

WEATHER FORECAST.
Local showers to-day and warmer; Tuesday unsettled; moderate south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 56. Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 269.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

M'ADOO PUTS ALL RAILROAD WORKERS ON 8 HOUR BASIS; RAISES WAGES \$300,000,000

Order Covers 2,000,000 Men—Pay Increases Effective Next Saturday.

TO BE RETROACTIVE
Hours of Work Will Not Be Reduced Under New Application.

EQUAL RATES FOR WOMEN
No Employee Getting \$250 a Month or More Will Gain Financially.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, May 26.—The basic eight hour day, won by the railroad brotherhoods in the Adamson law, is extended to all classes of railroad employees in a general order issued today by Director-General McAdoo, which puts into effect the wage increases granted by the Railroad Wage Commission with certain modifications.

The order will affect 2,000,000 railroad employees and it is estimated that the increase in wages will be more than \$300,000,000 a year. The increases become effective next Saturday and are retroactive to January 1. Half of the increases will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay. In sums as large as \$200, though the majority are closer to \$100.

The establishment of an eight hour day as a basis for wage computations represents the most important difference between the Director-General's order and the findings of the commission and means that labor has won a substantial victory which the Wage Commission was not prepared to concede at this time.

Application of Principle.
Mr. McAdoo, however, has applied the eight hour day in such a manner that it will not increase the total compensation of the railroad employees at the time nor will it mean a reduction in hours of work, though labor all along has contended for it on the ground that it was desired not to bring about an increase in wages but to give the worker more leisure. The importance of the concession lies in the fact that all future wage adjustments on the railroads will be based on an eight hour day. The laborer will no longer have to contend for this principle.

In applying the eight hour day to the schedules recommended by the Wage Commission the Director-General merely has apportioned the total wage between the eight hour basic day and the overtime, so that the total figures out the same as fixed in the schedules. The commission in its report called attention to the fact that labor had asked for the eight hour day to increase the overtime penalty for too long a working day. With men generally being called on to exert every energy to win the war the commission held this was not the time to adopt such a rule. "While the commission is strongly disposed to a standard day," said its report, "in so far as the nature of the service will permit it, its firm judgment frequently is that the existing hours of service in effect on the railroads should be maintained for the period of the war."

Adamson Law's Effect.
The Adamson law fixed the eight hour basic day, but applied it only to employees engaged in train operation, commanding only about 400,000 of the 2,000,000 railroad employees. The effect of the Adamson law has been to increase the overtime paid rather than shorten hours.

In addition to establishing the principle of the eight hour day as a basis for railroad wages the Director-General has made a slight increase in the wages paid to the commission for laborers and has also fixed \$5 cents an hour as the minimum rate for men in the shops. The highest percentage of increase in wages will go to employees who received \$16 a month and the lowest to those who received close to \$250. No employees receiving more than \$250 will share in the increase and those who received \$238 a month or more will get a sum which will bring their pay up to \$250. The highest actual increase will be \$10 to employees receiving between \$85 and \$90 a month. Their increased pay for the month will run from \$33.85 to \$43.85.

Important principle hereafter to be followed in the railroad industry under Government control is that of equal rates for all. This means that firemen, trainmen and switchmen will have their wages advanced to the same point as white men on the same job, but this instead of being retroactive to the other increases will go into effect July 1.

Mr. McAdoo's order also approves of the commission's urgent recommendation that women shall receive the same pay as men when performing the same kind of work. Future wage adjustments are to be handled by permanent boards to be created. The order also appoints a Board of Railroad Wage and Working Conditions to hear and investigate all

Continued on Ninth Page.

T. R. AND TAFT IN LONG CHAT

Former Presidents Meet in Chicago Hotel and Hold Long Converse.

SUBJECT NOT DISCLOSED
Incident First of Its Kind Since Party Split at 1912 Convention.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft met to-night in a Chicago hotel and held their first extended and intimate conversation since the national Republican convention in 1912. It was at that convention, held in Chicago, that the Progressive party was born and Col. Roosevelt made its nominee after the Republicans had nominated Mr. Taft.

The meeting took place in the dining room. "Theodore?" Mr. Taft exclaimed, "I am glad to see you!" "Well, I am indeed delighted to see you," replied the Colonel, rising. "Won't you sit down?"

Mr. Taft, who had come from St. Louis to attend a meeting of the War Labor Board here to-morrow, had dined on the train and so had to decline the Colonel's invitation to join him, but the pair were rather too busy to eat anyway for the half hour they were together.

