

FRANCE STRONGER THAN EVER IN MEN

Andre Tardieu Says 3,000,000 Are in Arms, Not Counting the Colonials.

IS CERTAIN OF VICTORY

Casualties Reduced to Least of War and Output of Munitions Is Ample.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—France is stronger to-day in fighting men and war materials than at any time during the war, despite three years of terrific combat of which the greatest share among the Allies has fallen to the French armies.

This is the cheering message to the American people given to-night by Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of France in the United States, in a formal communication to Secretary Baker, setting forth a detailed statement of what the devotion of the French people has made possible.

Secretary Baker pays high compliment to the spirit of France in his brief reply. Agacian officers are unanimous, he says, in their praise of the splendid courage and military efficiency of the French people.

"Now that America has begun to contribute soldiers and material to this war," says the Secretary of War, "it will be well for our people to have the story you have told, in order that we may realize that our army is going to share the imperishable glory which belongs to the soldiers of France and her allies who have fought so long and with such tireless spirit and determination in the cause of liberty."

"Dear Mr. Baker—I brought to your notice in my recent letter the suggestion I felt in reading of the fine American newspapers some utterly inaccurate information regarding the military conditions prevailing in Europe, and especially in the front zone."

"In connection with our conversation I believe it would be of interest to present to you some figures, which better than any other, make plain to you the reality. These figures will show you France as she is, vigorous and powerful, in spite of three years of suffering without precedent in the history of the world."

"The strength in men now present in the zone of the armies alone shows the maximum figure reached during the war. It is 5,411,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 are in the front zone, and more than three millions of men, exceeds by more than a million the number of men actually in the said zone at the beginning of the war."

"The German divisions in line on the western front were, moreover, in June, 1917, distributed as follows: Forty-two opposite the English, eighty-one opposite the French. A German division holds an average of four kilometers and 500 metres. A French division an average front of five kilometers and 500 metres, that is to say, one-sixth more."

"In artillery we were amply furnished with 75's since the beginning of the war. The number of these guns was constantly increased; it is adequate to our needs. As for the heavy artillery, we had, in August, 1914, 300 guns grouped in regiments. In June, 1917, we had 6,000 of them, mostly modern. During our present offensive we have, on an average, one heavy gun for 26 metres. We sum up all the trench-field-heavy artillery we have one gun for eight metres in the sector of attack."

Can Fire 350,000 Shots a Day. "Our output in munitions was arranged in August, 1914, for 13,000 shots of 75's a day. It is now arranged for 350,000 shots of 75's and 100,000 shots of heavy guns. To be equal to this enormous production, invaded France did not hesitate, in the midst of war, to create new industries and to bestow on military industries the best of its productive strength."

"If you consider on another side the German trenches during one of the last offensives you will find the following figures for one line of meter, field artillery 407 kilograms; trench artillery, 203 kilograms; heavy artillery, 704 kilograms; high power artillery, 123 kilograms."

"Here lastly, come figures on the monthly expenditure in ammunition for the 75's: July, 1916, 6,400,000 shells; August, 1916, 7,000,000 shells; October, 1916, 4,000,000 shells. During the last offensive the expenditure was 12,000,000 shells in all calibres. I might also add that we completely reequipped 200,000 men in the front zone, and 200,000 Greek rifles. I recall likewise that the number of heavy guns given by us to the Allies exceeds 800.

"The financial effort cannot be separated from the military effort. Here are some more figures: France has expended since the beginning of the war the following sum: 1914, 5,046,000,000 francs; 1915, 22,600,000,000 francs; 1916, 22,820,000,000 francs. During the same

period she loaned to several allied Governments four billion francs. "If France alone, who has only 38,000,000 inhabitants, whose rich and most populated provinces are invaded, was by herself capable of such a financial effort, it is because of the effect of the war upon the employment of her resources. This discipline also is a proof of strength.

MEANING OF INSIGNIA U. S. SOLDIERS WEAR

Ribbon Symbols Indicate Various Campaign Honors.

