GIRL ENLISTS IN MARINE CORPS

ENTION HEARST N HUMBERT CASE

ccused French Senator and Relations With American, It Is Alleged

NEW CHARGES BROUGHT

Paris Journal Editor Said to Have Communicated Intelligence to the Enemy

pecial Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Aug. 17.

A sensation has been caused here by the publication of a statement that, it consequence of the discovery of entirely fresh evidence, the charge of commerce Charles Humbert has been for some months awaiting trial by court-martial, will be increased to the much more perious accusation of communicating intelligence to the enemy. The gravity of the modification is evident from the STUDIED WAR'S EFFECTS fact that the penalty of commerce with the enemy is imprisonment, whereas proof of communicating intelligence to the enemy, under the French code, in-

volves the punishment of death. The case of Humbert forms part the long series of treason trials which began with Bolo Pasha, include the Bonnet Rouge gang and Malvy, and will end with Caillaux. Humbert was editor of a great Paris newspaper. Le Journal. and early in the war played in France a similar role to that of Lloyd George in England, as it was admittedly through the campaign he carried on in the Journal, calling for an enormously greater output of guns and munitions that France was stimulated to a realization of the gravty of the German men-

Bought Paper With German Cash The Journal belonged to Henri Letel-

Her, and Humbert desired to buy it. The charges against him are that in order to satisfy this ambition he first ources alleged to be German through the medium of Lenoire, Desouches and others, who are asserted to have been German agents, and who are now aced with him. Subsequently Humbert replaced the capital derived from these erces with money derived from Bolo. Revelations during the inquiry into olo's case led to the arrest of Hum-

name of William Randolph Hearst, which ran all through the Bolo rial, has been mentioned many times in connection with the purchase of the leurnal by Humbert, and a point which receiving close atention in the pres-investigation is as to what were the act relations between Humbert and arst. The fact is recalled that some two years or more ago an article in ful-some praise of Hearst as a devoted friend of France appeared in the Journal under Humbert's editorship. As Hearst's s were then known to the man in street here as well as to the Gov-ent as being pro-German, the apearance of the article occasioned inense surprise on the part of the French ublic, and excited perhaps the first sus-cions against Humbert. The Senator, during the trial of Bolo.

lained that he had inserted the arexplained that he had inserted the article much against his own personal inclination because of the pressure brought
to bear on him by Bolo, who had put
\$2,000,000 into the paper. This money
was proved at Bolo's trial to have come
from the German Foreign Office through
German banking houses in New York.

It is generall yelleved here that it It is generall ybelieved here that it was largely through information supplied by the American Government that evi-

ce was obtained which eventually sent Bolo to the execution post

Humbert Was in U. ed States Humbert is known to have been in the French Government and among the arges against him, quite apart from one of treason, are accusations that ie received enormous sums in illegal dissions in connection with these ontracts. Investigation into the cir-umstances on which these charges are based is now proceeding in America on behalf of the French Government,

was widely believed here until day to be probable that Humbert ild escape altogether or get off very lightly on the charge of commerce with the enemy, but that his ruin as a poli-tician and publicist was certain. His position has now become much more

The new charge of communicating inelligence to the enemy has arisen under dramatic circumstances. The trial of Humbert and his alleged accomplice. Lengir Desouches, had been virtually fixed to come before the court-martial on the 24th of this month. Almost at the last moment, however, a startling statement was made by a former clerk of De-souches, who is a debarred lawyer. As a result the pending trial of the accused was abruptly postponed indefinitely to permit investigations being made in en-tirely different directions.

Bringing Back Convict Witness Questions that have since been put to umbert appear to confirm certain evi-ence already given which hitherto had been believed to be of a secondary char-

ng the depositions in the case was that of a former army captain named Serton, who was arrested in October, 197, and subsequently sentenced to transportation for life for having sold certain confidential documents to Gerny. Last April Berton wrote to Capsin Bouchardon, the investigating mag-strate, stating that he had important statements to make concerning Humbert. atatement made under oath by Berton at the penal settlement overseas where he is serving his sentence proved to be of sufficient importance to cause the judicial authorities to send for the con-vict, and he is now on his way to France to give evidence at the court-martial.

