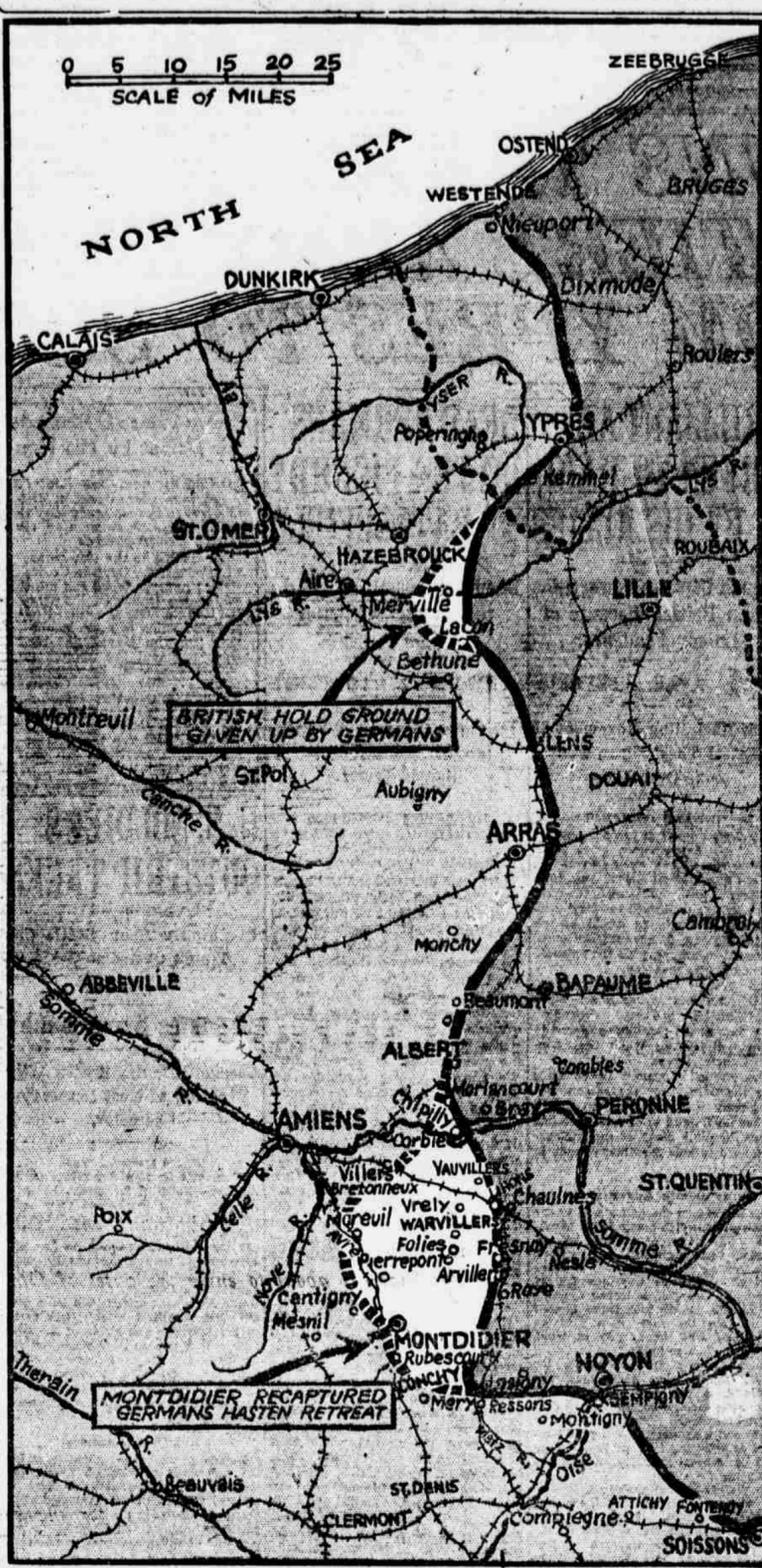


Where Allies Are Forcing Germans Into a Precipitate Retreat.



MARSHAL FOCH, calling upon the British and French forces under his command, continued his sweep against the German lines yesterday. By advancing on Montdidier from the north and southeast the French forced the evacuation of the city by the Germans and captured it, with large numbers of prisoners and quantities of booty. The French also are

GERMANS IN JAWS OF VISE AT MONTDIDIER Not Surprised, but Defeated Badly Just the Same

By the Associated Press. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 10.—The Germans at Montdidier were caught between the jaws of a vise. Converging attacks from the north yesterday and from the south this morning had succeeded in virtually encircling the town. The attacks also had rendered useless to the Germans the Montdidier-Chaulnes railway, which was the only line feeding the front at the bottom of the Montdidier pocket.