The War Department is receiving many inquiries from a pardonably curious public as to the meaning of the various insignia worn by the uniformed officers and enlisted men of the army, and as a result has authorized the following, which appeared in the official bulletin, writes the Army and Navy Journal:

The little strips of particolored ribbon worn on the left breast, each of a prescribed width of one and three-eighths inches, are army service ribbons, each ribbon having its own particular significance. The strips are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the wearer is entitled to wear. There are ten of these honors recognized by the army. Two are medals of honor, one a certificate of merit and the others badges of historical campaigns. Obviously it would be impractical for the possessor to wear his medals and badges on his service uniform, and so wears the little ribbon symbol instead. The ribbons are as follows:

Congressional Medal of Honor—White stars on a field of light blue silk. This medal is awarded only by Congress for extraordinary heroism in the presence of the enemy. It is the most coveted of all army honors.

Certificate of Merit Badge—Two red, white and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, the blue being outermost in each instance. This honor is conferred by the President.

Philippine Congressional Medal—Blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white and blue, the blue on the outermost edges of the ribbon. This ribbon is worn by those men who were in the Philippines during the Philippine-American war to put down the Philippine insurrection.

Civil War—Campaign ribbon of equal sized bands of blue and gray. Indian War—Campaign ribbon with narrow edges of deeper red. Spanish Campaign—Alternating stripes of yellow and blue. This is the most familiar of all campaign ribbons.

Philippine Campaign—Blue band in center, flanked by narrower bands of red, blue edges. Cuban Occupation (time of Spanish war and several years thereafter)—Blue in center, flanked by narrow yellow stripes, then broader red stripes, and finally blue borders.

China Campaign (indicating service in Cuba during the period 1904-1909, when the United States straightened out governmental affairs for the republic)—Blue band in center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white and blue, the red on the outermost edges.

China Campaign (indicating service in China in 1911)—Broad band of yellow with narrow borders of blue. Ribbons for gallantry in action are worn furthest to the left, followed by campaign ribbons in chronological order.

HUGHES AND STRAUS TO HEAR APPEALS

Named on District Exemption Board—Whitman's Other Nominees Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Charles E. Hughes and Nathan Straus are included on the list of nominees for the district exemption boards in New York State, made public by Provost Marshal General Crowder to-day.

Other New York city appointments to district boards were: Judge E. N. Cullen, Dr. Edwin E. Hicks, Meier Steinbrink, Howard O. Wood, the Rev. S. Edwin Young, William H. Davenport, William H. Dykeman, William H. H. Smith, Edwin L. George, Dr. James S. Waterman, George B. Agnew, Sigmund Goldwater, William I. Washburn, James A. Delahanty, Dr. George Doty, J. T. Fiato, George L. Ingalls, John H. Marshall, John Dalton, Samuel H. Ewins, Robert A. Inch, W. W. Hills, Dr. J. Evan Shuttleworth, Richard W. Lawrence, George T. McGuire, Dr. Herman T. Radin, Eugene H. Rosenquist, Charles E. Sims.

Nominations for district boards throughout the State are: Northern District—Division No. 1: Robert W. Chambers, Brooklyn; John C. Crowder, Manhattan; Dr. George Graves, Herkimer; Jefferson McDowell, Mechanicville; Albert H. Proctor, Malone. Division No. 2: The Rev. George Dugan, Albany; Stanton P. Hill, Poughkeepsie; Charles H. Stover, Amsterdam; Arthur C. Weyer, Delhi. Division No. 3: Julius P. A. Doolittle, Utica; Herbert J. Fowler, Auburn. Division No. 4: George W. Swift, Poughkeepsie; Dr. Charles E. Townsend, Newburgh.

Eastern District—William Guthrie, Locust Valley; Sylvester Pearson, Lyons; William H. H. Smith, Garden City; E. H. Brook, Smith; St. James, Dr. Arthur H. Terry, Patchogue. Western District—Division No. 1: Milo Acker, Hornell; Dr. M. S. Cox, Coxsack; William E. Lemingwall, Watkins; James H. Owens, Chemung; Eldyn Reynolds, Belmont; Division No. 2, George N. Atwell, Jr., Lima; Nicholas, Geneva; William Pitkin, Rochester; Dr. Charles R. Sumner, Rochester.

Division No. 3 of this district is the New York district named. Division No. 4: Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Dr. A. N. Moore, Lockport; John Lord O'Brien, Buffalo; W. W. Smallwood, Warsaw; John C. Wickars, Buffalo.