Both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft declined to discuss the subjects of their conversation. "Just say we talked patriotism and the good of the country," said Mr. Taft, parrying the question. "Did you talk politics?"

"It is the first time I have seen the Colonel since he was sick," added Mr. Taft. "And I was glad to see him. He looks very well."

"Mr. Taft heard I was here and immediately called to see me," said Col. Roosevelt. "We had a very enjoyable half hour talk and I was very happy to see him again."

"I heard the Colonel was here before I saw him. I missed the opportunity of seeing him at the time of the dinner to Marshal Joffre in New York. I was very glad to see him at this time."

The meeting followed publication here this morning of the news of their exchange of telegrams last winter, when Mr. Taft telegraphed a hope of the Colonel's speedy recovery while the latter lay in a New York hospital.

Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft met at the Roosevelt Club, New York, during the last campaign, and according to some accounts the meeting was extremely formal.

BRITISH BOMB MANY PLACES.
Aviators Attack Points Within German Lines.
LONDON, May 26.—An official statement on aerial operations to-night says: "There were only a few flying inter-vals Saturday. Nothing worth 300 bombs were dropped on billets in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Ypres, an ammunition dump at Ypres and on the Bruges docks. In air fighting eight hostile machines were brought down and two were disabled. Another was brought down by machine gun fire from the ground. None of our machines is missing. During a short period at night permitting bombing, six tons of bombs were dropped on Peronne, Bapaume and Maricourt. All of our planes returned."

GERMAN COIN FOR AUSTRIA.
Fact Said to Provide Change in Monetary System.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.
LONDON, May 26 (delayed).—It is asserted that the Austro-German economic union includes the adoption of the German mark as the Austro-Hungarian national currency.

The secretary of the Austro-Hungarian government has not stated whether the decision had been made or not, but he expressed the opinion that such action would impair the Austro-German monetary situation abroad.

RED CROSS ENDS DRIVE TO-NIGHT

Concerts, Rallies and Art Auction to Push City's Gift Up to \$85,000,000.

EAST SIDE GOES OVER TOP
New York's Quota Only Minimum and Generous Giving Is Urged for Windup.

No one connected with the local campaign for the second Red Cross war fund could tell last night the total collected last week and yesterday. Those best in a position to know, however, felt certain that the quota of \$25,000,000 for New York city had been exceeded and that the final figures, when the drive closes to-night, will show that between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000 has poured in from New Yorkers to aid the great work of mercy in Europe.

William C. Breed, chairman of the central committee in charge of the New York campaign, was enthusiastic last night over the fact that the committee's objective apparently had been reached. "There has been something of a misconception of the task placed before us. The country's quota is \$100,000,000; New York city's \$25,000,000. The important thing to remember is that these are minimum figures. The Red Cross War Council decided that it could keep things going for a certain length of time on a budget covered by \$100,000,000. More will be needed, and when the supply of money now being provided is gone the Red Cross will have to turn again to the public."

"New York's quota, fixed by the War Council, is one-fourth of the amount raised by the entire country. Reports indicate that the other sections of the country are responding to the Red Cross appeal by heavily oversubscribing their quotas."

"Our committee will not be satisfied unless New York maintains its position and gives a fourth of the entire amount contributed by the whole country. That was the estimate of the measure of New York's patriotism and generosity, and we must not fall below the estimation placed upon us."

"To attain this result our best efforts must not be relaxed one minute during the next twenty-four hours. Opportunity is still open to all of us to meet our individual responsibilities. A gift to the Red Cross is an individual matter and each individual must make his gift and his conscience square."

Asks Givers to Revise Views.
"I hope that the estimate which many placed upon their obligation to meet the Red Cross appeal in the early part of last week will be revised in the light of the magnificent response of the people throughout the entire city and the obligations which rest upon the Red Cross as an organization of service and mercy."

"We all know that the calls upon the Red Cross during the next six months will be tragically heavy. Our own people, our own soldiers and their families are going to suffer and need the help of the Red Cross as never before. That which is easily read in the face of events is being foreshadowed in the Euro-American battlefields. Those who can look to the immediate future and feel in their hearts that they have done their full duty by the Red Cross are fortunate indeed."

"The campaign which closes to-morrow night at midnight has proved itself to be a truly democratic, as evidenced by the thousands of earnest workers, mostly women, who have been seen in the streets day and night since the campaign began. This democratic phase of the campaign should be emphasized to-morrow. There is one way to show that the public appreciates the unselfish efforts of those who have been working with-

Continued on Fourth Page.

