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German Retreat General on All Three Faces of Marne Salient Allies Driving Germans Back And Are Pressing Close on Their Heels

Complete Collapse of German Defensive in The Marne Salient

Reports of Captured Towns Come In With Almost Monotonous Regularity—Allies Pushing in Both Flanks of Soissons-Rheims Salient—Enemy Taken By Surprise and Plans Rudely Upset as Allies Sweep Forward Victoriously

London, Aug. 3—The German retreat is general on all the three faces of the salient conquered by the Germans in May, and the Allies are pressing close on the heels of the retreating enemy, says Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at eleven o'clock Friday night.

With the French Army in France, Aug. 2—(By the Associated Press, 11.30 p.m.)—Soissons has been retaken and the valley of the Crise has been crossed.

The Allied line this evening runs from Pommiers to Soissons, thence to Belleau, the valley of the Crise, Chacrisse and Arcy St. Restitute, through the centre of the forest of Nesles to the village of the same name, and through the centre of the forest of Rheims to Lagery, Lhery and Tramoy. North of the last named three places, French cavalry has advanced about another mile to the Bois Le Merne and Treslon. Bruillet is still in the enemy's hands, in flames, and further east, near Rheims, Thillois has been retaken. The day was one of continued success for the armies of General Mangin, Degoutte and Bertheleot. All along the line the Germans have been forced to hurry their retreat on the west and centre of the salient. The enemy is completely devastating the country as he retreats, carrying out the German settled policy.

The French are now on the edge of the plateau between the Crise and Vesle, after an advance which at some places was three miles deep, within seven miles of Fismes. The enemy, it now seems certain, must retire to the Vesle, and very probably to the Aisne.

A copy of the Berlin Tageblatt received behind the French line contains the following article written recently by Herr Hegeler, its war correspondent:

"From the strategical point of view, the seven days' battle has been a complete failure. Nevertheless, success has been gained which I can register today. A new part of France has been laid waste. Everywhere are ruined towns, villages and farms. Fires light up the nights, and all day thick clouds of smoke, caused by violent explosions, float over the ravaged fields and destroyed forests."

WOULD MEAN COLLAPSE OF OFFENSIVE

London, Aug. 2—The capture of the Plessier Huler Ridge by the Allies this afternoon was expected to result in the rolling up of the enemy line north of Soissons and get rid of the Plessier Wood, which had been a great obstacle to the Allied advance.

The situation now is that the Germans are facing west and the Allies are shooting at the enemy's back and enfilading him down the northern part of the Crise Valley.

It is believed that the enemy's retreat will be continued, and that he cannot avoid an eventual retrograde movement behind the Aisne or the Vesle, which would mean the collapse of the Crown Prince's offensive, at least until September when the 1920 class will be put in the field. This class will yield 400,000 men and possibly might help to bolster the at present defeated Germans.

The Retreat. The German retreat began Friday morning, after the fall of the Tardenois line brought about by the storming of the Hartennes Plateau by the troops of Gen. Mangin the night before. Gen. Bethelot, on the east, entered Ville-En-Tardenois, and advanced on both sides of the Ardre Valley. The Americans in the centre marched toward the Vesle down the Orillon Valley, while from Hartennes the French debouched into the Crise Valley, taking in the rear the previously impenetrable redoubt of Busancy.

Little by little the movement quickened. The Dormans-Rheims road was left three miles behind and Geux, Pailly, Vassilly, Goussancourt and Coulonges were passed at a bound. The forest of Nesles was cleaned out and Dole Wood entered. Arcy Wood was but a mouthful. On the west the troops carried on to the Maast Et Violaine, Chacrisse and Septmonts. By mid-afternoon the Allies were established solidly on the heights on both sides of the Crise, that is to say, south and southeast of Soissons.

The fall of Soissons, which the Germans were obliged to evacuate irrevocably decided the fate of the battle. It was the pivot of the whole German line. Even admitting that the German left could cling to the narrow plain between the Vesle and the Aisne, it could not have remained in the air as its only support are the Soissons Plateau and the nearest spurs of the famous Chemin Des Dames.

