

ALLIES TAKE MONTDIDIER AFTER SURROUNDING CITY WHICH FORMED BIG BASE

Picardy Front Is Scene of Series of Victories, in Which French, British and American Forces Share — Thousands of Prisoners Reported Captured—Allied Aviators Bomb Important Railway Centers and Throw Into Confusion Retreating Enemy.

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ward of the Noyon-Nesle canal, a distance of 12 miles. This would mean a German retreat of 20 miles at the narrowest point.

By Lowell Mellett

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 10. (Evening.)—General Humbert's army, which struck on a wide front east of Montdidier this morning, is still advancing.

The army of General Debney, north of Montdidier, has extended its right flank, establishing contact with Humbert's forces and completely encircling Montdidier. Debney's right is Faveroles as this is cabled, while his left is still moving eastward.

Montdidier is untenable. All its exits have been cut off. The road to Roye is split at Faveroles. The French are now astride all roads from the south and west leading into Roye, which aviators are making extremely warm for the congested traffic of the retreating Germans. Humbert's attack started at 4 o'clock this morning. Faveroles was taken at 8. Farther north the Germans were caught in a pocket at La Neuville-Sire-Bernard (six miles north of Montdidier) and 21 guns were captured.

Allied aviators are continually bombing the important railway centers of Roye and Nesle. Many explosions and fires have been observed in these cities.

French troops have extended their front slightly southward, capturing Contoire and St. Hubert wood.

Long lines of prisoners are still proceeding to the rear. At one concentration point more than 3000 of these famished men fell upon the food given them, as ravenous as dogs. Many officers are among the prisoners, some of whom complain loudly because they are compelled to walk. Included are three colonels with their regimental staffs. Two of them were caught half dressed. The other attempted to run, but was pursued by poilus, who laughed so hard they could barely catch him.

With a hundred tanks leading them, the French easily wiped out many machine gun nests, which otherwise might have given them considerable trouble. Time and again thickly infested spots held up the line momentarily, but, thanks to the tanks, to grenades and to cautious encircling movements, these were eliminated one by one.

Total Prisoners Captured By Allies Is Now 57,000

LONDON, Aug. 10.—(I. N. S.)—Today's official announcement stated that German prisoners to exceed 24,000 had been taken since August 8, bringing the total number of Germans captured since July 18 to more than 57,000.

Paris, Aug. 10, 10:40 A. M.—(U. P.)—The latest estimate of prisoners taken in the new Picardy drive alone is 21,000.

London, Aug. 10, 11:21 A. M.—(I. N. S.)—"The allies are wreaking havoc behind the enemy lines, where the utmost confusion reigns," says a Havas dispatch from the Picardy battlefield.

"The German supply columns are pressing in disorderly fashion toward the Somme bridges, which the British artillery and air forces are heavily bombarding."

TIME FOR GREATEST EFFORT OF U. S. HERE

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said it had caused a new pocket, similar to that on the Soissons-Rheims line. Its chief peril to the German lines is the threat to the railroad line of communication running south from Chaumes. Over this line the German troops in the Montdidier section obtained their supplies. Capture of this railroad by the allies would force a German retreat along the Montdidier line.

Foeh's Tactics Are Praised

General March indicates that this railroad is now under heavy fire from the allies.

On the Vesle river front, French and American troops have been nibbling the German position without attempting to go up the strongly held slopes beyond which the German entrenchments lie. March said Marshal Foch has kept the pressure on his line on the sound principle that, when you get the enemy going, keep him going.

New Yorkers on Flanders Line

The 27th division (New York) commanded by Major General O'Ryan, has been with the British in Flanders for some time, March disclosed. It was said by other officials that these forces may be brigaded with the British in the present fighting, although March declared he had received no official word that Americans were fighting in that sector.

March declared that he thought it was safe to announce that the 28th division is now arriving in France. He also stated that the 79th division is still in the training area.

March related in detail the wonderful

work of the Rainbow division in the recent and present fighting.

"The Rainbow division," March said, "had its combat training in the Lorraine sector north of Lunerville. 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:

"In eight days of battle the 42d division has forced the passage of the Ourcq, taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, met and defeated a crack division of the Prussian guards, a Bavarian division and one other division of the Prussian guards and driven back the enemy's line for 15 kilometers."