Fund Tobacco Drives Clouds From Trenches
"GLOOMY, cheerless, rainy Sunday brightened by your gift of tobacco. Thank you," writes Corporal Harry De Vere, Headquarters Company, 117th Engineers Regiment, Forty-second Division, to a SUN fund contributor.

He wasn't referring to yesterday, of course, but yesterday may have been just as bad—and as good. Who knows? Prepare to brighten some future gloomy, cheerless, rainy Sunday by sending your contribution now. See page 5.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

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NAVY HEROES SAVE 34 FROM BLAZING SHIP

Brave Burning Explosives in Wreck of Florence H. on April 17.

BOATS RUN THROUGH FIRE
Seamen Dive Among Bursting Munition Cases to Rescue Comrades.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, May 26.—The story of burning in French waters of a United States munitions transport loaded with explosives and the heroic rescue of thirty-four members of the transport's crew out of a blazing inferno, was being conveyed to France. In his report Rear Admiral Willson says: "That any lives were saved was due to the heroic conduct displayed by the United States naval vessels in the vicinity. The sea to leeward of the wreck was covered by a mass of boxes of smokeless powder which were repeatedly exploding. Among this wreckage was a number of survivors. The wreckage was so thick that small boats were unable to reach these men."

The munitions ship was the Florence H., destroyed by fire and explosion on the night of April 17, presumably while she was being conveyed to France. In his report Rear Admiral Willson says: "That any lives were saved was due to the heroic conduct displayed by the United States naval vessels in the vicinity. The sea to leeward of the wreck was covered by a mass of boxes of smokeless powder which were repeatedly exploding. Among this wreckage was a number of survivors. The wreckage was so thick that small boats were unable to reach these men."

Ship Rans Through Wreckage.
"The heat from the burning vessel was so intense that the converted yachts present with wooden upper decks could not safely penetrate the wreckage. Under these conditions Lieut. H. S. Halslip took his vessel at high speed into the midst of the wreckage at considerable risk of detaching and being carried on his vessel and made lanes through which the small boats lowered by his and other vessels could reach the survivors."

The dash, initiative and courage shown by Lieut. Halslip on this occasion are in accord with the best traditions of our navy. He is recommended that he be commended by the Navy Department.

"F. M. Upton, quartermaster third class, and J. W. Covington, ship's cook second class, plunged overboard to rescue a survivor of the Florence H. who was surrounded by powder boxes and who was too exhausted to help himself. They did this fully realizing that similar powder boxes in the vicinity were continually exploding and that they thereby were risking their lives. It is recommended that they be awarded gold life saving medals and medals of honor."

Ship Burns Into Flames.
The conditions which existed when the Florence H. was destroyed are described in the following extracts from reports of commanders of the United States vessels which were present: "The night was dark and dark. A few moments before 10:20 P. M. it was noted that some one on the bridge of the Florence H. was signaling with a signal searchlight. Suddenly the Florence H. burst into brilliant flame similar to flashlight in suddenness. Flame and sparks were blown into the air at a moment entirely enveloped the ship and shot up about 100 feet. As soon as the fire broke out two United States vessels immediately started for the stricken ship. In a very few minutes there was ejected from the burning ship a mass of flaming cases and wreckage, which spread about like several enormous rafts, so thick were they packed."

"In the midst of these packed masses of wreckage and for a considerable area all over the vicinity every second minute cases were exploding and shooting their flames and sparks into the air. The flames reached from ten to twenty feet, making a whistling noise similar to acetylene torches."

"On the Florence H. a few minutes after fire broke out the fixed ammunition on deck began to explode and showered up like fireworks in the air, and the guns went off. I signaled the who was then very close to the burning ship and standing in as I feared her stern, to be careful, as I gathered she had fixed ammunition. The who was also standing in very close toward the burning wreckage in the water and it was expected that the ammunition ejected flaming materials or explosions in the water setting fire to our woodwork or setting off our bombs."

Cries Heard in Water.
"I could not yet believe that any living being had escaped from this burning furnace. At this time the commanding officer of the ——— heard some cries in the water. In the midst of the flaming wreckage and thereupon ran his ship into this to reach the men."

"We were now joined by all the escorts of the southbound convoy and all lowered lifeboats. The lifeboats, however, had great difficulty in getting to the men, as wreckage was so thick rowing was out of the question and poling had to be resorted to."