Not a word has yet been allowed to at as to the details of the new arges. As it will be necessary to ob-in the formal permission of the Senate of the prosecution of Humbert, a memof that body, on these new charges, as the Senate is now in recess, no developments in the case are bely until the upper house meets again

'ALSACE QUESTION SETTLED'

Longer Any Lorraine Prob-lem, Wilson Is Quoted rem, Wilson Is Quoted

Parts, Aug. 17.—(By I. N. S.)—"There
no longer any Alasce-Lorraine quesn. It is settled." President Wilson
reported to have declared to Theodore
sper according to the Matin today,
sodore Soltzer is one of the leaders
the Alence-Lorraine Association.
tecording to the Matin, he was retecording to the Matin.

SOUP KITCHENS AT TREVISO

American Red Cross Feeds Poor in Town Under Austrian Fire Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Coperiols. 1918, by New York Times Co. At the Italian Front. Aug. 17.—The American Red Cross has inaugurated a special service of soup kitchens at Treviso, the chief town of the province of the same name, which since the Vetreat to the Plave has been constantly under Austrian fire. This new service, which is under the direction of Major Ernest Fabbri, assisted by Captain M. C. Leowentritt, distributes daily 500 rations of macaroni and meat, and also meat and rissoles. The food is given to the needy and homeless population, who, despite the enemys' bombardment, cling to their native soil.

native soil.

All those who represent the Government praise the philanthropic and humanitarian work of their powerful ally, who, besides helping in the war, creates indissoluble bonds of brotherhood be-

NEW PEACE DRIVE MAY BE EXPECTED

the enemy, on which Senator Great Conference at Imters Has Concluded

By the Associated Press

The Hague, Aug. 17. tion made by Austrie that an Austrian archduke be made King of Poland, the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, says it un-derstands. Archduke Karl Stephen, it says, probably will be aggred says, probably will be named.

By GEORGE RENWICK Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Amsterdam, Aug. 17.

Kaiser Charles is traveling back from Imperial German headquarters so as to be able to celebrate the anniversary of his birthday in Austria. Messages from Berlin say Thursday was an important day, for there was a great conference at headquarters, and the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who is ent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who is generally very well informed, declares that the Polish question already has been

Messages from Vienna state that the belief is incorrect that the decision is against an Austrian solution, but if a lec sion has been come to it is hard to believe it has gone against Germany.

The inspired Germania declares emphatically against an Austrian solution on the ground that the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary one day he altered, and that Ger-statesmen must always keep in

suggestion, and that besides the Polish essary and possible, he should advance problem all war questions, both military and political, are being discussed at the More than two score tanks took conference. The conference, the message declares, is concerning itself with "all the political happenings in the Entente lands, with special regard to the state of affairs in all the war-waging countries which might create prospects of clearly the way for a general peace."

Are we, therefore, on the eve of another German peace offensive? Certain was divergingly and conference of the success for exceeded the anticipations of the army.

The enemy was driven back so can the conference. The conference, the message declares, is concerning itself with the three to be did not the did not be did other German peace offensive? Certainly a report of the "state of affairs" a reconnaissance, and this facilitated which Kalser Charles would present to the pressing forward of Humbert's

effect in Germany that some such action suggests itself with a view to raising the determination and spirit of were pressing forward toward Nesle.

Humbert Was in Used States

Humbert is known to have been in this offensive. This effort to stir up the dings feeling to a greater extent in the strong. During his visit he was empoyed in negotiating certain contracts is necessary, interesting and instructive. As a Pan-German "dodge" it will also also behalf of the southeast and to threaten the Noyon-Roye road. deceive nobody, probably not even the A satisfactory advance of som mass of the German people.

SENATE TO TRY CAILLAUX

Facts Brought Out Make Trial One for High Court

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Paris, Aug. 17 — The Temps states that it appears certain now that Calllaux will be tried by the Senate, sitting as a High Court, and not by court-martial, which has hitherto been generally supposed would be the tribunal before which the case would be heard. The Temps adds: Congright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

the case would be installed adds:
"It will be remembered that Premier Clemenceau and M. Ignace, Secretary of State for Military Justice, intimated to the committee of the Chamber intrusted with the duty of investigating the demand for authority to prosecute against that the case would be heard mand for authority to prosecute against Caillaux, that the case would be heard by a High Court if the facts brought out by the preliminary investigation were of a character which ought to be submitted to this exceptional jurisdic-

U. S. AVIATOR SHOT DOWN

Connecticut Man Killed in Fight With Eight Germans By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug 17.—Sergeant William McKerness, of Wallingford, Conn., at-tached to the Lafayette Escadrille, was killed in a fight with eight enemy aircilled in a fight with eight enemy planes on Thursday, according to Paris edition of the Chicago Tribun Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune.

