

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate southwest to west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 63.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT TO THE VESLE; AMERICANS BREAK RESISTANCE OF ENEMY; ALLES ADVANCE 2 MILES ON 11 MILE FRONT

HYLAN PILOTS TRAIN TO OPEN NEW SUBWAY H

Mayor Proves Ability as Motorist, Then Leads I. R. T. Parade.

PUBLIC HAS OWN WOES

Thousands in Jam at Grand Central Confused by Dual System.

Mayor John F. Hylan, the best motorist New York has had, today opened the opening of the "H" system of the subway last night by piloting the first train to run over it.

He assumed the control of the controller at Grand Central Terminal at 8:45, ran the train down to the Battery over the old subway route and back to Broadway and Forty-second street by the new Seventh avenue line. He wore a neat gray suit, with a neat half belt effect in the back, a neat straw hat and low cut russet shoes. Thereafter he led a parade of city and interborough officials to the Hotel Astor and mounting a platform which had been prepared in the ballroom led the speechmaking. He said:

"I want to say now honored I feel to be sitting on the same platform with Mr. Shonts. I want to say also how honored I feel as the Chief Magistrate of this great city to have had the privilege of running the first train on the 'H' system. The men who have made it possible for the city to have such a system are to be congratulated. It is an accomplishment such as has never been known before in the construction of subways.

Engineers Are Congratulated.

"When you think of the devoted routes that have been made possible by the ingenuity of great engineers you will realize it is a marvelous feat, and I know that through all the city the people will be glad to know that the struggle of the east and west subway lines is in operation.

"I have opposed some of these subways and I have opposed the dual subway contracts because I did not think they were for the best interests of the city. Others have opposed me and so the scheme went through.

"I opposed them because I thought that first the trunk lines and then the links should be put in operation, and if that had been done but just now in operation would have been available to the people of this great city. Parts of the Lexington avenue line, for instance, are just now open to the public.

"However, that part is past and the lines are now open so that to-morrow the people of this great city may ride with ease and comfort.

"I am glad the people of this great city have given me the honor of being their chief magistrate at a time when this subway is being put in operation. I want the people to understand that they can depend on me to do all in my power in the matter of the subway.

"All the speakers promised that in the course of time the H system will be running with all the smoothness of an interborough watch, but said that they knew that while they were speaking the public was having its own difficulties trying to get the ins and outs of the new system.

"And the public was. There were no express trains running on the old subway lines after half past 4 yesterday afternoon, and although the public had been duly advised of this by the newspapers it had taken the pains to forget it.

"At the Grand Central station once the new running and timing went into effect last night the platforms became congested forthwith with thousands of persons who did not understand the new system and had nobody to tell them. The inauguration of the new system brought the opening of various new alleys and platforms in and about the station and to one, not even the subway employees, seemed to know how they were to be used.

Long Rides for Many.

Hundreds of people were an hour in riding from points near Central Park to the Battery and others who had homes or engagements in Brooklyn were half the evening getting there.

However, it has been promised that to-day all that will be smoothed out and lovely and officials predicted last night that by its utter simplicity the system will have taught itself to every-

RUSS TURMOILS MAY FORCE NEW GERMAN ATTACK

Ukraine Invasion Would Draw From Armies on West Front.

UNREST IS WIDESPREAD

Belgian Dictator Suggested to Succeed Eichhorn as Administrator.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Evidence of a serious revolt in the Ukraine, and the condition of anarchy prevailing throughout Russian territories generally, suggest the possibility that Germany may be compelled to form a new eastern front, which would mean weakening her forces in the west.

German newspapers demand immediate intervention as a result of Eichhorn's assassination. They declare that if Gen. Ludendorff cannot spare troops the Austrians should be sent in under German commanders.

The situation in Russia is causing German grave concern. Berlin, according to a despatch from Amsterdam, contemplates severing diplomatic relations with the Ukraine, while another despatch says Gen. von Falkenhayn, Governor-General of Belgium, where his iron handed rule inflicted misery upon thousands of inhabitants, will likely be sent to Kiev as successor to Eichhorn.

GERMANS FORESEE REVOLT IN RUSSIA

Article in Cologne Newspaper Evidently Inspired.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

THE HAGUE, July 28 (delayed).—The Koelnische Zeitung says the counter-revolutionary forces in Russia are increasing. The Soviet Government's power is steadily crumbling. Success, rapid intervention by the latter succeeded in overthrowing the counter-revolutionary forces, occasioned by the assassination of Count von Mirbach. These social revolutionaries are the most dangerous domestic political adversaries of the Soviet Government, which defeated them in bloody street fights in Moscow.

The rising at Jaroslavl also appears to have been completely suppressed. This was more dangerous, as the capital of this Government is situated north of Moscow, on the Volga, and is a stopping place on the important railway leading from Moscow to Archangel. Russia's present rulers' chief enemy is starvation, which, still undefeated, scarcely ever can be defeated, and is sorely trying the north Russian provinces, so poor in grain.

