BOCHE TRIES HARD TO SAVE MATERIAL

Desperate Rear-Guard Battle Fought in Picardy Before Further Retirement.

GERMANS FACE DILEMMA

Ludendorff Has Difficult Problem to Retreat to Old Line and Not Suffer Too Severely; Allies Now Masters of Situation.

BY GENERAL J. M. G. MALLETERRE, Of the French Army.

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PARIS, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—As it did at Tardenois, the German high command now is fighting an energetic rearguard battle in Picardy. It is trying to snatch as much of its material as possible out of the Montdidier pocket from the allies and probably to form on the northern bank of the Somme new high positions, as it did on the Vesle.

But there must be enormous obstruction across the Somme passages, which are continually bombarded by the allied aviators. Consequently, the rear guard is fighting stubbornly south of the territory. The essential result of the battle already has been acquired. On both sides of the Oise the big open pockets caused by the German offensive are being closed. Under allied pressure the front once more will become rectilineal between Albert and Rheims.

The big German effort against Paris and against Amiens was tried in vain. It is possible the high command sees a further and larger retreat to the old Hindenburg line. The German newspapers seem to predict it and to advocate it. Marshal Ludendorff, if he is really a master mind, must consider the new situation as needing many thoughtful resolutions.

Whether he did so himself, or whether he was advised by the Crown Prince, he let himself indulge in certain illusions which events have cruelly belied. He played against an adversary whose value he did not sufficiently appreciate. He believed in the depreciation of the remaining Anglo-French strength, consequently to the advantage of the allied high command's efforts. He thought himself master of a new method of surprise attacks, but he found his master in Marshal Foch, General Petain and Marshal Haig.

We cannot know, we must conjecture, the ulterior inter-allied high command's projects. It will no doubt continue the pressure exercised on both flanks of the Oise. But the battle of the Isle De France, for we can now call it that, which comprises all the battles since last March, seems to be drawing to a close. Other sectors no doubt will draw attention of the high commands.

We have one symptom of the inter-allied high command's intention in the definite formation of an autonomous American Army under the command of General Pershing. That is what I indicated in one of my recent articles in quoting General Petain. The American soldiers are going to have their sector, while continuing to participate in other sectors of the front.

One incontestable fact stands out among events, and Ludendorff as well as the German politicians cannot fail to realize it. It is that the equilibrium of forces which last Spring, thanks to Russia's defection appeared to be in Germany's favor, henceforth will be in the allies' favor. The disposition of fighting factors will become more serious weekly to the detriment of the Central Empires owing to the incessant, progressive arrival on the battle field of United States troops. Ludendorff must realize the quality is worth the quantity.

Other problems are to be added to those of the western front. Russian events seem to be taking a bad turn for Germany. Allied intervention already is making its effect felt through being carried out on somewhat narrow limits. Already around Archangel and the Murman railroad the anti-Bolshevik elements are grouping themselves together and local soviets either are dissolved or have declared themselves to be on the allies' side. Representatives of the allied powers co-operate in military actions.

It would be interesting to see these developments toward Petrograd, but it is probable that the German high command, with the help of the Letts and Finns, will do its utmost to keep Petrograd and Kronstadt under its influence. If it is true that Lenine and Trotsky have retired, it is proof not only of the reaction which is likely to break out in Moscow and Greater Russia, but especially of their agreement with the Germans.

I have never doubted that they were the paid agents of Germany and that they would finish by giving us the paradoxical spectacle of declaring war on the entente and that Russian soldiers would fight against us. But what surprises me most is that they were not shot or hanged by the Russian patriots, of whom they had made such a heavy massacre. The strike at Myrbach and Eichhorn was a natural reaction against the odious German yoke, but to strike Lenine or Trotsky, their acolytes, would be pure revolutionary justice.

The intervention which to me appears to have the most effective consequences is that in Siberia, especially that of the Caucasus.

I beg our American friends to follow what may happen between Mesopotamia and the Black and Caspian Seas. I go as far as to expect to see the British hurry their action in those regions. Their arrival in Baku, on the Caspian Sea, will mean big changes in Russia. And we will feel it on the western front.

