

THE WEATHER

Today—Fair, followed by thunder-showers. Tomorrow—Fair; moderate temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 95; lowest 72.



RENT RAISED? IF SO REPORT IT AT ONCE TO THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

NO. 4311

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918.

ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

# GERMANS RETREAT NEAR ALBERT; FRENCH TROOPS TAKE RIBECOURT

## Enemy Falls Back on Five-Mile Front Between Albert and Arras in Direction of Bapaume, Haig Officially Announces:

## FRENCH PLOUGH FORWARD ON OISE, TAKE RIBECOURT DESPITE RESISTANCE

## Bring Attack to West Bank of Oise Threatening Hilly Country Southwest of Noyon—Whole Enemy Front of 125 Miles May Soon Be Under Attack.

London, Aug. 14.—The Germans today began a retirement between Albert and Arras, in the direction of Bapaume, tonight's report from Field Marshal Haig shows.

"The enemy," says the statement, "evacuated his forward positions on the line Beaumont-Hamel-Serre-Puisieux-Bucquoy. "We are in touch with the enemy," the report states.

## MAKE BIG SHIPS OF FEW TYPES, FUTURE POLICY

### Better Speed to Be Made by Following Identical Processes.

The United States is building too many kinds of ships. Shipbuilding in the widest sense is to be standardized, and as few types as possible built hereafter. They are to be large ones.

## RIBECOURT FALLS TO FRENCH; ENEMY COUNTER-BLOW BROKEN

Paris, Aug. 14.—Ribecourt, five and a half miles southwest of Noyon, was captured by the French third army today, the war office announced tonight.

East of Belval, the French broke up a German counter-attack in preparation, capturing seven officers, including two battalion commanders.

A lively gun duel is in progress between Roye and Lassigny.

## FIVE-MILE FRONT CAVING IN.

London, Aug. 14.—The German front between Albert and Arras is caving in.

Gravely menaced in its flank by the British far to the southeast of Albert, the center of that front began to draw back early today, marking the beginning of a new important Teutonic retirement.

The Germans cleared out of the forefield positions of the Beaumont-Hamel-Serre-Puisieux-Bucquoy line. This is a front of some five miles, but the German intention manifestly is to fall back to and across the Ancre to the Arras-Bapaume line, thus bringing its northern front to a level with its battered right in Picardy.

Thus twenty miles more have been added overnight to the allied attacking front, for the British are "in touch with the enemy," according to Haig's night bulletin, which means that this new German withdrawal will not be leisurely and without cost if Haig can help it. It is significant that the whole Picardy battle was ushered in by exactly this sort of operation. The Germans started to get out, and Foch, employing to the fullest his advantage of the initiative, promptly swung his offensive to that sector and knocked them out.

## LINE NEARLY 65 MILES NOW.

With the Albert-Arras front added, the line of attack—from Arras to the Oise—is now nearly sixty-five miles in extent.

But at the same time something happened at the southern end of the Picardy front that made a further extension there too virtually a certainty. The French Third Army, despite stiffened German resistance, ploughed forward west of the Oise and captured Ribecourt, five and a half miles south of Noyon. Thus carried the attack right up to the west (or north) bank of the Oise. That means that unless they can promptly throw the French back and hold the Lassigny-Noyon line, the Germans will have to get out of all the hilly country southwest of Noyon, on the east (or south) bank of the Oise. Such a retirement, however, would bring the French far to the north of the Aisne and into the flank of the crown prince's Soissons-Rheims army below the Aisne (between that river and the Vesle).

## M. L. SMITH NEAR DEATH.

### Is Shot While Trying to Stop Boys' Quarrel.

Marshall L. Smith, a 70-year-old white youth of 47-1/2-inch street, southwest, lies between life and death at the Emergency Hospital as the result of a bullet wound in his right chest, received, the police say, when he interfered with some colored boys who were engaged in an argument last night at Fourteenth and B streets, northwest.

Smith, the police allege, was walking down Fourteenth street with several companions and when he reached the corner of B street he noticed two colored boys having an argument. He crossed over to where the colored boys were, the police say, and ordered them to stop. One of the colored boys, a youngster in short trousers, pulled a revolver and shot Smith, and then ran swiftly away.

