

Today—Partly cloudy. Tomorrow—Probably showers. Highest temperature yesterday, 96; lowest, 71.

YOU MUST READ A MORNING NEWSPAPER TO LEARN THE LATEST WAR DEVELOPMENTS

# CLASH WITH GERMANS AT 10 MILES; 7,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

## BEGIN FIGHTING AT FRONT ON ARCTIC

Allies Drive Opponents 70 Miles South of Archangel. U. S. SIBERIAN FORCE TO BE UNDER 10,000 Japanese Commander Will Probably Rank Our General.

## PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR FORMING SLAVIC LEGION

Subjects of Central Powers Opposed to Huns Will Be Organized in U. S. Army. London, Aug. 8.—There is once more an allied "Eastern front." The British war office late today issued an official statement on the fighting which followed the landing of allied detachments at Archangel. It shows that the opposing force supported by Germans has been driven back seventy miles south of Archangel, which port is firmly held by the allies. The character and nationality not expected to be defined by the official statement, which follows: "After landing at Archangel (allied) detachments pushed southward along the Volga. The opposing force, supported by Germans, resisted in Arkharkovka, but was driven back and retired towards Oboberskaya, seventy miles south of Archangel. German war material has been captured."

## Siberian Project

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker returned from the West late yesterday and announced, following a conference with President Wilson, that the American army in Siberia will be increased to 25,000 men. This statement was authorized by the Secretary of War: "General March already has announced that Gen. William L. B. Baker will command the forces of the United States. I should suppose the ranking officer of the expedition will be the Japanese general. I understand they are going to send a Lieutenant-General."

## No Word From Moscow

Plans to get the expeditionary forces to their first destination with the least possible delay are being given the personal attention of President Wilson. To facilitate this work the Chief Executive visited the State, War and Navy building during the afternoon and evening of August 8. The matter directly to Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Secretary of War Baker. At the State Department it was said no expression had been received from Moscow which would show the attitude of the existing Russian government authorities concerning the Siberian campaign. Some days ago, Mr. Polk stated the President's announcement to all recognized leaders in European Russia. The fact that an official response has not been received is declared, as the plan so far conceived relates only to Siberia. The leaders of the new government recently proclaimed in Siberia have invited the Russian army to depart at a date which is now to be undertaken.

## Slavic Troops Planned

Announcement by the War Department of regulations governing the raising of troops for the Slavic legion in the United States was in no way officially connected with developments concerning Russia, but was regarded as significant. This force is to be recruited from Jugoslavians, Czechoslovaks and Ruthenians (Ukrainians). The organization authorized the appropriation for the support of the Slavic legion in June at the request of President Wilson. The Chief Executive decided upon information that there are thousands of men in the United States who bear allegiance to Slavic states of Central Europe, but are eager for the opportunity to take up arms against Germany and Austria. It is believed in official circles this force may ultimately go to Russia if it is found that additional troops are needed to make the expedition a success. The organization will be effected by voluntary enlistment. Applicants will be enlisted at the recruiting stations of the regular army in all parts of the country except the coal mining districts. Existing recruiting methods will be followed in making enlistments, except that applicants need not speak English, and applicants accepted for enlistment shall not be citizens of the United States nor subject to the draft. U. S. C. has been decided upon as the mobilized and a special course of training for the Slavic Legion will be provided there.