NO RALLY FROM BIG SMASH IN PICARDY Eleven Foe Divisions Are Badly Smashed.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The advance of the allied armies on the Picardy battle front continued today, according to the latest despatches reaching London this afternoon. Nowhere, it appears, have the Germans yet been able to organize for any severe counter stroke. The allied casualties, including all the killed, wounded and missing, are fewer than 6,000, or not more than one-fourth of the number of prisoners counted. On

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the other hand, the German casualties have been tremendously heavy. Eleven German divisions not only have been defeated in the fighting of the last three days, but so utterly crushed that the German high command has been unable to make any counter stroke anywhere. These divisions, which the Allies have torn to pieces, are already in such condition that they can be of little use to the German command for a long time to come, and probably some of them can never be reformed.

The two new divisions which appeared on the front were rushed down the two principal arteries of communication. It is along these arteries, however, that the allied forces are strongest, particularly in cavalry and tanks, and a mere two divisions were far too few in numbers to stem the crushing tide.

The German communications have been so disorganized that thus far only two divisions of reserves have been identified, and these new troops have not been able to make any impression on the advancing Allies.

Million Watches for U. S. Troops. GENEVA, Aug. 10.—The headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force in France has ordered 1,000,000 watches from Swiss firms for the use of the American troops operating in France.

RAINBOWS GAIN 10 MILES IN BIG DRIVE

Continued from First Page.

The Vesle River Gen. March explained this by saying that the allied and American troops have not attempted to go up the slopes on the north bank of the river after the enemy, but have confined their operations to nibbling. Of course, Marshal Foch's blow at the other part of the line called simply for holding the present positions along the Vesle.

By following the contour of the general line on the map it may now be seen that the wedge driven into the German line between Amiens and Montdidier with its apex aimed at Chaulnes makes the contour of that line from Chaulnes to Soissons stand out like a salient similar to the Marne salient which the Allies and Americans so effectively reduced.

The Marne salient began to crumble when the allied and American forces gained control of the railroad running from Soissons south and supplying the German troops along the Marne. In the present drive the Franco-British forces are coming very close to the important railroad running from Chaulnes southward and supplying the German troops.

By gaining possession of this important line of enemy communication the Allies may force a withdrawal from the Montdidier area. Just as they forced the Germans back from the Marne.

At the meeting of the Senate Military Committee with the War Council today Gen. March said that part conditions on the French Atlantic coast were generally improved and that there were signs of still further improvement in immediate prospect. It has been the condition of congestion at the ports which has in large measure delayed the return of transports and supply ships.

With the increased facilities, Gen. March said the Senators, there would be a rapid decrease in the duration of round trips between the American military ports and the French coast.

Dockage facilities constructed in France have been largely the work of American designers and engineers, and in instances there has actually occurred the building of entirely new ports by American engineers.

SEES FOE'S PLAN FOR DRIVE ENDED

Continued from First Page.

horse. We have not yet nearly got to the end of the adaptation of machinery to modern war and one foresees a future in which every heavy infantryman will have his small, light tank and in which the rest of the army will be made up of cavalry and light infantry, and the rest of the army, apart from the artillery, will consist of skilled labor battalions.

Some excellent work again seems to have been done in clearing woods, and the elaborate flanking tactics which drove the enemy out of Dodo Wood the first day contrast most favorably with the old tactics of forest fighting in the battle of the Somme.

One has not as yet heard anything in the present battle of the "leapfrog" tactics used by the Germans in their early offensive this year, but one suspects that they were not really as effective as was believed. One suspects that one cause of the breakdown of the German advance then was the confusion caused by the excessive elaboration of these manoeuvres. The Germans give close study to tactical problems and Gen. Ludendorff will be remembered for his tactical ingenuity long after his strategy has fallen into obli-vion.

The holder and more original thinking English, French and American minds should give us an easy lead over the enemy if only our problems are systematically and promptly tackled. It is the successful innovator who wins wars, and, what is more, wins them at the least cost.

A word may be added here on a feature of Lloyd George's speech which has not received due recognition, namely, his obvious desire to give prominence, even preference, to the work of the navy. Nations, like individuals, tend to value what they work for, and the work which costs the least of effort. The very fact that we are not traditionally a great military nation, have made such enormous sacrifices in order to become one distorts real value.

Our power in the world must, in the long run, depend most of all upon our navy, and this, in its turn, on the seas. In no instance in history of naval greatness except upon this basis. We must, therefore, beware of anything which might slight us in the prize our navy holds in our policy.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The official statements of to-day on the fighting in France follow:

BRITISH (NIGHT)—The attack launched yesterday evening, in accordance with the allied plan of operations, on our right by the French First Army, south of Montdidier, was developed by our Allies this morning with complete success. Enveloped from the north and from the southeast, Montdidier fell into the hands of the French before midday, together with many prisoners and great quantities of material.