## ENEMY'S LINE NOW 50 MILES FROM CAPITAL

### Pushed Back from Paris with Aid of Americans, March Says.

## RETRATED 15 MILES

### Enemy Resists North of Avre at Old Hindenburg Line.

"The enemy's line is now more than fifty miles from Paris at the nearest point." This was the comprehensive comment on the Western front battle situation by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, in his conference with newspaper correspondents yesterday. The throwing back of the Germans to this point, in the opinion of military experts here, means that the possibility of reaching the French capital has been lost to the invaders forever.

In detail, Gen. March's statement reveals that the Kaiser's hordes have retreated fifteen miles before the allied drives. Officers of the general staff take great pride in the fact that this situation was brought about with the assistance of American troops, including the gallant Marines.

## Americans Hold Fismette.

Gen. Pershing's forces again hold Fismette. Gen. March said that yesterday morning's reports, officially confirmed, showed the German attack which drove the Americans out of Fismette for a short time had been met by a counter attack which resulted in the recapture of the town. Cables to the War Department show that the German retreat which began on August 8 between the Ancre and Avre rivers has been extended to include the remaining southern portion of the Montdidier salient. The French pressed forward on a front of twenty-nine miles on the Avre and the Oise, said Gen. March, advancing last Saturday alone to a depth of six or eight miles.

Discussing the British and French advance north of the Avre, the chief of staff said resistance was encountered before the American forces of the Montdidier salient. The French pressed forward on a front of twenty-nine miles on the Avre and the Oise, said Gen. March, advancing last Saturday alone to a depth of six or eight miles.

"There the enemy probably found ready to meet the same old trenches they had before."

Allied tanks, cavalry and armored cars advanced ahead of the line at several points, but the line itself came to rest about the crest of the line.

## First U. S. Army Organized.

Organization of the first American field army in France was confirmed by Gen. March. He said Gen. Pershing had assumed personal command of the field army, and had taken with him the entire general headquarters staff. It was indicated that as rapidly as the necessary numbers of troops could be transported to France more American field armies would be formed. Before the American forces reach their full strength groups of field armies will be organized.

"The conduct of the American troops continues to win highest praise from the British and French allies," Gen. March declared. The 131st Infantry of the Thirty-third United States Division (Illinois) drew words of commendation in the general staff talk. He stated that this unit was a principal factor in the repulse of enemy counter attacks at Chilly, which had been taken by storm a few days previously. The Illinois men

## AMERICAN PLANES BOMB AERODROME

### Destroy Six Machines and Set the Hangars Afire.

London, Aug. 14.—American and British airplanes yesterday attacked a German aerodrome on the Western front, destroying six German machines and setting the hangars afire.

The war office statement on aviation, coupled with that of the Somme bridge, tells of effective work by British bombing planes in attacking the bridges over the Somme and the German railway communications, thus which hampered the enemy's reinforcements being rushed to the Picardy front.

The official report on aviation follows: "The weather on August 13 again enabled a large amount of aerial work to be carried out. The continuous bombing of the Somme bridge, coupled with that of the railway lines and junctions, which has taken place night and day since the beginning of the offensive, has interfered with the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements.

"It has also forced the enemy to employ large formations of scouts to endeavor to protect his communications of such vital importance to his other arms, but the concentration of our machines has effectively dealt with any opposition.

"A raid was also carried out on a hostile aerodrome from a low height by British and American squadrons, which resulted in six enemy machines on the ground being destroyed and hangars set on fire.

"In fighting, twenty-one enemy machines were brought down and ten driven down out of control. Six of our machines are missing."

## NEW GERMAN OUTRAGE.

### Machine Guns Fired Through Windows of French Hospital.

Paris, Aug. 14.—Reports from Mount Notre Dame, three kilometers south of Basoches, on the Vesle, carry a story of a new German outrage against a hospital.

A 2,000-bed French hospital at that point is situated under a hill and out of the direct fire, yet the Germans, according to reports received here, killed most of the doctors and nurses, as well as the 600 patients, with machine guns, brought up and actually pointed through the windows of the one-story ward.

They burned the hospital to the ground.

## DESERTER MAY BE MURDERER OF MISS ROY

### Officers Find Clue in Scratched Face of Humphreys Soldier.

A deserting soldier from Camp Humphreys now is thought by the authorities to be the murderer of little Eva Roy, the 14-year-old girl found dead in a wood near Burk station last Wednesday morning.

The discovery of a clue that seems to point directly to the murderer came just seven days after the child was found tied to a tree a few yards from the spring where she had eaten her lunch.

