

ENEMY ABANDONS SERIOUS DEFENSE OF SOMME LINE—SPECIAL CABLES FROM WAR CENTERS

BY IN ARCHANGEL WHEN REDS FLEE

Arrival of British Greeted by Noisy Demonstration Throughout City

ALL RECORDS BURNED

Bolshevik Sunk Ice Breakers but Failed to Block Entente's Expedition From Harbor

As the day approached for concerted action against the Bolsheviks, Archangel lay ruddy and aglow in the bright subarctic sunshine. A new stillness, born of suspicion and vigilance, intensified the quietude that came of arrested industry and commerce. The persecuted majority, smothering out of sight behind their walls and windows, noted that among the companies of the armed minority passing through the street, bluster and swagger had largely given place to confidential talk and hurried footsteps.

Some of these companies had lengthy visits to the banks, even to the banks that had already been plundered, and to institutions which for former days were centers of public administration. For notes that the Bolsheviks were at their old naughtiness of destroying records. Not only was a depositor to find his balance and securities gone, but every ledger and memorandum testifying to their existence. The deeds of property, municipal archives—all the clerical furniture of civilization became material for bonfires.

Ships Sunk in Fairway

Another movement was to the opposite shore, where the Bolsheviks, untroubled by German sentries, Letts and all-birds made double preparations for light and flight.

Conceive the ensuing period of sleepless anxiety dragging through the interminable northern days that knew an night.

The Bolsheviks, incited no doubt by German counselors, dispatched two large ice-breakers down the straits; nor could the watchers doubt that those vessels would be sunk in the fairway to block our naval and military forces. Thick fog rested on the water, and anon tired eyes saw a converging circle of the Bolsheviks.

With unprecedented slowness the hands of the clock moved on, until a certain hour was reached. Fitful lights broke out from several quarters of the town, followed by silence. What was the upshot? There were anxious speculations on board, also, doubtless, in the Bolshevik camp on shore.

A listening operator heard the thrilling news that the naval vanguard, on reaching the fortified island, some sixteen miles away, had been attacked by the Bolshevik garrison, whom it promptly subdued. Russia's authoritative citizens, issuing from their homes, had everywhere overcome usurping Russians with a minimum of violence and with only one death.

Archangel had changed hands, and the Red Guard garrison was already in prison.

Hope at the rail-head was fear on the ship. Had the fairway been blocked? The answer came to those keeping a bright lookout. They espied the slate-colored plow and funnels of a swift and shapely unit of Great Britain's navy. The Bolshevik artillery bestirred itself and a few shells were rather wildly across the water. When the slate-colored visitor got to work and when the landing parties reached the beach, Kedroff and Eiduch with their punished forces were off by rail on a southward journey.

Archangel Rejoices at Change

Soon other vessels arrived, for the unskillful Bolsheviks had sunk the ice breakers to no advantage. One brought Consul General Poole, who, on learning how matters stood, issued orders for tooting on the siren. This had a remarkable consequence, wholly unforeseen. Other craft followed suit, then others, and still others, until from every sort of horn, hooter, and whistle the varied sounding of Archangel spread along her miles of water-front.

TEUTON-FINN ALLIANCE

Places Finland's Man-Power at Kaiser's Disposal

By the Associated Press

FOE'S TRAP FAILS TO CATCH FRENCH

Germans Blow Up Abandoned Chateau by Means of Time Fuse

SOMME FORCED TWICE

Von Hutier's Armies Retreating Before Debeney and Humbert's Victorious Troops

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Archangel, Aug. 20 (Delayed).

Yesterday morning it became evident that before the victorious pressure of Debeney and Humbert the armies of Von Hutier abandoned hope of putting up a serious defense on the line of the Somme and were retreating rapidly toward their old positions from St. Quentin, by Tergnier, to the St. Gobain massif.

Cavalry patrols of Humbert's right found Chauny unoccupied and pushed on to the edge of Viry-Noureuil, which is only three miles from Tergnier. At the northern end of the line Debeney's forward units reached the Peronne-Ham high road from La Croix-Moligneux to Matigny at 7 a. m.

This was a sudden and bracing change of fortune for the regiments which had been struggling without pause to win their way across the Vesle. Behind the marshy loop of the Ingou, Hill 77 rose in broad, bare slopes, and beyond this great position lay the Somme canal and the swampy course of the river again.

Thursday morning a few men managed to get over further north to throw light bridges across the Somme and eject the boche from the ruins of Flavy. At the same time French companies which had, as they say, infiltrated around Hill 77 and been driven back from Yoyenne by a strong counter-attack again captured the village, making 200 prisoners and crossing the river in the afternoon.

German Position Hopeless

With two successes of the Somme thus forced the German armies and other troops which held out so stubbornly must have felt the case to be hopeless, especially as they were being more and more encircled on the west flank. Here the village of Kemery-Hallon, extending for about a mile along the ridge which overlooks all the operations west of Ham, had been the scene of a stiff encounter Wednesday night, and was solidly occupied Thursday morning.

