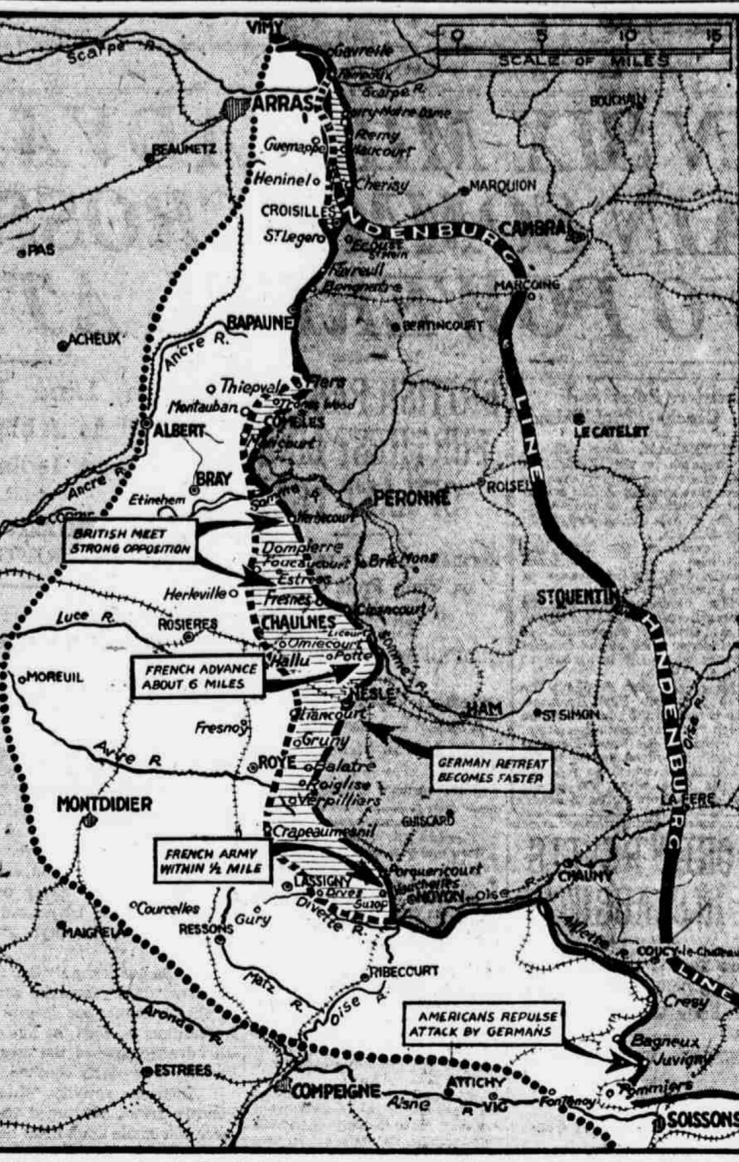


comprises most of the highly trained troops in France, has been held in this region practically unused for several weeks and undoubtedly is now in the pink of condition, both as to men and material, for any kind of operation, no matter how big it may be. No report has been received of the withdrawal of any part of this huge force except the minor units, which are co-operating with French and British armies on various parts of the Picardy front.

SMOTHER GERMANS IN THEIR OWN GAS
French Pursue Enemy Closely North of Arras.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 28.—The German retreat north of the Arras River has been far more speedy since the fall of Chaules than previously. Vigorously pursued by French troops and harassed by their own mustard gas shells, which they left behind and which are being fired from German guns by French gunners, the enemy is making haste to cross the River Ingon in the region of Neule and the Canal du Nord.

Where German Lines Are Beginning to Crack Before the French



WITH THE capture by the French of Chaules the German retreat to the eastward has become more rapid and there are more signs of demoralization among the fleeing forces. The French are following so closely upon their heels, especially in the neighborhood of Neule, that the harassed Germans are unable to prepare defensive positions and hardly know which way to turn for shelter.

MARTIAL LAW URGED FOR VLADIVOSTOK

The legend prevails that the conductors of the Bolshevik revolution in the Far East are now in a state of confusion. The speeding up of the transportation system is an urgent military necessity and it is obvious that the way to accomplish it is to employ American experts, of whom there are hundreds with already more than six months experience on the line.

