much greater than it really was.

"It has likewise been established that our attack of June 9 was known to the enemy through the declaration of prisoners, which alone enabled the enemy to be prepared for this attack.

"We are struck by the precision and richness in details of the information which the enemy is able to secure from German prisoners.

"I demand that orders be given to instruct without ceasing and in the most extreme detail the troops both in the field and those in the interior of the conduct to be maintained in case they are taken prisoner, and that they be made to see the shameful character and the terrible consequences of an attitude similar to that of above.

"I demand equally that the armies publish in the newspapers and journals that they edit the text of the present order and that articles be written based on it.

"The great majority of the men who have the misfortune to be taken prisoner fail to realize (deserters to the contrary) the degree with which their declarations concerning even insignificant objects not only place in peril the lives of their comrades but compromise the success of our attacks and raids.

"The infamous conduct of some of these prisoners can even have repercussions extremely important on the final victorious issue of the war; they can even cause the most grave damage to the Fatherland as a whole.

"The soldier who refuses to talk honestly, who retains his conscience and self respect in his own eyes, in those of his supreme chief, in those of his country, and finally enforces the respect of his adversary,

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## GEN. HUMBERT'S STORY OF ADVANCE OF FRENCH FORCES

His Dramatic Appearance in Picardy Aided Foch in Carrying Out His Plans.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 15 (United Press).—Gen. Humbert, whose decisive and dramatic appearance in the Montdidier battle Saturday recalled his similar effective part in stopping the German breakthrough in March, today told the United Press about his army's efforts in the past six days.

To begin with, Humbert's participation was no sudden conception on the part of Marshal Foch or the high command. While Gen. Rawlinson and Gen. Debény were opening the new Picardy campaign, Humbert withheld operations and continued quiet for two days. But on Friday night the Germans, realising the situation was one likely to tempt an attack from their quarter, started withdrawing guns and material from before his front. They took him into consideration too late, however.

On Saturday morning Humbert's artillery opened with a great burst of fire. Simultaneously infantry and tanks moved forward. They found few Boches and these were paralyzed by the suddenness and fury of the attack.

The Germans had no time to prepare for a retreat with the usual machine gun emplacements. As a consequence, Humbert's army reached its first objectives—Cuvilly, Reaumur-sur-Matz and Chevignacourt—within an hour. (This represents an advance of a mile to two miles and a half.) They proceeded, taking Boulogne-la-Gourasse, Comchy-le-Pots and Riquebourg (a further advance of one to four miles).

Instead of continuing toward Roze they swung eastward on Sunday, advancing four kilometers (two and a half miles) and gaining strong tactical positions.

The next day German reinforcements appeared, retarding the advance, but Humbert already had obtained a hold on "Little Switzerland," with the desired strongholds of the St. Claude and Montigny farms.

On Tuesday he pushed a bit further, getting the dominating line along the massif (heights). Late that afternoon his extreme right, beyond "Little Switzerland," took Ribecourt, which was a corner point in the French line before the advance of 1915 is still extremely well organized.

The situation still favors the French, although fresh German divisions have been identified. Only a slight sight of this rough, ravine and trench ridden country can enable one to appreciate the speed of the French movement. At the same time it tells why the men are momentarily tired although in the best of spirits owing to their accomplishment being made at the slightest possible cost.

## U. S. AND BRITAIN JOIN IN MEXICO OIL PROTEST

Companies Agree to Refuse to Meet Terms of President Carranza's Decree.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The United States and Great Britain have joined in a diplomatic protest to the Mexican Government against the oil land decrees of President Carranza which it is contending amount practically to confiscation.

## SLAKE SCARE AT CONEY.

Hatter Gildes Along Street and Causes Crowd to Scatter.

A ten-foot rattlesnake was king of the Bowers, Coney Island, for a brief period this afternoon. When the snake gilded along Henderson's Walk there was a general scampering for safety among the crowd which thronged the thoroughfare. Women and children screamed as they sought places of refuge, and a few stands were overturned in the mad scramble for safety.