A soldier was captured near Charlottesville, Va., early this week. A Fairfax county boy in the camp at Charlottesville, after hearing of the brutal murder of the little girl in his home county, wrote to his father, C. M. Money, at Vienna, Va., and told him of the capture. He declared that the man was covered with deep scratches and blood. The condition of his clothing showed that he had walked from Camp Humphreys.

## Will Go to Humphreys.

Sheriff Allison of Fairfax county pointed out yesterday that a man traveling on foot and keeping from the beaten track could have just about made Charlottesville in the time that has elapsed since the crime was committed. He will go to Camp Humphreys this morning to see the man, who is scheduled to arrive at the camp early today.

If the marks found on the captured deserter bear any resemblance to those made by human fingerprints, the body of the child will be at once exhumed and her nails examined. Attorney Farr, assistant prosecutor for the commonwealth, stated a few days ago that, as the child was accustomed to biting her nails, it would be useless to examine them. It is believed, however, by those knowing the child that the nail marks would be found.

Points for Lou Hall.

It is the belief of the authorities that a man escaping from Camp Humphreys would have followed the railroad track to Burke Station. The road in which the body was found is about a mile or three-quarters off from the track. An old deserted house on a hill over the spring where little Eva ate her lunch would have afforded an excellent shelter to the fugitive. Tracks from the old ruins down the hill to the spring were found when the body was discovered.

The whereabouts of Hall between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock Tuesday, the date of the crime, is unknown. If he can establish an alibi for the sixty minutes between 11 and 12, he will practically be cleared of the charge.

Facing against Hall is bitter in the vicinity of Burke Station. In case the man is not cleared of the crime shortly, it may become necessary to take him either to the jail at Alexandria Court House, or even to Richmond.

## BATTLESHIP ON ROCKS.

### New York Suffers Losses from 54-Mile Gale.

New York, Aug. 14.—A windstorm accompanied by rain swept over New York City with a cyclonic force this evening, tearing hatches from roofs, whipping signs from posts, and driving a foreign battleship anchored in city waters upon nearby rocks.

The gale attained a speed of fifty-four miles an hour as it bore down the bay from north to south, ripped small boats from their anchorages, broke windows, smashed roofs and did other damage.

The battleship was later pulled from the rocks by tugs.

## 29 MILITANTS MARCH TWICE AND ARE TAKEN

### Radical Suffis Sing Songs with Policeman as Co-Musician.

## MRS. KOENIG INJURED

### Gilson Gardner Arrested for Interfering with an Officer.

Twenty-nine members of the National Woman's Party held two demonstrations in Lafayette Park yesterday, and the second time found Washington's energetic police force represented by one lone policeman, who tried vainly to save the day by arresting one after another of the women, only to have them return to their wailing and shouting as he released his hold on them to arrest others.

The second demonstration of the women began about 3 o'clock last night. A demonstration began a few minutes after 5 had found the police waiting and the twenty-nine were arrested and held for two hours at police headquarters, when they were released on their personal recognizance for appearance in court, despite their announced intention not to appear.

One woman was injured and sent to the hospital by the police. She was Mrs. George Koenig, of Hartford, Conn. Her arm was injured when she was roughly handled by the police.

The second gathering of the women was ended by a large policeman in plain clothes grabbing hold of little Miss Louise Huff, of Des Moines. When asked to show his authority to arrest her, he grabbed hold of her wife, both hands and she slipped and both fell from the Lafayette monument to the ground.

Two other policemen then rushed bravely to the rescue of the plain clothes man who held tightly to little Miss Huff, who weighs less than 100 pounds, and holding her tightly the three of them carried her to the waiting patrol wagon amid the wailing and shouting of the crowd which had theretofore been apathetic.

Gilson Gardner, a well-known Washington newspaper man, also was arrested for less majestic. While his wife, who participated in the demonstration, was being arrested, she complained that the policeman was hurting her, and asked Mr. Gardner to request the policeman to be more gentle. He did so. He was arrested for interfering with a policeman, and was required to deposit \$50 collateral before he was released.

John Harry Brincan, of 816 Seventeenth street northwest, was arrested, also was arrested. He climbed on the monument to witness the scene and was hauled down by the police and taken to the station house. He was compelled to leave \$5 collateral.

## Refusal to Appear.

After refusing to appear at court or deposit collateral for their appearance, the women were released following the first demonstration when they had been held for two hours. They spent the time singing "Mrs. Annie Arnel Improved" a musical instrument out of a hair comb and a piece of paper to lead the chorus, and what Detective O'Day, in charge of the "prisoners," lent a melodious bass.