WHITMAN UPHELD

Crowder's Draft List Same as One Named by Governor. ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The list of district exemption boards of appeal as announced to-day by Provost Marshal General Crowder coincides with the nominees of Gov. Whitman, who made public the list of names without specifying the districts in which they were to serve after protest had been made at Washington that the Governor had been influenced by partisan motives in naming some of them.

The protest was made on July 23 to Secretary Tumulty by Henry P. Keith, Internal Revenue Collector in Brooklyn and a member of the Democratic State Committee, and some Democratic county chairmen. The following day formal protests were made in writing and were filed with the State and Secretary of War Baker.

67% MORE DRAFTED AS RATIO IMPROVES

Continued from First Page.

exemption in this district would be perfectly willing to serve if they were assured that their wives, children or other dependents would be provided for by the Government. Men who are not claiming exemption in well to do neighborhoods deserve, of course, to be commended for their patriotism, but they have no reason to fear that relatives will be uncared for when they go. In our part of town most of the men have nothing but their daily wages to depend upon when asked if they wanted to claim exemption. Then they went outside and threw bricks—so the neighbors say—at the few brethren who came along and put themselves down as exempt unless they had a good right to do so.

The chairman of board 103, 365 East Fourth street, on the East Side of Manhattan, says they have heard of men starving themselves in order to be rejected, and that others are inflicting their eyes with pepper. Nearly every man questioned by the physicians is claiming exemption.

Out of 610 men called for examination in the past three days by board 25, York street, near Bridge street, Brooklyn, more than 35 are expected to be available for service. As the quota is 177, 400 more men have been called.

The chairman of board 91, at Henry and Oliver streets, has suggested to the Adjutant-General that the names of men who have not appeared when called be posted in the houses from which they were summoned, and that every citizen be asked to help the Government.

Third Call Probable. One of the first two boards in the city to call candidates, No. 154, in the Julia Richman High School, 60 West Thirtieth street, got so few eligibles out of 23 men that it has called 112 more for next Wednesday. Probably there will have to be a third call. The quota is 160.

Board 50, at Houston and Hudson streets, thinks it will have to examine all the 3,782 registered men to fill its quota. Men of Italian birth or parentage are thick in this division. Early in the morning the board is making him very early tests. The surgeon could find no scars. Shouting was wasted.

"Hold on, I said you're not exempt," chuckled the surgeon. The Russian-born goes into the army. Joseph Harry Taube of 209 East 100th street said when passed physically that he was a conscientious objector.

"What's that?" asked Dr. I. Yasuna, chairman of the board. "I don't exactly know, but I am one," "socialist."

"Well, you may file a claim as a conscientious objector, but it won't do you any good, as only certain sects like Quakers, established before May 18, are exempted."

Taube, which means dove, filed out a blank. Several men, who had passed their eyes, were making him very early tests. The surgeon could find no scars. Shouting was wasted.

"Get on the scales," said one of the examiners. The candidate measured exactly five feet and an inch. He was accepted. The quarter and tip he gave to some barber was wasted, except the cropped heads are sort of comfortable these days, even if the women don't like them.

Mother to the Rescue. This board, like others, is getting letters helping them to expose draft dodgers. One signed "Mother," gave the names and addresses of several she accused.

"I will claim exemption on the sole support of his wife and child," she wrote. "He really lives with mother and uncle, who have plenty of money."

"I married to keep out of the draft. His wife is rich. I see by the papers that so many are exempted in our district. Some mothers want to know why."

A letter from a man gave the names and addresses of five men who, he said, were in Europe. The man had changed their addresses and were telling their friends: "Any man is a fool that goes to the front; to hell with Uncle Sam."

These fellows can do a lot of harm. Get them now," advised the writer. The board will send policemen after every one of them.

"I want to claim exemption," said another husky candidate in the examining room of Mr. Isaac's board. "On what ground?" "On every ground."

"Here are the blank forms. Choose the one that fits your case." The candidate sweated over the forms. He was single, had no dependents; there was no blank that fitted his case. He is "accepted."

There were two women in front of me talking about the draft. One said 'My son has been called but he'll get off. Our family physician knows one of the board doctors and has given my son a letter to him, saying that the boy had a serious illness some time ago and that tuberculosis was threatened. He was sick but he hasn't been since,' the woman added with a laugh."

The board physician was waiting for that man. Yesterday he appeared with the family physician's letter. "Hum," said the board examiner when the examination was over. "You are accepted for the army. Congratulations, my boy." If the mother reads this her astonishment may be abated.