The sergeant was flying with a French pilot, accompanied by two French airplanes. Eight German machines appeared and the French airplanes boldly attacked them. They kept up the unquai fight until the machine in which McKerness was flying crashed to the ground in flames.

The bodies of McKerness and the French pilot were picked up within the French lines.

KAISER BARS LICHNOWSKY

Official Taboo Placed on Prince for Pro-Ally Utterances By the United Press

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Kaiser has officially placed the royal taboo upon Prince Lichnowsky, according to a Paris

Wills Probated Today
Wills probated today include those of
Mary R. S. Graham, of Abington, which
in private bequests disposes of property
valued, at \$39,700; George F. Ross, 5133
Chestnut street. \$21,400; Margaret
Shuttleworth, 3050 Kensington avenue,
\$9500; Annie M. Alteneder, 609 Green
street, \$3500; George Hickey, St.
Luke's Hospital, \$2935, and Henry
Johnson, 2440 North Thirteenth street,
\$2255,

HUMBERT TELLS OF PINCER MOVE

French General Started Attack by Which Allies Won Montdidier

DASH DAZED GERMANS

Struck Heavy Blow in Difficult Country and Now Commands Rove Road

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger miriaht, 1918, by New York Times f

With the French Armies, Aug. 16. General Humbert received me yes terday at his headquarters and from the description he gave me of the battle that has been in progress since perial German Headquar- August 8 I am in a position to give certain additional information that supplements what has already been published.

Throughout the army there is the most intense admiration felt for the genius with which Marshal Foch prepared this, his second, counter-offensive. Once again he has completely surprised the enemy who, perhaps, had a greater excuse for being taken unaware, because he believed that, as a result of the Soissons-Rheims sector attack. Foch would be unable to mass sufficient reserves for an immediate and further offensive.

As previously, Foch only furnished the generals under him with a mini-

mately as far as Courcelles and by the second day the offensive position of Montdidier was so seriously threatened that enemy reserves were hurried up there. It was on the morning of August 10 that the first stage of the pincers movement can be said really to have begun with General Humbert' In these first two days the Germans

had realized the menace and had started to abandon some portion of Petite Suisse, but they appear not to have believed that Humbert's attack would break as soon as it did. Humbert's first instructions were to

mind that "this neighbor of ours, which advance northeast. It is only necessitation will one day become more powerful, sary to look at the map to realize the would then not be a very pleasant neighbor, with the long, common frontier to the south and east."

Nearly all of yesterday's German papers print an identical telegram. Nearly all of yesterday's German masses as historic Plemont. The ob-papers print an identical telegram, clearly inspired, which says that Kalser Charles went to headquarters at his own

Cer- idly that they were unable to make the headquarters conference would be no highly encouraging one, and the chaos in the east and the defeat in the west have clearly had such a depressing Chevincourt.

raising the determination and spirit of the people by representing to them once more that Germany is a peace-loving country, while the Entente is to blame for the prolongation of the war, and is desirous of annihilating the Central Empires.

Thus, the "defensive war" propaganda might be given a fresh lear of life. Admiral von Hintze's statement to a representative of the Cologne Gazette may almost be taken as the opening of this offensive. This effort to stir up the

and a half miles was made, and the army reached points close to Canny and Gury, moving again further on the 12th and very definitely threatening Petite Suisse, or the mountainous mass of Thiescourt.

