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FAIR AND WARM.

PRICE TWO CENTS

FIFTY VILLAGES TAKEN!

IN SWIFT SIX MILE ADVANCE FRENCH TAKE 40 VILLAGES

Left Bank of the Somme Has Been Reached Between Gizancourt and Nesle As Well As the Left Bank of the Canal du Nord Between Nesle and Noyon.

Germans Thrown Into Disorder and Retreating on Whole Front Between Chaumes and Noyon Latter Practically in Hands of French—Americans Repel Savage Attacks.

Paris, Aug. 28.—In a swift advance today covering more than six miles at certain points, the French troops south of the Somme recaptured forty villages, the war office announced tonight.

The left bank of the Somme has been reached between Gizancourt and Nesle, as well as the west bank of the Canal du Nord between Nesle and Noyon, over the greater part of its course.

American troops in the region of Juvigny repulsed numerous German counter-attacks and broke up an enemy attempt to cross the Vesle south of Bazoches.

The statement says: "The enemy under our vigorous thrusts retreated precipitately on a front of about thirty kilometres. We have gained the heights on the left bank of the shore from Cizancourt to the region east of Nesle.

At Canal du Nord, in co-operation with American forces continue to make progress northwest of Soissons in the direction of Chaumont.

The German forces have been thrown into disorder by the advance of the French troops towards the River Somme. The retreat of the enemy in the direction of the east and the northeast on the whole front held by French troops between Chaumes and Noyon is being accelerated by the arrival of General Debeney and Huppert.

Noyon About to Fall. With the French Army in France, Aug. 28, (By The Associated Press)—The German Army attacks the morning, occupying Dives and pushing eastward to Vauchelles, less than half a mile from Noyon, one fall of which appears to be only a question of hours, if the French so elect.

Paris, Aug. 28, (Havas).—According to advices received from the Aisne battle front this afternoon French troops

MAINE MINISTER ARRAIGNED TODAY

Wells Depot, Me., Aug. 28.—Rev. H. B. Hall will be arraigned tomorrow in the district court at Kennebec on a charge of pushing his wife over a cliff and killing her. A number of witnesses will be called, but it is expected the hearing will be largely a formal affair and that the accused minister will be held for trial.

Judge George L. Emery, counsel for Hall, declared he would not be surprised if Hall collapsed, as the evangelist's health had been poor since undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

He said he would not protest against Frances Hall, the 14-year-old daughter of the prisoner, testifying for the State at the hearing. He has no knowledge of what she will tell on the witness stand other than that she will testify to disagreements and arguments of her parents.

A new witness summoned by the State is Winfield Leach, an aged man who lives alone at Bald Hill. Judge Emery has learned that Leach came along the railroad track shortly after the section man, Ernest Matthews, arrived at the scene of the tragedy.

Maen Written Girl.

Judge Emery denied that Hall had communicated with Grace Gerow, the

MOBILIZATION OF ANTI-HUNS IN AUSTRIA

Germans in France Are in Dire Peril and Are Fighting Hard.

THEIR LINES CRUMBLE ON ALL THE SECTORS

Near Arras the Old Hindenburg Line is Well Outflanked.

Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—A despatch to the Weper Zeitung of Bremen from Vienna reports that something like a general mobilization is proceeding in the Polish Czech and south Slav districts and expresses the fear that hostilities may commence shortly with the consent of the Entente Powers.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Complete failure of the attempt of General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik leader, to establish a dictatorship in Siberia is reported in a dispatch from Vladivostok. Representatives of the Allies at Vladivostok intervened to uphold the authority of the new government there.

War Summary. (By The Associated Press). The Germans facing the Allied forces from Arras to Soissons everywhere are in dire peril. On almost every sector of the battle front the enemy line continues to crumble before the Allied attack, notwithstanding the violence, born of desperation, of the counter-offensive tactics.

Near Arras the old Hindenburg line is well outflanked by the French from the Somme to Soissons the enemy front has literally been smashed and the German hosts apparently are caught in two distinct traps, escape from which without heavy losses in men made prisoner and guns and material captured seems almost impossible of achievement.

Take Many Towns. Scores of additional towns have been captured by the British, French and American troops, the Americans having entered the fray with the French northwest of Soissons, while all of the old German salients in the Allied lines now have been flattened out and the Allies themselves are digging deeply into the enemy's terrain.

The first trap in which the enemy finds himself is the triangle formed by the sharp curve of the Somme river with Peronne its apex, and with Curtin on the Somme and Fresnois respectively its northern and southern bases. This triangle is a little more than three miles deep and six miles wide, and in it the Germans are fighting with their backs toward the Somme on both the north and the east.