## PACKERS' VAST PROFITTEERING NOW EXPOSED

Conspiracies and Illegal Restraints Laid Bare in Commission Report. CURB BY U. S. CONTROL? Relief Suggested Is Government Ownership of Rolling Stock, Etc. Profiteering on a gigantic scale is shown in the summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the packing industry released yesterday by direction of the President of the United States. Monopolies, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies or restraints on trade out of harmony with the law and the public interests are conclusively proved, according to the letter to the President which prefaces the abstract of the evidence. Relief by Control. The method of relief from this packing industry monopoly, "which at the present rate of expansion would in a few years control the wholesale distribution of the nation's food supply," and which is sending out its tentacles for the food supply of the world, is stated by the commission to be government ownership of all rolling stock, stockyards, cold storage plants and other properties needed in the handling of food supplies, especially meats, throughout the United States. "Not only is the business of gathering, preparing and selling meat products in their control, but an almost countless number of by-product industries are similarly dominated; and not content with systems of lesser mastery as to commodities which substitute for meat and its by-products, they have invaded allied industries and even unrelated ones. "We have followed these five great corporations through their amazing and devious ramifications—followed them through important branches of industry, of commerce and of finance. We have been able to trace back to its source the great power which has made possible their growth. "We have found that it is not so much the means of production and transportation, nor the sheer momentum of great wealth, but the advantage which is obtained through a monopolistic control of the market places and means of transportation and distribution. "Would Eliminate Monopoly. In the body of the report some figures are given on the results of the profiteering of the Big Five monopoly. "With the thought that the road to reasonable food prices lies in the direction of the elimination of monopoly, the curbing of unfair practices and the assurance of a fair and reasonably stable market, the commission here gives a relatively small sample to the question of profits and costs. "There is no doubt that the packers' profits, particularly since the beginning of the European war, have been enormous, both in the United States and in foreign countries. Measured by pre-war profits, the 1917 profits were 250 per cent greater than in the average of the three years before the European war; measured by the amount of sales, they averaged in 1917 45 cents on the dollar, which was 46 per cent greater than the average of the three years before the European war; measured by the combined corporations' capital stock plus surplus, they averaged in 1917 115 per cent, measured by the capital stock outstanding, as an indication of the dividend possibilities, they averaged in 1917 35 per cent, and measured by the packers' actual investment in plant, they amount to several times even this last figure. "Accounts Conceal Profits. "All these are minimum figures, for the reason that the packers' accounts are so constructed that they conceal profits rather than reveal them; there are numerous 'secret reserves'; there are countless transfers of material from the department to departments at fictitious or arbitrary values, and there are all sorts of improper items charged in as expenses, ranging from items properly chargeable to capital to improper payments which have no place in any business. "The effect of the activities of the Big Five is taken up in the first section of the body of the report. The power of the monopoly is being used unfairly and illegally, the report declares; "to manipulate live-stock markets; to restrict interstate and intrastate supplies of food; to control the prices of dressed meats and other foods; to defraud both the producers of food and the consumers; to crush effective competition; to secure special privileges from railroads."

## CLERKS GOING TO WAR FROM DEPARTMENTS

"Work or Fight" Rule to Strip Capital of Men Employees. The application of the work-or-fight rule in connection with the new draft ages submitted to Congress is expected to strip Washington of its great army of men clerks between the ages of 18 and 45. Only older men, cripples and women will be left at the desks of all departments and branches of the government. Man power to be released under this rule, which will apply to all industry as well as to government departments, is expected to go into the essential industries and thereby release for actual military service in the line of the war the men of the age group, 21 to 31, who have been given deferred classification by virtue of being employed in essential work. The one and whole object of all laws and regulations relating to the draft from this time on will be to get men with guns in France, or ready to sail for the fighting front. The men of the age group of 20,000 and 20,000 at home as reserves will be taken, so far as possible, from men of the first draft, and it is expected that thousands will be dismissed from essential occupations to join the colors, and their places taken by older men. Young Officers to Go. All young officers, too, are ticketed through to France, and will begin their journey within the next sixty days. It is expected that there will be a clean sweep in every department of the government and every able-bodied young officer sent on active duty. The desk jobs that they have occupied being filled by older officers, by older or disabled civilians and by women. Many branches of the service, with largely non-combatant duties, have had a rule in effect for months that no man of the first draft age would be commissioned in such service, and this rule is not only being rigidly enforced, but especially for the shipyards, have to enlist for three months and go into a training camp for that period before they can hope to receive commissions. This conforms with the general trend by all promotions made from the ranks up, but the men who will receive these commissions are too old, as a rule, for regular enlistment, and therefore are permitted to go through three months to go to training camp. Labor Shortage. The great crisis of the war that the United States is facing today is a possible labor shortage. In frequent conferences that have been held in Washington recently concerning materials and supplies for the war, the real discussion has always revolved around the possibility of a serious labor shortage for all classes of industry. This force has accomplished miracles, but the time has come when the demand for men for duty at the front—to win the victory by military force—has arrived, and the help of the great government work and privately controlled war industries are ready to weep out those citizens for military duty from among their employees. Older Men Fill Places. With a labor shortage already existing, the places of workers called for fighting duty will have to be filled by older men, and those men will have to be drawn into essential industries from the desks and counters. The government is not going to play the part of a slacker, and the demand for men for duty at the front, essential as it is, will be done by men physically unfit for other work and by women. The forwarded men among the business and professional classes already canvassing the hospitals where the maimed and disabled fighting men who will not be able to return to military duty are now being made.