Hell's Kitchen may be rough, but it isn't short of patriotism. A lot of men examined yesterday by Board 115 at Forty-seventh street and Tenth avenue exploded scorn when asked if they wanted to claim exemption. Then they went outside and threw bricks—so the neighbors say—at the few brethren who came along and put themselves down as exempt unless they had a good right to do so.

Physicians All of Draft Age. Board No. 80, in the New Lots section of Brooklyn, is in a fix. Dr. Edward J. May, the physician appointed to the board, can't serve because he is of military age. He has been scurrying around trying to find a substitute, but it appears that all the New Lots physicians are also too young. So examinations are held up through nobody's fault.

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'IT HAD TO BE DONE,' —MRS. DE SAULLES

Continued from First Page.

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Mrs. De Saules displayed no excitement over this staggering news. Soon the short affidavit had been changed to one of "murder" and Mrs. De Saules was committed to the jail without bail.

She asked immediately for the privilege of using the phone and the Sheriff led her to his private office. She asked for 7600 Murray Hill—the Ritz-Carlton—and from the fact that she addressed the man at the other end of the wire as "Captain" it is concluded that she was talking to a cousin of the man who had just shot, Capt. Phil Lydig, who lives at the hotel. According to the Sheriff the conversation was:

"Is that you, Captain?" Then it is supposed she was asked where she was. She replied: "In the Lincoln jail. What for, did you ask? For shooting Jack, because he wouldn't give me my baby."

It was apparent at this point that the voice at the other end had answered with a startled exclamation. Half turning from the phone and addressing the Sheriff Mrs. De Saules said: "It takes me three—all these people always saying 'My God! My God!' whenever anything happens."

Finished with her phone call she was shown to her cell—two distant from the one first occupied by Mrs. Florence Conklin Carmen during the early part of her trial for the murder of her husband, Dr. Carmen. The maid was placed in a cell near by.

Death of De Saules. At Mr. De Saules's home Dr. Duan Seard, who had arrived before the Sheriff, had made desperate efforts to revive the victim. Realizing after a cursory examination that Mr. De Saules's condition was very serious, the doctor ordered him rushed to the Nassau County Hospital. There Mr. De Saules was placed in the operating room but died a minute or two after the surgeons had started their efforts to save his life.

This with more or less pleading together he died yesterday by close friends of the De Saules family, supplemented by statements of the Sheriff. Reporters visiting the scene of the tragedy found it to be a well appointed but modest country place. The house is almost square, is painted white, with green trimmings and is set in a gorgeous lawn, surrounded by a well kept hedge.

On the porch sat the bowed and heart-fraught father of the popular young man who had been shot down in his eightieth year, shot, gray-haired and feeble, the shock of the tragedy had evidently effected the former Confederate officer. With him was his daughter, who had likewise witnessed the tragedy, and several close family friends.

Half way down the lawn, under a garden table with a great umbrella propped off from the sun, sat three friends of the slain man, Major Coffin of the aviation school, Lou Stoddard, polo player, and Charles Pettinus, who had been designated as spokesman for the family. Now and again as the questions would be asked Mr. Pettinus would leave the little group and go to the house to seek accurate information.

New Agreement. Mrs. De Saules had possession of the child during July. Jack was to have the boy during August; this was last court settlement, Mr. Pettinus explained. "In the morning some one, possibly Jack, called up the boy's mother and asked to have him come over early in the afternoon. Mrs. Degener, the little fellow's aunt, was coming down from town and his grandfather from his home in Pennsylvania. The idea seemed to be agreeable and before either of the guests arrived the boy was brought over from his mother's place, at once. When the car arrived she called for her maid Susanne to accompany her and the two started at once for the house to seek accurate information.

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possibilities. Mrs. De Saules's lawyer, Henry A. Utterhart, whom she retained early yesterday morning, based great importance on his client's understanding of the terms of the agreement as related to the exact time each should enjoy custody of the child.

"It is true that by agreement they were to have the child alternate months, and the month was to begin on the first," Mr. Utterhart explained, "but Mrs. De Saules says that she did not get the boy until July 6, which consequently would entitle her to keep him until August 6. On many occasions this past month she has permitted the boy to spend afternoons with his father. Yesterday morning she agreed to let him go to the box, but it was with the distinct understanding that he was to be returned late in the afternoon in time for dinner with his mother. Mr. De Saules gave his word of honor as a gentleman that he would return the boy early in the evening. But the boy was not sent back. He broke a gentleman's agreement."

