

U. S. TROOPS TO GO TO RUSSIA AND ITALY



The Evening World.



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"Russia Hopeful," Root Report to Wilson BRITISH IN DRIVE NEAR BELGIAN COAST

GERMANS ATTACK AT YPRES IN HOPE OF SAVING LENS; CROWN PRINCE LOSES AGAIN

Canadian Troops Drive Closer to the Coal City of France—Paris Reports Attacks in the Aisne Region Were All Repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Renewed activity at both ends of the Flanders battle line was reported by Field Marshal Haig to-day.

Near Lombaertzyde, on the coast, night raiding parties successfully entered German trenches, capturing a few prisoners and a machine gun.

At the east and north of Ypres, particularly in the neighborhood of the Westhoek-Ypres railway, artillery was active throughout the night.

The German artillery was particularly active, evidently in an effort to relieve the British pressure on Lens.

Berlin reports extremely hard fighting near the coast towns of Neuport and Lambartzyde, claiming a repulse of the British. Paris announces a new drive by the Crown Prince on the Aisne front, but also announces another repulse of the Germans.

Meanwhile the defenses of the great coal centre of France are being slowly levelled.

Canadian troops are now astride the Lens-Bethune road, and within striking distance of the positions in which the enemy will make his last stand to hold the present line.

The Canadian barrage is cutting off German supplies and preventing the bringing up of reserves. The Germans can get neither food nor water, and the men of the Dominion are ready to "go over the top" and drive into the nest of little forts that fill Lens, a city that has been within their sight for three years, but never until now within their grasp.

The roar of big guns was distinctly heard last night within thirty miles of London.

The sound of the guns was the most distinct that has been heard since the start of the war.

The intense bombardment served to increase the general feeling of expectancy of impending big events.

Crown Prince Defeated in New Drive on Aisne Front.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Troops of the German Crown Prince last night launched attacks on the French positions east of Vauxaillon and west of the Calvaire Plateau, in the Aisne region. The official statement issued to-day by the French War Office says that all the attacks were repulsed.

German raids north of St. Mihiel, in the Verdun sector and in upper Alsace were checked by the French fire. On the greater part of the Aisne front, the statement adds, there was a heavy mutual artillery fire.

Berlin Claims a Repulse of British Near the Coast.

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (via London).—British forces, after artillery bombardment of drum-fire intensity, last night pressed forward from Neuport, on the coastal sector of the Belgian front, but were driven back after hand-to-hand fighting. It was officially announced to-day by the German Army headquarters staff.

The artillery activity in Flanders, the statement adds, increased during the night to greater intensity.

Repeated strong Ebreatic attacks between Drabank and Frezenberg, northeast of Ypres, were repulsed by the Germans.

FOR THE NERVES

Waters' Acid Phosphate quickly builds up the depleted nervous system, cleanses and restores exhausted. Buy a bottle to-day.—Advt.

U. S. FLYERS WIN BATTLE IN THE AIR FROM THE GERMANS

Four Yankees Attacked by "Tango Squadron" Miles Behind Kaiser's Lines.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A thrilling air battle, in which four members of the Lafayette Escadrille successfully fought off the famous German "Tango squadron" of Baron Richthofen, was described in reports received here to-day from the front.

Lieut. Raoul Lufberry of New York, Sergt. Edward Parsons of Springfield, Mass.; Corp. Walter Lovell of Concord, Mass., and Corp. Harold Willis of Boston comprised the Lafayette patrol engaged in the fight. Far outnumbered, the Americans manoeuvred, dipped and kept their machine guns going until finally able to elude the Germans.

Parsons and Willis escaped only by calling into play all the aerobatic stunts they knew. Their final dash to safety was with a fancy spring nose-dive of thousands of feet.

The German "Tango squadron" is always quickly identified in the air owing to the unusual marking of its machines. The wings of the aeroplanes are black, while the bodies and tails are scarlet.

The Lafayette patrol was eight miles in German territory when they encountered the tangoers. The Germans immediately began to close in, and then followed a fight of a half hour, as lively as has been reported in months.

Lufberry had five distinct fights as he wheeled and manoeuvred high up in the air. Lovell and Willis each fought off three machines, which came charging and firing on them. Up above the fighting "field" was Parsons. The latter was assigned to the task of protecting the fighters in seeing that no enemy reinforcements came up.

As the fight progressed two and finally four German monoplane succeeded in mixing in the fight. They detoured high in the air despite Parsons' efforts and for a time had the Lafayette fliers completely cut off from withdrawal to their own lines.

