

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local showers and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate southwest winds
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALLIES HURRY GERMANS BACK IN TWO DRIVES; BRITISH AND FRENCH EACH MAKE BIG GAINS; MILITKOFF HEADS NEW RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

MOSCOW TAKEN BY KORNILOFF, LONDON HEARS

Red Guards Slay Officers and Overthrow Bolsheviks in Siberia.

AID OF ALLIES IS ASKED

Lenine and Trotzky Flee and Grand Duke Nicholas Said to Be Emperor.

LONDON, June 28.—A great revolution has been initiated in Russia for the overthrow of the Bolsheviks, according to numerous reports which come to London from many sources, all, however, of German origin. Because of this origin the reports are not accepted here for their face value, but there seems little doubt that the end of the Bolshevik regime is at hand, if indeed it has not already arrived.

Perhaps the most important feature of this movement is the announcement, which comes through Amsterdam, that Prof. Paul Militkoff and Gen. Alexander Guchkoff, probably the Minister of War in the Lvov Cabinet, have arrived at Harbin, in Manchuria, and have placed themselves at the head of the counter-revolution.

Gen. Korniloff, former commander in chief of the Russian army, and Gen. Kaledine, commander of the Don Cossacks, are reported also as participating in the movement in South Russia. Lenine and Trotzky are said to be in flight to the north coast of Russia.

Grand Duke Nicholas, who was commander of all the Russian armies in the early years of the war, has been proclaimed Emperor, according to one report. It is also reported that former Emperor Nicholas is at or on the way to Moscow by the Bolsheviks and confirmed and denied.

Soviets Reported Defeated.

It is declared that the supporters of Grand Duke Nicholas are sweeping the Soviets throughout the Siberian provinces of Irkutsk, Blagoviestchensk and Khabarovsk.

The defeat of the Bolsheviks is said to have been made possible by the victories of the Czech-Slovak forces and the transfer of the Red Guard. Several detachments of the Red Guard are declared to have murdered their officers and then surrendered.

Moscow, the reports add, has been captured by Gen. Korniloff, supported by German troops. Gen. Kaledine is said to have captured the city of Novonikolayevsk, and Gen. Korniloff in the capture of the city.

The Copenhagen newspapers, a telegram says, give prominence to a Berlin dispatch quoting the Tageszeitung of that city as saying it had received a message from its Petrograd correspondent to the effect that the Bolshevik Government will soon be overthrown and that Kerensky is the man of the future in Russia.

The Wolf Bureau, the German semi-official news agency, says that Grand Duke Nicholas has been crowned in Russia at Omsk and is leading an anti-Bolshevik movement. Grand Duke Nicholas, it is stated, has refused to assume the throne, preferring to leave the decision to an all-Russian popular assembly.

Reds Weak in Siberia.

That the Bolsheviks in Siberia are weak and could be overthrown easily but for the support of armed prisoners released by them is the contention of the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail. In a long dispatch dated June 23 he says that the Bolsheviks are fighting on the line of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Tobolsk to Nij-Udinsk, a distance of 1,600 miles, and keep in touch with the counter-revolutionary movement in southeastern Russia led by Gen. Alexieff.

Bolshevism is a living corpse. Allied intervention is vital, not only to save the Russians from the Germans but to save the Russians themselves.

The correspondent then gives information concerning conditions in leading Siberian towns. He says that there are 50,000 unarmed Austrian prisoners at Omsk, where a German Consul has just arrived. The Consul has received 250,000 rubles from the local Bolshevik government as an indemnity for the liquidation of German business, while representatives of British and American firms are being molested heavily under threat of imprisonment.

The American Consul at Irkutsk reports that the town is packed with Bolsheviks and Czechs are fighting there. No business is being transacted and there is no food. Business also has ceased at Krasnoyarsk.

Industries and mines have been nationalized, but the workmen are idle. Eight furnaces at a big steel works in the Ural Mountains solidified while the

London Paper Urges Caution Over Russia

LONDON, June 28.—The Westminster Gazette, in a long editorial to-day commenting on the appeal of Alexander F. Kerensky, formerly Russian Premier, for Entente allied assistance in Russia, urges the Allies to move very cautiously in anything approaching intervention.

"We cannot be surprised if the allied Governments, and particularly President Wilson, desire the ground to be carefully explored first," the newspaper says. "A serious mistake in this matter might have the gravest consequences, because the Germans may be trusted to exploit to the utmost any opening that is given them."