Thus, it is held here, the situation will revert to where it was at the end of September, 1914. Pushing Flanks Inwards Paris, Aug. 3—(Noon)—Allied forces are now pushing inward on both flanks of the Soissons-Rheims salient, the French war office communication indicated today.

Official Statement. Paris, Aug. 3—The official statement reads:—"During the night the French troops continued their advance toward the Vesle. On the left the French reached the Aisne between Soissons and Venizel (three miles east of Soissons)."

In Albert Sector. London, Aug. 3—British patrols last night pushed their way forward in the Albert sector, north of the Somme, and occupied parts of the German front line, the war office announced today.

Capturing Towns. London, Aug. 3—Reuter's correspondent with the French armies says that after the fall of Soissons, French headquarters received the names of villages captured.



German chorus—"We do want to be besides the sea-side! But we can't get there!"—London Opinion.

SOLDIERS RIOT; WRECK TORONTO RESTAURANTS

Alleged Assault of Returned Man in Greek Eating House Leads to General Attack on Troops Called Out

Toronto, Aug. 3—At one o'clock this morning, after a night of rioting, an angry mob of over 200 returned soldiers and civilians had completed the destruction of four Greek restaurants with a loss of several thousand dollars.

Waving the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, the veterans took the law in their own hands and, without a second's warning, visited three Yonge street cafes and completely demolished the interior of the buildings.

The affair started at six o'clock in the evening in the White City Cafe, 83 Yonge street, and towards morning grew worse as the crowd increased in numbers.

The city police were all held in reserve, but were instructed by Acting Deputy Chief of Police Dickson not to intervene.

Lieut. Miller of the provost marshal's office, was on hand, but was unable to get any number of soldiers from Exhibition Camp, at one o'clock this morning two motor transports containing fifty men were rushed to Yonge and Bloor streets.

Lieut. Miller would not attempt to stop the raiders with this small number of men.

The riot commenced over the alleged assault of a returned man, Albert Cludry, who was eating in the restaurant named White City on Thursday night. He is said to have been assaulted by a Greek, and was found unconscious and bleeding from the head.

After one o'clock this morning the police made a stand when an attempt was made to raid the Colonial Lunch at 840 Yonge street. The police were assisted by Lieut. Bethune, 75th Battalion, an officer with four service stripes, who addressed the crowd.

"This is the kind of thing which gets you in wrong," he said, and he was howled down.

The police made a cordon but they were rushed back. Policeman Levin was struck by a bottle and rendered unconscious and had to be taken away in an automobile. Then some one sent the firemen and two hose wagons appeared on the scene. Lieut. Bethune then drove off. The crowd moved on to other points of attack.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION About sixty friends of Mrs. Earle, 60 Waterloo street, assembled at her home last evening to bid farewell to her son, S. A. Earle, who is leaving for the west.

Dr. H. F. Travers presented to Mr. Earle a purse of gold on behalf of those assembled. H. Orlehead, deputy chief ranger of the I. O. F. of Toronto, was called upon to address the gathering.

Mr. Orlehead presented to Mr. Earle a gold I. O. F. button. Mr. Earle has been an active member of LaTour Lodge, I. O. F.

NICHOLS-MAHER. A quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Joachim's church, Silver Falls, on July 20, when Rev. Father Carleton united in marriage Bertram Kenneth Nichols of the military headquarters staff, and Miss Frances Maher, daughter of Edwin Maher, of Silver Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols will make their home in the city.

RECIPROCITY IN DRAFT RULES NOW IN EFFECT

United States Citizens in Canada and Canadians Across the Border Must Enlist or Be Subject to Draft Regulations

(Special to The Times.) Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 3—Instructions have been sent out to all registrars and deputy registrars throughout Canada under the Military Service Act outlining the procedure in regard to the enlistment of American citizens in Canada, subject to the draft laws, under the new Canadian-American convention.