The real fight to avoid being brought down or forced to alight behind the German lines then began. Lufberry fought his way through the enemy and while Parsons and Willis were doing the same thing, Lovell climbed high over the Germans and peppered them with his machine gun.

The escape of the Americans was due to their coolness and judgment, and also to the fact that they had better machines. The Lafayette machines were much faster than the German.

EXEMPTIONS OR DISCHARGES 58 OUT OF 115.

Of the 115 cases of discharges or exemptions were issued to fifty-eight registrants. These were about equally divided between enemy aliens, persons physically deficient and persons who are the support of dependent relatives.

Certificates of service were issued in thirty-five cases of men who passed the physical examination and waived exemption or whose claims of exemption were disallowed. The claims of twenty-two for exemption were put over for further consideration. It appears that about half of them will be allowed. This would give the district forty-six soldiers out of 115 men examined, or 40 per cent.

This percentage may be higher at the close of the examinations, as the men in the second call are apparently, judging from their names, almost all American citizens and, judging from their addresses, fairly well to do. It is possible that the percentage of soldiers obtained from men examined in this district may run close to 50 per cent.

But very few districts in the city will show this proportion of men acceptable for service, therefore the

WILSON TAKES UP I. W. W. AND LABOR TROUBLES

He Selects Justice Covington to Make a Personal Investigation in the West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—President Wilson to-day took cognizance of the I. W. W. agitation and labor troubles in the West by selecting Chief Justice Covington of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to make a personal investigation of the situation.

Justice Covington conferred to-day with the President and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor before starting on his work.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.

Agents Palmer, 300 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tickets, reservations, etc. For all Railroads, Steamships, etc. and South American Companies. Baggage and extra check books sent day and night. Traveler's checks and money orders for sale. Telephone Brokers 6800—Advt.

111 SHIPS, TONNAGE 225,000, REACHED AMERICA ON AUG. 5.

Daily Reports to Be Issued Hereafter Likely to Be a Day or Two Late.

The United States Custom House at New York hereafter will make a daily report for public information, giving the names of all ships of all nationalities arriving at American ports from foreign countries.

The first report was made to-day, covering arrivals for the twenty-four hours of Aug. 5. It was said that, owing to the difficulty of compiling the lists from a mass of telegraphic reports, all the lists will probably be a day or two late.

The arrivals on Aug. 5 were 111 vessels of a total tonnage of 225,000, a figure which is taken to be a significant answer to the German boast of immense destruction by submarines.

Of these vessels 43 were American, 37 British, 13 Norwegian and the rest were from Spain, Holland, Denmark, France, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Italy and Honduras. They all came from foreign to American ports.

ENGLAND WILL DEMAND INDEPENDENCE OF SERBIA

Lloyd George Makes Declaration and Lord Robert Cecil Indorses It.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Independence of Serbia will be one of England's demands that must be met before peace is possible. Premier Lloyd George made this clear to-day in an address delivered at a luncheon in honor of President Paichich of Serbia.

"Great Britain will not be satisfied until Serbia is independent," the Premier declared, speaking in the name of the Government.

"Serbia is entitled to full reparations, and must get it," Lord Robert Cecil declared, following Lloyd George.

SCHEIDEMANN DEMANDS OVERTHROW OF MICHAELIS

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—Philip Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Reichstag, in a speech delivered at Mannheim Baden before 600 people, demanded in the interest of peace the speedy substitution for the present Government of Chancellor Michaelis a Government really representing the will of the German people.

HEAD OF THE U. S. ARMY TELLS OF BIG BATTLE HE SAW WHILE IN RUSSIA WITH ROOT

Was Present at Tampopol When Russians Took 8,000 Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The American Mission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, returned to Washington to-day to report to President Wilson on the results of its three months' trip to the world's newest democracy.

Arrangements were made at the White House for President Wilson to receive Mr. Root and all the members of the mission accompanying him at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Root will then see Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Bakhmeteff of Russia; Counselor Polk of the State Department; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other officials were among those who met the Commission at the train.

The mission returned filled with optimism over conditions in the new republic and the chances of Russia doing her part to the end in the great war.

"The situation is very hopeful," Mr. Root said. "America's entry into the war has had a good effect. The morale of the Russian people is good and altogether I should say the outlook is encouraging."

The other members of the Mission agreed on this point. They all said the one great need of Russia is railroads.