Already the army has established

Already the army has established itself on the high ground at St. Claude farm and Belle Assise farm, and, as I telegraphed previously, Ribecourt has

wire entanglements and trenches of March, 1917. Machine guns, artillery and infantry are all in action an there can be no question but that for the time being, at any rate, the Ger-mans intend, if possible, to maintain such hold as they still have of Petite

The capture Thursday in a ravine near Relayal of eight officers including two battalion commanders, with only small group of men, suggests tha further re-enforcements are being burried up to that quarter, as there was every indication that they were recon-

nottering the position. Calls It Great Victory
General Humbert felt justified in
characterizing the battle that began
on the 5th as a "Belle Victorei," and,
in adding that it reflected great honor on Marshal Foch and his commanders, who had been intrusted with the exable to take advantage of the work

done by the British and French to the north of him.

As a matter of fact, there can be no doubt that he and his armies have brilliantly contributed to the success. They had great natural difficulties to contend with, and it was owing to the rapidity and dash with which they advanced that they were able to reduce the intensity of the German resist-

Humbert was enthusiastic in his praise of the achievements of the British troops, and he is at one with British troops, and he is at one with the nation in regarding the British. French and Americans as absolute brothers in arms. He represents the feeling of the army in his determinamany is down would be calamitous. The German "scrap-of-paper" policy has more profoundly shocked the military mind even than such crimes as the sinking of the Lusitania and countless other atrocities. No French soldier will believe Germany can ever be capable of standing by her agreements, and the men who have been fighting for four years are resolved, if they are consulted, not to think of peace until they are in a position to dictate terms, and have such guarantee as will assure their teing carried out to the letter.

Bersaglieri Elect Two Americans to Membership in Unit

Rome, Aug. 17.—(By I. N. S.).—An unusual honor has been conferred upon Miss Salviva Coney, of New York, and Miss MacIntosh, of Boston.

In recognition of the'r services on the Italian fighting units in the army, have made the two young American women honorary members of the Bersaglieri.

It is the first time that this honor has been conferred upon American women for services at the front.





Miss Natalie Manning, of New York, claims the honor of being the first "lady marine" ever enlisted. She will not be among the "first to fight, an able-bodied man now occupying a clerical position Miss Manning is seventeen years old

AMERICAN INTERVENTION HEAVY BLOW TO GERMANY, HE SAYS

Heineken, of North German Lloyd, Believes Ships in U. S. Ports Played Important Part in Decision-Discusses After-War Trade

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The London Times Hague correspond-German shipping after the conclusion of most valuable Germans steamers, general director of the North German trade in 1917, discusses America's entry into the war. While leaving the effect of this, intervention on the military side to experts, he says:

"I should like quite generally to utter warning against underestimating our latest adversary. In toughness and en-durance he is little inferior to the Englishman, and what one has so far heard of American performances at all events compels great respect for the energy with which they attack every new probem on that side of the ocean."

He doubts whether the difficulties of

"Economically especially, and regard- stocks for this purpose

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger ed from the angle of the view of the German shipping interests, American intervention (it would be foolish to wish blow to us, and it remains for history to ent reports that the North German establish whether covetousness toward Lloyd year book just issued emphasizes the German ships in American ports die not play a direct and decisive part in the necessity of rapid reconstruction of the matter. In any case, the best and peace if Germany is to contend with are in part hardly replaceable, have sufforeign rivalry. Philip Heineken, the fored confiscation and are now employed in transporting American troops munitions to France and England. Lloyd Company, writing on shipping and not Americans foresee this way of employing the German ships in the event of their participation in the war, and were they not conscious that a large part of these ships would then fall victims to

Concerning Germany's future relations with America, he counsels caution in assuming that America at the conclusion of peace will associate herself with Britain in a trade war against the Central Powers. He points out that the British propaganda in America in favor of a trade war has failed completely. American industrial corporations, he transporting the American army, with gigantic supplies, can be overcome, and to have made all preparations for international trade after the war, and to have accumulated large

POINCARE IN MIMIC SUBMARINE CHASE

Gets Practical Demonstration Fighting in Clouds Has Been of Franco-American Naval Co-operation

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 17.
President Poincare and Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, returned to Paris today after a visit of two days at a French port, where they closely in-spected the Franco-American naval hand view of the co-operation of the two navies in combating German sub-