## 442 Casualties Shown For American Forces In Yesterday's Lists

THE NIGHT LISTS. Killed in action... 12, Died of accident... 2, Wounded severely... 29, Wounded, degree undetermined... 9, Missing in action... 58. Total... 97. THE AFTERNOON LISTS. Killed in action... 133, Died of wounds... 17, Died of accident... 5, Died of aero accident... 1, Wounded severely... 96, Wounded, degree undetermined... 10, Missing in action... 10. Total... 245. Total afternoon and night... 442.

## CASUALTY LIST GIVES 442 MORE A. E. F. NAMES

334 Are Members of the U. S. Army Overseas. 108 ARE OF MARINES Total Stands at 18,323 Since Pershing Went Over to France. Four hundred and forty-two names of members of the American Expeditionary Force were included in the casualty lists made public yesterday. Of these, ninety-seven were mentioned in the lists released yesterday afternoon and appeared in the afternoon papers. Of the soldiers listed 234 were army men and 108 were members of the Marine Corps. The total of all casualties to date is 18,323. The lists follow: THE NIGHT LISTS. Killed in Action. Sergt. Elbert H. Cox, Rushville, Ind. Corp. Stanislaw Czajka, Newark, N. J. PRIVATES. Jonnie M. Collum, Jemison, Ala. Duffey Dampney, Ludlow, Colo. Harry Dinner, Scranton, Pa. Joseph J. Keenan, Philadelphia, Pa. Athle A. Neabitt, Tennessee City, Tenn. Thomas J. Tyson, Marion, Ill. John Vlosoky, Scranton, Pa. Loyd L. Waterfield, Knotts Island, N. C. George L. Wingate, Ogden, Kans. Adam Zdzienko, Jersey City, N. J. Died of Accident and Other Causes. Private Victor P. Ehy, Hayden, N. Mex. Private James L. Garrett, Oak Grove, Ark. Wounded Severely. Lieut. Edwin L. Keen, Wisconsin, Pa. Lieut. Charles H. Weaver, Delaware, Ohio. Sergt. Robert Y. Carpenter, Wallingford, Ky. Sergt. John L. Ward, Nelsonville, Ohio. Corp. John Colasacco, New York, N. Y. Cook Estes Tremmel, Emma, Ill. PRIVATES. Joe O. Bond, Marmaduke, Ark. Jessie J. Booth, Breathlan, W. Va. Clarence E. Boyce, Janesville, Wis. John Caviness, Painesville, Pa. Leo DiGrabielle, Lebanon, Pa. Jacob B. Lux, New Orleans, La. Henry Toustang, Neenah, Wis. Oscar Goodwin Toyson, Sand Creek, W. Va. Cecil S. Vall, Dalton, Pa. Peter Wilhelm, Mauch Chunk, Pa. Raymond S. Wilson, Lancaster, Pa. Ben H. Winebrenner, Albion, Ind. Chen A. Wozniak, South Bend, Ind. Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined). Sergt. William C. Leonard, Cedar Falls, N. C. Sergt. George Smith, Chicago Heights, Ill. CORPORALS. William P. Cary, Jamaica, N. Y. Frank Cerleski, Yonkers, N. Y. Hiram Dorris, Leicester, Mass. Robert L. Sherman, Shaft, Pa. Richard H. Vette, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mech. Howard M. Williams, Pleasant Plain, Ohio. CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