"Their one opportunity of restoring the balance of man power is the use of the Bolsheviks to bring the Russian masses to their side and so draw on them to replenish Germany's diminishing forces. They will raise the cry that Russia is being threatened by a foreign invader, and before we give them this pretext we should be very sure that our intervention is desired by the mass of the Russians."

LARGE MISSION GOING TO RUSSIA

To Consist Only of Experts in Commerce, Agriculture and Labor.

T. R. AND TAFT OUT OF IT

Military Escort to Have No High Officer, but Will Be Big.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

Washington, June 28.—The following details have been known today regarding the commission the President is planning to send to Russia. The commission will have many members and will carry a large military escort. A score of possible more commercial, agricultural and labor experts will be selected to go as members. The commission is to have wide discretionary powers.

Former President Taft and some other men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the mission will not be asked to go. It is understood, for the reason that the choice of such men to head it, it is feared, would give the commission a political savor, a thing the President wishes to avoid.

The plan is to select the members because of their ability in agricultural and industrial lines and to organize. Many names are under consideration by the President and his advisers.

Hugh Gordon Miller, a New York attorney, called at the White House today to suggest the names of former President Roosevelt and Taft, Chief Justice White, and Senators Wilson and Bryan to head the commission. It is reasonably certain that none of them will be chosen.

Selection of the commercial and industrial members has been left to Secretary Redfield. The labor men will be picked by Secretary Wilson and the agricultural experts by Secretary Houston. Secretary Baker is at work on the arrangements for the military force that is to escort the commission into Siberia. The escort will be largely constituted of staff and construction men such as the railway unit first sent to Russia. No high army officer will go with the commission, so as to avoid giving it a pronounced military aspect. It will in no sense be an expeditionary force, though the number of men will be large.

Wherever possible men who have a mastery of language sufficient to read the Russian people are being selected for the commission. No man will go who cannot at least speak French.

Caution is being exercised to pick men who can act independently. They must be trusted with wide discretionary powers, because it is considered possible that the members may scatter over a territory to help solve the problems of the various localities.

AWARDS FOR U. S. MEN.

France Plans Decorations for Independence Day Celebrations.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28.—It is planned, in connection with the proposed July 4 celebration, that the American units which have so gallantly aided in stemming the German onslaught Paris will be decorated in the presence of President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Gen. Foch, Gen. Pershing and other notables. French and American troops will march side by side.

The successful operations of the Americans on the Marne front have increased the confidence of the French in the capabilities of the American soldiers, and with the American forces in France growing in numbers daily, their sphere of activity may be expected to be widened soon to an important extent.

SOVIET ENVOY DOUBTS STORY OF REVOLUTION

Bolshevik Delegate to London Believes Return to Monarchy Is Certain.

OTHERS ALSO DUBIOUS

Veteran Diplomat Cannot Conceive of Korniloff as a German Agent.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, June 28.—The Soviet representative in London, Mr. Boris Savin, correspondent to-day that in the latest official despatches he had received from Russia there was no mention of the reported overthrow of the Lenine-Trotzky government and their flight to the White Sea coast. If the reported occupation of Moscow by troops under the command of Gen. Korniloff and Gen. Kaledine or the proclamation of Grand Duke Nicholas as Emperor of Russia, he said, he believed all these reports were false.

Disbelief in the reported overthrow of the Bolsheviks is not confined, however, to officials of the Soviets and their sympathizers. A well known Russian diplomat now in London who has been in the Russian public service for a quarter of a century and is a close friend of Alexander Kerensky, asserted that it was impossible that Korniloff should be acting with Germany. As to Gen. Kaledine, he may be alive, but it is doubtful if the Grand Duke Nicholas would have anything to do with Germany.

"The news may be true," he added, "but it is largely imagination and inspired by Gen. Korniloff was a long way from Moscow a day or two ago, and it seems impossible that he could be there now. It must be remembered that the Bolshevik Government controls telegraphic communication."

Despatches from enemy sources seem to confirm the assertion that the anti-Bolshevik agitation has been intensified by conditions of famine and anarchy which are spreading rapidly everywhere in Russia. The New York Herald Tribune published a dispatch from Moscow stating that the counter-revolutionary movement is being felt over Russia, and that in most places the movement is monarchical in character. It is asserted that monarchical organizations exist in all the towns, and that undoubtedly they have a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition at their disposal.

