



Chaulnes Is Taken and Montdidier Salient Wiped Out; French Smash On 2 1-2 Miles; Drive Nets 40,000 Prisoners, 500 Guns

Bolo and Bernstorff Often at Hearst Home, 8 Witnesses Swear

They Went There Sometimes Together, Sometimes Separately, and Were Nicknamed by Help

Handy Iron Bridge From Roof to Roof

Affidavits of Chauffeurs and Employes in Editor's House Given Out by Lewis

The Attorney General of this state, Merton E. Lewis, who last year at the request of the French government developed the proofs on which the notorious Bolo Pacha was recently shot in Vincennes for the crime of treason to the Allied cause, yesterday made public a lot of unexpected evidence on the relations of Bolo Pacha, Count von Bernstorff, and William Randolph Hearst.

This evidence is in the form of affidavits and is prefaced by the following statement from the Attorney General:

"In the statement issued by William Randolph on October 5, 1917, he said:

"I met Bolo Pacha merely as a French newspaper man, the reputed representative of the Paris 'Journal.' He came to me and said: 'You use more print paper than any other man in the United States. Will you tell me where I can get the best and cheapest?' I told him where we get our print paper, what we paid for it, and gave him all the information about the paper market that I could and what any newspaper man with any courtesy would naturally give to a visiting French journalist. The conversation was general and trivial, as it is all that I have ever known, seen or heard of Bolo Pacha. I defy the Attorney General to disprove any word in this statement of mine or to substantiate any one of his own unwarranted implications. Should he fail to do so I shall proceed against the small Attorney General of the great State of New York for petty and premeditated slander."

Meetings With Bolo

"I showed by the testimony of Hearst's Paris correspondent, Bertelli, given at the trial of Bolo for treason, that, instead of Hearst meeting Bolo only once, he met him three times:

"First—Hearst entertained Bolo at luncheon.

"Second—Bolo entertained Hearst at a dinner at Sherry's.

"Third—Hearst entertained Bolo at a theatre party and supper.

"I am now prepared to show by six affidavits that Hearst received Bolo at the Hearst home on Riverside Drive.

"I am now prepared to show by three affidavits that Hearst received Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Bolo at the Hearst home at one and the same time, and that this happened on two or more occasions.

"I am now prepared to show by many affidavits that Count von Bernstorff was a frequent visitor at the Hearst home at about the time of Bolo's visit to New York in the spring of 1916, when Bolo obtained \$1,683,000 from von Bernstorff with which to carry on in France the same German peace propaganda that Hearst was then conducting in America."

The affidavits now published are eight in number.

Perhaps the most interesting is that of Charles H. Jerome, who was superintendent of the Clarendon apartment house, at 137 Riverside Drive, which is said to be owned by Hearst, and three floors of which

Bolo Pacha's Eulogy of Hearst

THE trial of Bolo Pacha in France disclosed that after he returned to France from the United States he eulogized Hearst in the newspapers he bought with German cash. Hearst was then advocating peace, as Bolo intended to do in France. On May 3, 1916, less than three weeks after Bolo's return to Paris, there appeared an article which he wrote himself in "Le Journal," headed by a three-column cut of Hearst. Bolo began his eulogy by characterizing Hearst as a man of great originality, a power, a hand of the masses, and continued:

"Never have the sympathies of the Americans been more precious to the Allies than in the present hour, when the policy of the United States is in the balance. And when these sympathies are emanating from a man like Hearst there is a double reason for mentioning the fact."

"William Randolph Hearst is figuring in the front rank as a Gotha American. Who would dare to deny the kingdom of publicity to this man, who himself owns eleven great daily newspapers, several of which are regarded as the most important organs in the New and Old worlds; a number of magazines, a news agency, which is distributing news to more than 400 newspapers; who, in addition, is supplying more than 3,000 motion picture theatres with films? This handler of the masses has brought under his control all the means by which one can appeal to the crowd."

Lenine Plans Flight, Russian Press Asserts

Believed Ready to Go to Germany With Trotzky, Dispatch Says

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly, the Bolshevik Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces, and Nikolai Lenine, the Premier, and Leon Trotzky, his War Minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

The Petrograd newspaper "Isvestia" is quoted by the correspondent as stating that at several points "in that part of Russia not occupied by the enemy" counter-revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns. The Bolshevik Soviets have been overthrown in these places and replaced by councils consisting of representatives of the Mensheviks, or Moderates.

In the city of Kazan, the newspaper adds, the widely known Bolshevik leader Olschinsky has been killed, while there has been great bloodshed among the Bolsheviks in the Novgorod and Riazan districts.

The German Embassy at Moscow will remove immediately to Pskov, owing to conditions in Moscow, according to advices received via Copenhagen from Berlin to-day. (Pskov is 162 miles southwest of Petrograd and approximately 400 miles nearly directly west of Moscow.)