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WHO ARE CZECHO-SLOVAKS? THIS ARTICLE GIVES ANSWER

Dr. Byron Eugene de Shelking Says Russia Will Be Able to Solve Her Own Food Problem if Provided With Munitions of War and Railroad Material.

BY BARON EUGENE DE SCHELKING.

Former Chief Secretary, Imperial Russian Embassy at Berlin and Munich. (Copyright, 1918, by Industrial Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE Czechs and Slovaks, inhabiting respectively Bohemia and Moravia, form one race. They speak the same language, have the same religion and the same national customs. Incorporated in the ancient Holy Roman Empire from the time of the Thirty Years' War, they form today a part of the empire of the Hapsburgs.

The Czecho-Slovaks groaned under the yoke of Austria, and made no secret of their wish to recover their independence. But their resistance to their oppressors was only of a passive character.

Towards the second half of the 19th century a Czech patriot, Palacky by name, originated the theory of Neo-Slavism. He did all he could to increase the influence of the Slavs in Austro-Hungary, always with the end in view of one day playing the leading role in the destinies of the Danubian monarchy.

In time this theory became the "catechism" of the Slavs of Austro-Hungary. Little by little the Czecho-Slovaks succeeded in forming a political group of considerable influence in the Reichsrath, and this influence showed itself more and more in Vienna.

Four Districts Are Czecho.

As a matter of fact, there are four districts in the capital which are altogether Czecho. Among the more important followers of Palacky may be mentioned Mons. Kramarsz, now languishing in an Austrian dungeon, and Mons. Durich, vice-president of the Czecho-Slovak national council. Professor Masaryk, too, at one time was inclined to enroll himself among the disciples of Palacky; but not for long. Masaryk is a born fighter, and a long-drawn-out action does not commend itself to a man of his character.

At the outset of the war the Czecho-Slovaks did not conceal their sympathies with the allies, and more particularly with their brothers in Russia. They paid for this audacity in hundreds of executions and thousands of imprisonments. All Bohemia and Moravia became one vast dungeon. Those who were lucky enough to escape imprisonment were forced to fight on the side of their oppressors.

Before the war there were in Russia about 200,000 Czecho-Slovaks. The greater number had become Russian subjects. Others, among whom were many eminent patriots, remained subjects of Austria.

Independence Is Objective.

When war broke out the Czecho-Slovaks formed four committees at Petrograd, Moscow, Warsaw and Kiev. Their proceedings began by an unanimous vote of sympathy with the allies and their cause, coupled with the expression of a hope that the world war would be the means of their regaining their independence.

At the same time a Czecho-Slovak national council was formed in Paris with Professor Kasaryk at its head and Mons. Durich as vice-president. This council was looked upon as their supreme organ by all the Czecho-Slovaks. Very soon after this Durich left for Russia, and there, on July 15, 1916, was elected president of the Czecho-Slovak section in that country.

The first question to occupy the attention of the committee was to unify their action, and to elect a special commission to act as a link between them and the imperial government. This commission had to be composed of six members, elected by the committees, with Mons. Durich as president. The first thing to be done was to ameliorate the lot of the many Czecho-Slovak prisoners, and after that to form battalions to oppose, in company with the Russians, their common enemies.

Prisoner Lists Swell.

At that time these prisoners numbered tens of thousands, and soon the numbers mounted to a hundred thousand men. This is not at all surprising, for they surrendered as soon as they saw any possibility of doing so. General Radko Dmitriew, formerly a Bulgarian General, and hero of the first Balkan war, who had gone to Russia after the treachery of Ferdinand of Coburg, told me the following:

He was commanding a corps in the Russian army. Having been apprised that among the opposing forces were several Czecho-Slovak regiments, he would not attack them, but gave the order to the regimental band to play the Czech national anthem.

"Immediately," he said to me, "I saw the Czecho-Slovaks creeping towards our trenches and surrendering by the thousands."