During the remainder of the day the advance of the French First Army continued with the cooperation of the French Army on its right and the right wing of the British Fourth Army. Pressing hard upon the retreating German troops south of Lihons, the British troops have overcome the enemy's resistance and made substantial progress.

The general line reached by the allied troops now runs virtually north and south from Lihons to Fresnoy-la-Roye, Lignieres and Conchy-le-Pots. The number of prisoners was increased.

BRITISH (DAY)—Yesterday afternoon and evening the advance of the allied armies continued on the whole front from south of Montdidier to the Ancre.

French troops, attacking south of Montdidier during the afternoon, captured Le Tronquoy, Le Fretoy and Assainvillers, threatening Montdidier from the southeast. More than 3,000 prisoners were captured by our Allies in this sector.

Canadian and Australian divisions have taken Bouchoir, Mehari-court and Lihons and have entered Rainecourt and Propyart.

In the evening English and American troops attacked in the angle between the Somme and the Ancre and met with immediate success. By nightfall all the objectives had been taken, including the village of Morlacourt and the high ground southeast of it. Counter attacks launched by the enemy in this sector were beaten off after sharp fighting.

The prisoners captured by the Allies since the morning of August 8 exceed 24,000.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—On the Aves battle front our attacks continued all day with increasing success. After the morning's operations Montdidier, outflanked on the east and the north, fell into our hands. Continuing our victorious advance on the right of the British forces, we carried our lines nearly seven miles to the east of Montdidier on a front running from Andeuilly to Laboissiere and Pécamp.

Still enlarging our action southeast, we have attacked German positions on the right and left of the road from St. Just-en-Chaussées to Roye on a front of more than thirteen miles. We conquered Rollet, Orvillers-Sorel, Reaumont-sur-Matz, Conchy-le-Pots, La Neuville-sur-Reaumont and Eilincourt, realizing at some points an advance of nearly seven miles.

In three days of battle French troops have progressed nearly fourteen miles along the Amiens-Roye road. The number of prisoners taken during the same period exceeds 8,000. Among the enormous material abandoned by the enemy we have counted up to the present time 200 guns.

FRENCH (DAY)—The French troops operating on the right of the British forces continued their success throughout last evening and last night. Our troops progressed east of Arvillers and captured Davescourt.

They attacked south of Montdidier, between Aysenourt and Le Fretoy and occupied Rubescourt and Assainvillers and reached Faveroles.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—In the centre of the battle front the enemy has gained ground beyond Rosieres and Hangest. Our counter attacks brought him to a standstill west of Lihons and east of the Rosieres-Arvillers line.

During the night we withdrew our troops fighting on the Aves and on Dom Brook to the rear lines east of Montdidier. Southeast of Montdidier we repulsed strong partial attacks of the French. We shot down thirty-two airplanes over the battlefield.

There has been lively activity on the part of the enemy between the Yser and the Ancre. At many points on this front the enemy launched thrusts and partial attacks, which were repulsed before our lines in hand to hand fighting.

Yesterday the British and French, bringing strong reserves into action, continued their attacks on the whole battle front between the Ancre and the Aves.

On both sides of the Somme and astride the Foucaucourt-Villers-Brettonnoux road we threw the enemy back by counter attacks. He suffered heavy losses here.

ALLIES KEEP ENEMY ENGAGED IN ITALY

French and British Raid and Take Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Apparently the Allies are determined to keep the German forces engaged on all the war fronts simultaneously and at no period to give them an opportunity to shift troops, a favorite device of the Austro-German army commands in the past. Coinciding with the smashing offensive on the western front came the news today of new activities in Italy. French troops penetrating the Austrian defences and capturing 250 prisoners. The Vienna official statement today admits there has been fighting on the Italian front, but asserts that attacks of the Allies were repulsed. The official statements follow:

ITALIAN.—In the Giudicaria Valley and at Asiago the British and French have carried out raids. On Thursday in the Giudicaria region our parties

forced the Chiese River. In Doane Valley we surprised a party of the enemy on the southern slopes of Doane del Morti and took twenty-one prisoners.

This morning French troops penetrated deeply into the enemy's strong position on Monte Sissano, destroying part of the garrison and forcing the remainder to surrender. Two hundred and fifty prisoners and eight machine guns were taken. From our positions on Monte di Valsella, Col. del Rosso and Col. di Chela we succeeded at various points in passing the enemy lines and inflicting heavy losses. We took fifty-nine prisoners. Our losses were light.