All male Americans of the ages twenty-one to thirty, both inclusive, given sixty days either to enlist or enroll voluntarily in the Canadian expeditionary force or to claim diplomatic exemption.

If at the expiry of the sixty days these men have done nothing in regard to military service they automatically become subject to the Canadian draft laws.

There will be a general registration taken throughout Canada of all such men and on the expiry of the sixty days they will be called upon to report for service.

In regard to Canadians living in the United States, the procedure is similar to that adopted in Canada in regard to American citizens. Canadians now living in the United States and subject to the draft regulations of the United States have sixty days in which either to volunteer or to claim diplomatic exemption.

Canadians who wish to volunteer in the Canadian expeditionary force may do so by applying to any British or Canadian recruiting mission, or to any British Consular office or to any civilian recruiting committee. Or if they wish to claim exemption their claim must be forwarded within sixty days to the director, military service branch, department of justice, Ottawa.

Accompanying their claim for exemption, they must submit a pledge solemnly undertaking to report for service when ordered if their claim for exemption be disallowed by the central appeal judge at Ottawa.

POLICE COURT The police court this morning took on the appearance of pre-prohibition days when seven drunks were filed into court.

Two brothers, Harry and Frank McAndrews, had an additional charge of interfering and resisting the police laid against them. They were both fined \$88 or one year in jail.

One of those charged with being drunk, when questioned by the magistrate to what he was drinking, said "medicine." The magistrate then inquired as to what disease he was troubled with, and in answer said "cramps." The magistrate, in imposing the sentence, said he would be fined \$88 or two months in jail for taking medicine of this kind.

PREMIER BOTHA OUTLINES THE WAR ISSUES

Liberty of South Africa Also Involved—Prefers British to German or Any Other Flag

Cape Town, South Africa, Aug. 2—(via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—General Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, addressing his constituents at Varonigning declared that there has never been and never would be a premier of South Africa who would have to go through deeper water or whose motives had been more misunderstood.

General Botha said the war was not between England and Germany. It was a war in which the liberty of South Africa was also involved.

Proceeding further, General Botha said that above all he preferred to stand under his own flag, but if he could not be preferred the British flag to the German or any other flag. (Cheers.)

Botha and Boer were buried together under the soil of France, having given their lives for the liberty of the world.

General Botha said he could not approve of what Great Britain did to the Transvaal or Orange Free State in the Boer war, but since South Africa had been given its constitution nobody would say that anything had been done by Great Britain against the interests of South Africa.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

Leaders in Matriculation and Those Who Passed in First Division, in Order of Merit

The board of examiners for the matriculation examinations held in July have reported to the chief superintendent the following results:

Those candidates for leaving examination and thirty-two for High school leaving examinations.

Of the matriculants, sixteen passed in the first division, eight in the second division, thirty-two in the third division, twenty-seven in the fourth division conditionally, and eight failed.

Of the candidates for leaving examination, one passed in the first division, fourteen in the second division, nine in the third division, six in the fourth division conditionally, and two failed.

Following are the names of those who passed in first and second divisions, arranged in order of merit:

- Matriculation, First Division (16.) Isabel E. MacNicol, Campbellton Grammar School. Amanda E. Quinn, Campbellton Grammar School. James W. Reid, Fredericton Superior School. Flora E. Colpitts, Dorchester Grammar School. Marjorie Fitzpatrick, St. John Grammar School. Sidney G. Murray, St. John Grammar School. George C. Hicks, Moncton Grammar School. Beatrice E. Phillips, Fredericton Grammar School. Lawrence W. Fitzmaurice, Campbellton Grammar School. Francis W. H. Wetmore, St. John Grammar School. H. Francis Bridges, Fredericton Grammar School. Alma Douglas, St. Stephen Superior School. Mildred Palmer, Fredericton Grammar School. E. Willard Thompson, St. John Grammar School. Mary Elizabeth Kane, St. Vincent's School, St. John. Elizabeth A. Baird, Campbellton Grammar School.