Immediately after their arrival there a report was received that an enemy submarine has just been sunk by a French patrol, while it was confirmed at the same time that another submarine had been destroyed by an American patrol a few days before. President Poincare made a minute in

spection of various American installations at the port, being especially in terested in the hydro-airpiane station. While the two officials were at the port a convoy was signaled coming in and the President embarked on a war vessel and went our toward the sea to observe the arrangements made for the protection of ships. A dirigible balloon, hydro-airplanes and rapid destroyers cooperated perfectly in preventing any submarine attack which might have been made. The convoy came into the harbor with each vessel keeping in perfect line until the anchorage was reached,

After this, President Poincare went on board a destroyer and participated in the chase of an Allied submarine somewhere below the surface. The chase lasted for an hour and if the submarine had been German the pursuit would have ended disastrously for it. The visit of the officials was extended

to the American depots which have completely transformed the port. A report was handed the President showing that a convoy which recently arrived from America discharged 30,000 tons of mate rials in ten hours, thanks to the effi-ciency of the American arrangements Admiral Wilson received President Poincare on board a repair ship, where a mendalling, bearing the inscription "commemorating the union of France and America," was presented to the President. Later President Poincare examined the new type of American de-stroyer and reviewed newly arrived American troops.

GERMANY LOSES 339 AIRPLANES IN WEEK

Most Formidable of

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 17. Measured by the number of machines engaged, the intensity of the fighting and the magnitude of the losses inflicted naval on the enemy, the fighting in the air bases and were enabled to obtain a first- during the last week was the most formidable of the war.
Some of the most severe conflicts oc-

curred on August 8 in the sector between Albert and the Amiens-Roye road, where the German air forces were increased considerably shortly after the opening of the Allied offensive. The air fighting resulted in the destruction of forty-eight enemy machines, while seventeen others were driven down out of control. Fifty British machines did not return During the six succeeding days 185 enemy airplanes were destroyed and eighty-nine driven down out of control making a total of 339 German machines for the week, compared to 123 British

airplanes missing. In the same period British bombing squadrons continually attacked enemy airdromes, railways and other military objectives, dropping more than 320 tons of hombs and causing great damage. Germans Now Believed Much Nearer End Than Heretofore. Low-flying scout machines raked the enemys' congested roads of retreat with machine-gun fire, inflicting many casual-

A notable feature of the aeria! oner tions was the virtually continuous night and day bombing of the enemy bridges over the Somme. This greatly hampered the supply and re-enforcement of the German troops. The week's work also included a number of destructive raids into Germany.

CALLS 253 FOR AERONAUTICS

Crowder Includes 25 Pennsyl. made since the war began, and there is vanians in Limited Service By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 17.—Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a cali to.
day for 253 men for limited service in
the military aeronautic divison of the
army. The men will mobilize at Madison Barracks. Sacketis Harbor. N. Y.,
on August 29. coming from eighteen
States as follows:
Connecticut. 10; Delaware, 3; Georgia,
5; Iilinois, 25; Indiana, 15; Maine, 5;
Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 29; Michigan, 20; Minnesota, 10; Missouri, 10;
New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 20;
New York, 40; Ohio, 26; Pennsylvania,
25; Rhode Island 5, and West Virginia, 5.

THE CATHEDRAL SAFE, BRITISH AT BAKU AMIENS GIVES THANKS

Allied and American Flags Wave Over Altar at Impres- May Be Stabilizing Element sive Service—Ludendorff Emphasizes Shortage of Men

By HENRY W. NEVINSON

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger the famous sculptures in the south BALK ENEMY ON CASPIAN Conversals, by New York Times Co. Porch dedicated to the Virgin. Convright, 1818, by New York Times Co. With the British Armies, Aug. 16.
At 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning solemn thanksgiving was celebrated in

Amiena Cathedral for the preservation vancing near the city, and yet were present building was designed just 700
years ago and finished almost in its
present form within the short space
of sixty-eight years, so that in itself it
represents the architecture of nearly
the whole thirteenth century, the the whole thirteenth century, the house

noblest period of medieval art and life.

