

32,000 MONDIDIER PRISONERS, 600 GUNS TAKEN IN DRIVE; FOE IN RETREAT FROM YPRES TO SOISSONS

RAINBOWS GAIN 10 MILES; ROUT FOE'S BEST MEN

Gen. March Tells How New Yorkers Decimated Crack Prussian Divisions.

O'RYAN FORCES IN ACTION

Germans Jolted but Not Yet Smashed, and Tactics Are to Hammer Them Harder.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Marshall Foch following the "perfectly sound principle" of keeping the enemy going without let up and without giving him time to "think it over" and recover from the sledge hammer blows he has already received, according to Gen. March, Chief of Staff.

In his talk with the newspaper correspondents to-day Gen. March brought out several salient features of the most recent fighting and also gave out an official account of the splendid work done by the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division. Major-Gen. O'Ryan's Twenty-seventh Division, made up of former New York National Guard troops, is now with the British in Flanders, Gen. March said, and it is regarded as virtually certain that it is in the fighting in that area.

The principle of hammering at the enemy has now resulted in bringing the Allies and Americans to the point where the great military asset of being on the offensive is theirs.

Instead of preparing to meet enemy assaults and trying to guess when and where they would come, Marshal Foch now has the enemy guessing. In a nutshell he has put the great Prussian war machine on the defensive and for the present at least is able to dictate when and where and how the major operations on the battlefield will be conducted.

Rainbows Make Great Record.

In commenting officially on the work of the Rainbow Division Gen. March said:

"The Rainbow Division had its combat training in the Lorraine sector north of Lunelleville. It left that position to arrive east of Rheims, where on July 15 it helped break the main German attack. When the French-American counter offensive was launched on the Marne salient the division appeared there shortly in relief of other units. Our reports indicate the following: "On eight days of battle the Forty-second Division has forced the passage of the Ourcq, taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, most routed, decimated and captured, and has captured a Bavarian division and one other division, and driven back the enemy's line for sixteen kilometers."

Despite the successes attained by the Allied and American forces, Gen. March believes that the public should be warned against over-optimism in interpreting the present events.

"It's no time to talk of the war being won," said Gen. March. "It's the time to hit hard."

Germans Jolted, Not Smashed.

Emphasis was laid by Gen. March on the need for particular effort now of all times. The German machine has been jolted and will be jolted again. But it is not smashed nor crippled so far as anyone knows, and the worst possible policy to follow would be to believe that its tremendous fighting strength had been sapped and destroyed before there is positive proof to that effect.

All reports which indicate that the Germans are beaten, that the decision has already been gained and that the worst is over, &c., should be read with more than one grain of salt. There is admittedly a great temptation for the civilian military critics to indulge in comment along this line. Articles appearing in print which refer to "the beginning of the end" and the signs of German military collapse naturally attract immediate attention because this is what the public enjoys reading. But it is dangerous to encourage this belief. Gen. March is convinced, until it is fully warranted.

In his talk to-day Gen. March pointed out that the Allied forces in the Picardy advance were going over flat terrain where the patches of woods that had already been shot away by the retreating artillery fire. The valleys are therefore open to the advancing forces, which permits these forces to go right through them.

Reports at the War Department state that the Twenty-seventh Division of New York National Guard troops under Gen. O'Ryan are with the British in Flanders, and it is regarded as a "safe guess" that they are fighting in this area.

Confidential reports received by Gen. March state that the number of prisoners taken in the British camps near Amiens has become so great that no more can be accommodated. These reports indicate that the number of prisoners and the amount of booty captured have been large.

Referring to the temporary lull along

Captured Doctors Aid in Treating Wounded

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 10.—The present battle has brought more German wounded to the allied casualty clearing stations than there are wounded among the allied soldiers. Many German doctors and hospital attendants have been captured and they are doing good service in aiding the wounded.

Since July 18 the Germans have lost almost as much material as they captured in their big offensives earlier in the year.

GERMANS FEAR RUSSIAN COUP

Enemy Newspapers Admit Bolshevik Government May End Any Day.