**CONFIRM AND DENY
MURDER OF EX-CZAR**

Conflicting Messages on His Fate Received.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, June 28.—Dr. von Kuehlmann offered his resignation on Wednesday, says a Zurich dispatch to the Journal. The dispatch adds it is believed the Emperor will accept.

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WASHINGTON, June 28.—Officials here believe that if the Kaiser accepts the resignation of Dr. von Kuehlmann, it will mean that the military leaders have found it necessary to sacrifice this official for the effect it will have on public opinion. It is not believed that von Kuehlmann adopted a wholly independent attitude when he practically said in the Reichstag that peace might not be won by military victory or when he indicated the probability of the war extending into the fifth winter.

It is believed that he said what the military masters of Germany, including the Kaiser, virtually directed him to say, and the impression is general here that the Foreign Secretary consulted with the war lords before he made his Reichstag speech.

The information result for the militarists was perhaps not anticipated, it is said here, and the result may be that von Kuehlmann will be singled out to pay the penalty, just as other German statesmen have frequently been disgraced.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, June 28.—Censorship is preventing late information of Austria's labor and food difficulties from reaching the outer world. An official dispatch today from Bern, Switzerland, said the Austrian newspapers reaching there contain no mention of the Hungarian strikes and that not a single telegram had come from Budapest on the subject.

A copy of the newspaper Pest Naplo of Budapest, dated June 22, however, quoted a speech in Parliament by Deputy Lath of the Karolyi party, who stated that on June 20 the number of strikers in Budapest exceeded the sixty thousand. According to Lath, the strike continues unabated and is supposed to have reached several provincial towns.

**SEIZE TRUCK MAKER
AS GERMAN PLOTTER**

Officials Tell of New Gas Bomb to Aid Enemy

DOUBLE HULL DERELICT SUNK.

Probably a Repair or Mather ship for German Submarines.

The Belgian relief steamship Gothland, which arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday, sighted a strange looking derelict with a double hull, built of cast-iron, when she was about 120 miles south of Iceland. Capt. Holmes of the Gothland steamed close to the double hull and saw no indication of life aboard. He sent a boat to her and the officer in charge could not find anything to show her identity.

It is the impression of Capt. Holmes that the ship, the double hull of which were about 400 feet long, was used to repair German submarines at sea. Vessels of similar hull were used by the Germans to raise sunken submarines before the war. Capt. Holmes sunk the derelict, which was badly battered, as it was a menace to navigation. It might have been used for the double duty of repairing and supplying German submarines in the northern latitudes and so might have been called a mother ship. Apparently it had been abandoned a long time.

AMUNDSEN'S SHIP OFF FOR POLE.

CHRISTIANIA, June 28.—Hosid Amundsen's ship, Maude, in which the famous explorer will attempt to reach the North Pole, started for Christiania today for the north. Capt. Amundsen will board the vessel when she reaches Tromsø.

DEPUTY HAASE PREDICTS PEOPLE WILL TAKE REINS

German Socialist, in Bitter Attack on Military Policy, Declares World's Hate Has Been Won—Sees Change Coming.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The speech delivered in the Reichstag by Socialist Deputy Haase, in which he attacked the Government's foreign policy and alluded to the growing importance of American military effort, receives considerable space in the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Its version of the speech says in part:

"Dr. Helfferich," said Deputy Haase, "told us in 1917 that the United States would be unable to take any further part in the war. To-day there are 700,000 Americans on French soil."

Here Haase went on with a bitter attack on the German military rulers for their method of conducting the war, which was alienating the friendship of the whole world. He declared their methods were making a decent peace impossible and that the German people must take matters into their own hands.

KUEHLMANN HAD O. K. OF KAISER

Read Peace Speech to Both Wilhelm and Chancellor First.

MAY FOLLOW PRECEDENT

Foreign Secretary Is Expected to Be Sacrificed as Scaperoat.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from The London Times.

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THE HAGUE, June 28.—According to information reaching here today, the most important feature of the first address of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Imperial Foreign Secretary, announced that this week in the fact that it was drafted after consultation at German Great Headquarters and that the contents were known to the Kaiser, who approved them literally, as did Count von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor.

The speech was drafted by Dr. von Kuehlmann, hearing the passionate protests of the Chancellor, endeavored to soften its contents and tranquilize its tenor.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—Count von Hertling, German Chancellor, will visit Germany army headquarters to attend an important conference, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

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GEN. PERSHING'S 1,000,000 FACE TERRIFIC BLOW

Likely to Bear Brunt of Much of Germany's Supreme Offensive.