The two towers were finished later nd are rather small, and the thin, leaden fleche, also rather feeble, was ing men. I extract a few sentences: not added till the sixteenth century. "The condition of our reserves in and some of the interior decorations, such as Gloria, above the high altar, remain as specimens of the eighteenth century, emanating frigid hideous-ness. But the cathedral as a whole stands as one of the finest memorials of medieval religion, and all who read Ruskin's Bible of Amiens know its significance in history of art and

During last April its destruction ap-peared almost certain. The enemy was peared almost certain. The enemy has hardly more than seven miles away. from active service are sun hardly more than seven miles away. from active service are sun hardly more than seven miles away. from active service are sun hardly more than seven miles away. It is that the service are sun and more than the service are sun and the servic on every side fell into ruin. One large commissioned officers and men from group of houses, less than 200 yards the auxiliary service, such as cooks, from the church, was consumed by orderlies, canteen salesmen, clerks, etc. The inhabitants field the town, "For the positions in the rear of the and no one but a few civilians and ocvisitors moved upon the It appeared inevitable that the cathedral would share the fate of Rheims, its rival, but its defeated rival

Enemy Driven Away

Now the change has come. The powers of ruin have been driven back to an average distance of more than iwenty miles. Nothing but their re-turn need cause any anxiety, unless, indeed, the enemy's airplanes concen-trate some night for its destruction by

bombs as mere display of useless spite.
But that is unlikely.
It, indeed, is possible that the German command urged its gunners to spare the church, just as the Kaiser's father ordered them to spare Strassburg Cathedral in 1870, though the examples of Rheims and Albert and Aramples of Rheims and Albert and Arras contradict this idea. But in any case, I can find evidence of only three direct hits upon the cathedral itself and six months' labor would restore the building pretty much to its for-

mer glory.
None of the best glass has been shattered. The beautiful sculptures tected by sandbags, as have the famous stalls in the choir, so carefully and elaborately wrought by the sixteenthcentury carpenters. The fine bronze statues of the two bishops under whom the church was built have been withdrawn from their tombs for security. The west front is entirely uninjured and so are the nave and the transept, splendid in their simplicity and absence of adornment.

No wonder that Amiens, and all of France, celebrates so hazardous an escape with joy. To the whole world the fact is evident that the destruction of Amiens Cathedral would have been a loss hardly surpassed by the destruction of the Parthenon in Ath-ens when the Venetian bombardment blew up the Turkish powder magazine in its midst.

Allied Flags Over Altar

The service was attended by a con-gregation which included a few French Sisters of Mercy and British nurses, and a small crowd of the townspeople who had hurried back from their places

The service began upon a keynote of joy with the singing of "Laudamus," "Gloria in Excelsis" and "Hallelujah." The sermon was conspicuous for its restraint, for the preacher hardly mentioned the war, but dwelt fondly and minutely upon the history and the beauties of the building itself.

He compared it with other famous cathedrals in France, Chartres, Beau-vais, unhappy Rheims, and a few more, vais, unnappy kneims, and a few more, to each of which he gave distinctive praise, but for the Church of St. Fir-min, in Amiens, he kept the rather peculiar word "savants," by which he ch he gave distinctive the Church of St. First, s. he kept the rather savants." by which he and exact in design, rough in construction, as a mathematical fig. But he went on to the kept did not mean aeronautics. meant simple and exact in design, stable and thorough in construction, perfect almost as a mathematical figperfect almost as a mathematical figure is perfect. But he went on to show that by this he did not mean cold or academic. There was nothing chilly and abstract about the religion of the individual people as expressed in the cathedral. All was practical, dramatic, intimate and abounding in human affection.

Especially since this was the Feast of the Virgin's Assumption, he dwelt upon the medieval reverence for woman and motherhood, as illustrated by

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Our booty in prisoners and guns, which

now is officially reported at 70,000 men

and 1700 cannon since July 18, is recog-

nized as the biggest haul the Allies have

Paris, Aug. 17.

BOASTED RUSSIAN "CONQUESTS"

MAY YET PROVE RUIN OF KAISER

Thought, Through Lack of Man-Power-Losses

360,000 in Month on West Front

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger trous, because they will be still less in a

made since the war began, and there is every reason to suppose that the tale of capture is by no means ended. The German losses since Foch launched his blow of July 18 are estimated here at 260,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

in Situation Full of

Ludendorff Short of Men

has been issued, proving that there i

in the use of the personnel in the aux-

in the face of this urgent necessity.