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the magnificent conduct and fearless courage of these men out in small boats working their way through these blazing masses of ammunition cases to rescue the men. The conduct of the destroyers was superb. Seeing the difficulty of the small boats in getting through they steamed into this wreckage to open up lanes for the small boats and also to throw lines to the men in the water."

Three Saved From Lifeboats.
"The thickness of this mass may be appreciated by the fact that at one time jammed one vessel so she could not manoeuvre. The vicinity was nearly as bright as day from the burning ship and from the exploding cases in the water and by this light men could be seen."

Continued on Fourth Page.

HIGH TAX BILL WILL BE DRAWN THIS SUMMER

Republicans' Refusal to Compromise Insures Long Session.

DRASTIC RATES PLANNED
War Profits, Incomes and Luxuries to Bear Brunt of New Levies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, May 26.—War profits, individual incomes and luxuries will yield most of the taxes to be levied in the coming revenue bill. With the collapse of the Administration's first offer of a compromise plan for postponing the legislation until winter, which was rejected by Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee, leaders in Congress put their thoughts to-day on a long summer session and the draft of the great revenue bill in this country's history.

Democratic leaders are decided that the things most heavily to be taxed in the order of their revenue producing expectations are: War profits, bearing rates of taxation that will be like those levied beyond a certain return. That is, the bill will in all probability attempt to define a reasonable return upon a certain investment and will take nearly all of any sums remaining above that amount. The British law takes 50 per cent.

The individual incomes of wealthy persons, including inheritances, the net figure being now 48 per cent, on \$1,000,000 incomes. This is likely to be increased by one-half. Non-essentials and luxuries. This heavily taxed will include such items as automobiles, yachts, and other items which are in the border zone as between luxuries and necessities.

Fight on Consumption Tax.
A big fight is ahead over a consumption tax which would reach to every breakfast table. Sentiment has not yet crystallized as to the necessity of taxing such staples as coffee, tea and sugar, but the revenue hunters may be forced to invade that list.

Southern Democrats are already uneasy over the possible coalition of Northern and Western members which might force a sizable tax on each basic article of domestic production, such as wheat, cotton and other staples, and on both in committee and on the floor.

It is practically assured that in considering the income tax Congress will wipe out the existing law and start over again so as to avoid complications incident to administration of the present law, which carries two normal taxes and various surtaxes. One normal tax and a scale of surtaxes hereafter are the pattern now under informal discussion.

Hearings before the Ways and Means Committee are scheduled to begin within a few days. All House leaders have abandoned hope of adjourning before November, although the President has not formally notified Congress of the necessity of a revenue bill.

President Determines Course.
The Administration course was made plain yesterday, however, after the Senate Republicans failed to agree in advance to the fundamentals of a tax bill, which carries two normal taxes and various surtaxes. One normal tax and a scale of surtaxes hereafter are the pattern now under informal discussion.

Senator Simmons's letter of last night to the President will give Mr. Wilson an opportunity to explain formally why the Administration insists on a revenue bill and to express the hope of non-partisan consideration.

Asked if he still regarded a tax bill as a certainty, Senator Simmons once more expressed the forlorn hope that a summer session might be avoided, but added significantly: "I am afraid that the possibility of an agreement or arrangement putting off revenue legislation does not exist."

The position taken by the Republicans of the Senate Committee on Finance in opposition to the proposed agreement with the Democrats fixing a ratio of 40 per cent. taxation on income, 50 per cent. of loans, was that this should not be definitely fixed in advance.

BOASTS OF BOCHE BARBARITY.
German Glorify Over Shooting Down Wounded British Captives.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, May 26.—Another account of German barbarity to prisoners comes from Switzerland. A neutral formerly living in Berlin met a sergeant in the German army who had seemed humane in the old days, but now gloated over the manner in which he and his companions had marched a large detachment of British wounded through Germany. The captives were mounted, the prisoners afoot, trudging twenty-five to thirty miles a day.

When they lagged, the sergeant said, "we drew our revolvers and shot them down. Out of 900 only 170 arrived at our destination. That is war. Our German principle is to get peace quickly and we must wage war ruthlessly. These are our orders."

Jersey Soldiers' Swim Fatal.
Special Despatch to THE SUN.
CAMP McCLELLAN, Ala., May 26.—Private Harry W. Cohen of East Orange went swimming in a public pool at Gadaden here last night and died of heart failure before aid reached him.

KAISER HOLDS OFF AN ATTACK; OUR MEN WIN SHARP FIGHT; U.S. SWEEPS AIR IN WOE VRE

ROUT GERMAN PATROL FORCE

Americans Kill Several of the Enemy, but Suffer No Casualties.