BOLSHEVIKI RETIRE SIX MILES ON USSURI
American and Japanese Troops Entering for Front.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—On the Ussuri front, north of Vladivostok, the Bolsheviks have retired six miles before a general advance by all the allied forces, according to reports received in Shanghai and transmitted by Reuters' American and Japanese troops, the advances add, are entraining for the Ussuri front.

GEN. HORVATH'S PLAN BLOCKED BY ALLIES
He Fails to Become Dictator of Siberia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Complete failure of the attempt of Gen. Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik leader, to establish a dictatorship in Siberia is reported in a dispatch from Vladivostok. Representatives of the Allies intervened to uphold the authority of the new Government there.

Ludwigshafen Bombed by Entente Aviators

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.—In an air raid on Ludwigshafen Sunday night a great number of bombs were dropped, according to the Frankfort Zeitung. Much damage was done to buildings. Ludwigshafen is in Rhenish Bavaria, opposite Mannheim on the Rhine. Prior to the war it was ranked as a manufacturing city, and the Germans have turned the factories there into plants for the manufacture of war supplies. Mannheim, also a war supply center of the Germans, has been bombed from the air several times recently.

SEES FOE BAFFLED BY SURPRISE MOVES

Sidebotham Says Allied Expenditures Have Paid High Rate of Interest.

DEFENCE PLANS SPOILED
Questions Whether High Wood Attack Was Not Made Prematurely.

By H. SIDEBOTHAM, One of the Foremost Military Critics in Europe. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918: all rights reserved.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—It has been a long time since we had an interesting news of British progress as the war came on Tuesday, but encouraging as the news is it raises one or two difficulties which can be discussed in general terms without harm.

The upheaval of the last few days has produced a curious, irregular stratification of the British front. Beginning with the Somme battle the French line ran from Maricourt to the Somme at Friae. We are approaching this line south of the Somme and are just a little behind where we were July 1, 1918. Immediately north of the Somme we are in touch with the old line at Maricourt.

That brings us to the first distinction between the present battle and the one of 1918, namely, that the French were then comparatively much further forward than we, and whereas then the general direction of the battle was north and northeast it is now east and south-east.

High Wood was the scene of some magnificent fighting in the Somme but of equally magnificent tactics. The wood was attacked from the south side, making it a very pronounced salient. In consequence we had to abandon it as we had no ammunition to fight it, though only temporarily, and it is surprising that we should again overrun High Wood without first making certain of Longueval, in the direction from which the German counter-attacks came Tuesday, and even more two years ago.

The question arises then of whether the hard fighting at High Wood yesterday (Tuesday) was not a little premature; whether it would have been wiser to restrain the impetuosity of our advance until our line was thrown further forward.

WELD ALLIED LABOR
Arrives in London to Discuss Win the War Measures.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. Copyright, 1918: all rights reserved. LONDON, Aug. 28.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has arrived here on a special mission, was welcomed by George Barnes, who is member of the British War Cabinet, and many other leaders and officials. The correspondent of THE SUN Mr. Gompers said: "It is the purpose of our mission to aid in strengthening the feeling and the bond of unity, so that we may all stand behind our respective democratic governments to win the war for justice, freedom and democracy."

ALLIES WIN AT ARCHANGEL.
Red Guards Beaten in Series of Fights Since August 11.

By the Associated Press. ARCHANGEL, Aug. 28 (delayed).—An official statement issued here to-day says that the Entente allied forces have engaged the Bolshevik Red Guards and have dispersed the Bolshevik river flotilla. The communication tells in detail of the fighting since August 11 and reports that all the encounters were generally successful for the Russo-Allied troops.

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OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The official statements of to-day on the fighting on the western front follow: **FRENCH (NIGHT)**—The enemy under our vigorous thrust retreated precipitately on a front of about thirty kilometers. We have gained the heights on the left bank of the Somme from Cizancourt to the region east of Neule. Further south we reached the west bank of the Canal du Nord on the greater part of its course between Neule and Noyon. North of the Oise we occupied Suzoy, Pont l'Evêque, Vauchelles and Porquercourt.