The order further states that a com-

mission has been appointed for each of the armies in order to investigate these questions and put an end to

OR BE HELD SLACKERS

Remnants of Atlantic City

Raid in Jail Pending

Their Decision

Eleven alleged slackers, the sifted-out

the spectacular raids conducted by De-

partment of Justice agents and volun-

League on crowded beach piers and cafes

on Thursday, were taken from jail and

United States officially took charge of

Atlantic Clay, and Raffello Leno, New

ENDOW AIR SCHOOLS

Old English Universities Receive Pro-

essorship Funds

position to stand the still heavier

position to stand the still heavier loss it may involve.

The key to the situation, according to opinion here, lies very probably in Russia. In his insatiable greed for expansion at other people's expense, the German has, in vulgar but expressive phrase, bitten off more than he can swallow, and his boasted "congueste".

roduct, the grist left, as the result of

Atlantle City, Aug. 17.

11 MUST DON KHAKI

Another order, signed by Ludendorff,

Great Danger

CAUSE SURPRISE

Organization of Bolshevist Force in Archangel Suggests German Officers

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
London, Aug. 17.
A complete surprise was sprung on the British public by the announcement that a British force is taking part in the defense of Baku and the oil district on the western shore of the Caspian Sea. It is not a very large force, and it has boldly plunged by plunged into a situation full of political as well as military difficulties, but it is hoped that it may prove just such a men and the internal economic situa-tion force us to return all the men of active service to fighting units and to proceed with the greatest economy

hoped that it may prove just such a stabilizing element as has so often ac-complished wonders in eastern affairs. The whole story of this new move can-not yet be told, but enough has been re-vealed to excite the imagination. It be-gins with the resistance offered at Baku by remands of the American decided. iliary service, that is, men fit for garrison duty or labor. All service or personal consideration will be set aside by remnants of the Armenians and Bolshevists to the Tartars and Turks. These Tartars, though under Russian rule, are akin to the Turks in race and "It is clear from the reports sub-mitted to the higher command that noncommissioned officers and men from active service are still being religion, and when the revolution came they threw in their lot with the latter. When some weeks ago General Mar-shall detach-d a force from Bagdad to make its way up to the Caspian not a whisper of this expedition was heard in this country, and even now its composi-tion and strength are carefully guarded orderlies, canteen salesmen, clerks, etc.
"For the positions in the rear of the
front, requiring a vigorous personnel.

military secrets. It proceeded by a cara-van route through Kermanshah, Hama-dan, Kasbin and Resht to Enzell, a port men from the active service who can-not be employed in the front under the War Ministry circulars of October on the Caspian, and thence took ship to Baku. It met with little opposition, the Jan-3, 1916, namely, men of families who have suffered severe losses, and of November 18, 1917, namely, men born in 1875 or previously, and who have served more than six months in the resistance, but it had to negotiate an exceedingly difficult country. Motor exceedingly difficult country. Motor transport was out of the question because Paltak pass was a serious obstafront line, will in the first instance be cle, and supplies even were hard to

Now the British force has taken over part of the defense of Baku, and is operating under the command of Gen-eral Dokuchaieff. He is confronted by Turks, of whom, perhaps, there are some regular soldiers. Neither side has any artillery to speak of, but it is hoped that Dokuchaieff will be able to organize a strong pro-ally center and not only hold Baku, but obtain possession of the Caspian shipping as well. He would thus balk the enemy plans to cross the Casplan. Fortunately the Allies can now rely on the support of the new Persian

rely on the support of the new Persian Government, but all the trans-Caspian region is in much disorder.

In another part of Russia, fighting is rapidly developing. When the Bolshevists were turned out of Archangel by the rising of the people, they retired southward, committing every kind of atrocity, and burning the bridges to Obeserskaya. Here is the junction of the roads from Archangel and Onega Bay, and the Bolshevists have been strong enough to check the detachments that the Allies sent there from these two points. They are making resistance, teers from the American Protective two points. They are making resistance and are so organised as to suggest the presence of German officers. However, it is believed that they will soon be

sent back almost immediately when the driven back.

Meanwhile, another Aliled force is United States officially took charge of their cases before Federal Commissioner Henry W. Lewis, here today.

Charged with falling to comply with the selective service act, the youths were held in \$1000 ball each for a further hearing on August 31.

"The purpose of this action." Commissioner Lewis saiw. "Is to induct these defendants into the United States service. If they are in uniform before August 31, the criminal proceedings will objectives will be the Petchegenen guif.

