

GERMANS RETIRE ON PICARDY LINE WITH MUCH SPEED

Allied Cavalry Pursues Fleeing
Forces and Engages Troops
Thrown Into Rear Guard Action

SUPPLIES ARE SACRIFICED

Enemy Destroys Vast Quantities
of War Materials in His Haste
to Seek Safety in Flight.

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were burning their stores to prevent them from falling into the hands of the pursuers.

Occasionally a great flash lighted the clouds where an ammunition dump was being set up.

Von der Marwitz and Von Hutier were too hard pressed to destroy everything. I walked on the battlefield. There were evidences of tremendous fighting everywhere. Huge stores of supplies and ammunition were taken intact. The Germans turned their own howitzers on abandoned dumps, now well behind the British lines, in the hope of setting them off.

Roads Mined but Not Blown Up

Roads were found mined ready to be blown up, but the Germans had no time. Advance hospitals were discovered with lint, bandages and medicine strewn everywhere, showing that the retreating confusion that must have existed when someone cried "The British are coming!"

Guns, field pieces up to eight inches, and howitzers, were taken intact, either still in position or overturned in the roadside gullies, with their gun limbers near by in the ditches, because the allied cavalry, supported by whippets, tanks and armored cars, were at the Germans' heels. Lorries loaded with artillery maps and other headquarters documents and material were left in the road, their drivers being killed or captured by the cavalry.

Airmen Report Roads Congested

One car penetrated a town and set fire to a train. Another headed off and killed an aviation officer trying to escape in his automobile. The automobile was captured.

Airmen reported the roads in the region of Roye and Nesle packed with troops retreating eastward. It was learned from prisoners that German officers made desperate efforts to rally their men wherever they assembled, even in a handful, to make whatever resistance was possible, principally by fighting from machine gun nests. These were easy pickings for the whippets, which bore down rapidly, firing their machine guns as they went. The men were killed or captured, and those who resisted were ground into the earth, staining the sides of the whippets with blood. Surrender was the only alternative.

In places the Germans fought stubbornly. One battery of field guns firing point blank and somewhat damaging the tanks, was charged by cavalry with drawn sabers. The gun crews were killed or captured. Cavalry charging past Beaufort encountered a German officer frantically waving his hands and shouting: "Don't enter the village. It's a trap! The Germans are waiting!" The British brigade headquarters, the cavalry dashed into the village and killed some of the officers, including the brigadier general. Further north armored cars penetrated huts which were serving as corps headquarters. Many staff officers were killed.

Quantities of ammunition on the ground—greater than the number of German guns warranted—indicated that some of the artillery was being used elsewhere, perhaps supporting the sorely pressed crown prince.

Flanks Offer Stiffest Resistance

Rupprecht's reply to Haig's artillery was rather feeble. The stiffest resistance was on the extreme flanks. The British had some difficulty north of the Somme. The French met stubborn opposition eastward of Moreuil and crossing of the river proved difficult. The Germans held Grenonville wood, atop the ridge, on the eastern bank between Moreuil and Plessier, and they made the valley sizzle with machine gun bullets. The French attacked once and were forced back. Their second attempt soon the ridge and woods. French cavalry poured through the opening, quickly joining up with British cavalry operating down the Amiens-Roye road past Meslères toward Le Quennois, which held out for a day.

Comparatively Few Allied Dead

French and British troops are cooperating beautifully. Comparatively few allied dead have been found on the battlefield. Conservative observers say there are 10 German dead to one allied. But apparently neither side suffered as much as in some of the battles. The allied advance was too rapid to allow the enemy much accurate shooting, save in spots, and the Germans ran too fast to be caught in the creeping barrage in great numbers. But there have been heavy German casualties.

Many prisoners seemed pleased at being captured. They whistled and shouted welcomes to new batches arriving at the cages. Others were greatly depressed, appearing to believe that this is the beginning of the end. They evidently do not think that Hindenburg will ever be able to resume the offensive. Signs of a withdrawal from other salients on the British front might tend to confirm this belief.

GERMAN PRISONERS
NOT ANXIOUS TO FLEE

(Continued From Page One)

escape is sought. Hundreds of English and French soldiers taken by the Germans, have risked their lives and undergone almost incredible hardships to escape the tortures and deprivations imposed upon them by their merciless captors.

POISON OAK OR IVY NO
LONGER TO BE DREADED

ANYONE who has ever experienced the tortures of poison oak or ivy will be grateful for the information that this extremely irritating annoyance is no longer to be feared. The pain, itching, fever and irritation disappear almost like magic with a few applications of Santiseptic Lotion, and the eruption and redness of the skin soon follow. Timely use of Santiseptic will even prevent the poisoning in many cases. Santiseptic heals other skin irritations, such as sunburn, windburn, chafing, fever

BRITISH SOLDIERS CROSSING THE MARNE



—Gifford and Prentiss Photo.

tors. Many have succeeded and the stories of their sufferings, told upon their return, have left the world aghast.

