

FRENCH TAKE LASSIGNY!

The French Army Continues To Hurl Back The German Forces

Gen. Petain's Advancing Warriors Take Important Town of Lassigny and Are Almost in Towns of Noyon and Roye — French Have Captured Twenty Villages in Two Days, Penetrating Enemy Lines Deeply.

Field Marshal Von Ludendorff Has About 2,500,000 Men in His Army, But Desires To Increase Number To 3,000,000 Before Attempting Another Offensive—German Press Claims He Will Start Something Shortly.

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

London, Aug. 21.—Mangin's tenth army continues its steady progress on the hilly woods southwest of Noyon, while General Humbert's third and Debene's first are slowly encircling Roye. The three pivotal towns of Chaulnes, Roye and Lassigny have been the scenes of heavy attacks and counter thrusts and each hour sees an improvement in the Allied positions.

The French have captured Lassigny and within two days have taken twenty villages.

General Mangin's new gains give encouragement to the belief that the Germans may be forced to retire from the Vesle line and get back to the Chemin des Dames. It is clear now that Ludendorff is conducting a considerable troop movement behind the Somme, canal and that the stubbornness with which he is contesting the British advances between Chaulnes and Roye is due to his desire to gain further time.

Foch is contenting himself with harassing the enemy rather than dealing heavy blows against strong positions which might bring quicker results but certainly prove more costly. Unless Ludendorff intends a wide withdrawal the Somme battlefield is difficult to understand the object of his heavy reactions around Chaulnes. Since August 11 he has struck three powerful counter blows in the neighborhood of Lihons, but though each attained initial success the British quickly restored the line.

With the Allies on the western outskirts of Roye, the German tenure of the town seems short, but Ludendorff is showing no signs of abandoning it until driven out. The struggle for Lassigny was extremely bitter, with the armies engaged in a tussle resembling in miniature the fighting at Verdun and the Somme. Mangin's army working north around the Aisne in the hope of outflanking the Crown Prince's army has made notable progress.

The French are only a mile or two from Noyon, while they are well north of Soissons. Ludendorff has his armies well in hand just now and they are offering a good deal of resistance, which means the French deserve the greatest credit for the success of their ensuing tactics.

The present fighting will be followed by developments of a much more sensational character is apparent to any one who considers for a moment

REVOLUTION THREATENED IN GERMANY

The Military Leaders Become Distinctly Worried Over the Situation.

BOLSHEVISM APPEARS IN THE FATHERLAND

Field Marshal Von Ludendorff Takes Steps To Crush Serpent's Head.

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

London, Aug. 21.—Germany has become slightly infected with Bolshevism, and the left socialistic independent party, led by Haase, has formed a Workers' and Soldiers' Association. One of the prime movers is said to be the young aviator, Dresse, a friend of the Russian ambassador, Koffe. This report, which should be accepted cautiously, also states that the unrest in Germany is becoming so great that there is a possibility of a rising against the Militarists.

German Revolution?

British Army Headquarters in France, (By The Associated Press)—Germany's military leaders now have become distinctly worried over the prospects of a revolution in Germany. General Ludendorff, in a captured secret order, has taken steps to employ the assistance of his commanding officers and various governmental agencies to help him stamp out the glowing spark which has been seen. The order, which is more illuminating than anything which has come out of Germany in many months follows: "It has come to my knowledge through letters addressed to the Royal Prussian Ministry of War that men on leave have spoken publicly of a revolution which is to break out after the war."

Capture Weapons.

"A soldier, said to have come from the industrial region of Rhensish Westphalia, declared in a letter that in his home district men were going on leave, taking weapons with them for the aforesaid object and that it was easy to take some German or captured revolver as well as hand grenades separated into two parts. "I desire that the clothing of men going on leave be searched before their departure. It will be possible to carry this out at the baths and dressing stations. I wish to impress upon all superior officers who happen to hear such objectionable talk or who hear of it through others that they must deal with it at once, and without hesitation. The home authorities and the director of military railways have been directed to take corresponding measures."

An attack launched this morning on a front of ten miles from the Ancre to the neighborhood of Moyenville was successful on the whole of the front. We penetrated deeply into the positions of the enemy and have taken numbers of prisoners.