After their arrest their second time the women were held until midnight, when they were released, just as they were after the first demonstration. "Perfect Day." Although the women were placed under arrest and taken to police headquarters, they were released by their diligent captors without a charge being placed against them.

At the woman's headquarters last night it was said that charges would be preferred against several of the policemen for roughness. Dudley Field Malone is in the city, and it is understood that he will take an active part in the proceedings against the officers.

## ANTI-HUN POSTERS ENJOYED BY TURKS

### German Envoy Threatens Constantinople with Guns.

London, Aug. 14.—Information from Constantinople is to the effect that the leaflets dropped by the British aviators are read by the population with sympathetic interest.

Posters recently found on the walls of mosques and government buildings declaring that the Germans are the real enemies of Turkey called forth a strong protest from the German ambassador and a demand for an inquiry. Talaat Bey, the grand vizier, replied that it was not possible to discover the authors of the offense. The ambassador thereupon announced that the German military police would take charge of the inquiry.

The following day he informed the grand vizier that the majority of the offenders were in the government service, and that therefore punishment should be exceptionally severe. Talat replied that, before punishment, he would institute his own investigations.

Violent discussion followed, and the German ambassador went so far as to threaten the grand vizier with bombardment of Constantinople by the guns of the battle cruiser Goeben.

## Forbid Ancient Spin Wheels.

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.—The use of ancient and modern spinning wheels in occupied Belgium to remedy the great clothing shortage has been forbidden by the Germans under penalty of a \$100 fine or a year's imprisonment.

## MARK LUSITANIA SCENE.

### English Journal Suggests a Gigantic Lighted Buoy.

London, Aug. 14.—The Merchant Service Review, the organ of the British mercantile marine, has suggested that the spot where the Lusitania was sunk should be permanently marked by a gigantic buoy which would be visible for miles around by day and illuminated with flaming lights by night. It is suggested that it could be a useful reminder to passengers of other nations of what German Kultur under militarism and Hohenzollern direction is capable of doing.

## 'TEMPORARY' STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN

### Fine Arts Commission Gives Doleful Report on Mall Prospect.

Washington's public parks will probably be permanently disfigured by the so-called "temporary" war-work buildings.

Just as the temporary buildings erected in Paris at the time of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 remain standing today, so will the architectural monstrosities in the Mall and Potomac Park continue to mar valuable breathing spaces which were in the "most beautiful Capital in the world."

Such is the prediction of the Commission of Fine Arts of the Capital City.

In a pessimistic report just made public, the commission members make the statement that, as far as the removal of the buildings is concerned, the possibility exists that they are so poorly constructed as to be entirely useless in a year or so, or drastic action by Congress, will cause their removal from the parks.

## May Remain After War.

"The rapid expansion of the executive departments and the creation of new bureaus, due to the fact that the nation is at war, has led to the extensive use of the Mall and Potomac Park for temporary office buildings," says the report to the commission.

"This large occupation of park space comes at a time that ordinarily would call for a large increase of the park area of Washington, instead of a marked diminution of it," the commission says. "The buildings, while spoken of as temporary, may remain and continue to be occupied long after the war ends. The 'temporary' buildings erected in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war have continued to be occupied for nearly half a century. The old National Museum is used as extensively as ever it was, in spite of the erection of a building designed to take its place. The former building of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which Congress believed to be detrimental to the health of the people housed therein, is still occupied and probably will be as long as it holds together."

## Unless Drastic Measures.

"It is not unlikely, therefore, that the buildings which now occupy the Mall and Potomac Park will not disappear until they shall prove to be so poorly constructed as absolutely to prevent their continued occupancy, or unless Congress shall take drastic measures for their removal on the diminution of war activities."

It will be impossible to do away with the buildings unless Congress immediately adopts a policy of buying up the buildings unless Congress will see fit to adopt and adhere to a policy of purchasing land and erecting such office buildings as will be needed even in times of peace."

## Ray of Hope.

A ray of hope for possible rehabilitation of the Mall and the park is held out by the commission when it says, speaking of the buildings between Sixth and Seventh streets, it may be possible to demolish them and prevent their continued occupancy, or unless Congress shall take drastic measures for their removal on the diminution of war activities."