Our advance to-day exceeded ten kilometers at certain points. Since morning about forty villages have been retaken. We captured three trains loaded with war material and took prisoners. Between the Oise and the Aisne there were spirited engagements. In the region of Jugvigny the Americans valiantly repulsed several enemy counter-attacks. A powerful German attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches and Fismette likewise was arrested by American units. **FRENCH (DAY)**—During the night the French maintained contact with the rear guards of the enemy and have continued their advance.

North and south of the Aisne we have occupied Chaules, Omiécourt, Balatre, Roitgise and Verpillères. Further south we have penetrated into the wood of Crape-aumesnil and have taken Dives. This morning we have continued our advance toward the Somme and north of the Aisne we have reached the general line of Licourt, Potte and Meunil-Petit (just west of the Somme River) and Neule. Since yesterday we have taken thirty villages and have realized at the same time an advance of twelve kilometers at certain points. **BRITISH (NIGHT)**—South of the Somme the Australians, pressing the enemy vigorously, have reached the general line of Presnes-Herbécourt. The enemy is offering stubborn resistance in front of the passages of the river at Brie and Peronne.

On the north bank of the Somme our troops captured Curly and Harbecourt after hard fighting and are advancing in the direction of Maurepas. Between Bapaume and the Scarpe our attacks have been continued to-day and progress has been made at all points. The village of Croisilles, where the enemy maintained obstinate resistance, was gradually flanked by London troops, and is now in our hands. English troops fought their way forward toward Vraucourt and southeast of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. After severe fighting lasting throughout the day the Canadians have successfully driven the enemy from several strongly defended localities and important trench systems and have captured the village of Boiry-Notre Dame and Pelves. A number of prisoners were taken in the course of these operations. **BRITISH (DAY)**—Our troops took Foucaucourt, south of the Somme, yesterday. The town had been strongly held by the enemy with machine guns.

North of the Somme we attacked and captured the greater part of Trones Wood, taking a number of prisoners from a Prussian Guard division. South of the Scarpe, troops of the First Army have improved their positions astride the Arras-Cambrai road and have reached the outskirts of Haucourt, Remy and Bairy Notre-Dame. North of the Scarpe strong hostile counter-attacks were launched yesterday afternoon along the line of the Arras-Douai railway, forcing our troops back a few hundred yards to the old German trenches on Greeland Hill, where the enemy attack broke down under our fire. **GERMAN (NIGHT)**—Southeast of Arras renewed enemy attempts to break through failed. North of Bapaume and north of the Somme English attacks broke down with heavy losses. Between the Somme and the Oise there have been forefield engagements before our new positions. French attacks north of the Aisne were sanguinarily repulsed. **GERMAN (DAY)**—Enemy partial attacks were repulsed near Langemarck and north of the Lys. Gen. von Below's army was again engaged in heavy fighting yesterday, the centre of gravity of British attack being south of the Scarpe.

By employing masses of tanks and English and Canadian infantry, the enemy again attempted to effect a break through on both sides of the military road between Arras and Cambrai. Our troops, fighting on the line running from Pelves, east of Monchy and Croisilles-Pomeranian, west Prussian, Hessian and Alsatian regiments broke the enemy's thrust, which was delivered early in the morning with enormous superiority in men and material, after bitter fighting immediately east of Pelves and near Vis-en-Artois and Croisilles. In cooperation with Wurttemberg battalions they caused the enemy's attacks, which were carried forward in the afternoon with fresh forces in deep formation against the military road, to collapse. Enemy onslaughts several times renewed against Boiry-Notre Dame and northeast of Croisilles also broke down. The enemy suffered the heaviest losses yesterday. Many tanks were destroyed in our front lines by gunfire and minnenwerfers.