Germans Are Contented

But one finds among the German prisoners of war, especially those throughout France, an almost unbroken condition, in that, instead of being unwilling, they are for the most part willing and contented captives. The reason for this is not difficult to find and is as unflattering toward conditions in the German army as it is flattering toward the humanitarian of the French.

German prisoners are to be found nearly everywhere in Southern France, in small villages, large cities, concentration camps and military depots. They are engaged in every sort of occupation, with the exception of strictly military work. None are employed within 30 miles of the front line trenches and no man is compelled to do work for which he is physically unqualified. Their hours of work are the standard hours in force in France. Their food is the same as is given to the "Pols" and in general their treatment is beyond reproach.

Do Their Work Cheerfully

As proof of these things you have the attitude of the ordinary prisoner. They do their work cheerfully, whether it is building railroads, constructing warehouses, repairing roads or any one of the numerous occupations at which they are put. There is no grumbling and it is rare indeed that any try to escape, although to the casual observer their guards seem ridiculously small in number.

Sometimes as many as 500 prisoners will be stretched out for a quarter of a mile along a railroad track doing repair work with only one French soldier on guard at each end. The prisoners are "bossed" entirely by their own non-commissioned officers and are never spoken to by the guards.

Americans are struck by the extreme leniency the French display toward their captive help. It impresses the average American as extremely inefficient to let the Germans suit their own pleasure as to their "speed" in working.

Not long ago 1000 German prisoners were loaned to the Americans for use in constructing the yards at one of the large depots in France. United States marines were used as guards.

The Germans got a rude awakening. They were compelled to work and not allowed to idle. A day's work with the marines equaled about seven with the French. They howled and complained, with the result that the marines were relieved and the French put on as guards. France knows that complaints which might reach Germany must react upon their own men, and this as much as anything else dictates her policy, which seems almost extreme in toleration.

The French will sacrifice much to spare their soldiers, and persist in the hope that their efforts to treat the German prisoners humanely will earn for their own a like treatment.

Fare Proves Welcome Surprise

In the matter of housing and food there is little doubt but what German prisoners in France fare better than their comrades who remain in Germany. Prisoners taken during the last year have complained more and more of the lack of food in their own country. As a rule they are greatly surprised by the substantial bill of fare allowed them by their captors. Their belief that the submarine warfare has brought the allies to the verge of starvation is almost universal.

Another reason why the Germans are satisfied to remain prisoners is they must face a court-martial investigating the circumstances under which they were made prisoners, should they be repatriated or returned to their own country. Cases have come up where the prisoners have declined to accept transfer, preferring to remain in France until the end of the war.

Germany Does Not "Beckon"

This treatment of their own men by the German military authorities contrasts strangely with the joyful celebrations that occur in France when the blue uniformed "Pols" return. It is another example of dreaded militarism and one that, not strangely, has no beckoning call for the German soldier himself if he is outside of the jurisdiction of its iron clutch.

When the war is over and the allied prisoners return from the land of the

Four Big German Retreats Occur 7 Days Apart

By a coincidence, the four big German retreats since the allies assumed the offensive on the Marne a month ago have occurred just seven days apart.

Sunday morning papers of the past four weeks have featured the Germans "in full retreat."

Here is the German schedule: July 20—Entire south bank of the Marne cleared of the Germans, with announcement that the allies had captured 20,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

July 27—Germans' second big retreat from bottom of Soissons-Rheims salient to a line through Fere-en-Tardenois announced.

August 3—Allies sweep Germans to the Vesle river and announce occupation of 50 additional villages and entrance to Fismes.

August 10—Germans in full retreat from Picardy salient, losing Montdidier. Allies announce capture of 24,000 prisoners and thousands of guns.

"Hun," no doubt the world will hear of many new and terrible examples of "kultuur" that are hidden from it now.

Some idea of what these may be can be gathered from the occasional word received through neutral sources and prisoners transferred. The allies, by their treatment of the German prisoners, have done their best to earn at least humane treatment for their own but four years warfare with the leader and his kind have taught them there is little to expect from a nation which regards treaties as "scraps of paper" and makes its end justify all means.

30,000 HUNS CAPTURED
IN THEIR MAD FLIGHT

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Their lines more than three miles in brilliant fighting.

Among their prisoners is a complete divisional staff.

The total of German prisoners taken in the drive has reached 30,000. The German losses in killed, wounded and prisoners must be at least 50 per cent of the total of men they have engaged.

Chinese Aiding Semenov

Amsterdam, Aug. 10.—Chinese artillery is aiding the army under General Semenov, fighting the Bolsheviks, the Rheinische West Faellische Zeitung learns from Moscow. Semenov's forces, the paper adds, have defeated and dispersed the Bolsheviks in Manchuria.

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Rotarians' Head Is Mistaken for Gen. Vanderbilt

C. B. Waters, president of the Portland Rotary club and manager of the Remington Typewriter company, was mistaken for Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt at Camp Lewis last Thursday, the Portland's hirsute decorations and soldierly bearing earning for him the high military honors which were really intended for the famous multimillionaire of New York.

The Portland visitor at the camp, unconscious that his identity had been mistaken, carried out the part in exemplary manner, according to news reports, and most of the army subordinates who saluted the supposed distinguished personage did not discover their mistake until Mr. Waters had made the rounds of the big encampment.