The Czecho-Slovak commission, mentioned above, encountered many obstacles from the very beginning of its activities on the part of the imperial government. The Minister of the Interior (Chief of State Police and a very well-known reactionary) expressed the wish that three of the members of the commission should be chosen by him.

Protests Are in Vain.

As Durich, now advanced in years and worn out, gave ear to all these requests, the role of the three elected members became that of mere manaequins. The majority were acquired by the imperial government.

In vain the committees protested. All they had succeeded in doing was to concentrate the Czecho-Slovak prisoners in special camps under the command not only of German officers but also of their own officers and officers of the Russian army.

The matter of formation of battalions dragged on. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the name of Professor Masaryk was far from being popular. In the Czecho-Slovak Ministerial Department, for instance, he was reckoned as a revolutionary—an enemy of Russia. They confounded his hostile sentiments towards autocracy with his deep sympathies with the Russian people.

In its difficulty the Czecho-Slovak committee appealed to me, knowing of my connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At that time Sturmer was Minister. He was pro-German, and naturally enough was not inclined to listen to what I had to say. Those immediately under him shared his opinions.

New Minister Pro-Ally.

The name of Professor Masaryk was not one to conjure with—at any rate, not at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The thing to be done then was to remove Sturmer. Through his stupidity and laziness he played into the hands of his adversaries.

The entourage of the Czar was "got at." As a result Sturmer was deposed, and was replaced by Powkrowsky.

The new Minister, an intimate friend of mine, was thoroughly pro-ally and pro-slav. Naturally, then, the matter of the formation of the Czecho-Slovak battalions developed successfully. They took part in several battles, and their flags were decorated with the military cross of St. George.

When the revolution started the Czecho-Slovak army in Russia consisted of about 100,000 men. It was Czecho-Slovak battalions, among others, who successfully attacked the Austrians in June, 1917.

After the peace of Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviks ordered a general demobilization; but the Czecho-Slovaks refused to lay down their arms. Obedient to an order from Professor Masaryk, their supreme chief, they endeavored to get to Siberia in order to be able to embark from the port of Vladivostok for the French front.

Strong Resistence Encountered.

They encountered a strong resistence from the Bolshevist hordes, among whom were a number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners armed by the Government of Moscow. They defeated these hordes, and thus became masters of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

At this time, the small Russian troops, commanded by Generals Alexieff, Korniloff, Doutoff, Semenoff and others, who had remained faithful to the provisional government redoubled their efforts. One thing only was wanting to strike an effectual blow—the intervention of the allies.

Without this intervention, the Czecho-Slovaks would have gone to France, for that was the only means by which they could hope to be recognized as an independent nation. If they had been compellel to do this, the Siberian people, who received them with open arms, looking on them as their saviours, would have been massacred without pity by the Bolshevist hordes and their co-adjutors, the Austro-Hungarian prisoners.

Bolshevism Is Crushed.

Fortunately, however, this did not come to pass for the intervention in question is today un fait accompli.

Its effects were tremendous. To begin with it marked the downfall of Bolshevism. In a few short months nothing more will be heard of it.

In the second place, the loyal Russian troops, today scattered all over the country, will find a rallying place. Their numbers will grow from day to day.

In an interview accorded by General Korniloff to a representative of the Paris Times, he declared that several months he had under his command only about 8000 men. "Today," he added, "I command an army of 30,000 fighting men."

The Don is in revolt against the Bolsheviki. I say the "Don," but it would be more correct were I to say "the Cossacks"—nearly 8,000,000 men, the greater part of whom are under arms. As a matter of fact, it is safe to say that besides 100,000 Czecho-Slovaks, the allies can reckon on 300,000 at least in regular armies in Russia.

Railroads Are Lacking.

What we lack is munuitions of war and railroad material. Once her railways are rebuilt Russia will be able to solve her own food problem. The allies have the whole Winter before them to look after the needs of the Russians. With effective aid from our friends, the Russian front will most assuredly be re-established by Spring. In the interior of the country new forces are springing up who will be able to form a truly national government in accordance with the views of democratic Russia.