CZECHS NEAR MOSCOW

Prominent British and French Civilians Arrested by Soviet Forces.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—German newspapers admit to-day that the situation in Russia is so critical that a change of Government may come any day, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Berlin *Zeitungliche Rundschau* says that events have developed rapidly in Russia in the last few weeks and that Germany must be prepared for the overthrow of the Bolshevik Government in a few days. The paper says the fact that Dr. Carl Helfferich, recently appointed, German Ambassador to Moscow, is on his way to the late Count von Mirbach, is in Berlin indicates that Germany is prepared to meet any contingency.

The Frankfort *Zeitung* says that the pressure against Moscow from the northeast and southeast is growing very serious, the Czechs are not only being within a short distance of the city, but having succeeded in cutting off the food supply. The paper adds that the opposition of the peasants to the Bolsheviks is growing stronger.

The semi-official Bolshevik organ *Pravda*, according to the Frankfort *Zeitung*, reports the arrest of prominent British and French civilians by the Bolsheviks. French and Siberian officers also have been seized by the Bolsheviks. The headquarters staff of the Don Cossack army announces that after three months operations almost the whole of the Don region has been cleared of Bolsheviks, according to despatches from Kiev, via Amsterdam. The Don Cossack army now consists of many thousands of excellently equipped soldiers, and a final decision is imminent, the despatches add.

LENINE SAYS CZECHS MUST BE CRUSHED

Bolshevik Officers Unreliable, Adds Trotsky.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.—Hans Vorst, the Moscow correspondent of the Berlin *Zeitung*, reporting the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets on July 28, says that Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, was enthusiastically cheered. In the course of his speech he referred to the danger threatening the revolution and emphasized the necessity of combating war weariness, because the revolution, he said, was fighting for its existence. He said that where the Red Army was withdrawing, although stronger than the opposing Czech-Slovak forces.

The fatal plans of Anglo-French imperialism, said Lenin, can only be frustrated if we succeed in crushing the Czech-Slovak and their counter-revolutionary partisans on the Volga, in the Urals and in Siberia. This is the urgent task and all others must be relegated to the background. All our forces must be devoted to the war."

Leon Trotsky, the War Minister, pointed out that sufficient Red Guards could be sent against the Czech-Slovak to outnumber them two or three times over. He referred to the enthusiasm of the Czech-Slovak, which, apparently, was lacking among the Soviet troops, and added:

"We are now forced to send our best leaders among the workers to the front and to master them. Concentration camps will be established for officers who do not loyally serve the Red Army. Several already serving have been arrested and cases of treachery have occurred."

"Every officer in command must be watched on both sides by war commissars with revolvers in their hands. No officer will be allowed to take a single sweep without supervision, and if he swears he will be shot. Recruiting among workmen will be extended. They have come to master them. Concentration camps will be established for officers who do not loyally serve the Red Army. Several already serving have been arrested and cases of treachery have occurred."

French Receive Naval Committee.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Members of the Naval Committee of the United States Congress, headed by Lemuel P. Fugate, were received this morning by Georges Lugeux, Minister of Marine.

FOE'S PLAN FOR DRIVE ENDED BY LYS RETREAT

Leading Military Critic Sees Germans Turning to Formal Defensive.

PRAISES TANKS' WORK

Forecasts One Man Type Next—Calls Montdidier Railroad Big Gain.

By H. SIDEBOTHAM.

(One of the foremost military critics in Europe.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A sound military principle is to exploit a victory, not to its utmost profitable return, but to its utmost gross return, which may be a very different thing. It is as an important part of generalship to know when to leave off as to know when to begin. One of our faults in the past has been that we have attempted to squeeze our victories too dry—notably at Passchendaele, although our mistake in this regard was happily righted there.

There is no sign as yet that this limit of productivity has been reached in the present offensive. Indeed the contrary was true on Friday, although the progress made that day was not quite up to Thursday's standard, when 17,000 prisoners and a still uncaptured number of guns were reported. The situation on the whole, however, was satisfactory. The British centre in the Lys Valley was carried forward another four miles.

Montdidier Railroad Valuable.