AUSTRIAN.—Between Canova and Asiago British and French troops, advancing in dense waves, were thrown back everywhere with heavy losses. Enemy attempts to extend the positions held on Monte Asolone broke down.

4 ATTACKS FAIL TO DISLodge YANKEES

Germans Use Bombs, Gas and Machine Guns Without Avail on the Vesle.

FRENCH AID IN REPULSE

Glass Ball Shrapnel, New Device of Foe, Inflicts Penetrating Wounds.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE WEST FRONT, Aug. 10.—In attempting to dislodge the French and Americans from positions north of the Vesle River on both sides of Flines the Germans launched repeated counter attacks which began just before dark Friday night and continued until Saturday morning.

There was desperate fighting in the region of Flines, where the German attacks were repulsed by the Americans who were clinging to the outskirts of the village.

In the region of Baches the Germans made several vicious attacks, but the Allies successfully fought them off. The Germans began with airplane attacks, the aviators attempting to bomb infantrymen north of the Vesle and bridge over which other troops were passing. French and American anti-aircraft guns beat off the German planes, however.

Just after dark the Germans launched an artillery attack, which steadily increased in volume until nearly daylight, when the Franco-American counter attack with such force that the Germans were forced to lessen the volume of their fire.

During the night the Germans attacked Flines three times and one after dark Saturday night they attacked from the region southeast of Flines to Flines, the Franco-Americans put down such a terrific barrage that the Germans were stopped. Saturday morning the Teutons started another attack along the same line, but heavy artillery quickly checked this assault. The enemy used much gas in attempting to dislodge the Americans from Flines. The infantrymen plentifully supplied with machine guns also made futile attacks.

The Americans discovered Saturday that the Germans in counter attack on Friday night and Saturday morning used "glass ball" shrapnel composed of stones of marble shape, some of them a half inch in diameter and others three-fifths of an inch. American officers said that this was their first acquaintance with shrapnel of this nature.

A peculiar wound inflicted on an American soldier led to the discovery that the Germans were using glass missiles. The French and the Americans made a search of the district along the Vesle and found one unexploded shell and it has been turned over to the ordnance experts for examination.

BRITAIN MAKES DEMAND

Calls on Bolshevik Regime to Release Lockhart.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE LONDON TIMES. Copyright, 1918, by Alpha Press.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Great Britain has formally demanded of the Lenin-Trotsky Government that Comrade-General Lockhart, who was arrested yesterday in reprisal for the alleged shooting of members of the British Legation, be immediately released.

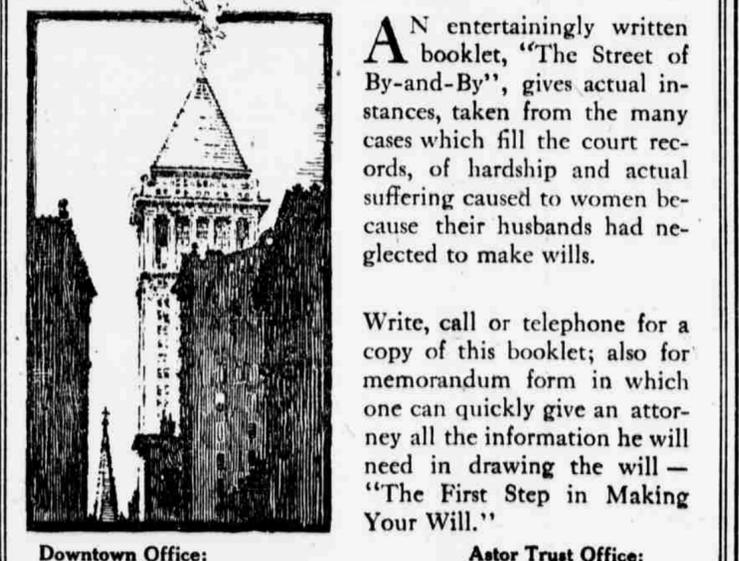
It is now reported that members of the British and French consular staffs now in Moscow have been arrested. This presumably is the Bolshevik reply to the allied action which prevented the Germans from capturing the northern port.

Lockhart was considered here last year to be in sympathy with the Lenin administration.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In reprisal for the arrest at Moscow of Robert H. Lockhart, British Consul-General, and other British officials by the Bolsheviks at Leningrad, the Bolshevik emissaries in London, it has been placed under close supervision, the Daily Mail states.

Uruguayan Pilot Dies in France. PARIS, France, Aug. 10.—Capt. Louis Brind, an aviator from Uruguay, was killed when his airplane crashed on the ground today.

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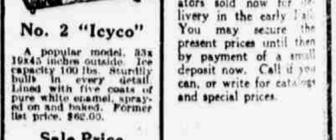
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