Crack Troops Used Up

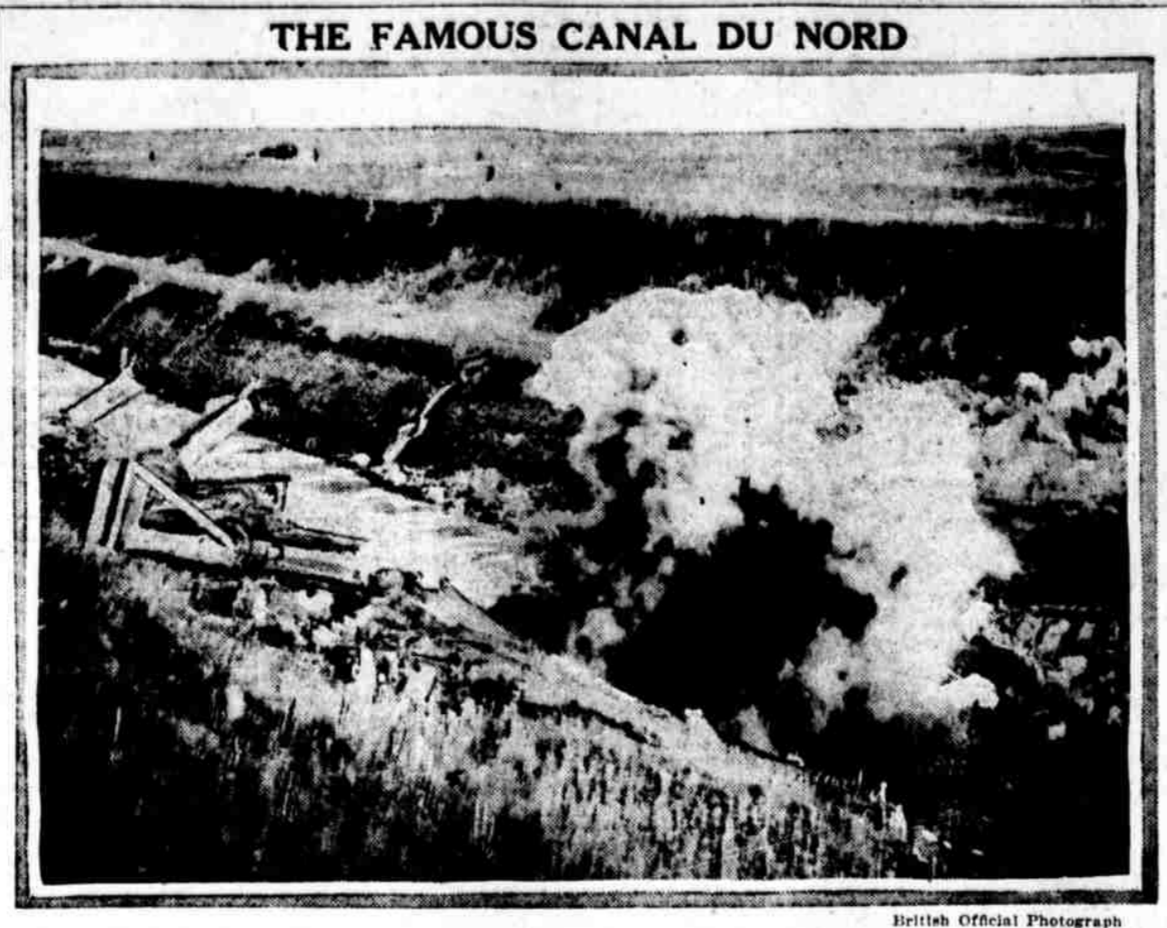
The abandonment of the good defensive position around Pomezey and Coucy-le-Chateau, on our left, and around Maricval, at Mangin's center, to say nothing of the Vesle, can only mean that the continuous fighting of the last week has taken all heart out of the crack troops which had been brought in and used up in defending the approaches to what is perhaps the most vital of all the enemy positions in France.

When Von Eben has drawn all his forces back to the Chemin-des-Dunes, and that event can hardly be long in coming, the familiar problem of the St. Quentin-Laon-Craonne system of field works will present itself again, but not quite in the same form. This system is no mere multiplication of trenches and wire-fences—it is a true, strategic creation covering the Oise Valley and behind it for there are many successive defensive lines at some point the valleys of the Somme and Meuse.

FRENCH LAUDS AMERICANS

Says We Have Shown Right to Participate in Marne Glory

London, Sept. 7.—Field Marshal French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has sent the following telegram to the Ministry of Information on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne:



This unfinished canal has figured largely in the official communique from France the last week. As a military obstacle it has been overcome by the Allies with the exception of that section west of Cambrai and up to Douai

PEACE OF RENUNCIATION ADVOCATED IN BAVARIA

"Must Bow to Conciliation," Declares Newspaper, Stressing Germany's "Most Terrible Losses." Muddled Things With America

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Sept. 7.