On the right the French, who had such a hard struggle Thursday to force the Avre, improved their position on the east bank by the capture of Arrillers, where they joined up with the Canadian troops now in the town. The capture of Arrillers, Friday, on the north bank of the Somme, where the Germans seem to have recovered Chilly, captured from them on Thursday. The Allies still retain Morlancourt, however.

The continued development of the allied offensive is not easy to forecast. Clearly the most important single position now held by the Germans in this region is the railway junction at Chaulnes, upon the possession of which depends their retention of Montdidier and Roye. Late despatches have reported the capture of Montdidier by the French.

A double railway line runs through Montdidier, and it would mean a great gain in our railway communications. Already Amiens must have returned to its old importance as a railway centre. Yet it is precisely toward Chaulnes, the key position for a formal offensive in the west. But it must be remembered that here they are not on favorable ground and that they probably never would have occupied it had not unexpected successes in the early stages of their attack inspired them with the hope of capturing all the high ground in that section.

The tactics of the battle have been of exceptional interest. The correspondents make mention of the light tanks which evidently have considerable speed, for they have gone far ahead of the infantry and seem to have had no difficulty in keeping pace with the cavalry, in which the British army still retains its faith if the ground be reasonably dry.

One Man Tank Suggested.

The tank is a complete answer to the tactics of the foe, and it is one which the Germans first used early this year after they had abandoned the rigid lines of formal trench warfare. The increased speed of the light tanks makes up for their reduction in armor protection. The armor must make the tanks impervious to rifle and machine gun bullets, but their one great weakness is that the direct hits of field artillery is their speed. The true line of development for tanks is toward increased lightness and increased speed. One is not sure, indeed, whether the best answer to the growing power of the defence in modern warfare would not be found in principle in a one man tank for infantrymen.

The armored knight of the Middle Ages was the lineal ancestor of the modern man in a tank, whose caterpillar wheels are a great improvement for military purposes on the legs of any

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Two Army Birdmen Fly From Britain to Egypt

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Two Royal Air Force officers, with two mechanics, have completed a flight from England to Egypt, a distance of 2,000 miles, in a type of airplane that has been considered service on the front.

The official report, announcing this feat, says: "One or two hrs were made or petrol, but the flight was merely a bit of routine work."

BRITISH FLIERS GET 100 PLANES

Allies' Air and Tank Service Play Sensational and Effective Parts in Offensive.

PREVIOUS WORK OUTDONE

Retreating Foe Harassed and Hammered From Air and by Flanks on Land.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Not since they were first employed in warfare have tanks and airplanes played a more sensational part or aided more effectively in deciding the fortunes of battle than in the conflicts now going on in Picardy and Flanders. The tanks, rolling ahead of the infantry and splitting a hail of lead, have reduced frontal resistance and flanked the trenches and machine gun nests on either side.

While the tanks were playing their big part below the airplanes overhead were dropping a no less important work, dropping bombs on enemy troop concentrations, directly into the rear of the artillery and dropping smoke bombs to conceal the movements of our infantry.

Great Activity in Clouds.

From the latest reports to-day it is estimated that at least 100 German airplanes have been destroyed by the British fliers. At the same time the British have lost many machines, the latest estimate being more than sixty.

It has been an epochal period for these two great aids to military achievement. The airplanes, by keeping ahead of the tanks, kept the headquarters of the enemy in constant touch with the battle situation. Times without number they were able to direct our artillerymen in a way that enabled them to make direct hits on enemy transport columns. Still other machines carried ammunition to our advanced forces, who signalled back to them that they wanted this kind of aid immediately.

German Infantrymen Routed.

And, above all, the airplanes played havoc with the retreating infantrymen. Swooping low over the lines, they poured the fire from their machine guns into the enemy ranks, making it impossible for the Germans to retreat in order. Fifty British machines were reported mowing them shot down as they flew low over the enemy's lines. Forty-eight German planes were shot down in the same period and others driven out of control.

Much of the success of the British offensive is undoubtedly due to the fine work of our airmen in supplying information concerning the enemy's movements and the disposition of his troops. More photographs were taken by British airplanes this week than in any one week since the British aerial photographic service was started.