## AIR MAILS TO BE TAKEN BY P. O. DEPARTMENT

President May Attend College Park Ceremonies of Transfer. Promptly at 10 o'clock on Monday morning next the air-mail service in operation between this city and New York City and intermediate points will be transferred from the War Department to the Postoffice Department. Ceremonies incident thereto will take place at College Park, Md., near Hyattsville, Md., where headquarters for the aerial mail service has been established. It is expected that several Cabinet officials will attend this function, and there is a possibility of President Wilson honoring the occasion with his presence, as he did when the aerial mail service was inaugurated. Tomorrow night the War Department will end its control over the air-mail system, and Capt. B. E. Lipsner, superintendent of the service as now conducted, who resigned his commission with the War Department on July 15, will take a position with the Postoffice Department as superintendent of the division of air-mail service operation and maintenance. The army will turn over all the material necessary for the proper continuation of the service between here and New York City. BANDITS GET \$20,000. Rob Indianapolis Bank at Point to Revolver. Indianapolis, Aug. 8.—Twenty thousand dollars booty was secured this afternoon from the Southside Bank by three bandits. The boldness of the daylight robbery disarmed suspicion by the cashier when the bandits entered the bank. At the point of a pistol they compelled the delivery of their loot, then departed hastily.

## ITALIANS BEATING SUBS.

Admiral Delbono Gives Figures Showing Good Results. Rome, Aug. 8.—"The results of our anti-submarine warfare during the last three months could not possibly be more favorable than they are," said Admiral Delbono, Italian Minister of Marine, today. Regarding the shipping losses between April and June he gave the following figures: Italian ships sunk, April, 1917, seventeen; April, 1918, three. May, 1917, ten; May, 1918, four. June, 1917, ten; June, 1918, two. Admiral Delbono added that three submarines were sunk recently, one of them by a lone Italian destroyer, and another by the Italian submarine F-12.

## ALLIED POOL, PLAN OF FOCH, HAS SUPPORT

Success in Picardy Advance Yesterday Proves All Forces Now Welded. IS MARCELCOVE NEXT? Another Great German Railway Center May Be Bay in Near Future. News of the steady advance of the Franco-British armies in Picardy yesterday caused renewed expressions of confidence by experts here in the ability of the allies to recover before winter all ground gained by Ludendorff in the fighting of this year. Both French and British military attaches placed emphasis upon the two significant truths revealed by reports of the big operation. It is agreed here that by the assault of this morning with its resulting capture of thousands of guns, General Foch has set at rest any doubts that the allies had the initiative. Secondly: The success of the operation will silence that small minority of military experts who have expressed doubt of the value of the French tactics by which troops are pooled. A prominent British officer who has seen much service in the rolling country of Picardy frankly expressed surprise that the allies were able to launch such a wide attack at this time. He said: "Foch's initiative. "It was not thought that an attack of this extent of that now being driven forward could be attempted. It is clear that Gen. Foch no longer is hampered by any doubt as to the value of his reserves. This in itself is overwhelmingly bad news for the boche. It means that from now on Gen. Foch dominates the situation and the Germans are forced to undergo a strain of awaiting the next attack. "Of perhaps equal importance in the progress of the strategy of the present moves is the fact that again the allies are uniting with excellent effect the new tactics involved in the use of pooled forces. In the drive from the Marne, French and American troops, under the command of Gen. Mangin, and British and French troops, operating under Gen. Berthelot, gave opponents to the theory slight cause for any further criticism of the plan of placing allied forces in conjunction. In this case, according to first reports, we see the French and British operating under the command of Field Marshal Haig. It must be apparent to all that there is one army on the Western front. "To Take Less Prisoners. "Just what may be expected from this operation is, of course, largely a matter of conjecture. It is clear, however, that the operation, unless unusually successful will not result in as great a bag of prisoners as the capture of the Marne salient. The Marne salient was narrower and offered a better opportunity for cutting off the enemy. The salient at Amiens is much more shallow and less the aspect of a narrow neck means that the enemy has a greater opportunity to retire in order. "French authorities here were overjoyed at the action of the allies in executing additional pressure at a new point in the line. One of the French officials said: "The attack being carried to the eastward at a rapid rate. The plan of action apparently calls for an advance along the axis of which is the great national highway connecting Amiens and St. Quentin, and which runs in an almost perfectly straight line for miles to the north where today's fighting took place. "Marcelcove Next? "The capture of Marcelcove, although not officially confirmed, appears probable. This town is practically on the line of one of the important railroad lines of the salient. The occupation of La Motte-en-Santerre, the north of the Marne salient, shows that the Allies are working their way along the great highway. It is natural to expect that the advance will be helped up somewhat around Moriel and Moreuil, where the heights and woods present good defense positions. The capture of these places would lead our men to the great plateau beyond, and would, no doubt, result in a considerable advance."