The disillusion was laid to the fact that Mr. Waters wears a goatee and small moustache, not unlike the distinguished officer from Gotham.

The resemblance was so striking that when Waters and his fellow Rotarians visited division headquarters to call on Colonel E. N. Jones, camp commander, the orderlies there called "Attention" in an audible manner and the word that General Vanderbilt had arrived in camp was quickly passed around. The

Portland, oblivious to the error, unconsciously "camouflaged" his way about the camp, receiving the salutes of the under officers with due military acknowledgments.

The mistake of the identity of the visitor was afterward explained. It appears that Brigadier General Vanderbilt was at that time expected to reach Camp Lewis.

Boy Receives Ugly Wound on His Head

Three-year-old Joan Calabrese of 1098 Glenn avenue north, was brought to police headquarters Saturday night with an ugly scalp wound on his forehead, which, according to his father, was caused by a rock thrown by a large boy living next door, at 1102 Glenn avenue.

The police sent the lad to the emergency hospital. The larger boy will be turned over to the juvenile court if the case is found to be flagrant.

Only One Death in
3 Weeks at Lewis

Camp Lewis, Wash., Aug. 10.—The weekly health report issued today shows that the third successive week there have been no deaths from disease. In that time there has been but one, that of

a suicide. There were 67 cases of communicable disease this week, as opposed to 51 for last week and 87 for the week before. All figures, in comparison with the number of men in camp, are considered extremely low by the medical officers. This week's report shows that there were 48 cases of influenza, one of malaria, six of measles, one of German measles, seven of mumps, eight of pneumonia and one of scarlet fever. The average number of men in camp for the week was 31,302.

Professor Spoils Wife's Trip Abroad

Chicago, Aug. 10.—The commission of Mrs. Clark O. Melick as a member of the Y. W. C. A. overseas service unit was today revoked by the "Y's" overseas committee after Professor Melick of the University of Chicago, her husband, complained that she sought to go to France because of her infatuation for a young army officer rather than because she wished to serve her country.

Congressmen Meet President Poincare

Paris, Aug. 10.—(U. P.)—The house naval committee had an audience with President Poincare this afternoon.

Captains in Navy Are Recommended For Rear Admirals

Washington, Aug. 10.—(U. P.)—The naval promotion board has recommended the promotions of the following captains to be rear admirals in the permanent naval establishments:

Albert P. Niblack, John A. Hooge, Marbury Johnston, Edwin A. Anderson, Thomas W. Kinkaid, William S. Smith, Charles W. Dyson, Clarence S. Williams, John MacDonald.

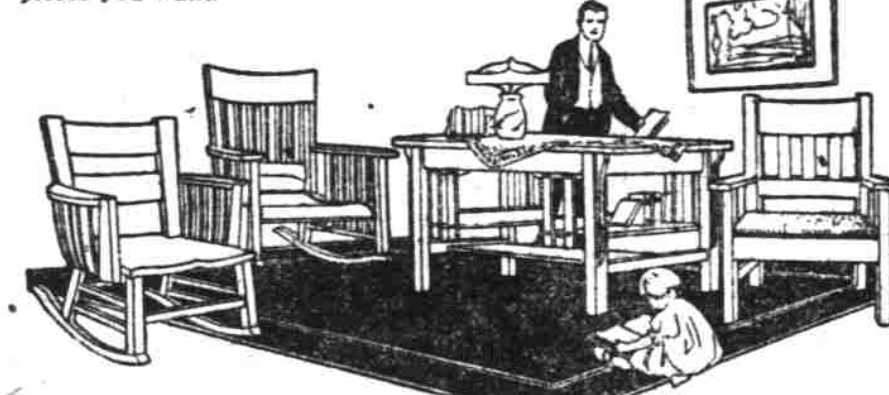
These promotions by selection were made possible by the enlarged personnel of the regular establishment under the new naval law. The board also made recommendation of 23 captains to be rear admirals for the duration of the war.

Captains recommended for promotion to temporary rank of rear admiral: George R. Clark, William A. Gill, Harold P. Norton (extra number), Gustav Kaemmerling (extra number), Alexander S. Halsted, Roger Welles, Charles P. Plunkett, William H. Bullard, Joseph W. Oman, Philip Andrews, Josiah S. McKean, Benton C. Decker, Mark L. Bristol, Newton A. McCully, Henry F. Bryan, Andrew T. Long, Thomas W. Robertson, Guy H. Burrage, Ashley H. Robinson, Carlo B. Brittain, Samuel S. Robison, Charles F. Hughes, Henry A. Wiley.

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Wonderful

how the people in this vicinity have learned about and appreciate SLEEPWELL MATTRESSES. Some time ago a campaign was started on 45-pound Felted Cotton "Sleepwells"—now about one-half of the mattresses sold are

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—Then, too, there's the Pure White Porcelain Work Table that's guaranteed not to dent or crack; the steam-proof "Hand-Rubbed" finish, the White Enamel Interiors, the Sanitary Base construction.

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