Gen. Scott, who accompanied the Mission, said:

"A people held down for years has been suddenly told it was free to do as it pleased," he said. "There was an orgy of liberty, but now they are settling down. Every day sees a little improvement. Russia is sound at heart."

"When the American party arrived at Tampopol on that visit to the front, an Austrian airplane was over the town dropping bombs. The Russian guns were vainly seeking to bring the machine down and the visitors got their first experience of heavy artillery fire."

"The following day they saw from the Corps Commanders' trench the battle map unrolled before them, with guns drumming at trenches about to be assaulted. A farm house in the Austrian lines which was to be the point of attack next day was indicated to them.

"Next morning the assault began with redoubled artillery fire. The American officers would not stay in the Commanders' trench, fearing they might be in the way. So they clambered out into a wheat field, where the Brigade Commander's post of observation was located, although the Americans did not see it, and watched the fight from the open."

"At the given moment the Russian infantry swept over the top under the eyes of the observers while the storm of shells which had been bursting over the Austrian front trenches was raised to form a barrier behind them. The Russian advance swept forward without pause and disappeared into the Austrian lines at the rear."

"Soon groups of men came straggling back. Gen. Scott said he thought it had been a repulse at first, but they were prisoners. More than 8,000 Austro-Germans surrendered at the first rush facing the bayonets and bullets of the troops in front and the storm of shell fire at the rear."

"While they watched the fighting the Americans received a message from the Russian brigade commander, saying the Austrian guns were getting his range and asking that the American party withdraw, fearing that they might be attracting the fire which threatened his trenches and telephone lines. Gen. Scott and his party complied, taking up another post of observation."

SENATE WILL PASS FOOD BILL IN FORM WILSON DEMANDED

Debate Completed and Voting on the Measure Begun at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Late this afternoon debate in the Senate on the Food Bill was in its final stages, with many Senators making short statements of their positions at 4 o'clock, the hour for a vote, drew near. Final passage of the bill, in the form on which President Wilson has insisted, was forecast.

AMERICAN TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO RUSSIA AND ITALY

Senator Lewis, the Democratic Whip, So Announces in United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—That the next American troops to go abroad will be sent to Russia, and that others are soon to go to Italy, was the declaration of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, the Democratic whip, on the floor of the Senate to-day.

25 POLICEMEN CHECK CROWD AT THE DE SAULLES FUNERAL; HIS AGED FATHER COLLAPSES

Innocent Cause of Tragedy May Visit Mother in Jail To-Day—Justice Jaycox Named to Preside at Her Trial for Murder.

The funeral of Jack de Saulles, Yale athlete and man-about-town, shot to death last Friday night at Westbury by his former wife, quarrelling with him about their rights to their four-and-a-half-year-old child, drew a curious multitude to Fifty-seventh Street, west of Fifth Avenue, to-day.

Though previous plans for a funeral from Grace Church in lower Broadway had been abandoned in an effort to gain privacy, and it was known only close friends of the family would be admitted, spectators began gathering before No. 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, where de Saulles had his bachelor apartment, at 3:30 o'clock. By 10:30, the hour set for the services, the street was filled and twenty-five uniformed policemen, many of them mounted, had difficulty in keeping traffic moving.

Most of those who stood and watched the house were women. They swarmed on the high stoops of the brownstone residences and squawked and squabbled as they elbowed each other from the best point of vantage.

The aged father of de Saulles, Major Arthur B. de Saulles, alighting in front of the house, took one look at the crowd and nearly collapsed. He was supported inside by the chauffeur and his daughter, Mrs. A. G. McClintock. Mrs. Degener, his other daughter, did not attend the funeral, but remained at the home of her cousin, G. M. Heckscher, who was de Saulles' partner, caring for John L. de Saulles Jr., the innocent cause of the tragedy.

So many floral remembrances had been placed in the fourth floor apartment that the family and near friends of de Saulles were very closely crowded during the services, which were read by the Right Rev. Talbot Ethelbert, Bishop of the Diocese of East Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rev. H. Frederick Beckman, of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa.

The pallbearers were Philip Lydig, Rear Admiral Gomez of the Chilean Navy, Louis E. Stoddard, long a companion of de Saulles on the polo fields; Ernest B. Tracy, E. Coater Willmerding, William F. McCombs, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, former Street Cleaning Commissioner; William H. Edwards, George M. Hecksher, Capt. Raymond B. Michel of the French Army, Marshall Ward, a friend who witnessed the shooting, Lyttleton Fox, the attorney for the dead man, and W. L. Pepperman of the Interborough. The music was by a quartette from Grace Church choir. Burial was at Greenwood Cemetery.