All measures taken by the Moscow Government against increasing starvation proved ineffective. Its requisition detachments were received by peasants hostile to the south who offered food and resistance. The peasants frequently surrounded their villages with trenches and with machine guns and even artillery. The Koelnische Zeitung's article emphasizes the untrustworthiness of the Bolshevik troops. The article evidently was inspired, with the object, apparently, of preparing the German public for unwelcome developments.

EMBASSIES TO JOIN TROOPS AT MURMAN

Francis Leaves Port Where Soviet Sent Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ambassador Francis and the heads of the British, French and Italian diplomatic missions who recently arrived at Kandalaksha, Russia, in a last night's telegram, left that place July 30 for Murmansk on the Arctic Ocean. The State Department was so informed in a cablegram received to-day from Mr. Francis.

Murmansk and much of the territory southward now is controlled by American and Entente forces sent to the Murmansk peninsula to protect the large quantities of war supplies shipped there before the Russian army collapsed.

Officials were relieved upon the receipt of the message from the Ambassador, as it indicates that he is safe on the Murmansk peninsula, where armed forces of the United States and allied governments are in control. Frequent communications with the Ambassador at Kola are now expected.

It was pointed out by officials, however, in a later position that any other direct touch with affairs in Russia, having available only such news as leaks through into Murmansk. He is, however, in a better position than any other official of this Government, except the Consul in Russia, and there is some

Continued on Fourth Page.

Clemenceau's Cabinet Again Voted Confidence

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Premier Clemenceau's Government received a vote of confidence to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, the ballot standing 312 to 164.

The vote of confidence was asked on the question of rejecting an amendment providing for the calling up of the 1920 class of recruits.

The Chamber then adopted the measure calling up the class of 1920 for examination.

The opponents of the measure asked that the classes of 1887, '88 and '89 be allowed to return to their homes.

SCOTS STORM BUZANCY WITH DEADLY FORCE

Eight Famous Regiments Win Gateway to Ground Coveted by Germans.

AMERICAN GUNS HELP Thrilling Account of One of Hardest Fought Battles in Allies' Offensive.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, AUG. 1.—The whole object of the desperate attack the Germans have been making to prevent further inroads against their right flank is to save the high ground south and east of Soissons.

Buzancy is four miles south of Soissons, and beyond that village the ground rises for half a mile, then sinks into a chain of gullies eleven miles long and which form the valley of the Crise. Between the valley to the Crise and the Vesle stretches a high, level plateau two miles long, which extends from Soissons toward Fere-en-Tardenois. This watershed is the highest ground in the whole salient, which accounts for the German desire to retain it.

The Germans do not want to fall back to the Aisne unless they are compelled to do so. They are holding on to the Vesle, Oureq and Crise plateau like grim death, and that is the whole meaning of the present battle and the explanation of its special ferocity.

"We must necessarily, in whatever policy we proclaim," said the Premier, "keep in touch and be in complete accord first with our dominions, and second, with our allies. There is a good deal of discussion about a league of nations. I am certainly one of those who believe in it. But there are two leagues of nations already in existence—the British Empire and the great alliance against the Central Powers."

Referring to the Paris resolutions he said: "Up to the present time America has expressed no opinion upon them, and it is vitally important that the policy of America and that of this country should be in complete agreement on economic as well as other problems. An agreement among the Allies means that the economic fate of the world will be in the hands of the great allied Powers federated together at present."

Stern Terms for Germany.
After discussing the necessity of promoting peace in complete agreement to the country economically and militarily the Premier continued:

"The longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe. I think the sooner we realize that the better. He has no right to impose his own economic terms on the Allies. He will never succeed in doing so.

"So far as that is concerned we must be in a position to determine the conditions which we regard as fair, without having to be in complete agreement on economic terms on the Allies. He will never succeed in doing so.

After War Problems.
Mr. Lloyd George said that among the greatest difficulties after the war would be the questions of raw materials and transport, which would require a most complete understanding with Great Britain in a later position. He said every one of you AT HOME. Please accept my sincere thanks."

Smoke Gifts Inspire as Nothing Else Can

THE spirit of our fighting men is such as to win the admiration of our allies and the hearty respect of the enemy. Sergeant A. E. Hardgrave, Candidate Detachment No. 2, Saumur Artillery School, France, gives one of the reasons in this note to a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor:

"The home spirit represented in the tobacco gifts gives the boys over here more courage than anything else. For, after all, we fight for that which is represented by each and every one of you AT HOME. Please accept my sincere thanks."

See page 4.

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Continued on Third Page.

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Continued on Second Page.

ALLIES LEAPING AFTER ENEMY IN MARNE SECTOR

U. S. Troops' Hold on Oureq Bank Determining Cause.

EVERY EFFORT FOILED

Constant Hammering of Line Made Positions of Kaiser's Hosts Untenable.

Precipitate Retreat of Germans Reported

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, AUG. 1.—

With the fall of darkness to-night fighting continued between the Allies and the Germans on the western side of the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Allies' observers reported that "Germans were fleeing precipitately northward along the road leading from Launoy, which lies about midway between Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois."