The Daily Express reports from Amsterdam that Doctor Ledebur, the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tagelblatt, telegraphs that in the course of a conference in Vienna between Admiral von Hintze and Count Burián the two statesmen agreed that in the present circumstances no action toward peace could have the slightest success.

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AZIONI DI ARTIGLIERIA AL FRONTE ITALIANO

Gli Austriaci Vengono Respianti in Vari Tentativi di Attacco

Published and Distributed Under Authority of the Italian Ministry of War, Office of the Chief of Staff, Rome, Sept. 6, 1918.

Dalle notizie giunte dal Quartier Generale Italiano si rileva che, durante la giornata di ieri l'altro, intense azioni di artiglieria si sono verificate lungo il fronte montuoso e che le truppe italiane hanno con successo respinto attacchi, infliggendo all'avversario perdite abbastanza considerevoli.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 settembre.

La contessa Macchi di Celler, la diadema consorte dell'illustre Ambasciatore Italiano in Washington, questa mattina farà da madrina al piroscapo "Piave," che sarà varato nel Cantiere Navale Federale di Kearney, N. J.

2 TRAINS FOR GERMAN PAPERS

Headquarters Hurries Back to German Soil, Bag and Baggage

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 7.—The German great general staff, which had been installed at Spa, Belgium, for more than a year and occupied six of the principal buildings of the city, was removed Monday.

SEEK ARMISTICE, PLAN IN GERMANY

Important Circles Seriously Considering Halting of War This Winter

NATION BADLY SHAKEN

Hindenburg Manifesto Stirs Up People, Though Press Comment is Mild

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, Sept. 7.

The whole political situation in Germany is becoming daily more serious. As for the people generally, Hindenburg's manifesto is an excellent confirmation of all that I have recently telegraphed regarding this point.

The German correspondent of the Amsterdam Tid, who is often well informed regarding affairs in the Fatherland, states that important circles in Germany are even seriously considering the possibility of an armistice when winter comes along. The Tageliche Rundschau confesses to deep shame that things should have gone so far that Hindenburg should have to issue a manifesto to teach Germans their duty, and the West Zeitung laments the civil influence caused by the publication of military communiqués.

GERMANS UNPREPARED FOR ALLIED SUCCESS

Entente Offensive "Bent Psychic Power" of People's Resistance, Says Cologne Gazette

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Sept. 7.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the London Daily Express says:

The situation on the western front is apparently summed up by the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant in the suggestion that, whereas it was feared that the Americans might arrive too late to save the Allies from defeat, appearances are that they arrived too late to beat the Germans, as the latter means many already been beaten before the United States armies are at their full strength in the field. It seems that the anxieties of Hindenburg and Ludendorff run on similar lines, for they are now doing all they can to convince the German public that they can beat the Americans.

The two military leaders also evidently consider that their personal position is gravely endangered, apart from that of Germany, and with a view to brightening things up they are giving interviews to ever-obliging correspondents, and Hindenburg sent today a "solemn warning" to Germans at the front and Germans at home to keep united.

The effort of this extravagant document will hardly be that which its author intended. Even Vorwärts criticizes it, though it knows the risk of suppression in doing so. The Socialist journal openly declares that "Hindenburg goes somewhat too far," which is putting it mildly, "as he says that the Entente's description of internal conditions in Germany is false. On the contrary, many Germans; in fact, the majority of Germans believe that the enemy suggestions of reform are correct and therefore the field marshal has no business to say the contrary, though the author is far more interested in the internal reforms from enemy hands."

RATIFY NEW RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY

Amsterdam, Sept. 7.—The instruments of ratification of the Russo-German preliminary treaty were exchanged yesterday by the Russian and German representatives in Moscow.

Two special trains were required to bear away the huge volume of documents which were sent to the capital.

U.S. IN WAR BROUGHT CIVILIAN CO-ORDINATION

Shipping of Allies and Neutrals Under United Control Being Used to Shorten Conflict

By CHARLES H. GRASY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Sept. 7.

The series of successes in the military field during the last six weeks is a striking tribute to the value of a single military command. There is nothing but praise of General Foch on all sides. The contrast between the rapid succession of blows at different parts of the line and what took place in the early part of last year, when the English and French armies were operating independently, has demonstrated, even to those who doubted it, the wisdom of a single command.

Maritime Tonnage Classified

A few months ago, as a result of the Paris conference, the Allied maritime transport council was formed. The council, with representatives from four nations, has classified the tonnage of the Allied and neutral world. It reports to the heads of the several nations the work which the tonnage is doing and recommends re-routing which will enable more effective war effort.

No Shrinkings from Sacrifice

The British, French and Italian understand that large American troop movements will mean a further tightening of belts in Europe. They are

not shrinking from the added sacrifice. They see in the coming of this great American army a definite settlement of the war in the year 1919. They see their soldiers, reinvigorated by the presence of the fresh American legions pouring into France. They see at the end of this war the coming of a new international understanding which will lift off their backs the great burden of armament under which they have lived for generations. They see in the mutual help that nations are now extending to one another and in the frank interchange of confidences a real and tangible basis for the President's hope of a partnership of the free nations.

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