Fire broke out in the Creston school at East Forty-eighth and Powell streets about 10 o'clock Friday night, and for some time the entire school building was endangered. The fire started in a pile of green coal that had just been placed in the building, according to Fire Marshal Grenfell.

"The only thing that saved the schoolhouse was the automatic sprinkler system and the work of a young man whose name I have been unable to learn," said Chief Dowell. "When the young fellow heard the automatic bell ringing he broke into the school and tied one hose on a pole so that it would throw a spray on the fire. He then played another line on the fire. By the time the fire department arrived he had the pile of coal pretty well soaked."

"There are about 100 tons of coal in the Hawthorne school, and I am afraid that we will soon have a bad fire there. I have given orders that no more of this green coal can be delivered in the city, but the coal companies have not complied."

FORGERIES ARE ADMITTED BY LOUISVILLE, KY., MAN



Lyle D. Brown

LYLE D. BROWN TAKEN AT BEAVERTON AFTER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

Man Wanted Here Following His Flight Friday Injures His Leg in Long Jump.

Lyle D. Brown, who escaped from the federal building Friday afternoon while Assistant United States Attorney Goldstein was investigating his case, was captured at Beaverton late Friday night and returned to Portland today by Captain Circle and Inspector Pat Moloney. Brown was recognized by city employees of the restaurant and, when an attempt was made to capture him, he jumped out of a second story window of a hotel and injured his leg.

The girl who accompanied him to Portland in the belief that her marriage was legal is almost prostrated at Good Samaritan hospital.

Brown, who is a parole violator from the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, admitted to Goldstein today that he had forged and raised several checks, the total of which amounted to over \$500, in various parts of the country. He said he joined a man named Moore at Sacramento, who is wanted in Texas on a charge with which Brown was not familiar, and they traveled to Lake Tahoe and then to Salt Lake.

After leaving Salt Lake he went to Spokane and was questioned there by the authorities about his registration. While a wire was being sent to confirm his registration he left Spokane for Seattle and was employed in a shoe store, where he fell and broke his arm.

He said he intended to purchase a dress for the girl and also buy himself a suit, after which they were to be married. He had planned to go to San Diego after being married.

He was turned over to the United States marshal by the police this afternoon. The girl, it is said, was unaware of his wrongdoings, with the exception of the forgery of a check on his father for \$100. Brown comes from a respectable and well known family in Louisville, Ky.

FRENCH OPEN HEARTS TO AMERICAN WOUNDED

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"Poilus" their hearts went out unreservedly.

Presents Showed on Wounded

Many a "Sammy" with perhaps a bandaged head or an arm in a sling, trudged along the boulevards and boulevards of the admiring eyes that followed him, only because the people are still a little untaken and embarrassed toward the newcomers.

But evidence of the people's feelings toward the American soldiers is seen in hundreds of other ways. Presents to the hospitals, flowers, gifts and invitations to their homes are just some of the means that the French have taken to show the Americans that their presence in France is appreciated.

One afternoon late in May several ambulances from the American hospital at Neuilly brought a group of the convalescent soldiers to one of the American canteens in Paris. While the boys were inside enjoying ice cream and other delicacies provided for them, a group of French children passing by and seeing the ambulances, conceived the idea of decorating them as an honor to our hosts.

Ambulances Decorated

They hastened away and returned laden with flowers. An hour or so later when the soldiers came out, the ambulances resembled carnival floats. Needless to say, the Americans were very much surprised and somewhat embarrassed by the large throng of admiring French who had congregated about the machines. They were discharged from the hospital and got back to the front. Whether they have tasted machine gun bullets, gas or shrapnel, they all want more. If there is any grumbling it is because they can't get back to their comrades as soon as they desire. Their wounds constitute a grievance with them only because they keep them from getting at the Hun. They are reluctant to admit that the word "Hoes" are just temporarily keep them out of action. Nothing matters to them but the getting back.

This is the spirit that pervades this new army of ours over there. It is the spirit which, if it could be impressed upon the minds of the German people, would do much to destroy their false confidence based upon the misleading propaganda of their leaders. It is the same spirit which has kept the wonderful armies of the French republic hammering away at the Teuton legions until now with the opening of the fifth year of war the ultimate goal is in sight and victory is assured.