ON RHEIMS-VERDUN LINE

Known For Seeks Success Against Americans to Help Quiet People at Home.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Gen. Pershing's men, now upward of a million strong in France, will bear the brunt of much of the fighting connected with Germany's supreme offensive effort, expected to be launched between Rheims and Verdun, according to information reaching military circles here. There are furthermore indications that the German high command, for more reasons than one, will make particular efforts to strike hard at the American forces during the coming drive.

The news to-night that the British have advanced their line about a mile on a front of three and a half miles and that the French by a separate movement advanced a mile and a quarter on a front of four and a half miles southwest of Soissons may mean, according to military men, that Gen. Foch already is taking advantage of Germany's plan to deplete these sectors in order to mass troops along the Rheims-Verdun sector.

Foe Massing His Troops.

Whether this will interfere with the German plans remains to be seen. If the theory of the military men is correct it will be the first time Gen. Foch has attempted to forestall a German drive of the present kind by sending the allied forces forward on an offensive thrust. Military experts here are almost certain that it was caused by the removal of German troops.

The location of the probable points of attack and the line of the next onslaught are said to be based on a German drive of the present kind by sending the allied forces forward on an offensive thrust. Military experts here are almost certain that it was caused by the removal of German troops.

It is known here that the German high command regards it now as very important to chronicle a success of major character against American troops. Much of the political unrest in Germany is due to the fact that the U-boats have failed to prevent large forces of Americans from reaching Europe.

The German people are beginning to realize, it is explained, that the increasingly large number of American troops is becoming more and more a bar to ultimate success. There is therefore a general demand in Germany for some move to offset this prospective danger and Ludendorff is said to realize that the only possible means of coping with the "American menace" is on the battlefield.

Poch Can Mass Men Too.

Military experts here explain that it will not be possible for the German high command to overwhelm American units by massing greatly superior forces against them. Gen. Poch, an supreme commander of the allied American troops will be in a position, it is pointed out, to oppose any such massing of troops by concentrations of man power of his own.

The one man command on the allied and American side can now decide upon these matters of man power distribution as rapidly as the one man command of the Germans.

It will be interesting, army men point out, to hear to-morrow what Gen. March, Chief of Staff, has to say regarding the prospective German drive and concerning the number of American troops now shipped overseas. Gen. March has announced that more than 900,000 American troops had left American ports for France and the week before he announced that the 600,000 mark had been passed. It will cause no surprise if his announcement to-morrow places the number at more than 1,000,000.

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43 Airplanes Downed in One Day's Fighting

LONDON, June 28.—The British official communication on aerial operations issued to-night says:

A full day's work was done Thursday by our reconnaissance, photographic and artillery machines. There was some increase in hostile activity in the air and more fighting occurred.

Twenty German airplanes were destroyed and nine driven down out of control. Fourteen of ours are missing.

Bombing was carried out vigorously behind the German lines. Twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped during the twenty-four hours on railway junctions and other targets.

AMERICANS GAS ENEMY PATROL

Attack Discovered and Broken Up by U. S. Men Near Chateau Thierry.

ALSATIAN IS CAPTURED

Forced to Fight by Threats of Imprisonment—Explains Surrender.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and The Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28.—Patrol encounters in which Germans who were discovered preparing for an attack were shelled by Americans constituted the only activity on the Chateau Thierry front last night.

An Alsatian who was taken prisoner in Belleau Wood asserts that a number of Alsatians were assigned to his division when it was returned from the Hunsau front. These men, when told they were to fight on the western front, protested, explaining that many of them had brothers and other relatives in the French army.

Their protests were met with threats of imprisonment for terms of from eight to ten years and with the stoppage of allowances to their dependents.

The statements by the Alsatian prisoner in regard to a promising a plausible clue to the voluntary surrender of eighty-two Germans to Frank P. Lennart, the Chicago infantryman, who walked into camp with them two days ago.

EPIDEMIC DELAYS GERMAN WAR PLAN

Troops Chosen for Attack Are Unable to Fight.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from The London Times.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28.—Prisoners taken in the attack northeast of Noyon to-day were mostly Saxons and Prussians and confirm the tales previously heard of the prevalence of influenza in the German army. Reports have been current of a malady serious enough to constitute one reason for the German slowness in pushing their offensive.