On this point it says: "It will be impossible to dispense with the temporary buildings unless Congress will see fit to adopt and adhere to a policy of purchasing land and erecting such office buildings as will be needed even in times of peace."

## Arrest Consuls.

A message from Consul General Poole dated August 6 stated that the authorities forcibly entered the consulates general of France and England on the afternoon of August 5 and arrested the consuls general of their states. As already known here the consuls general and a part of their staffs were released on the following morning but during the period of imprisonment orders placed around the consulates would not permit British and French nationals to approach.

Mr. Poole emphasized to the State Department that these acts occurred immediately following the assurance given by Tchitcherin that all persons having diplomatic or consular character would be respected.

## U. S. Not to Act Further.

Secretary Lansing said yesterday the United States was not considering recognition of the Czechoslovak peoples further than the sympathetic statements already made public by President Wilson.

The action taken by the British government is thought to have been for the purpose of further encouraging the Czechoslovak army in Russia which are now being supported by the United States and all powers of the Entente.

Such recognition as has been extended, it was declared, can only mean that the several interested governments of the Czechoslovaks to become independent of Austria-Hungary. It may also mean that the British, French and Italian governments, which have extended "recognition," propose to protest against the execution of traitors of Czechoslovak prisoners captured in Russia by the German armies.

## Hun Profiteering Stopped.

Amsterdam, Aug. 14.—Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia, has taken the lead among German cities in protecting tenants from the rapacity of greedy landlords. It has ordained that rents may not be increased without official permission.

## CONSUL POOLE LEAVES RUSS CAPITAL CITY

### Asks Swedish Envoy to Take Over American Consulate.

## EN ROUTE TO SWEDEN

### Bolshevist Minister Breaks Pledges and Arrests Ally Representatives.

Affairs of the American consulate at Moscow have been taken over by representatives of the foreign office of Sweden. American Consul General Poole left Moscow on the night of August 13, and during the night of August 13, and with the consular representatives of England and Japan is now en route to Stockholm via Petrograd.

American civilians have not been molested, but a number of French and English subjects are being held as hostages for the lives of Soviet members in the area occupied by the allies.

It was officially confirmed to the State Department yesterday.

The messages reveal a series of broken promises on the part of the Russian Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin.

## Demand Explanation.

When Tchitcherin explained Lenin's announcement that a state of war existed between Russia and the allies should be interpreted only as meaning that a state of defense had been declared, the foreign representatives demanded the explanation be publicly made.

On the night of August 3 a reply was received from Tchitcherin, in which he stated, inasmuch as Lenin's utterances had been made behind closed doors in a meeting at which an agent of the allies could not be present only through the courtesy of the Soviet government, public explanations could not be made. As to the members of the military missions, Tchitcherin stated that a conference had begun with the German authorities to procure safe passage for them from Petrograd to Stockholm. He asserted that passage through Archangel was impossible.

British cruisers already had begun the bombardment of the islands there, and a report tells of the arrests of British and French citizens at Moscow. On the afternoon of August 5 there was a conference at Moscow between Tchitcherin and the consuls general of Japan, Sweden and the United States with the following results.

## His Demands.

1. The Soviet government gave solemn assurances to allied persons in Russia that a consular character would not be molested.

2. Tchitcherin stated that the allied military missions would not be allowed to depart as had already been promised.

3. That civil persons arrested were hostages for the lives of the Soviet members in the territory occupied by the allies.

4. Poole is said by the State Department to have told Tchitcherin that he had no knowledge of what had taken place in Northern Russia, but warned Tchitcherin that the several interested nations could not be intimidated by such measures.

He is also reported to have told the Russian official the initiation of a system of reprisals could not be undertaken by the members of the government being held personally responsible, and in the loss of the Bolshevik cause of whatever respect it might now have in the minds of the civilized world.

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Spreads on Both Sides.

Thus, what has been pictured in these dispatches the last two days as a possibility—the spreading of the allied drive on both sides until the whole German center on the western front is under concerted attack on a line of 125 miles. Arras to the east of Rheims has overnight become a strong possibility.

The sixth and seventh days of Foch's second drive have been marked by one of those phases which are pauses only on the surface; in which the sustained, throttling pressure of the attacking forces counts more than the most furious hourly attacks by dense masses could count.

There were several official, and so far unconfirmed reports that Lassigny had been occupied by the French. While upon the way would the fall of a town or an advance of miles always has an electrifying effect, military circles are far more deeply impressed with such results as are recorded at the end of the day.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.