Miss Funk Remembered

Miss Catherine Funk, chief clerk in the bank of the city, was presented today with a handsome "over night" case containing selected ivory toilet articles. Miss Funk leaves for Washington, D. C., Monday to become clerk in one of the government departments. The presentation was made by Acting Mayor C. A. Bigelow, in behalf of the city hall employees. Employees of the park bureau previously gave her a gold wrist watch.

SOMME BATTLES ANOTHER DISPLAY OF FOCH STRATEGY

Plan Which Marshal Initiated Earlier Is to "Smash 'Em" and Give No Time for Breath.

WILL KEEP GERMANS BUSY

Idea Is to Prevent Ludendorff Making Threatened Offensive While Yanks Keep Coming.

By Webb Miller

Paris, Aug. 10.—(U. P.)—The significance of the Somme battle in its wider relation to the entire campaign is that it is a successful development of Marshal Foch's plan to retain the initiative or, phrased in American words, to keep smashing the Germans and not let 'em come up for breath while he's got 'em going.

The Soissons push was the first phase of the plan. The second is developing. Foch's strategy aims to keep the Germans as busy during the three or four months of fighting weather remaining this year that they will be unable to deliver what General von Ludendorff hoped might be a strategic blow. Meanwhile, all through the winter, Americans will be pouring in for next spring's battle.

The secondary object of the Somme drive was the forestalling of another German thrust toward Amiens, in an attempt to reach the allies' vital communications. This also has been successful.

The immediate effect of the allied advances has been to seriously menace Montdidier. It is possible that within a few days Von Ludendorff will be forced to evacuate the entire Montdidier region. Such a retreat would bring far-reaching results and would compel further straightening of the German lines as far south as the Aisne.

Identification of the 117th German division as participating in the Somme fighting is significant, inasmuch as only a few days ago it was fighting on the "Voie." The fact that it was hurried to the Somme, arriving the night before the Franco-British attack and getting into the battle without rest, is some indication of the strain which the French and Americans chewed up the German reserves. Otherwise, it is likely that Crown Prince Rupprecht would have used fresher divisions.

ALLIES ARE HEADED FOR PERONNE-ROYE HIGHWAY

London, Aug. 10.—The Franco-British drive is heading straight for the Peronne-Roye highway, which is the "spinal column" of the German Picardy front.

The German counter attacks in the Chilly-Morlaucourt region are dictated by the necessity of saving as long as possible, the northern hinge of the enforced retreat, and to delay a retirement in the Albert sector, which seems certain as a consequence of the Somme-Avesnes defeat.

In its relation to the whole of the Montdidier pocket, the Chilly sector is comparable to Soissons and its significance during the Aisne-Marne battle.

Worry Ahead for Ludendorff

By bolstering up his right in the Chilly-Morlaucourt sector and reacting vigorously, Ludendorff purposes to exercise a check on the advance of the allies further south, since with this pivotal front holding out and being reinforced, the attackers in the center must expose themselves to a sudden flanking thrust from the north.

But every dispatch from the battlefield shows that there is no danger of such a repetition of the German "come back" at Cambrai. As the allied advance continues toward the line of communication indispensable to the German Montdidier army, Ludendorff will soon have bigger things worry him than his right hinge.

Unless he can now and immediately arrest the allied progress toward Roye, Nesle and Chaulnes, his entire Montdidier front will be in a plight even greater than that in which the crown prince's Tardenois had fallen.

Hutier's Center Crushed Backward

While German resistance has stiffened materially north of the Somme, Hutier's center is still reeling backward under the impact of yesterday's surprise blow. How unexpected the drive came may be gathered from an official statement that German troops were "engaged in the peaceful pursuit of harvesting" when the allied storm caught them in its whirl.

Cavalry is taking a greater part in the drive than in any previous battle. Large bodies of German troops have been rounded up and hopelessly cut off by the British horsemen. French and English tanks also continue to do great execution.

So large is the number of guns taken in the first onrush, and so vast are the quantities of material abandoned by the stunned Teutons that estimates are as yet available.

British Push Forward

Meanwhile General Arrin's Flanders army is continuing its withdrawal to escape the fate of the Marne and Somme forces. Along the whole of the Lys river front the British have pushed forward in the wake of the retreating foe, advancing to an average depth of 2000 yards.