ARTILLERY FIRE LIGHT
Issuance of Communiques Is Discontinued on Order From Washington.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 26.—An American patrol had an engagement last night in the Luneville sector with a German patrol carrying light machine guns and routed the enemy in a sharp fight. Several of the Germans were killed. Their bodies were dragged back by their comrades. There were no American losses.

On the same sector a German patrol crept into the American lines, holding up his hands and shouting "Kamerad." He said he had had enough of fighting for the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg. He was sent to the rear.

The artillery action generally was light in the Toul and Luneville sectors. American airmen concluded several missions successfully without encountering any German machines.

AMERICAN LOSSES HEAVY, SAYS BERLIN

Enemy Statement Denied by Advice From Our Army.

By the Associated Press.
AMSTERDAM, May 26.—"Heavy losses" were inflicted upon the Americans on the Picardy front in the repulse of strong American patrols yesterday west of Montdidier. It is asserted in a semi-official German report received to-day in a Berlin telegram. The report, in the course of a description of yesterday's military operations, says: "West of Montdidier, strong American patrols advanced against our front. One American patrol was entirely cut up by our fire. The report received to-day in a Berlin telegram says: 'The Americans thereby suffering heavy losses.'"

Regarding the American "hordes" training in the French camps, the semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin, remarks: "The reinforcements meanwhile are maturing in our recruiting depots behind the front, and we will wait and see whether the lightning trained Yankee will hold his own against the German lads who have had military training from their youth."

OUR MEN INFLECT HEAVY CASUALTIES

Drive Back Enemy in Series of Patrol Encounters

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Two communiques from Gen. Pershing were given out by the War Department to-day. The statement on to-day's operations follows: "In the course of patrol encounters our troops drove back the enemy and inflicted a number of casualties. Last night in Lorraine one of our patrols, killing six men and capturing one. Without the assistance of the artillery, the Americans slipped into the enemy trenches and quickly accomplished their work."

There is no contradiction as yet of the assertion in Thursday's German official statement that three American airplanes were brought down on Wednesday on the Lys front.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS MEET.

Conference on May 30 One of "Urgent Necessity."

Vienna, May 26.—A great Socialist congress will take place in Vienna on May 30, in which representatives from all Austria will take part, according to the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

EMPEROR'S TRAIN STONED.

Cars of Austrian Royal Couple Attacked in Bulgaria.
Glasgow, May 26.—The train bearing the Austrian Emperor and Empress from Constantinople, where they had been on a brief visit, reached Vienna yesterday in a dilapidated condition. Advances from the Swiss frontier town of Buchs give additional details of the attacks on the Austrian royalties.

The train came by way of Sofia and was attacked by Bulgarian troops. Several of the royal entourage were injured by glass from broken windows. Not a cheer was heard when the Austrian royal couple passed through the Bulgarian stations, there being only comparatively small military demonstrations.

26 Persons Killed by Allied Raid on Liege

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—The Rotterdam "Maasbode" reports that an allied air raid has been carried out over Liege. The Longdos railway station was destroyed and twenty-six persons were killed.

The Longdos railway station is the junction point for lines running to Namur and Maestricht. A despatch from London last Wednesday said that early that morning two bombing formations sent out to attack the important railway triangle at Liege had dropped twenty-two heavy bombs, and that large fires were started by the explosives.

ENEMY FLIERS QUIT TOUL LINE

Scarcely a German Airmen Seen Between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson.

U. S. TAKES HEAVY TOLL
Four American Aviators Operating on British Front Reported to Be Missing.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 25 (delayed).—The activities of the American air squadron operating in the sector northwest of Toul seem to have had results even more effective than was anticipated. When it first began its work there were between thirty and fifty German aircraft to be seen over our aviators daily. Gradually the number of calls has dwindled, until for several days the average has been but two or three.

From a strictly technical, military standpoint the operations of the American airmen have two objects. The first is to kill off the opposing airmen, while the second is to keep the enemy from flying his machines on the American front. The reports received to-day in a Berlin telegram say: "The Americans thereby suffering heavy losses."

Regarding the American "hordes" training in the French camps, the semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin, remarks: "The reinforcements meanwhile are maturing in our recruiting depots behind the front, and we will wait and see whether the lightning trained Yankee will hold his own against the German lads who have had military training from their youth."

There is no contradiction as yet of the assertion in Thursday's German official statement that three American airplanes were brought down on Wednesday on the Lys front.