BOY MAY BE TAKEN TO MOTHER IN JAIL TO-DAY.

Little Jack de Saulles may be taken to visit his mother at Mineola Jail to-day. George M. Hecksher, the slain man's cousin and real estate partner, in whose care little Jack has been since Saturday, told The Evening World to-day that he would make no objection to such a visit, for which the mother, Mrs. Bianca de Saulles, has been crying since the tragedy. The

BIGGEST CORN CROP EVER RAISED HERE IS NOW ASSURED

Figures of Agriculture Dept. Issued To-day Tell of Increase—Wheat Falls Off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The largest crop of corn ever grown in the United States is in prospect for the coming harvest. The Department of Agriculture's August crop report, issued to-day, showed crop prospects improved to the extent of 67,000,000 bushels during July, indicating a total production of 3,191,000,000 bushels.

Wheat, however, shows a decrease of 25,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat had a bad month, and prospects decreased 40,000,000 bushels, but winter wheat returns indicated 15,000,000 bushels more than forecast in July. Wheat production, winter wheat and spring wheat combined, now is forecast at 653,000,000 bushels.

Oats and barley dropped off slightly. The condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1 was estimated at 63.7 per cent, as compared with 52.6 a month previous and 78.9, the ten year average.

The forecast for spring wheat production was 238,000,000 bushels, and winter wheat production 417,000,000 bushels.

The condition of corn on Aug. 1 was 78.8 per cent, as compared with 78.9 July 1, and 78.4 per cent, the ten year average on Aug. 1.

The condition of other leading crops and the estimated production follows: Cotton, 79.3 per cent, 1,300,000,000 bales; oats, 87.2 per cent, 1,450,000,000 bushels; barley, 77.9 per cent, 203,000,000 bushels.

Rye (per cent, not given), 56,000,000 bushels. Buckwheat, 92.1 per cent, 19,000,000 bushels.

White potatoes, 87.9 per cent, 467,000,000 bushels. Sweet potatoes, 84.8 per cent, 86,400,000 bushels.

Tobacco, 88.1 per cent, 1,270,000,000 pounds.

Flax, 60.5 per cent, 12,800,000 bushels.

Rice, 85 per cent, 34,600,000 bushels. Hay, 84.8 per cent, 109,000,000 tons. Sugar beets, 99.3 per cent, 7,820,000 tons.

The total production of apples was estimated at 158,000,000 bushels, compared with 211,000,000, the 1911-15 average.

The peach crop was forecast for 42,700,000 bushels, compared with 49,000,000, the five-year average.

The acreage of the above crops, excluding apples and peaches, 337,716,000, compared with 337,352,000 in 1916 and 326,650,000 in 1915.

INDIANS AND MEXICANS KEEP UP SIEGE OF WHITES

Citizens of Globe, Ariz., Have Rushed to the Rescue of the Nine Men Entombed.

GLOBE, Ariz., Aug. 8.—Massacre of nine white men by 100 Apache Indians and Mexicans, who have been besieged in a dugout in the Sierra Anchas Mountains, is feared to-day.

Citizens of Globe hastily armed to-day and have rushed to the rescue of the besieged men.

At last reports the nine men had only a few rounds of ammunition left. They were driven into the dugout by the Indians and Mexicans, following a strike in the subterranean mines. The Indians went on the warpath and have fired the forest on the mountain slopes.

BERLIN FEARS REVOLT IN POLISH CENTRES

Rioting Which Was Suppressed With Much Bloodshed Has Been Renewed.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The situation in Poland is critical, according to information received by the correspondent at Louvain, Switzerland, of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Germans are said to be discussing the possibility of an organized revolt on the part of the Poles.

All German women in Poland, including the wives of high military and civil officials, have returned to Germany.

Marital law, the correspondent adds, has been declared null and void in other Polish centres. Riots which had been suppressed with much bloodshed in the mining area, have been renewed.

COPPER ON LIVER ONLY 188 TONS

Boston & Boyesen agents here for the Norwegian America line, denied to-day the accuracy of the statement saying that the steamer Kristiansfjord, which went ashore off Cape Race July 15, on her way to Norway, had on board about 1,800 tons of copper ingots and bar lead.

Crew members the vessel on copper and lead on board the steamer was 35 tons of copper wire and insulated cable, 30 tons of lead pipe and lead sheet, and 7 tons of pig lead.

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