In the opening assault under a mist we captured the villages of Beaucourt, Sur-Ancre, Puisieux-au-Mont, Bucquoy, Ablainville and Moyenville. Afterwards we continued our advance to the neighborhood of the Albert-Arras railway, capturing Achiet-Le-Petit, the Lognon Wood and Courcelles. East of the Ancre our line reached between Belleuz-St. Marc and Merchat. Enemy Suffers Heavily. London, Aug. 21.—Canadian Press despatch from Reuters' Ltd.—Reuters' correspondent at British Army

Several Thousand Prisoners Taken By French Army

Paris, Aug. 21.—Lassigny has been captured by the French forces, whose lines now have reached the outskirts of Chiry-Ourscamp, southwest of Noyon.

The official statement making this announcement also says that twenty villages have been liberated since yesterday and that the French have advanced about five miles at certain points.

The text of the statement reads:

"Between the Matz and the Oise the enemy, despite his resistance, gave way under the energetic thrust of our troops and Lassigny fell into our hands. Further south we gained a footing on Plemont and occupied Orval Wood; we carried our lines to the outskirts of Chiry-Ourscamp."

"East of the Oise our troops continued their success during the course of the day. On the left, Carlepont Wood fell into our power, and we reached the Oise to the east of Noyon between Sempigny and Pontoise."

"Further east we crossed the road between Noyon and Coudry-Chateau. We took Camelin-Et-Le-Fresne and Blancourt and advanced our lines to the outskirts of Staubin."

"Since yesterday we have liberated about twenty villages and advanced eight kilometres at certain points."

With the French Army in France, Aug. 21.—(By The Associated Press)—On the right wing of the battle front east of the Oise the French rushed their attack vigorously during the morning, taking Laval and arriving at the edge of Pommiers, which lies about two miles northwest of Soissons.

Several thousand more prisoners have been taken, one army corps capturing 1,600.

This advance brings the French troops to the plateau north of the Aisne, which will facilitate future operations by General Mangin's right.

HAIG SUCCESSFUL ON 10 MILE LINE

British Army Between the Ancre and Moyenville, Captures Beaucourt, Puisieux-au-Mont, Bucquoy, Ablain-Zevelle, Moyenville, Courcelles and Achiet-le-Petit.

London, Aug. 21.—The British attack launched this morning on a front of ten miles from the Ancre to the neighborhood of Moyenville was successful on the whole of the front, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication from headquarters tonight.

The enemy's positions were deeply penetrated and a number of prisoners were taken. Villages were captured during the day, and a strong German counter-attack west of Achiet-Le-Petit was repulsed.

The text of the communication follows: "An attack launched this morning on a front of ten miles from the Ancre to the neighborhood of Moyenville was successful on the whole of the front. We penetrated deeply into the positions of the enemy and have taken numbers of prisoners."

In the opening assault under a mist we captured the villages of Beaucourt, Sur-Ancre, Puisieux-au-Mont, Bucquoy, Ablainville and Moyenville. Afterwards we continued our advance to the neighborhood of the Albert-Arras railway, capturing Achiet-Le-Petit, the Lognon Wood and Courcelles.

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London, Aug. 21.—Canadian Press despatch from Reuters' Ltd.—Reuters' correspondent at British Army

FIVE SCHOONERS SUNK BY RAIDER

Germans Still Damaging Shipping Off the Nova Scotia Coast—Crew of Lucille Schnare of Lunenburg Arrive At Canso After Rowing Sixteen Hours or More.

United States Naval Officials Learn That Tank Steamer Failed To Sink Submarine As Reported—Steam Trawler Armed By Germans Serious Menace.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 21.—A fourth and probably a fifth vessel last evening were sunk by the converted trawler Triumph. Word has just been received from Canso that the crew of the Lucille Schnare of Lunenburg, ninety tons, had arrived there at six o'clock this evening in their row boats. The crew consisted of eighteen men under Captain Schnare. They met the Triumph while on the banks about ten o'clock last night. They plainly recognized her. She had two small guns, like machine guns, mounted upon pivots. Several shots were fired at the Lucille Schnare, apparently to intimidate the men, as they did not fall near the ship. A submarine lay close to the Triumph, but was inactive. Two men from the converted trawler came on board the Lucille Schnare, and gave her crew five minutes to take to their dories. The crew, however, were treated civilly, and no more shots were fired at them.