Desperate resistance is being offered by the enemy in order that his men may have time to reach a haven of safety, across the stream, but the British are hard after their quarry, and, with the French a little to the south almost up to the river to add them by an outflanking movement, it would seem that the odds are heavily against the Germans.

It was the French troops who sprang the other trap. With the fall of Chaumes the French forces rolled the enemy over a front of about nine and a half miles and penetrated the region to a depth of nearly seven miles. From the north of Chaumes to Nesle the penetration of the French reached the heights on the left bank of the Somme; southward the advance left the French along the Canal du Nord at various points between Nesle and the outskirts of Noyon and the entire region between Nesle and Soissons now are in a great pocket and with the French pinners working hard to close upon them.

The Americans are fighting with the French northeast of Soissons in

Haig And Ludendorff Fight Desperate Duel

Battle Increasing in Intensity on Shell-Torn Battlefields of the Somme, Which Ran Red With Blood in 1916.

Bapaume Reported To Have Been Evacuated By Germans — Canadians Hold Important Key Position.

Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper).

London, Aug. 28.—Over the shell-torn battlefield of the Somme, which ran red with British and German blood in the summer of 1916 Haig and Ludendorff are fighting a desperate duel, which has increased in fury and violence in the last twenty-four hours, during which strong enemy reserves have been thrown into action.

The British have been checked at several places, but each time they have gone forward again. Progress has been small compared to the advances of last week, but every yard gained now counts for as much as a hundred a week ago, for Haig is advancing not against machine gun outposts, but through strongly held German lines.

The enemy's defences of 1916 are being utilized now. Apparently Ludendorff has shifted his tactics or is sparing for time before falling back to the Hindenburg line. In the last 24 hours, he has showed inclination to stand up and fight. He has now time to reorganize, hastily, it is true, and then the weather has turned in his favor and against the employment of tanks which are always handicapped by muddy ground.

The difficulty of moving artillery over the Somme battle is great under the best conditions, but after the heavy rains it is multiplied. A furious pace that it is natural to expect some slackening at this stage. It is interesting to note that the Germans launched their counter attack Sunday and Monday evening, which gave opportunity to consolidate any gains they might make under cover of darkness, and also to terminate their efforts whenever they desired.

Bapaume is reported to have been evacuated and it is likely that the Germans stay in their 1916 positions will be short lived. It is well to keep an eye on developments east of Arras where the Canadians on the heights of Monchy, overlook almost certainly the French plans on the southern end of the Hindenburg line.

It is estimated that the Germans have employed some 70 divisions (about 900,000 men) between Arras and Soissons since August 8. With all and together in his hands, Foch can hit or hold as he decides. He is not likely to invest heavily or enter a slugging contest or a war of attrition unless he sees a big immediate return. He has reserves in the shape of the Americans to meet the enemy at any stage.

A QUEENS CO. BOY GIVES HIS LIFE

William J. Smith, residing at Armstrong's Corner, Queens county, was notified yesterday by telegram from Ottawa, that his son, William Smith, was recently killed in action.

The gallant soldier went over in 1915, a member of the 10th Battalion, having been reported twice before he succeeded.

No particulars were given in the telegram announcing his death. The sorrowing relatives have the sympathy to a host of friends, who sympathize with them in their great loss.

The operation which has in view the blotting out of the Royon sector and the outflanking of the Aisne and the old Chemin des Dames positions. The Americans and French fighting valiantly with the enemy around Juvigny and Chaumont, where they have gained some ground. The Americans have successfully sustained several heavy enemy counter-attacks in this region.

ANO HER ATTACK FROM CANADIANS

Troops Attack Enemy on Fan-Like Front of About Five Miles, Flanking Arras - Cambrai Road At Main Artery of Old Hindenburg Line.

Soldiers of the Dominion in Some Hard Fighting on Wide Front North and South of the Scarpe, From Gavrelle To Croiselles.

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 28.—(Reuter's Ltd.)—Hard fighting continued today. Canadian troops delivered another attack in the course of the morning on a fan-like front of about five miles evenly flanking the Arras-Cambrai road. This fighting is carrying them into the main artery of the Hindenburg line.

With the Canadian Army in the Field, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 28.—(By J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press correspondent)—The Canadian force is fighting on a wide front north and south of the Scarpe river, approximately from Gavrelle to Croiselles, but in this undertaking it is co-operating with the British division. This division has deservedly attained pre-eminence in the role of the British army north of the Scarpe river. Today it captured Gavrelle and advanced generally.