Naturally, this government will be, out and out, pro-ally; Russians have never been guilty of the sin of ingratitude. They will never forget that it is to the allies that they owe, in great measure, their regeneration. As to the Czecho-Slovaks—their legendary exploits will never pass into history; these brave people will deserve to become an independent and sovereign state.

WARBURG STEPS OUT

Citizen of German Birth Quits Federal Reserve Board.

LETTER SENT TO WILSON

Agitation Against Men Having Near Relatives in Enemy Country Declared Responsible for Recent Resignation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—(Special.)—Paul M. Warburg, the distinguished banker, has sent to President Wilson his resignation as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, explaining that because he is a naturalized citizen of German birth and with near relatives prominent in German public life, he fears his continuation in office might subject the board to attacks by unscrupulous and unreasoning people.

President Wilson has accepted Warburg's resignation and replied with a letter assuring him of his personal confidence and paying tribute to his devotion to public interest as shown by his services as a board member.

Letter Sent to Wilson.

Mr. Warburg said in his letter:

"Certain persons have started an agitation to the effect that a naturalized person of German birth, having near relatives in German public life, should not be permitted to hold a position of great trust in the services of the United States. I have two brothers in Germany who are bankers and naturally they serve their country to the utmost of their ability as I serve mine.

"People who urge this point of view are small in number, and probably have not a proper appreciation of the sanctity of the oath of allegiance or the oath of office. I did not take the oath of allegiance until I was certain I was anxious to throw my lot unqualifiedly with the country of my adoption. These are sad times, but each must follow the straight path of duty, and in this spirit I have endeavored to serve during the four years it has been my privilege to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

President Lauds Official.

"I have considered it the greatest privilege to serve my country at this time and do not abandon lightly a work—half done—in which I am deeply and genuinely interested. My concern to save any embarrassment to you and to the board in the accomplishment of its work would make it difficult for me to conserve that independence of mind and freedom of action without which nobody can do justice to himself or his office. In writing this I have been prompted solely by my sincere conviction that the National welfare must be the only concern."

President Wilson in his reply says: "Your retirement from the board is a serious loss to the public service, and I consent to it only because I read between the lines that you will yourself feel more at ease if you are left free to serve in othr ways."

Bartlett Pears Shipped East.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The first carload of Bartlett pears harvested here this season was shipped East last night. The fruit was packed in refrigerated rooms and shipped to market in iced cars. The total Bartlett crop will reach approximately 50 carloads. More than 25 carloads of D'Anjous will be harvested.

HUN SPIES READY FOR PEACE DRIVE

German Agents Ready to Help Make Sentiment for End of War.

SWARMS IN SWITZERLAND

Amazing Underground System Is Revealed—Many of Teuton Representatives Already in Prison.

(Continued From First Page.)

right to live and go where they please.

With nature and circumstances so much in his favor, the German spy, be he a citizen of any nation, a hotel porter or a millionaire tourist, can obtain many things which neither French nor Swiss can prevent.

News of Transports Flashed.

So it happened that on a certain night, a few days before the first American transport arrived in France, light signals were sent across Lake Geneva. This had been done before, but it was dangerous business, because there were hundreds of police eyes watching for such signals. A great many traps had been laid. Signals had been seen before, but they were always in code and could not be read. Agents had been caught in France, but there were always others to take their places. On this particular night a brief message was sent from the French shore. It was seen and read by allied police in Switzerland. But it was in code. Finally there was a pause. Then, in the Morse code, one word was flashed by the unseen spy on the other shore. This word was "St Nazaire."

Several days later the arrival of American troops was announced and by a mistake in censorship the name of the port, "St. Nazaire," was printed in the English press, although it was not permitted to be telegraphed to the United States. But this precaution was of no avail. "S-t-n-a-z-a-i-r-e" had already been communicated to the enemy. The report reached him, however, after it was too late. American "bluff" had made good. The first troops landed before the German submarines knew the name of the port to which they had been dispatched. Our police and the officials of our allies had kept the secret from Germany until the troops were safe in French waters.