## PORTAGE SUNK BY SUBMARINE NEAR FRANCE

Three of American Ship's Crew Are Reported Missing. The Navy Department last night announced the sinking of the American steamer Portage off the coast of France. Three members of the crew are reported missing. The announcement reads in part: "The American steamer Portage is reported sunk by a submarine off the coast of France. The vessel was hit by a torpedo on the port side amidships and sank in an hour and forty-five minutes. "All members of the armed guard are reported safely landed. Three members of the merchant crew are reported missing. They are W. S. Popen, chief officer; J. Banks, second engineer, and D. P. McDonald, fireman. "No report was issued to show whether the vessel was bound to or from France. "The sinking of the Portage was reported within a few hours of a statement confirming the sinking of the American steamer Merak, 3,122 gross tons, at 1:50 p. m. Tuesday, August 6, fifteen miles northeast of the Diamond Shoals lightship, off Cape Hatteras, N. C. "Daniels Not Worried. Despite the double report of success by the German U-boats, Secretary Daniels yesterday stated that the German undersea warfare is no longer a serious menace to the war program of the allies. "A prominent naval official said: "It is apparent that the strategy of the German admiralty now calls for the use of a German U-boat off the Virginia coast and off the Canadian coast. It would appear that the Germans are extending every effort to sink one of our troop ships. "Such a sinking would be of great value to the Germans in sustaining the faith of their people in the ability of the U-boats to keep the American troops from the battlefields of France. "The Germans hope to force us to withdraw some of our sea scouts from European waters. But in this they will fail. It is true that it is impossible for us to patrol every strait and small on the American coast. But our losses will not be great. "The Temps Is Cheerful. Dispatches from Paris yesterday quoted the Temps as stating that "the fourth year of naval warfare clearly ends with success; the war, so far as the marine is concerned, must be considered as won." "The Paris paper then gives in detail the amount of tonnage sunk by the Germans during last year and the first two quarters of this year, showing a great many experts are satisfied that the U-boat menace, which was considered by a general as insurmountable in the months of 1917, is now solved. In the solution we can point not only to the success of the navy in guarding the American transports, but also to the great progress made in the recovery of tonnage sunk."

## HAIG CUTS GASH TEN MILES DEEP IN ENEMY FRONT, AT START OF NEW DRIVE.

Paris, Aug. 8.—A gash more than ten miles deep already has been cut into the German Picardy front east of Amiens by the Anglo-French offensive begun at dawn yesterday on a front of twenty miles, between Braches, on the Avre and Morlancourt, three and a half miles southwest of Albert. The drive is still in full swing. Early yesterday evening Bonar Law was able to announce in the commons that upward of 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners had been taken. Field Marshal Haig, who has chief command of the offensive, gave no estimates, beyond saying that "several thousand prisoners" and "many guns" had been taken. PENETRATED AS FAR AS FRAMERVILLE. Haig's bulletin shows the British center to have penetrated as far as Framerville, which lies nearly eleven miles east of Villers-Bretonneux. When the drive began the British line passed less than a mile east of the latter town, which is nine and a half miles east of Amiens. The arrowhead of the British wedge points straight at St. Quentin, from which region the Germans lunged forward on their terrific drive on March 21. Meanwhile the French, on the British left, made important headway along and between the Luce and Avre rivers, crossing the latter. Their advance threatens to outflank Montdidier, the pivot both of the German Amiens and the German Compeigne fronts. A large scale German retirement between Noyon and "didier appears inevitable, and simultaneously Ludendorff may draw back his front astride the Oise. Eliminate "Paris Front." The first day of the new allied drive insures, therefore, the chief object for which it has been launched—the elimination of what remains of the German "Paris front." With the collapse of the southern portion of that front between the Aisne and the Marne, the whole German Picardy wedge becomes a menace to the Germans rather than to Paris and the allies. Realizing this, Ludendorff had begun, a couple of days ago, under cover of feint attacks toward Villers-Bretonneux, to make preparations for getting out of the deep Picardy cup, voluntarily and at a minimum cost. But before even his preliminary plans were laid, Foch anticipated him and decided to strike. With the same swiftness and secrecy with which he got ready for the psychological moment on the Marne, he set the stage overnight for this new offensive, and when it came it utterly stunned the Germans. Plunge Ten Miles On. With irresistible speed and aided by a dense fog the British fourth army surged forward, after only three minutes of preliminary bombardment, and crushed everything before it, plunging ahead two, four, six, ten miles in the center. On their right, around Moreuil, the Germans were better prepared, the French attack having been preceded by a forty-minute bombardment. There, too, the dash of the attackers was too much for the Teutons and Moreuil and Moriel fell in the first few hours to the offensive. More than a dozen villages were taken by the French and British. Capture of Morlancourt reported unofficially late yesterday afternoon, has not yet been confirmed, but in the British center Barcelonne, Lamotte-en-Santerre, Harbonnières, Bayonvillers, Cayeux and Calx fell to the attackers in swift succession. Seven Thousand Prisoners Taken. London, Aug. 8.—Seven thousand prisoners and upwards of 100 guns already have been captured in the allied Picardy drive. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the commons late today. All points set as the allies' objectives have been obtained, Law added. Latest information of the attack, he said, was that the Fourth British Army, comprising English Australians and Canadians, attacked on a front twenty kilometers (twelve and a half miles) between Montdidier and Morlancourt. "I have been in communication with headquarters by telephone," said the chancellor. "The result will give satisfaction to the members. "It is possible that the Germans intended to retire, but our attack came as a complete surprise to them and upset their plans. "The result is an indication of the complete change in the military position in the last few weeks."