MADE STRIKE LEADER KISS UNION JACK

Vancouver Returned Soldiers Make Forceful Protest Against War Time Strikes

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 3—Upward of 200 returned soldiers, officers and men, paid an unannounced visit to the labor temple yesterday, broke down some inside doors, secured entrance to the offices and threw books and records in the street. V. R. Midgley, a prominent labor man, was taken into the street and secured his freedom after he had kissed the Union Jack. The building was searched but no other leaders could be located and the soldiers departed peacefully for the Cambie Street Drill Grounds, where they planned to pass resolutions protesting against the twenty-four hour strike called on account of the killing of Goodwin, alleged draft evader. Demand End of Strike.

Vancouver, Aug. 3—Strike leaders of Vancouver, by a resolution passed at a gathering of more than 400 returned soldiers, were given two hours in which to call off the strike evoked as a mark of sympathy for Albert Goodwin, draft evader, who was killed by a dominion policeman a few days ago, or suffer the penalty of being driven out of the city.

British Aviators Destroy Eleven Enemy Machines

Drove Down Three Others—Twenty-four Tons of Bombs Dropped on Military Targets—Six Hangars and Sixteen Machines Set on Fire

London, Aug. 3—British aviators on Thursday destroyed eleven German machines in aerial fighting and drove down three others, says the official statement on aerial operations issued last night. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped on military targets. In a raid on an airbase six hangars and sixteen machines were set on fire.

The statement follows:—"On Aug. 1 we dropped over twenty-four tons of bombs during the day. A large number of these were directed on a hostile airbase from a very low height in the course of a raid by two of our squadrons. Great damage was done to the hangars and living quarters at the airbase. Six hangars and sixteen machines were set on fire and one machine was blown to pieces on the ground."

"Eleven hostile machines were brought down during the day's fighting and three were driven down out of control. One hostile machine was shot down within our lines by anti-aircraft fire and a German balloon was brought down in flames by our airmen. Two of the enemy night bombing machines were shot down over their own airbase by our night bombing pilots. Two of our machines are missing."

"During the night, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions, ten tons of bombs were dropped by us on railway lines and stations and airbases. The same airbase which had been attacked by day again was bombed heavily. All our night bombing machines returned."

Surprise to Enemy. Paris, Aug. 3—It seems the enemy did not expect to be chased from Soissons. There were indications that preparations had been made for retirement and no fires were discovered anywhere.

On the left Friday French cavalry and tanks kept in close pursuit of the enemy and inflicted heavy losses.

The enemy appears to be perfectly aware of this and also of the necessity of getting out quickly if he wishes to avoid unpleasant accidents. In accordance with practice he already has set fire to the bases at Fismes and Bralnes and a dozen other villages. The smoke which pierces the horizon is believed to show that the enemy knows that he cannot longer use these places.

HOOPER'S NARROW ESCAPE

Paris, Aug. 3—It was reported today that Herbert Hoover, American food administrator, and his party, had a narrow escape in a German air raid on Boulogne when a bomb blew in the windows of his private car.

Recruiting Of Unskilled Labor

Washington, Aug. 3—Recruiting of unskilled labor was taken over by the federal government Thursday as a war measure under an agency of the department of labor designated as the United States employment service. Shortages of unskilled labor reported from many sections of the country are expected to be alleviated by the plan put into operation Thursday whereby non-essential industries will be required to contribute certain quotas of labor for the industries engaged in war work.

The American people are called upon to aid in making the system a success by Secretary Wilson in a statement made public Thursday.

"The employment service is given a burden comparable only to that borne by the war department when the se-

lective service act was put into operation," he said. "But this policy must be enforced without military authority. The central recruiting of unskilled labor represents a great advance. A great industrial policy applicable to the entire nation has been inaugurated. The mobilization of the second line of defense is in progress. The government confidently counts upon the same wise loyalty, the same cooperative sacrifice to make effective the production programme as that which already has brought success to American arms overseas."

WHICH WAY WILL HE GO?



—Brooklyn Express