Spy Finally Trapped.

It was not until several months had passed that the neutral laborer who had carried the message from St. Nazaire to the French border of Lake Geneva was trapped. But he was. They all are, ultimately. Fate overcomes the spy as it does the criminal.

In the case of this young man the information sought was naval. Closely allied to this service is that pertaining to the army. While there are thousands of cases on record in neutral and belligerent European countries of German military spies, the following example of their work is important because it shows how the enemy seeks to protect her chief agents with diplomatic passports:

In a foreign neutral city, known for its sympathies to the cause of the allies, there lived a German who posed as a retired merchant. He lived in the most expensive and exclusive hotel. He conversed with very few people publicly and these were usually neutrals or belligerents above suspicion. Sometimes he would be seen departing in a motorcar and he would not return until early the following morning. Except for these midnight excursions there was nothing suspicious about him. There was no evidence that he was other than he represented himself to be. But in all neutral countries there are hundreds of men who do as he did. The business of every man cannot be known even to the police.

Fortifications Interest Him.

One evening, in conversation with an allied subject who was above suspicion, he showed a particular interest in fortifications, explaining his curiosity by remarking that it was "a sort of hobby." He had retired from business. His fortune was made. The war interested him, as it did everyone else, and, as he had read many books on ancient fortifications, he spent his odd hours comparing the past with the present.

Naturally this aroused suspicion, but suspicion is not enough to cause an arrest and conviction. The allied police waited. For several weeks they were on their guard. Still there was no evidence against him. Through other sources they knew that certain military information of use to the enemy was being transmitted through this city. They could trace the reports into the town, but the trail would be lost. Finally they decided to have him arrested by the secret service of the country in which he was residing.

When the police appeared at his suite and announced their mission he showed them a German diplomatic passport and claimed immunity from arrest. The officers, however, had been ordered to bring him to headquarters. He protested. He explained. He asked them to telephone to the German minister. He said it was inconvenient to leave his rooms; that he was expecting important callers. In fact he did everything he could think of to gain time, but the police were insistent. He was taken to headquarters as he was, except that he was permitted to put on his hat and overcoat.

Military Reports in Pockets.

At the police station he again asserted his "rights" and charged the officials with insulting a "friendly" nation. Because he had a diplomatic pass he was taken before the judge, who in friendly but firm words stated that he would be searched and then permitted to communicate with the German legation. It is not necessary to explain all the objections which he made. He wished to telephone first and be searched afterward, but the judge's order was final. In his pockets the police found several important military reports regarding the American and allied armies in France. They found letters authorizing him to report personally to German great headquarters. They discovered letters from agents which he employed in France. In the possession of this "retired business man" was all the evidence needed to establish the line of communication between men and women who were already under suspicion in other cities. His arrest was the key to a military puzzle which had disturbed scores of allied police for many months. And he was a German "diplomat."

Spy's Web Disclosed.

It is only through the arrest of such men as this that the lines of the spider web are discovered. You know how it is when a spider begins to spin his web. The web is his home camouflaged across some abandoned door or in some dark corner. Often you and I have walked into those webs without noticing them beforehand. Often we have looked for them and found them invisible in certain lights; perfect and secure. Again we have seen them glisten in the sunlight and wondered why they could not be seen at other times of the day or night. Thus it is with the spider web of the spies. Today it is invisible. Tomorrow it is clear to all.

Against such needs as these the allied and American Secret Service must work. They encounter dragnets, naval and military nets, nets of decoy and reality. They must be experts in human nature and in the instincts of criminals. They must know languages, customs and religions. These men must be able to investigate and judge values. They must distinguish a real clew from a false scent. They have to be versed in military and naval information, economic conditions and financial facts. The enemy has to be watched at all times and in all lines. Often months must pass before a puzzle is solved and even then some of them cannot be disentangled.

New Superintendent Secured.