The prisoners say that the divisions selected for the attack are so prostrated that they are unable to fight. The information from the prisoners supports the story that the disease is widespread in all departments of the army.

The oldest of our attack troops in the Noyon wood was a creek in a stream about a mile and a half from the enemy trench before the stream being cleared with the bayonet and the machine guns in the trench captured and turned against the enemy.

GERMANY READY TO CONFER.

Accepts U. S. Plan to Discuss Treatment of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Germany has accepted the invitation of the United States to send representatives to Bern, Switzerland, for a conference on August 5 with the American delegation on exchange and treatment of prisoners of war.

Reply from the German Government was received today by the State Department through the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin and the American Minister in Switzerland.

The conference is expected to take up the question of pay of officers held prisoners.

Haig's Men Debouch From Nieppe Wood and Advance Nearly a Mile.

FRENCH DO EVEN MORE

On Front of 4-1-2 Miles Near Soissons They Advance Mile and a Quarter.

MAY PRELUDE OFFENSIVE

Positions Gained by Attacks Give Allies Great Advantage for Further Operations.

LONDON, June 28.—In the most important military operations since the German offensive came to an untimely end in France about a month ago, the British in the north and the French in the south delivered smashing blows against the surprised Germans in their respective sectors and won a large area of ground, which will be of the greatest value to them if this action proves, as it seems to do, the assumption of a general offensive by the Allied troops under the direction of Gen. Foch.

British troops advanced their line over a front of nearly three and a half miles to an average depth of almost a mile east of the Nieppe Forest, which lies southwest of Bailleul, according to the British official communication issued this evening. West of Nieppe, Australian troops also captured enemy positions, on both sectors prisoners taken aggregate 345, besides twenty-eight machine guns.

French Gain More Than Mile.

Southwest of Soissons French troops in an attack over a front of four and a half miles, from the south of Amblemy to the east of Montgobert, captured German positions to-day, and at some points advanced the line to a depth of a mile and a quarter, says the French official communication this evening. Prisoners to the number of 1,065 thus far have been counted.

By late afternoon, says the Associated Press correspondent with the French army, the French had advanced considerably, taking a number of prisoners and more than 100 machine guns. The allied troops had reached the outskirts of the Fosse Bas Chilly and St. Pierre Aigle, where a most determined struggle was progressing. The Germans had been ejected from a portion of the Forest of Soissons southward to St. Eloi.

The German official communication was completely dominated by the news that the French had advanced their position south of the Aisne the allied artillery increased to great intensity Friday morning. Infantry engagements developed on isolated sectors.

Where the British Gained.

The ground captured by the British, says Reuters' British Headquarters correspondent, lies at the most debatable point on the British front just west of the Fosse Bas Chilly, which forms the northern angle of the Nieppe Forest.

"The offensive was a point where the enemy thrust was hardest in the Flanders battle in an effort to capture the forest, which would have opened his way to Haslebroeck, the capture of which would have enabled our reinforcements to be sent to the front."

The attack was launched at 6 o'clock this morning on a front of 4,000 yards from Vieux Requin to Font Tourant, its objective being the line of the small stream called the Plate Beque, 1,500 yards away. The objectives were completely attained and give us valuable material for future attacks."

The Associated Press correspondent with the British army in France says that 1500 Marsouin von Hindenburg's troops east of the Forest of Nieppe got a nasty and unexpected shock to-day when the British suddenly drove forward in a surprise attack along a front of more than three miles.

The operation was an unqualified success from its inception and the attacking infantry reached all their objectives in remarkably short time.

By this thrust the British not only have greatly improved their position in this important and much contested sector, which lies just north of Merville, but they inflicted heavy punishment on two hostile divisions that were holding the line here—the Thirty-second Division of Saxons and the Forty-fourth Division of Prussians.

More Elbow Room Gained.

Large numbers of the enemy were killed in the lightning onslaught and 250 of the more fortunate had been collected in the prisoner camps before noon.

The front of the attack was 6,000 yards in length and by approximately 10 o'clock the British had advanced to Font Tourant, which is 2,000 yards northwest of Merville, on the south.

West of Merville the British and German lines have been jammed up almost against the edge of the Nieppe Forest in places. With the result that the British fell a lack of elbow room for working for future attacks.

The first stages of the drive were comparatively easy. In fact all the

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