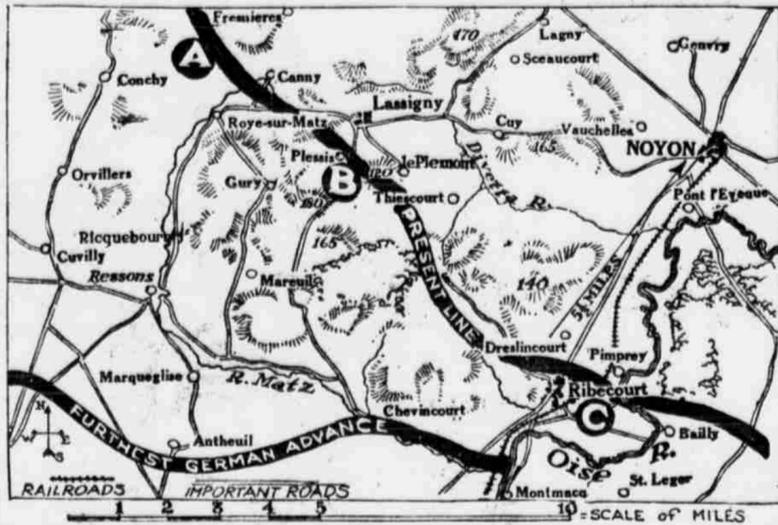
## No Head Bird Shooting in Jersey.

TRENTON, Aug. 15.—The State Fish and Game Commission announced today that there will be no legal head bird shooting in New Jersey this year owing to President Wilson's proclamation classifying the red bird throughout the year as an insectivorous bird. Announcement is made at the request of the Federal authorities so that hunters will not get into difficulty with the law.

## Two Small Boys Killed.

Michael Korpa, aged four, of No. 53 First Street, fell from the roof of his home to the yard this afternoon and died as Dr. Shaw of Bellevue Hospital reached his side.

## WHERE FRENCH MENACE FOE STRONGHOLDS



In the map is shown the nature of the country over which the French are fighting their way toward Lassigny and Noyon. It consists of a series of heavily wooded hills and high ground known as massifs or plateaux. Heights on the massif are shown in metres. "A" indicates the region of Canny-sur-Matz, toward which the French made one of their recent gains in an effort to flank Lassigny on the north. "B" is the Fleumont Massif, onto which the Germans have been driven from the high ground east of there. It was on this plateau, in the German attempt to reach Compiègne, that French forces held out for three days against the most desperate attacks. Just to the south is Thiescourt Plateau, on which the French have won dominating positions. "C" indicates Ribecourt, which the French captured yesterday.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS

**BRITISH.**  
LONDON, Aug. 15.—The text of today's British War Office statement reads as follows:

"Severe local fighting took place last night on our advantage east of Rainecourt. Our line was advanced slightly in this neighborhood.

"One of our patrols rushed a hostile post north of Albert, capturing a machine gun.

"Between Albert and Ayette our patrols were active throughout the night and have maintained close touch with the enemy. Further progress was made at a number of points and several prisoners and a few machine guns were taken.

"Hostile raiding parties were repulsed last night southeast of Arras and near Mermille.

"The enemy's artillery was active east of Robecq and in the Scherpenberg sector (Flanders).

"The total number of prisoners captured by the British Fourth Army since the morning of Aug. 8 is now 21,844. In the same period the prisoners taken by the French First Army amount to 8,500, making a total of 30,344 German prisoners captured in the operations of the Allied armies on the Montdidier-Albert front."

**FRENCH.**  
PARIS, Aug. 15.—Following is today's Paris War Office report:

"The night was marked by the rather intense activity of the artillery between the Aves and the Oise.

"The enemy raid in Champagne against the Marquis sector was without result."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. Pershing's communique last night said:

In Lorraine one of our patrols made a successful raid on the enemy's lines and brought back prisoners.