Owing to traffic conditions, it is stated, the embassy will be compelled to travel by way of Petrograd, Helsinki, Finland and thence to Reval, on the Estonian coast, and to its destination.

(Other developments in the Russian situation on page 3.)

Alfonso and Cabinet Confer On Sinking of Spanish Ships

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Council of Ministers, presided over by King Alfonso, met to-day to consider foreign relations, especially the situation between Spain and Germany resulting from the torpedoing of Spanish vessels.

First American Field Army in France Formed

Commanded by Pershing; All U. S. Forces To Be Co-ordinated

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11.—The first American field army has been organized. It is under the direct command of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces. The corps commanders thus far announced are Major Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright.

The creation of the first field army is the first step toward the coordination of all the American forces in France.

This does not mean the immediate withdrawal from the British and French commands of all American units, and it is probable that divisions will be used on the French and British fronts for weeks yet.

It is understood, however, that the policy of organizing other armies will be carried out steadily.

U-Boat Sinks 9 Schooners Off Bay State

Navy Department Reports Raid by Submarine on Fishing Fleet

Crew of One Ship Is Held an Hour

Four Survivors Saved by Auxiliary Vessel and Taken to Port

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Looming to the surface in the midst of a fleet of fishing schooners off the Massachusetts coast, a German submarine to-day sank nine vessels of the fleet, the Navy Department to-night announced.

The schooners sunk included the Kate Palmer, the Anita May, the Reliance, the Starbuck and the Progress. The names of the other four ships were

Americans on Vesle Shatter Kaiser's Guard

Crown Prince Sacrificing Two Famous Divisions in Fighting at Fismette

Enemy Enters Town; Driven Out by Bombs

Mystery Cloaks Motive for Desperate 24-Hour Struggle on the Front

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright 1918 by The Tribune Association.) WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 11.—The Imperial Crown Prince is allowing some of his topnotch Prussian units to be cut to pieces by Franco-American forces on the Vesle to-day, either to conceal something which lies between the Vesle and the Chemin des Dames or

Our Men at Chipilly Take 500 Prisoners

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward, Chipilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

"The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "So successfully did they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners and opened the road to the further advance that has been made."

Germans Flee Headlong for Somme Line

Entire Defence of Foe in Montdidier Salient Collapses

By Arthur S. Draper

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Anglo-French push on the Somme front has now become a straight ahead drive in which the divisions of the Crown Prince and those of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria are fleeing for safety to the line of the Somme and the Nesle and Noyon Canal. The entire German defence in the Montdidier salient has collapsed.

Between the Ancre and Oise the Allies have driven a hole in the German line with a width of fifty miles. Within the area between these rivers many hundreds of Allied tanks are ambling about, smashing machine gun nests, slaying the foe wholesale and taking thousands of prisoners, while cavalry squadrons are careering to and fro, reconnoitring and cutting up enemy detachments. Behind the tanks and the horsemen follow Allied infantry in waves, "mopping up" the enemy rear guards and weaving the somewhat patchlike advance of the tanks and cavalry into the solid infantry line.

Chaulnes and Roye Passed

Allied mounted forces and tanks now have pushed fully fifteen miles into enemy territory from the original line. According to latest reports, they have passed both Chaulnes and Roye. Airmen tell of tremendous confusion behind the German lines. Enemy troops and material assembled on a fifty-mile front in the Montdidier bulge have been compelled to withdraw through a gap not more than thirty miles as the crow flies.

Before the Allied offensive comes to a halt many more German prisoners and guns are likely to have been taken. The total now is more than 40,000 prisoners and 500 cannon.

The northern section of von Hutier's army between the Somme and Roye is falling back upon the curve of the Somme River. It is expected the Germans will send in great bodies of reinforcements from the Peronne sector and make a desperate effort to hold up the Allied advance here while the bulk of their troops and material are being withdrawn over the river.

The Germans between Roye and the Oise also are in dire difficulty, being greatly hampered by lack of good roads.

Pocket Nearly Flattened Out

Interest now centres chiefly upon the success of the Allied wings. Entente forces have now nearly flattened out the enemy pocket between the Ancre and the Oise, and if Foch plans his operations on a large scale further interesting developments cannot be delayed.

One of the possibilities is the extension of the battlefront northward to Arras. Another might consist of an extension southward and eastward to Soissons. A successful attack on either of these fronts might set the entire German line rocking from Rheims to the sea.

The possible extension of the battle between the Oise and Soissons would mean an advance aimed at turning the Chemin des Dames line north of the Aisne, toward which the Germans between Rheims and Soissons on the Vesle may shortly be compelled to retreat.