## FRENCH TROOPS CROSS RIVER AVRE.

London, Aug. 8.—"No accurate estimate is as yet available as to the number of prisoners and guns captured by us, but it is known that several thousand prisoners and many guns have been taken," says tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig. French troops have crossed the Avre, the statement says. The attack, it adds, was launched on a front of more than twenty miles between Braches, on the Avre, to Morlancourt. "The assembly of the allies for the attack," says the Field Marshal's bulletin, "was completed un-noticed by the enemy at night time." The general line reached by the allies at the time Field Marshal Haig's night report was issued, ran from Piesain through Eosainvillers, Beaucourt, Calx, Framerville and Chippilly, to the west of Morlancourt. "The French attacking forces are under command of Gen. Debayle, and the British under Gen. Rawlinson," the statement says. Americans Withstand Foe's "Shock Troops." With the Americans on the Vesle, Aug. 8.—American troops on the north bank of the Vesle, in the northern outskirts of Piesain, and along the Soissons-Rheims highway, withstood four German assaults yesterday afternoon and during the night. The German attacks were launched with extreme vigor by 400 "shock troops." Meanwhile, American engineers are dragging the barbed wire entanglements out of the Vesle River bed and completing new bridges.

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London, Aug. 8.—"No accurate estimate is as yet available as to the number of prisoners and guns captured by us, but it is known that several thousand prisoners and many guns have been taken," says tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig. French troops have crossed the Avre, the statement says. The attack, it adds, was launched on a front of more than twenty miles between Braches, on the Avre, to Morlancourt. "The assembly of the allies for the attack," says the Field Marshal's bulletin, "was completed un-noticed by the enemy at night time." The general line reached by the allies at the time Field Marshal Haig's night report was issued, ran from Piesain through Eosainvillers, Beaucourt, Calx, Framerville and Chippilly, to the west of Morlancourt. "The French attacking forces are under command of Gen. Debayle, and the British under Gen. Rawlinson," the statement says. Americans Withstand Foe's "Shock Troops." With the Americans on the Vesle, Aug. 8.—American troops on the north bank of the Vesle, in the northern outskirts of Piesain, and along the Soissons-Rheims highway, withstood four German assaults yesterday afternoon and during the night. The German attacks were launched with extreme vigor by 400 "shock troops." Meanwhile, American engineers are dragging the barbed wire entanglements out of the Vesle River bed and completing new bridges.