"She was deeply attached to the boy and almost from his birth she had devoted her entire life to his care and comfort. Practically a stranger in the country, with her relatives and friends in Chile, she could not bear the loneliness of her situation. The troubles had weighed deeply on her mind and ever since the boy had been taken from her for long periods she missed his companionship so that the thought that he was away from her became unbearable."

An old negro caretaker at the home at Roslyn occupied by Mrs. De Saules bore out much of this statement. The negro ways proved to be a beautiful small estate of three acres, across the road from the Trinity Episcopal Church and only a short distance from the entrance gate to the Clarence Mackay estate. A low English house, painted white, with wide rambling porches, set in a great lawn, dotted with trees and shrubs, seemed an ideal place for a child's playground. Surrounding the whole estate ran a high red brick wall, with two sturdy oak gates. These were bolted yesterday and in answer to the rining of the bell the ancient caretaker moved across the lawn and up to the entrance. "In answer to the rining of the bell," explained Walter Watson, who had occupied it until after the Fourth of July. As soon as he had left, Mrs. De Saules moved in and the boy was brought over from his father's house at Hempstead. Plate is almost square, is painted white, with green trimmings and is set in a gorgeous lawn, surrounded by a well kept hedge.

On the porch sat the bowed and heart-fraught father of the popular young man who had been shot down in his eightieth year, shot, gray-haired and feeble, the shock of the tragedy had evidently effected the former Confederate officer. With him was his daughter, who had likewise witnessed the tragedy, and several close family friends.

Half way down the lawn, under a garden table with a great umbrella propped off from the sun, sat three friends of the slain man, Major Coffin of the aviation school, Lou Stoddard, polo player, and Charles Pettinus, who had been designated as spokesman for the family. Now and again as the questions would be asked Mr. Pettinus would leave the little group and go to the house to seek accurate information.

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SLACKER RUSH ENDS! MARRIAGES NORMAL

Five Refused Who Couldn't Show Registration Cards.

The slacker rush on the Manhattan marriage bureau was pronounced definitely finished yesterday when again the normal number of licenses was issued and marriage services performed at the bureau. There were 103 licenses and 48 ceremonies. Five refused licenses and 48 ceremonies. Five refused licenses and 48 ceremonies. Five refused licenses and 48 ceremonies.

A Walter Murook of 346 West Forty-seventh street, a court stenographer employed in the United States Attorney's office in Brooklyn, was granted a license to marry Miss Ethel Cochrane of 11 West 106th street when he declared himself ready for military service. However, he was called. He and Miss Cochrane had been engaged for many months.

BRITISH SOCCERS KILLED.

Many Noted Athletes Among Latest Casualty List.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—British sportsmen continue to fall in the great war, the latest casualty list issued containing the names of many well known athletes. James Conlin, the famous English international soccer player, who has been killed in action, was considered one of the most brilliant players in the country. He played for England against Scotland in 1906.

Another well known player, John Ford of Preston North End, has also made the big sacrifice. Capt. H. S. Sugars, the Irish international rugby player who has been wounded, played against New Zealand in the Christchurch (New Zealand) match last year. Lieut. C. M. Skelton, previously reported missing but now presumed dead, was on the cricket and football teams at Forest School, where he also held the Fives championship cup in 1914 and 1915. Trooper A. Llewellyn, killed, was a well known peewee and the rugby footballer, having played for Aberystwyth and Leeds, North-ern Union teams.

Capt. H. A. Hodges, wounded, is the famous English international at Oxford University Rugby forward. Major P. M. N. Wroughton, killed, was master of the Eton Beagles in 1905 and 1906 and the Eton Beagles in 1907 and 1908. He won many races, including the university point to point in 1910, and was a keen sportsman.

Lieut. C. C. Watson, died of wounds, had a notable career in athletics from his first entry at Rugby and was a regular member of the Rugby football team for four seasons. He represented the school in the public school racquets in 1907 and 1908 at Queen's Club and played for Cambridge against Oxford in 1909.

London Asks Parley in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A joint resolution asking the President to convey to the belligerent Powers the invitation of