In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed. With the exception of considerable artillery activity along the Vesle, there is nothing further to report.

On Aug. 14 and 12 our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary-Baroncourt and Conflans. All our machines returned.

**GERMAN.**  
BERLIN (via London), Aug. 15.—The official communication issued by the War Office last night follows:

There have been successful forefield engagements between the Yser and the Scarpe. South of Merris and south of the Lys enemy thrusts broke down.

There has been partial fighting on both sides of the Somme and north of the Aves. West and southwest of Lassigny the enemy again attacked on both sides of Canny. The attacks broke down under our fire. Further south we repulsed an attack by a counter attack.

There has been minor infantry fighting on the Vesle and east of Rheims.

**AUSTRIANS WANT PAY RAISE.**  
Ask War Bonus Increase Because of Living Cost.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—A deputation representing 200,000 state employees has presented a demand to the Austrian Government for a 50 per cent. increase in the present war bonus, based on the claim that the cost of living in 1918 is from 100 to 300 per cent. higher than in 1917.

**SARATOGA ENTRIES.**  
RACE TRACK, SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE—For maidens two-year-olds, claiming five and a half furlongs. (Purse, \$100.) Boston, 107; Hiram, 115; Frank, 112; Wanda, 108; Joseph, 107; Wanda, 108; Joseph, 107; Wanda, 108; Joseph, 107.

**PHILADELPHIA Sunday Newspaper Price Advanced.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Announcements were made today by the five Philadelphia morning newspapers that beginning Aug. 16, the price of their Sunday editions would be advanced from 3 to 5 cents in this city and Camden, N. J. Elsewhere the price will be 8 cents.

**Earthquake Shock Recorded in Cleveland.**  
CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—A severe earthquake was recorded on the St. Ignace College seismograph today. It was of unusual duration and judged to be far away as Asia.

## SOVIET TROOPS TAKE GOLD AND QUIT MOSCOW

Government Proclamation Declares Russian Republic Is in Danger.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15 (British Wireless Press).—Soviet troops have begun to evacuate Moscow. The gold reserves, which had been in the basement of the Kremlin, already have been removed to an unknown place.

Despatches received in London Monday reporting that Premier Lenine and War Minister Trotsky had fled to the naval base at Kronstadt added that all the Government departments also would be removed there. The flight of Lenine and Trotsky was said to be due to threats by the Social Revolutionists of the Left that they were about to begin a reign of terror there. Whether the Soviet troops were forced to depart from Moscow is not clear, but the loss of the city to the Soviet Government undoubtedly will be a serious blow to their cause.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Soviet Government has issued a proclamation declaring that the Russian Republic is in danger, according to telegrams from Helsingfors received in Stockholm and quoted by the correspondent of the Times there.

The Petrograd Soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starting and that the Red Guards have stolen all their food. Disaffection with the Soviets is said to prevail everywhere in Russia.

The Czechoslovaks in Siberia are in a dangerous position and are liable to be cut off altogether, says the correspondent of the Times at Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Guarded intimations are given in well informed official quarters here that the Japanese Government already has anticipated the need for speedy assistance to the Czechoslovaks in Western Siberia, who have been almost cut off from communication with their brethren who constituted the advance guard of the army which has arrived near Vladivostok. It is understood the Japanese General Staff has planned to strike directly at Lake Baikal, the most important centre of action on the Siberian Railroad.

Russian peasants are reported in advance reaching the State Department today to be flocking to the standard of the Czechoslovaks, operating in force about 500 miles east of Moscow. In this connection particular significance is attached to the report that the Soviet troops have begun the evacuation of Moscow, opening the way for the Czechoslovaks and Allied troops aiding loyal Russians to re-establish the eastern front on a line much further west than was believed possible.