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## ALLIED POOL, PLAN OF FOCH, HAS SUPPORT

Success in Picardy Advance Yesterday Proves All Forces Now Welded. IS MARCELCOVE NEXT? Another Great German Railway Center May Be Bay in Near Future. News of the steady advance of the Franco-British armies in Picardy yesterday caused renewed expressions of confidence by experts here in the ability of the allies to recover before winter all ground gained by Ludendorff in the fighting of this year. Both French and British military attaches placed emphasis upon the two significant truths revealed by reports of the big operation. It is agreed here that by the assault of this morning with its resulting capture of thousands of guns, General Foch has set at rest any doubts that the allies had the initiative. Secondly: The success of the operation will silence that small minority of military experts who have expressed doubt of the value of the French tactics by which troops are pooled. A prominent British officer who has seen much service in the rolling country of Picardy frankly expressed surprise that the allies were able to launch such a wide attack at this time. He said: "Foch's initiative. "It was not thought that an attack of this extent of that now being driven forward could be attempted. It is clear that Gen. Foch no longer is hampered by any doubt as to the value of his reserves. This in itself is overwhelmingly bad news for the boche. It means that from now on Gen. Foch dominates the situation and the Germans are forced to undergo a strain of awaiting the next attack. "Of perhaps equal importance in the progress of the strategy of the present moves is the fact that again the allies are uniting with excellent effect the new tactics involved in the use of pooled forces. In the drive from the Marne, French and American troops, under the command of Gen. Mangin, and British and French troops, operating under Gen. Berthelot, gave opponents to the theory slight cause for any further criticism of the plan of placing allied forces in conjunction. In this case, according to first reports, we see the French and British operating under the command of Field Marshal Haig. It must be apparent to all that there is one army on the Western front. "To Take Less Prisoners. "Just what may be expected from this operation is, of course, largely a matter of conjecture. It is clear, however, that the operation, unless unusually successful will not result in as great a bag of prisoners as the capture of the Marne salient. The Marne salient was narrower and offered a better opportunity for cutting off the enemy. The salient at Amiens is much more shallow and less the aspect of a narrow neck means that the enemy has a greater opportunity to retire in order. "French authorities here were overjoyed at the action of the allies in executing additional pressure at a new point in the line. One of the French officials said: "The attack being carried to the eastward at a rapid rate. The plan of action apparently calls for an advance along the axis of which is the great national highway connecting Amiens and St. Quentin, and which runs in an almost perfectly straight line for miles to the north where today's fighting took place. "Marcelcove Next? "The capture of Marcelcove, although not officially confirmed, appears probable. This town is practically on the line of one of the important railroad lines of the salient. The occupation of La Motte-en-Santerre, the north of the Marne salient, shows that the Allies are working their way along the great highway. It is natural to expect that the advance will be helped up somewhat around Moriel and Moreuil, where the heights and woods present good defense positions. The capture of these places would lead our men to the great plateau beyond, and would, no doubt, result in a considerable advance."

## MEATLESS WEEKS FOR HUNS.

Four in Three Months Decided On. Rumania Exploited. Dispatches from Stockholm received here yesterday state that German newspapers confirm previous reports that the food commission has decided to impose four meatless weeks on the civil population of Germany between August 1 and October 31. Other dispatches state that already the Germans are doing their utmost to exploit the resources of Rumania. It is stated that the Deutsche Society of Berlin and the Blaufelder Bank have bought coal mines in Rumania which produce 90 per cent of the total coal output of the country. Ban on Irish Songs. Dublin, Aug. 8.—The police and military authorities prevented the singing of songs in Irish at a Gaelic League concert at Ballymoss, County Cork.

## LU HALL IS CHARGED WITH KILLING EVA ROY

Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Found Murdered Near Burke, Va. Lu Hall, a white man, about twenty-four years of age, is held at the Fairfax county jail, accused of the murder of little Eva Roy, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Peter Roy, a farmer living near Burke Station, Virginia. The young girl's body was found in a wooded area after the body had been dragged to its hiding place. Little Miss Roy had been missing since the day before, and her parents and the neighbors had been searching the countryside for the past twenty-four hours. She had taken her father's cow into the meadows to pasture, and had failed to return at the usual time. Sheriff Allison and two deputies suspected Hall of the crime from the first, and late last night found him at the home of his brother and arrested him. The prisoner had been seen by a number of the neighbors in the wood where the girl's body was found, a short time after the time of her disappearance. The murder followed a criminal assault, physicians stated yesterday. The body has been taken to the home of the girl's father for burial.

## HAIG CUTS GASH TEN MILES DEEP IN ENEMY FRONT, AT START OF NEW DRIVE.

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