PASCO, Wash., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—A. G. Argo, who has been principal of the Marcus Whitman School in Spokane, has been engaged as superintendent of the Pasco schools. C. H. Lillie, who had been engaged as principal and later was drafted, thought it probable that he would return in time for school, as he had failed in several attempts to pass the Army examination, but now he has written the board that he is likely to be kept on trial for some time.

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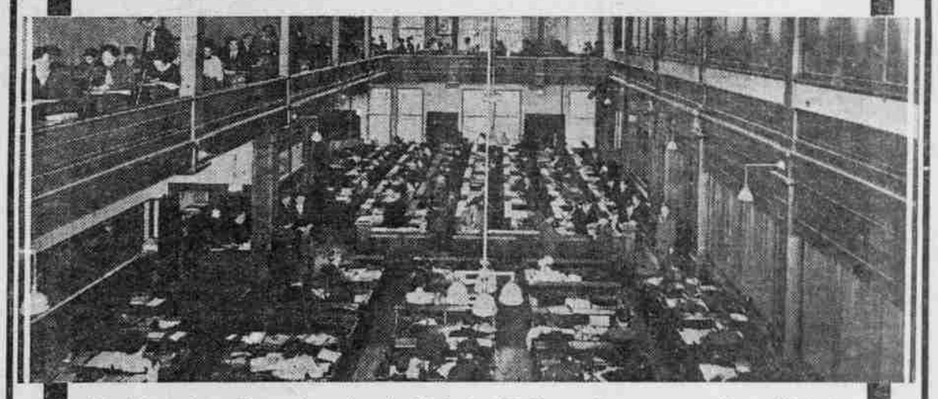

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"When I first started on Tanlac I was so crippled up with rheumatism that I had to use two walking sticks in order to get about at all. But, after taking four or five bottles, every pain was gone, and I have actually gained fifteen pounds besides."

The above statement was made by William Choate, 34 West Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash., recently.

"Rheumatism," he continued, "was only one of many troubles Tanlac relieved me of. I had suffered from a bad stomach for twelve or fifteen years. I couldn't eat scarcely anything but what gas would form and almost cut off my breath, and bring awful faint, weak feelings over me. There was a terrible hurting in the pit of my stomach, and if I ventured to eat anything except the lightest food it would almost put me out of commission.

"This was my condition a little over a year ago when I made my mother and brother over in Iowa a visit. Soon after I got there my troubles got worse. My kidneys started bothering me. I had awful pains in the small of my back, and constantly had headache. Then started in a siege of rheumatism which I will never forget. I was laid up for six months and was flat on my back for several weeks hardly able to move. It started in my legs, then got in my arms and the pain was something awful, from the tips of my fingers to my toes.

"When I did get up I was in such a bad shape I had to use two canes in order to get about at all, and this is the fix I was in when I got Tanlac. I read the statement of a man in the paper one day that fit my case exactly, and decided to see if it would do me any good. Well, to make a long story short, Tanlac simply did wonders for me. Before I finished my second bottle I threw my canes away and could walk as good as anyone. And eat, why, I never had such an appetite. All the sourness left my stomach, my backache and headaches disappeared, and I haven't had a touch of rheumatism to this good day. One of those bottles of Tanlac I drove 30 miles to get, our local druggist being out at the time, and I would do so again under the same circumstances. It's a real pleasure for me to recommend Tanlac, and I will gladly tell anyone personally what it has done for me."

Tanlac is sold in Portland by the Owl Drug Co.—Adv.

OLD AGE A CRIME!

Some people are young at 60—red cheeked, ruddy and vigorous. Others are old at 40—joints beginning to stiffen up a bit; step beginning to lag and lose its springiness; occasional touches of pain in the back, feel tired without cause, and possibly a twinge of rheumatic pain.

In most cases these are the danger signals to warn you that the kidneys are not promptly doing their work of throwing off the poisons that are always forming in the body. To neglect these natural warnings is a crime against yourself. If you have these symptoms you can find prompt relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this has been the recognized remedy for kidney and bladder ailments.

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