Canadians at Pelvies. This afternoon Canadian troops held the line south of the Scarpe immediately west of Pelvies. Thence southward passing between Jigsaw Wood and Sart Wood. Thence in a general by south-westerly direction to west east of Cressy and Fontaine-Les-Croiselles. From here the line is continued by other Scottish troops to the western outskirts of Croiselles. Jigsaw Wood is a very hard nut to crack, being situated in high and difficult ground filled with machine gun posts and wire.

One of our battalions suffered a temporary reverse before it last evening, being forced to fall back at least a thousand yards, but recapturing most of it during the night. By a lucky chance we here inflicted very heavy loss upon the enemy. A concentration of our heavy guns, assisted by bombing planes, upon the wood had been planned for seven o'clock, the

very hour selected by the enemy for a massed counter-attack. For this purpose the 30th Canadian Division had been brought up hurriedly by train and motor lorry.

Hurricane of Fire. The hurricane of fire broke upon their massed formation just as they debouched on the wood. Prior to this, the troops here engaged had accounted for every unit of the 24th enemy division, save for a single battalion. Nevertheless, later in the evening, his troops came on in waves from both the Jigsaw and Sart Woods, only to break down before our indomitable infantry supported on either flank by the withering fires of our machine gunners.

This morning we stormed Sart Wood and advanced on Notre-Dame. (Continued on page 3)

GERMAN PRISONERS HELP AMERICANS

one of several on the French seaboard where Americans are arriving in France.

The majority of the prisoners are of more than ordinary physique and intelligence. They are well treated, paid labor, housed in clean barracks, well fed, and supplied with all the war news. Through the medium of the latter they have watched the trend of events, American participation in the Marne fighting and the entire Allied progress has been followed with the keenest interest. The succession of English, French and American victories convinced them of the ultimate outcome.

Prisoners Celebrate. Orderly celebrations over what they believe to be the approaching end of the war, even with an Allied victory, are frequently held in the barracks at regular working hours. The main features of the celebrations are the speeches in which hope is expressed that the Allied successes will continue steadily until the German people see the hopelessness of a war of conquest, of pan-Germanism, Junkerdom, and militarism generally.

Many of the prisoners have saved considerable sums of money which they are anxious to use to start up in business in Germany again after the war. One under officer demanded to be allowed ostentatiously to escape into the German lines where he could tell the truth about the American preparation and determination. Though his sincerity was unquestioned, he was denied by a Bolshevik game which the Allies now have no need to play.

In the meantime, while the port is receiving enormous numbers of men and a colossal weight of supplies each week, its capacity is steadily being

tested to the limit. The port is only one of several on the French seaboard where Americans are arriving in France.

CRESSY AND NESLE ARE CAPTURED

Former Scene of Famous Battle in 1346.

With the French Armies in the Field Aug. 28.—(By The Associated Press)—5 p. m.—French cavalry this morning entered Nesle. French infantry occupied the town of Cressy, two and a half miles southeast of Nesle.

The French third army today captured Dives and pushing onto the eastward reached the outskirts of Noyon. The retreat of the Germans was much quickened at some parts of the line today while southeast of Noyon the entry into action of German guns of all calibres slackened the French pursuit.

The town of Cressy, formerly spelled Cressy, is celebrated because of a great battle fought there August 26, 1346, between the English and the French, Prince, being both engaged in person. The French were defeated, losing more than 30,000 killed. Among the slain was the blind king of Bohemia, Count of Alencon, Louis, Count of Flanders, and many others of the French nobility. It is located in the department of the Somme, nine miles north of Abbeville, and 100 miles north of Paris.

HAIG'S STATEMENT

London, Aug. 28.—The Australians have reached the line of Fresnois-Herbecourt, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from British Headquarters tonight, but have met with much opposition in their efforts to reach the crossings of the Somme River at Bris and Peronne.

The village of Croiselles, where the enemy maintained obstinate resistance was gradually outflanked by London troops and is now in our hands. English troops fought their way towards Fresnois and southeast of Fontaine-Les-Croiselles.

The British have carried Ablaincourt and Fay and the French have captured Marchepot.

The British obtained control of all the villages of Pelvies, east of Arras. To the southeast patrols have entered Remy and Haucourt.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, Aug. 28.—British casualties reported in the week ended today total 14,684, compared with an aggregate of 8,411 reported in the previous week. The casualties are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers 287; men 2,194. Wounded or missing—Officers 1,110; men 10,792.

His Lordship Bishop Laffan reached the city yesterday afternoon on the Halifax express.