Passadena Sunk? The Germans took all their papers and provisions. Before leaving the vessel, they slung two bombs over the side. The crew rowed away in the darkness as rapidly as possible. They saw no explosion and so are uncertain as to the definite fate of their craft. They sailed and rowed until they reached Canso.

Captain Schnare states that he believes that another ship, "The Pasadena," port and captain unknown, which was laying close to him was also sunk. The Canso correspondent doubts this as with the favorable weather conditions the crew should have already arrived in Canso.

Eighty men from the four vessels sunk yesterday will leave Canso tomorrow morning for Halifax. The members of the two American crews may change at Truro for Boston. A report in Canso that the Triumph had been sunk, could not be confirmed.

Raider Identified. Washington, Aug. 21.—The commander of the first naval district at Boston late today in a message to Secretary Daniels, said the seizure of the steam trawler Triumph by a submarine which had it manned as a raider, had been definitely established by the naval authorities.

Reports that an American tank steamer recently sank a German submarine off the coast are regarded by naval officials as definitely disproved. It developed today that Captain Evans of the steamer Penitence, has informed the navy department that he recognized as the submarine engaged by the tanker, the U-boat on which he was detained as prisoner for several days after his ship was sent down.

The captain of the Penitence, who was called to Washington for a conference with navy officials, said the U-boat captain had told him that both the tanker and the Penitence had done "some damned good shooting," but that their ranges were short.

QUEBEC BRIDGE STANDS TEST

Fourteen Million Pounds Rested on Central Span—Head of U. S. Steel Co. Present.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Under ideal weather conditions and in the sight of thousands of anxious spectators the Quebec bridge, one of the world's greatest engineering feats, withstood the supreme test to which it was put this afternoon when two huge trains loaded to capacity and weighing approximately fourteen million pounds steamed out over the central span and their weight was allowed to rest on the span simultaneously.

Thousands of people from this city and the surrounding districts motored to witness the gigantic trial. Among the officials who witnessed the test was Judge Garry, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

ESCAPED HUN CAUGHT

Moncton, Aug. 31.—The Dominion police today captured the fourth and last German prisoner who escaped recently from the Sackville barracks. The escaped Hun was located near Aulac.

LONDON TIMES LAUDS BORDEN

London, Aug. 21.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters Ltd.)—The London Times, referring to the criticisms in Canada of Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Prime Minister, says: "Sir Robert Borden will certainly go back with a great reputation decidedly enhanced. His influence on the Imperial War Cabinet has been strong. He exercised it always with discretion and self-restraint and succeeded in treating with dignity, yet without undue self-abnegation the difficult public path of a dominion prime minister here now. There is little that is showy or glaring about the reality and value of his work."

HALL HELD FOR A HEARING AUG. 29

Kennebunk, Me., Aug. 21.—County Attorney Franklin L. Chesley announces his intention of holding at least twelve witnesses in the case of Rev. Henry B. Hall, pastor of the Wells Depot Union Baptist church, who is held for preliminary hearing Aug. 29 on the charge of murdering his wife. A deputy sheriff was sent to Harrington, where the body of Hall's wife, formerly Minnie O. Stevens, a trained nurse before her marriage, is buried, with a request for a coroner to examine the body for an autopsy.

GERMAN LINE IS IN DANGER

(By The Associated Press). The tide of defeat still surges heavily against the German armies in France and Flanders. On four important sectors French and British arms again have been served, and the entire German front from Ypres, in Belgium, to Soissons, on the Aisne, now is more seriously menaced than before. French troops of General Mangin, operating from the region two miles northwest of Soissons to the Oise river, and those of General Humbert, fighting between the Oise and the Matz, have materially pushed forward their fronts, bringing them to positions which threaten to compel the immediate evacuation of the entire Somme-Oise, called from Bray to Noyon.