From the Lave the British have moved ahead to the Bourne river and Lacon, Teconnet, Malo, Quentin-le-Petit, Pascaut and Le Sag all are in British hands.

A local advance also was scored by Haig's troops north of Kemmel, on a front of 1000 yards.

Found Hans Asleep

The British advanced so quickly that German soldiers were found asleep in dugouts. Badly wounded English soldiers claimed they were shot by Germans wearing the brassard of the Red Cross. It was a special sight as the cavalry charged through the fog, across the fields and over the hills. Finally the sun broke through.

The British continued to make steady progress, gaining every objective early in the afternoon.

There was a grueling infantry clash in the first "snake head" of the Somme river. The British advance went through without a hitch.

Morale of British Wonderful

The morale of the British soldiers was wonderful. The hurrahs of the wounded were quickly bound up with torn shirts and tunics and they went

back to the rear with smiles of satisfaction on their faces.

The Germans were too busy to return the shelling of the allied guns. It was a great day for the English. They were astir at daybreak, swarming over the roads in the German rear where transports and fleeing columns of German troops were showered with bombs.

At any moment a British drive may flare in the Ypres bend to make the enemy pay dearly for the abandonment of this third great salient, which he is now trying to evacuate at a minimum cost.

YANKS GET INTO FIGHT IN PICARDY LIKE VETS

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retreating everywhere from near Albert to the region of Montdidier. The bottom of the rapidly narrowing pocket is now over 30 miles long and is lengthening hourly.

Morlaucourt Stormed

The allies stormed and took Chilly spur and Morlaucourt, advancing eastward along the ridge between the Somme and the Aisne.

Canadians and Australians captured

Boisheux, six miles from Roye, and also took Follies, Beaufort, Warvillers, Vrely, Rosieres, Mehariourt and part of Rouvroy and Lihons. The latter is less than two miles west of Chaumes. They captured a divisional headquarters and it is believed the complete staff was taken prisoner. Their patrols pushed into Proyart and Ramecourt. They advanced their lines on an average of three miles in brilliant fighting.

Predicts 30,000 Prisoners

I predict that today will see a total of 30,000 prisoners in this drive. The German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners must be at least 50 per cent of the total of the forces engaged. About 200 guns have been captured, including two 9.2-inch pieces and other material of all descriptions.

Airmen continue to harass the disorganized enemy whose confusion behind the lines as he retreats is indescribable, while allied artillery is pounding him everywhere.

British Official Statement

London, Aug. 10.—(U. P.)—American troops are participating in the Picardy drive, the British war office announced today.

Cooperating with the British, they took their objectives, including Morlaucourt, where the Germans had made their stiffest resistance and had held up the left wing of the allied drive.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the allied advance continued on the whole front southward from Montdidier to the Aisne," the statement said.

"South of Montdidier, the French attacked in the afternoon, capturing Le Troquois, Le Troquois and Assevaliers, and threatening Montdidier from the southeast."

The Canadians and Australians took Boisheux, Morlaucourt and Lihons, entering Ramecourt and Proyart.

"Anglo-Americans took all their objectives, including the village of Morlaucourt, and the high ground to the southeast, and the high ground to the southeast."

"Enemy counter attacks were beaten off in sharp fighting."

"Since the eighth, more than 24,000 prisoners have been taken."

AMERICANS PRESS HUNS BACK FROM THE VESLE

(Continued From Page One)

made after deadly artillery preparation, the doughboys then rushing the village of Fismettes and reaching the Boches before they could get away. In hand to hand street fighting, practically all the "Prussian" troops who opposed them were either killed or captured. At that the percentage of prisoners was small.

In the rear areas the Americans are assisting refugees to reestablish themselves in villages recently captured. American trucks rolling northward usually carry women and children on top of the piles of ammunition and supplies.

The Americans are winning the hearts of the refugees by helping to clean out the ruins. I saw a middle-aged woman return to a battered wreck of a village, loading a cow and carrying a huge basket of her belongings on her back. A little boy and girl were trudging by her side. In the midst of the wreckage they found their "home."