On both sides of Bapaume the force of the enemy's attack was less than on previous days. The British, who advanced several times on both sides of the town in surprise attacks with artillery preparation, but without bringing tanks into the action, were driven back everywhere. North of the Somme the British directed violent attacks against our new lines between Flers and Curly. We repulsed them and in a counter attack we captured Flers and Longueval, where the enemy had temporarily penetrated. South of the Somme the enemy's partial thrusts broke down. Between the Somme and the Oise we withdrew our lines a distance from the enemy, thus giving up to him, without fighting, the heaps of ruins of Chaules and Roye. Owing to our successful defence the enemy has been forced to discontinue his attacks on this front since August 20. This has rendered it possible to carry out movements without difficulty. They have been accomplished undisturbed during the last few nights. Between the Oise and the Aisne fighting activity has been confined to minor infantry engagements. On the Vesle, Mecklenburg grenadiers, thanks to the energetic intervention of their leader, First Lieut. Boelcke, frustrated an attack by Americans against Bazoches. Baden troops took Fismette, in the valley of the Vesle, by storm. In both enterprises the enemy suffered heavy losses and left more than 250 prisoners in our hands. In the Argonne Italian prisoners were captured as a result of a successful thrust.

WOMAN IN CUSTODY AFTER FOUR DEATHS

Mrs. Skeels, Charged With Larceny, Nursed Relatives in Bayonne, N. J.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. ARDRECH, Mass., Aug. 28.—Investigations are under way regarding the deaths of four persons at Bayonne, N. J., following the arrest here of Mrs. Bessie Mae Skeels, who nursed Miss Florence M. Gay's ill sister, Mrs. Skeels, whose maiden name was Wilkins, charged with the larceny of \$300 in jewelry from Miss Gay. She will probably be arraigned Friday at Lawrence. It is indicated she will face another charge.

The four persons whom Mrs. Skeels nursed during their last illness at Bayonne were her father, her mother, a brother and a sister-in-law. The father was Amos Wilkins, who died two years ago. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Wilkins, died in the hospital. The sister-in-law, Mrs. Nellie Wilkins, died July 1. The brother, Albert, died shortly after. When Mrs. Skeels was placed under arrest she was permitted to step into an adjoining room. A few minutes later the police discovered her very ill. She was taken to the Lawrence Hospital. It is declared she took poison.

The body of Miss Gay, who died last December while under Miss Skeels' care, was exhumed some weeks ago. The examination of the organs was made by Prof. Whitney of Harvard University. District Attorney Henry G. Wells would make no statement today beyond the statement that the autopsy showed that the exhumation was justified. The cause of Miss Gay's death was originally given as apoplexy. Mrs. Skeels is called to the city home to nurse Miss Gay's mother, Mrs. Rosamond Gay, about a year ago. Following Miss Gay's death the apartment was taken over by Mrs. Skeels. She is a widow, who died about two weeks ago. Miss Gay was a teacher at the Albert Academy, which she had been an accountant of local note. She is 51, but looks younger. She was to be married to a Mr. J. L. Laidman, a manager of a chain of grocery stores. He is confident Mrs. Skeels is not guilty of any wrong doing.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT IN SAFETY
Is Not Likely to Return to an Army Command. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Rupprecht received from Switzerland today a report is reported in Zurich that the German high command is undergoing interesting modifications. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has returned home with several weeks leave but it is said to be assumed that this leave probably will be prolonged. It is suggested that the interests of the Bavarian dynasty demands that the prince shall not be left at the head of the army since its situation at the front is becoming dangerous.

U-BOAT SINKS TOBACCO SHIP.
Submarine Captain Plans Drive on Craft Bound for Canada. A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 28.—The Newfoundland three masted schooner Hincua was captured and sunk by a German submarine on Saturday night. The crew was landed today. The schooner was bound from McGill to a Canadian port with a cargo of tobacco. The crew of the submarine told Capt. Hincua that they had captured an oil tanker and that they intended to sink eight more steamships now bound for this port.

GENEROSITY URGED AT PEACE COUNCIL
Justice Clarke Tells Bar Members Germany Must Be Beaten First. CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—Justice Hugh H. Clarke of the United States Supreme Court was the principal speaker at the night's session of the fourth annual conference of the American Bar Association, which opened a three day session here this morning. Justice Clarke spoke on the subject of "Fundamental to all that I say are these assumptions: That the German autocratic Government shall be beaten to its knees and shall be definitely convinced that never again can a war of aggression be profitable; that its military and naval establishments, as well as those of other great nations, shall be greatly reduced and limited; and that after the war, the German people chastened as they will be in spirit and in purpose, shall be invited to share in a just, even in a generous peace, the outcome of which the permanent peace of the world can never be secured."

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