## GERMANS DRAFT RUSSIANS; PUT 'SLACKERS' TO DEATH

Kaiser's Desperate Strife for Man-Power Shown by Conscription of Czechoslovak Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A Vladivostok despatch dated Sunday says:

"According to stories of prisoners taken by the Czechoslovaks German flying columns are impressing males from eighteen to forty-five years of age and bringing those who disobey the mobilization order before Germanized revolutionary tribunals, which condemn them to death. These conscripted units have German company and platoon commanders and are stiffened by twenty Germans or Magyars to every sixty Russians."

## AVIATORS PHOTOGRAPH UPTON ROOKIES' PARADE.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—While 5,000 recruits were reviewed yesterday by Lieut. Col. Dolph, photographer from the Mineola Aviation Station flew over camp and made pictures of their manoeuvres. The majority of the men have been in camp only a week and among them were many "rookies."

## LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST: Watch and chain, Wednesday, in the phone booth, 120th St. and 4th Ave. Liberal reward. O. M. SEXTON, 404 7th St.

## GERMANS STRIP TORPEDOES TO MAKE RAW MATERIAL FOR THEIR MUNITIONS LAST

Aim Is to Gain High Explosive Power and Eliminate Delicate Steering Apparatus.

AN IRISH PORT, Aug. 4 (Correspondence of Associated Press).—The Germans in their extremity to make their raw materials for munitions go as far as possible have stripped their torpedoes until they are bare as skeletons compared to the former efficient mechanism.

It seems that the idea of the Germans is to gain the highest possible explosive power and to eliminate the delicate and expensive propelling and steering apparatus. This has been done at the cost of accuracy and range of fire, and at the same time enhances the danger to the U boats by forcing them much closer to their target than would be necessary if the older types of torpedoes were used. But it has resulted in a great saving of copper and brass and doubtless has facilitated quantity production.

Under normal conditions a torpedo should be effective at 2,000 yards or more, but the Germans now seldom fire at more than 500 yards, and when they believe they are comparatively safe they approach much nearer than that to their intended victim.

## ANOTHER GERMAN WHINE OVER FLYERS' AIR RAIDS

Enjoyed Bombing of England, but Protest in Fear Over Bombing of "The Fatherland."

LONDON, Aug. 15 (By Associated Press).—One of the most significant features of the aerial bombing offensive of the British is the loud response it has elicited from the German people, say British newspapers. The bombing of England brought no complaint, but only renewed recollection; yet Germany, suffering the first preliminary pangs of British attacks, at once began to cry, and protest upon protest is pouring upon German authorities.

Details of the damage caused by the British raids can easily be suppressed by the German censorship, and it is asserted there is abundant photographic and captured documentary evidence that the fears of the people are based upon real execution done.

Henry Clews 78 Years Old.

Henry Clews, founder of the firm of Henry Clews & Co., and admittedly the fourth oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange is still receiving congratulations on his 78th anniversary. He was born Aug. 14, 1840, at Staffordshire, England, according to "Who's Who," though we will all admit he is "forty-four or so."

British Report 8,020 Casualties for Week.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—British casualties reported in the week ending today totalled 8,020, compared with an aggregate of 9,986 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 215; men, 1,441; wounded or missing, officers, 647; men, 6,317.

## Keep Your Boy in France Smiling

Within three weeks of order my Paris office will forward to any Allied soldier in France a package containing the following French made delicacies: net weight:

- 1 package of orange 3 1/2 lb.
- 1 tin of ham slices 3 1/2 lb.
- 1 tin of green peas 3 1/2 lb.
- 1 tin of olive butter 3 1/2 lb.
- 1 large tin of chicken in gelatin 3 1/2 lb.
- 1 package of eating chocolate 3 1/2 lb.

By check or money order. Receipts by Parcel Post Dept. will be forwarded to you. I have the highest references from French soldiers. Write very legibly name and address of soldier and your also.

ROGER E. CHAUDON, 25 Beaver St., Paris office 129 Rue de la Gare.

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