Great havoc would result in the German defence if this line was turned just when a shelter had been prepared for the retreating troops. Future developments of the present battle depend largely upon whether Foch's army equals the German in numbers and freshness.

Offensive Tactics Less Costly.

So long as Foch keeps the initiative, any superiority on the Allied side is bound to increase, for in modern bat-

British Make Gain In Face of Heavy Counter Attacks

Ludendorff Hurls Several Divisions of Reserves Into Battle, Retakes Lihons, Then Is Driven Out; Anglo-Americans Seize Important Heights North of the Somme

French Troops Sweep Forward Along Their Front of 25 Miles

Enemy Is Reported To Be Hurriedly Organizing a New Line of Defence Through Roye, Lassigny and Noyon, but Allies' Patrols Are Said To Be Close to Nesle

The French yesterday made striking advances on the southern half of the Picardy battlefront, while to the north the British beat off heavy German counter attacks, held off their gains and took additional territory.

London reports that prisoners taken now number 40,000 and guns 500. The enormous store of captured material is increasing hourly.

The impetus of the French attack was almost as great as ever. They advanced on all the twenty-five-mile front from the Avre to the Oise, at points reaching a depth of two and a half miles. Through the broken wooded region here von Hutier is making a somewhat hurried and disordered retreat.

Chaulnes Is Captured by British Forces

On the British front unofficial reports said Chaulnes, an important German base which had been penetrated before, had now fallen to the Canadians and Australians. Further north the Germans, using divisions from their reserves, recaptured Lihons, but were quickly driven out.

North of the Somme the Americans and British seized Etinehem and the heights between there and Dernancourt.

The British are now encountering stronger resistance. Berlin claims one German division destroyed forty tanks. But the German retirement does not seem by any means over.

An envelopment of the enemy now is improbable, as the former Montdidier salient is wiped out and the front has only a slight curve. The Germans are reported hurriedly organizing a line of defence through Roye, Lassigny and Noyon. It is doubtful if they can hold there, as British horsemen are reported close to Nesle, six miles southeast of Chaulnes.

Ludendorff Uses 31 Divisions So Far

The Berlin night official statement said Allied attacks had been repulsed from the Ancre to the Aisne. This may indicate that the battle has spread east across the Oise and linked up with the Soissons-Rheims theatre of action.

Only ten divisions from the enemy reserves have been identified in the battle. In all, Ludendorff has used thirty-one divisions. Heavy reinforcements, however, are arriving rapidly.

As a diversion, the Germans yesterday made a local attack north of Mount Kemmel, south of Ypres. The British threw them back and took prisoners.

Chaulnes, Key to Enemy's Southern Line on Somme, Taken by Allies

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Chaulnes, the important railway town in the heart of the Somme battlefront and the key to the southern line of the German salient, has been captured by Australian and Canadian troops.

Foe Using Reserves

The enemy apparently is calling upon his reserves to help him save all material possible. In the area before Vauvillers the enemy has been supported by heavy artillery, but further southward the French First and Third armies have advanced slightly, and in this neighborhood the Germans do not appear to be too well supplied with artillery.

Large fires and long transport columns in the enemy's back areas tend to strengthen the belief that his heavy counter-attacks against the British are intended to afford him time to evacuate his stores.

The Allied casualties in the first two days of fighting were comparatively light, because the Allies virtually ran through the German positions. But since Saturday the fighting has been of a more severe character.

Interest centred around the struggle for the Lassigny massif, which is high ground in difficult country and

AND HE IS GENERALLY SO TALKATIVE



Allied Drive Halts Bombardment of Paris

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The long range cannon with which the Germans have intermittently bombarded Paris for more than four months have now been silent for two days.

This fact may be explained by the Allied advance toward Noyon and Guisard, six and a half miles north of Noyon, whence the recent firing is said to have been proceeding, as these localities are now endangered by the French forward push.

Poincaré at Front Thanks Commanders

PARIS, Aug. 11.—President Poincaré to-day visited Generals Debeney and Humbert at army headquarters and congratulated them on their success in the present drive against the Germans. The President also visited the liberated region.

Submarine Attack on Four Fishing Boats Reported

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 11.—The auxiliary fishing schooner Gleaner arrived late to-night and reported an attack by a submarine on four other fishing vessels off the southern edge of George's Banks Saturday afternoon. Captain Edward A. Proctor, of the Gleaner, saw one two-masted schooner disappear, but was unable to say what became of the other three vessels. That same morning he said he heard gunfire, but it was so far away he could see nothing of the vessel doing the firing.

Hand-to-Hand Combats Rage

I stood to-day just back of the Vesle and heard the constant drumfire from both American and German artillery, which has been continuous for twenty-four hours. The air pulsed with detonations. Later at headquarters of a certain American unit I read con-

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