Labor Party to Champion Women.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 9.—The Labor party has issued a call for a convention of women of Great Britain to be held October 18. The convention will consider the political and civil rights of women and is expected to demand the right of membership in the House of Commons for them.

Senator Lewis Goes to the Front.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Senator Lewis of Illinois has gone to France to see the battle fronts and visit Illinois troops with the expeditionary forces. It was learned to-day that he left Washington two weeks ago and is about due to arrive on the other side.

Smoke Gifts Make Home Seem Nearer

"DEAR FRIEND: You folks at home are the goods! We don't feel so far away when we get the good American smoking article and for your kind efforts I want to thank you."

This card from Sergeant M. V. Lynch, Fourteenth Engineers, is typical of many who come to the SUN Tobacco Fund contributors from soldiers over there. A few of them are printed on page 1, section 7, this morning.

WARNING! THE SUN Tobacco Fund has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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BRILLIANT AID GIVEN TO HAIG BY HIS ALLIES

French Capture Fewer Guns Than British Because of Enemy Prudence.

CROSS AVRE CLEVERLY

After Encircling Movement at Morisel They Throw Pontoons Over River.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 10.—The French army operating to the right of the British continues to make good progress, although, as might be expected, the rate of advance slackened somewhat compared with the splendid advance of the first day.

The French continuously engaged the German infantry as it fell back, the Germans, as usual, depending upon rear guard machine gunners to hold up the Allies while they conducted their retreat.

The French captured fewer guns than the British for the reason that the enemy was expecting an attack further north, and in consequence had moved his guns north of the Amiens-Roye road to hold Rawlinson's men in check.

Many Comic Adventures.

The surprise in the first stages of the offensive resulted in many comic adventures. One group of German officers, including three regimental commanders, not expecting an attack, were dressing when their quarters were invaded by the police. One Colonel looked up while winding his puttees and found himself staring into the face of a Frenchman who stood, gun in hand, waiting for him to finish.

Other German officers, seeing the French coming, left their huts and started down the road on a run, the police after them, shooting into the dust to frighten them. They were finally caught and with other officers were compelled to walk back to our lines. They could not conceal their disgust over this treatment.

On the other hand the captured German soldiers rejoiced to find themselves in French hands. Many of these prisoners are middle aged and the French officers were amazed to find that the majority wore spectacles. They flung themselves like famished animals on the first food that was offered them.

French Aid Brilliantly.

Although the French have taken a secondary part in the campaign conducted by Field Marshal Haig they have conducted themselves brilliantly. At Morisel they took 400 prisoners despite a stubborn resistance. At this point the French infantry threw itself across the river, which was a difficult task. The Avre at this point, while only about fifty feet wide, has steep banks on both sides, and on the east side a glacis led directly up to the German positions. After an encircling movement by which they cleaned out the Germans at the top of the slopes they threw pontons across the river and passed over.

At Otreuil the enemy met the French advance with the stiffest sort of resistance and did not give up until the French had worked around the village to attack on both flanks. As soon as this village was taken the Germans seemed to lose heart and from that moment the French continued their advance more quickly and with less difficulty.

After passing Nierles to the Amiens-Roye road the progressed five miles with practically no resistance. The French artillery did very little, firing only a few rounds at the beginning of the advance. So easy, in fact, was the French advance at some points that the men laid aside their guns as soon as they got inside the old German lines and began to gather in the harvest, which was badly in need of cutting.

MORE BREAD FOR GERMANS.

Price Goes Up as Size of Nation Is Increased.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is officially reported from Berlin that the bread ration in the German capital will be increased by 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) weekly according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

The price has also been raised by twelve pennings. The ration will now be 1,850 grams weekly, as compared with 1,950 in August of last year.

CHINESE REBUFF PRELATE.

New Papal Nuncio Said to Be Von Hintze's Friend.

By the Associated Press. PEKING, Aug. 10.—The Chinese Government has declined to receive Mr. Hintze, recently appointed Papal Nuncio to China, on the ground that he is a personal friend of Admiral von Hintze, German Secretary of Foreign Affairs and late Minister to Pekin.