Four American aviators have been reported missing on the British front, two of whom were brought down behind the German lines, since May 12. The names of the missing men are not yet available.

There is no contradiction as yet of the assertion in Thursday's German official statement that three American airplanes were brought down on Wednesday on the Lys front.

BOHEMIANS DEMAND LIBERTY.

Catholic Parties Ask Constitutional Independence.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—The executive committee of the United Catholic parties of Bohemia has decided to issue a manifesto demanding constitutional independence for "the Bohemian lands under the Hapsburgs," according to a Prague despatch printed in the Dutch newspapers.

HINDENBURG IS VERY ILL WITH TYPHOID

Reported to Be in Hospital at Strassburg.

Glasgow, May 26.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the German General Staff, is in a hospital at Strassburg suffering from typhoid fever, according to reports from that city. These advices say that the report of von Hindenburg's death is incorrect, but that his condition is critical.

Typhoid fever is said to be spreading rapidly in the German army.

Of late there have been various reports of the death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Some of these reports were given by the authority of German prisoners on the western front.

Allies Ready for New Blow but Enemy Gives No Sign of It.

STILL SHIFTING TROOPS
Belief That He Is Waiting Till Austria Is Prepared to Strike Italy.

GERMANS ON DEFENSIVE
Nearly All the Raiding Is Done by French, British and Americans.

LONDON, May 26.—Raids continue at many points on the western front, mostly by patrol parties, and here and there the artillery on one side or the other, sometimes on both, becomes active for a time and then quiets down; but, on the whole, the situation is unchanged.

One of these big gun exchanges of considerable intensity took place last night on the French front southeast of Amiens, in the region of Hangard Wood. There was similar activity on the British front in the same neighborhood, as well as on the western side of the Lys salient.

Small raids were made by the Germans in the Ouvillers district, between Montdidier and Lassigny; in the Champagne and in the Alsace region, but they were without material results. Where and when the Germans plan to deliver their next blow is still an open question. The Allies' aviators, however, continue to report almost daily the movement of German behind the lines as the Kaiser's forces are augmented and rearranged, and guns and supplies in great quantities are being brought up. There seems little room for doubt that the German attempt, when it is made, will be the greatest of the war.

Speculation on Delay.
This question has been occupying considerable space in the Paris press. A writer expresses the belief that the German command is waiting for cloudy weather, saying that the allied air superiority makes the German movement impossible. Another says that weather conditions are such that the Germans are directed against French "nerves," in clearing the obstructions from naval bases recently blocked by the British.

A third critic, who is not alone in his opinion, argues that in delaying the resumption of the offensive the enemy is really making a mistake. He says that the Germans are "occupying" in clearing the obstructions from naval bases recently blocked by the British.

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May Be Waiting on Austria.
Yet another theory is that a renewal of the offensive is only awaiting the moment when the Austrians shall be able to make a simultaneous move in Italy, which a moment is still likely to require days if not weeks.

Such theory may contain its element of truth, but one thing is certain—that the suspense is trying not so much to the front, who are always actively engaged, even when the official communications report the quiet, but to the country behind, which is condemned to forced waiting.

"Every day which passes without witnessing a renewal of the terrific struggle finds the Allies better prepared to withstand the shock," says a despatch from Reuters' office in the British Headquarters in France. "Gradually the tactical and strategic advantages of unity of command are developing with the result that confidence regarding the result never has been so high."

Meanwhile the oncoming American troops whose success of our raids are almost monotonous cadence, give our assurance that our army is by no means waiting passively the resumption of the German attack. Day and night they are taking heavy toll in enemy man power, harassing communications and apparatus to grow in its ranks that the initiative has passed to the Allies.

Why Their Raids Fail.
"I believe it is a fact that their troops do not like to raid our positions at all because they know so many of these raids merely fail to reach our lines. Our troops that the raiders have had a pretty bad time."

The temperamental difference between the Germans and the British overruns soldier accounts for the vastly disproportionate success of our raids as compared with theirs. They have our methods, for systematic raiding was introduced into the war by the Canadians, but imitation cannot reproduce the essential success factor.

"A prisoner from the Eleventh Reserve Division, who was captured near Metz, stated that the morale of the German troops was getting very low because of the correspondence of our raids. He said stories of rich food booty behind our lines were being freely circulated in order to stimulate the men for the coming renewal of the offensive."

British Are Confident.
The morale of the British troops is fine, says the Associated Press correspondent with the British Army in France, all along the front there has not been the slightest moderation in the

This Is a Wheatless Day