August 31, the criminal proceedings will be automatically dismissed."

Benny Steinberg, 336 McKean street, Philadelphia, was released this morning, having satisfied the Federal authorities he was imposent of any intent to evade by the Belshevists, but it is unconfirmed. of refuge to express their joy and have a look at their old homes. Over the eighteenth century altar piece the flags of France, England and America waved gently in the breeze which the eighteenth century altar piece the flags of France, England and America waved gently in the breeze which come through the shattered windows to the east end. There were no other decorations.

The service began upon a keynote of joy with the singing of "Laudamus," (Clay and Raffello Lene, New Stock of Stock and Stock of Stock and Stock of Stock and Stock of S

Official War Reports BRITISH London, Aug. 17.

The pressure of our troops north of.
Roye and north of the Ancre (Picardy) continued. Progress was made in both sectors.

In the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin (Finders), our patrols engaged in sharp fighting yesterday and there were further encounters during the night. Our troops progressed in this sector and in the neighborhood

of Merris. A few prisoners were Hostile artillery showed considerable activity near Mount Rouge and also at Scherpenberg and in the vicinity of Zillebeke Lake (Flanders).

FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 17. West of Roye there was great west of Roye there was great artillery fighting. South of the Avre the French con-tinued their progress and the eastern borders of Loges Wood were reached. Between the Matz and the Olse two strong German attacks at Monolithe and Carmoye farm, were repulsed and the French positions were main-

northwest of Rheims, an enemy raid at La Neuvilette was unsuccess-

GERMAN

Berlin, Aug. 16 (delayed). There have been forefield engage-ments at Kemmel and near Vieux Berquin. Strong enemy thrusts south of the Lys near Avette and north of

of the Lys near Avette and north of the Ancre were repulsed.

West of Royo and southwest of Noyon there was a vigorous artillery engagement which was followed by enemy attacks on both sides of the Avre against Lassigny and on the heights west of the Oise.

South of Thiescourt the Attiche farm remained in the enemy's hands. Otherwise we drove back his attacks before our fighting positions, partly by counter-attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses in the fighting for Lassigny. Here, he vainly storemd our line six times and after ten hours of bitter fighting was driven back into the positions from which he started. On the Vesle the artillery activity increased during the evening and remained lively throughout the night. Yesterday we shot down twenty-four enemy airplanes.

shail General Crowder issued a call to day for 253 men for limited service in the military aeronautic division of the army. The men will mobilize at Mady oners.

The belief is growing here that the army. The men will mobilize at Mady oners.

The belief is growing here that the army. The men will mobilize at Mady oners.

The belief is growing here that the free one of the world has been allowed to guess. It is now their tether than the rest of the world has been allowed to guess. It is now known that to make up for the awful waste of the Alsne-Marne salient and on the Somme the Germans have had on the Somme the depots in the interior, and that many thousands of New York, 40; Ohio, 26; Pennsylvania, 25; Rhode Island 5, and West Virginia, 5.

Preparing to Servie His Country

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Aug. 17.—In anticipation of the enactment of the law extending the draft ages. John E. Eleliott, a coal company president, registered before the local war board and passed the physical test. Mr. So far as can be seen at present their resistance on the Somme from the army.

So far as can be seen at present their resistance on the Somme from the more costly that the Germans have thrown in every available reserve division on the Somme from the interior. So far as can be seen at present their resistance on the Somme from the more costly that the Germans have thrown in every available reserve division on the Somme from the interior.

So far as can be seen at present their resistance on the Somme from the many thousand the proposition from the depots in the resistance on the Somme from the interior of Russia and to take up a divited line of the enarch men to more from the interior of Russia and to take up a divited line of the enarch men to more from the interior of the law of the Milled Campalan of the Cermans have thrown in every available reserve division on t lispatch.
The dispatch states that royal sanction not to allow the enemy any mo ments of breathing space. Throughout the army the feeling is that any ITALY HONORS U. S. WOMEN tion has been given the decision of the Prussian House of Lords in refusing to recognize the Prince as a member of the body on account of his pro-Ally utidea of speaking of peace until Ger-many is down would be calamitous Bersaglieri Elect Two Americans Wills Probated Today