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DEAD GERMANS LITTER PICARDY BATTLEFIELD

Enemy's Casualties Eight to Ten Times Greater Than Allies'.

SURPRISE IS COMPLETE

One Corps Takes 4,600 Prisoners as Armored Cars Spread Terror.

By FERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 10.—From early this morning until noon I walked over the Picardy battlefield, including much of what yesterday was No Man's Land and the forward German trenches. One could stray over the great deserted plain while the guns thundered intermittently and airplanes buzzed overhead.

The chief impression one gets is the great number of German dead. We know our own casualties are light. From indications the enemy's are the heaviest in any battle thus far fought. I saw so many German dead on that part of the field I traversed that I am not exaggerating when I say that there were from eight to ten enemy dead for every one of our own. I regret that I did not take time to make an actual count, but men engaged in salvage work tell me their impression was the same as my own.

Growing Grain Ripens.

The battle field, which includes virtually all of the Santerre plateau, is an extraordinary sight. It is a wide, level expanse of farm land, destitute of trees or hedges. The crops already were in the ground before the German advance in March drove the cultivators away. Lacking attention the grain grew and ripened, much freer of weeds than one would expect. There are fields of wheat, barley, oats and rye, now ready to harvest and well over harvesting. Many acres of clover should have been cut before this, but it is still in bloom and swarming with butterflies, especially swallow tail, pale clouded yellows and painted ladies. There were many patches of potatoes and a number of Canadiana details to dig them. They found an excellent yield, with five or six big tubers in each hill. One man already had harvested two big sackfuls.

All this was ground which yesterday was well behind the German lines. The growing fields of grain are intersected by paths made by soldiers going to and from their trenches. They are pitted with shell holes and scarred by trench lines and machine gun positions, while yesterday our tanks broke great trails through the fields of waving grain.

Stern Work to Be Done.

Undoubtedly there is some stern work ahead between the Ancre and the Somme as the Germans are sure to fight desperately to hold the heights on the north side of the Somme.

One hears some wonderful tales of fighting by the cavalry, which ranged all over the open country during the night, capturing villages and rounding up prisoners, of whole batteries of armored cars thrusting along the roads far in advance of the infantry, surprising the Germans in places from which they thought the battle was far removed.

The crew of one car said they met a German transport which tried to turn around to escape. Four mounted officers came galloping up to see what had happened and all were shot from the car, which then proceeded to round up the personnel of the transport. At several places our armored cars overtook the German transport and drove transport along the roads, and after shooting the horses took the men prisoner. At one place the crews of the armored cars stopped a railway train and set it afire. At another place the cars drove through a village, where the soldiers were still asleep, unaware of danger. The car drove through, shooting into windows. In one house officers were just preparing to sit down to breakfast, but their meal was interrupted by a hail of bullets.

One car near Framerville found itself among a group of hutments, which it discovered to be a corps headquarters. It shot down some corps staff officers and poured bullets into the hut. The crew then heard that part of the corps crew had escaped toward Terrene, so began a chase which soon overtook the fleeing officers. When they saw the car coming they took to the woods, but many of

Crown Prince Is Blamed for Defeat by His Men

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in France sends the following despatch concerning the German Crown Prince:

According to the statements of prisoners the German Crown Prince appears to be the most unpopular leader in the German Army. He is accused by them of being directly responsible for the Marne disaster. They say that the opinion is widely expressed by German soldiers that the Crown Prince's amateurish interference with the plans of the experienced Generals was the starting point for the present crushing misfortunes of the German armies.

U. S. SOLDIERS OUTSTRIP TANKS

In Chipilly Spur Battle Our Troops Overcome Great Difficulties.

AT GRIPS WITH ENEMY

German Infantry Breaks After Fighting of Most Desperate Character.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 10.—North of the Ancre the British have firmly established their positions and are pushing out patrols toward Braye. The Germans throughout the day were retiring all along the line, endeavoring to save whatever they could as the French launched their new attack against Montdidier.

The Americans and British have now advanced beyond their objectives north of the Somme. The whole of the Chipilly spur is now in their possession after fighting of the most desperate character last night. The casualties of the Americans were not more than was to be expected, considering the bitterness of the fighting.