Americans Aid Refugees

The mother sat down on an ammunition box, the tears rolling down her cheeks. Then a big American sergeant came by, stopped and tried to comfort the woman. Although she understood no English and he knew no French, they understood each other. The sergeant called two of his buddies and they began clearing out the cellar.

Considerable room was soon resecured. Food was brought from a field kitchen. The gratitude of the French woman could not be measured. It almost reached worship of the American soldiers. And this is only one of the many scenes which occur every day in any repatriated village behind the American lines.

Americans Take 100 Prisoners

With the American Army on the Aisne-Vesle front, Aug. 9.—(U. P.)—The Americans captured 100 German prisoners when they took Fismettes.

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DEFERMENT FOR SHIP WORKERS IS CAUSE OF CLASH

Question of Power of District Exemption Board to Be Put Up to National Draft Chief.

NO POWER, SAYS MALARKEY

Other Local Draft Officials Are of Opinion Action Possible on Skilled Mechanic Ruling.

From the clash of conflicting views regarding the deferment of classification of workers in the shipyards came the determination, at a meeting of yard operators and draft board Friday afternoon, to act at once for an interpretation of the draft regulations, that concern of action may be possible.

Dan J. Malarkey, representing the district exemption board, declares that the board has no power to defer any Class I worker because of employment in the shipyards.

"I am surprised that a man of Mr. Malarkey's ability should take such a stand," said Stephen A. Keenan, Seattle branch representative for deferments and classification for the Emergency Fleet corporation. "Technicalities are nonsense in a time like this, and a personal opinion should be put aside."

"I have no pride of opinion in this," reported Mr. Malarkey. "But we must act under regulations. If we pass them up, where will the chaos be?"

Harmony Committee Planned

The meeting was called by John H. Stevenson, branch officer in Portland for deferments and classification for the Emergency Fleet corporation. Draft board members and shipyard operators were present, and Mr. Keenan had come to explain Seattle methods.

The differences in opinion could not be reconciled, and it was agreed to take the matter up with the provost marshal general at once. It was decided, too, to work as much in harmony as possible under present regulations, and a harmony committee of three, to be appointed by Judge Stevenson, was authorized at the suggestion of Russell Sewell of Board No. 2.

The interpretation set upon the draft regulations by Mr. Malarkey was the great bone of contention. A. E. Flegal of draft board No. 3 sharply questioned his reading of it, and insisted that, while the provision gave no deferments to a shipyard worker as such, it did not prevent him being placed in deferred classification as a skilled mechanic in a necessary industry. The difficulty arises from the fact that oftentimes the Emergency Fleet corporation fails for some reason to get exemption for these men, and they are immediately sent to cantonments, despite their value to the shipyards.

Seattle Method Explained

Mr. Keenan explained how Seattle had been able to get all its quotas, the shipyards furnishing men when they were not otherwise available. Just how this was done he refused to say, but assured draft boards that shipyards here would take the same stand. Judge Stevenson already had taken this position, and said if the boards would take him how many men were needed he would get them.

"There's too much talk about the slackers in the shipyards," said Mr. Keenan. "These men are essential and the fact that they are deferred clerks a short time ago has nothing to do with the claim that they are skilled and essential now. They may be, probably are."

William F. Woodward, of board No. 7, approved Judge Stevenson's suggestion.

Tribunal Is Suggested

Charles F. Swigert of the G. M. Standifer Construction corporation, made a plea for a tribunal to which cases of men actually needed could be presented. "I have a boy in the army, but until my boy in war industries is recognized as being as loyal as his brother, I will not wear a service flag," said Mr. Swigert.

The selective service law is the finest thing that America has accomplished," said Mr. Malarkey. "But I will not grant that the worker in the shipyards, with the wages and advantages of home, is doing the work of a man in the trenches, nor can he be placed on the same plane."

"Then if these men in the shipyards are slackers," cried Swigert, "cut out the trouble in most of us is due to inaccuracies in registration and mistakes in sending names through. He believes new rules soon will be promulgated to settle all difficulties."

permitted to approach the American lines, it was attacked. Twenty of the Germans were killed, some with the bayonet, and the three survivors, including the lieutenant, were captured. Two German airplanes were shot down by the Americans on Thursday.

While the weather was cloudy today, most of the clouds were high in the sky and the aviators on both sides were busier than they had been for several days.

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