Details of Battle.

Details of the brilliant battle which the Americans and British fought for the spur are now available. In order to go over the top at the appointed time yesterday afternoon the Americans were forced to make a rapid march, at the last part of which they ran, so as to be in the fight.

In the American attack the German infantry held for a while and then broke and the Americans kept going, at some places without the assistance of the tanks. The ground, pitted with deep gullies, was unsuitable for tank warfare. There were no trenches, but a thin smoke screen blowing across the ground indicated where the enemy's positions lay. At the same time the German artillery became active and dropped shells in the direction of the American troops, which killed a few casualties. The Americans, however, ran on and reached the smoke line just as it lifted. There they found themselves at grips with the enemy.

Meanwhile certain American units had reached positions in front of a wood when the Germans opened fire with machine guns. Many of these enemy machine gunners came up from deep dugouts after the American barrage had ceased and they placed their guns in prepared pits. The Americans faced a hail of bullets here.

The Germans continued to fire until the Americans and the English put them out of action.

U. S. NEEDS HALF OF NATION'S EARNINGS

Importance of Next Liberty Loan Is Stressed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Lewis B. Franklin, national director of the Government War Loan Organization, spoke to 260 Fourth Federal reserve district Liberty Loan chairman from Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky here today on their work in the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, September 28 to October 19.

"Of every \$5 earned in this country this year \$2.50 will be needed by the United States Government to pay its war bill, and the Government has got to get it," Mr. Franklin declared.

He urged the chairmen to help in stamping out the "blue sky" stock sales men who are offering bogus securities in trade for Liberty bonds and to aid the labor bureau in curbing the industrial slackers.

Mrs. Skeffington Deported.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington was deported from Kingstown, Ireland, Friday night. She was in charge of two prison wardresses.

The list of casualties as reported by the War Department will be found on page 8.

Allies Close In on Chaulnes, Patrols Already Have Reached City.

MAY CUT OFF ENEMY

Town Now Dominated by Artillery and Retirement Is Difficult.

LAURELS FOR AMERICANS

Morlancourt and Chipilly Spur Won in Attack With British.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Montdidier, apex of the German salient in France, the whole front of which is now imperilled by the allied advance, fell to the French this afternoon. The city was enveloped from the north and southeast by the French, whose constantly increasing pressure forced the Germans to vacate the city. So hasty was their evacuation that immense quantities of supplies and thousands of prisoners were left behind.

East of Montdidier the Allies have closed in on Chaulnes, French outposts having reached that city, according to latest reports. The railroad junction south of that town is now dominated by allied artillery, and if Chaulnes falls the German army under Gen. von Hutler will be compelled to undertake the long march over wagon roads toward Novon.

These roads, the only avenues of escape, are under the French fire from the south, and it would not be in the least surprising should the retreat of the Germans be cut off.

Americans Help British.

Once again the Americans are participating in the fighting, this time giving aid to the British in the battle between the Ancre and the Somme. These American troops have been brigaded with the British. Reports from the front show that they have given an excellent account of themselves and have participated in the capture of several important positions, towns and villages.

The Americans assisted the British in the capture of Morlancourt and the heights to the southeast and also Chipilly Spur, where the fighting was intense. The American machine gunners and infantry went into battle with their traditional enthusiasm.

They met the Germans and defeated them here just as they did along the Marne. At places stiff resistance developed, but all along the line the Americans, British and French smashed through the harassed enemy who was trying to hold up their advance.

The Germans are streaming Berlinward from all that part of their front between the Somme and the Oise rivers, pounded at every step by British and French artillery and hampered by tanks, airplanes and infantry. The German forces in Flanders under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, which could be used as a reserve to stop the Picardy backwash if the German higher command had only one instead of three allied offensives to contend with, are extremely busy trying to hold the line of the Somme and in the old Lys battlefields.

Each Army Without Help. As it is, each of the imperilled German armies must shift for itself, without help from the others, and that this is a problem for which the German higher command has no solution is indicated by a retreat that now extends over practically the whole of the front from Y