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The German armies apparently are again on the retreat in the Aisne-Marne salient. The American thrust in the center of the line at Serings, already has given results. The Paris statement tonight showed that the allied forces made leaps forward on the German flanks on both sides, indicating to observers here the withdrawal to the Vesle was in full swing.

This had been expected by officers here since the American divisions out-fought crack German divisions in terrific combats which began Saturday. The enemy made every effort to hurt the Americans back across the Oureq, but failed. His picked troops fought to the death, reports from all sides indicate, but the fierce attack of the Americans was not to be denied, and the positions which broke the back of the German line on this front were consolidated.

Enemy Again Driven Back.
With magnificent gallantry British and French forces took full advantage of the situation. The enemy was hurled off the plateau in a dashing assault by Franco-British units, and to the east the French hammered at his line. To-night's report shows that it was made untenable and that the French and British have made rapid progress in exploiting the success.

The Allies' last day's progress was taken in part of the action indicated that the retreat was more precipitate than it has been for the last few days. This was viewed as further evidence that the enemy was withdrawing under pressure, and gave new hope that his line along the Vesle would not be fully prepared when the Allies arrive before them.

Official reports to the War Department were belated and staff officers received eagerly the official statements carried by the press.

Buzancy, as the allied commanders desired to gain command of the high ground beyond that village. By noon the first wave was through Buzancy, with their objectives attained and a steady stream of prisoners being brought in.

The next day came the order to attack Buzancy, as the allied commanders desired to gain command of the high ground beyond that village. By noon the first wave was through Buzancy, with their objectives attained and a steady stream of prisoners being brought in.

Then, however, there was a hitch, as the troops operating to the right of them, in spite of the most gallant efforts, could not advance and were eventually compelled to fall back.

The difficulties of their position were then enhanced, as the Germans were able to turn an enfilading fire on them. The struggle then became fruitless, a great deal of it leading to hand fighting. In one of the streets at the end of the day two bodies were found locked together. One was a German officer, and in his hand was a revolver with which he had shot his opponent. In the hands of our man was his rifle, his bayonet run through the German's body. That was the kind of fighting that went on everywhere.

In all the houses and caves in the district the Germans had placed machine guns, and at one place there was a high wall which our men scaled by climbing on each other's shoulders, all facing a terrific fire of the enemy as they dropped on the other side.

In spite of this considerable numbers of our men got over, and drove out the enemy.

For the enemy it must be said that he showed fine courage, with not a sign of falling morale, which had not taken about much too freely. To a man they resisted to the very last, and after the battle several German machine guns and one tank were found with the men who had been working them dead at their posts, and a ring of our dead and wounded surrounded them.

The endurance of the Scots was wonderful. Wounded or unwounded they re-

Downs Air Foes in Ten Minutes.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Sub-Lieut. Boyau has gained five additional aerial victories, three of which were won in ten minutes each, the newspapers report. His total is now twenty-nine. Lieut. Madon has increased his string of victories to thirty-eight.

NO QUARTER ASKED AS U. S. FIGHTERS MEET PRUSSIANS

Choicest Troops of Kaiser's Army, Ordered to Hold Seringes at Any Cost, Are Annihilated by Dauntless Americans.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 1.—Wednesday morning there had been a night lull in the fighting between Serings and Seringes. With the Bavarian reserve division and the Prussian Guards in front of them the Americans in their attack yesterday went forward in the morning. Soon machine guns concealed along the crest before Meury farm, near Serings, on the slopes of Hill 200 and in Flanchette Wood opened fire. The artillery joined in and with a hail of bullets and shells in their faces the Americans dauntlessly pressed on for 600 yards.

Here they met ferocious resistance from the Prussian Guards. They rushed the machine guns, but the Prussians kept on firing. No quarter was given on either side. Around Meury farm only the bayonet could silence the Prussian machine gunners.

From neighboring slopes and from the right bullets and shells came thick, but the Americans held on grimly to their gains, which were on the slope of the hill.

Working in under fire they got their second breath. The Prussians around Seringes in particular, attacked in greater force than ever. They swarmed up all along the line. Men went down as the Americans with machine guns

and rifles poured lead upon the pressing lines. As the enemy came near the Americans assaulted with the bayonet. A terrific hand to hand fight ensued. The Prussians were driven back. That was at 8 o'clock in the evening. A second attack followed almost immediately. It was of the same character as the first and as unprofitable as the first assault was delivered and the Americans allowed the enemy to enter Seringes. In their ardor the Prussians walked in unwarily.

The Americans retired on three sides of the village, and when the guardsmen entered they surrounded the place. The Prussians fought desperately to get out—so desperately that not one was taken prisoner. The streets were filled with the dead and dying. No hands went up. All fought like tigers. The ruthless guardsmen had met the irresistible young men of America. When night fell all of the Americans pushing their assault were delivered and the Americans allowed the enemy to enter Seringes. In their ardor the Prussians walked in unwarily.

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It was a great day in American history. Further north other American troops had taken the wood below Clerges. The handful of prisoners who were taken were men of fine physique, who stood rigidly at attention, when questioned. They said that they had been ordered to hold the line at any cost.

JULY WAR BILL \$1,508,282,650

Rate of More Than Eighteen Billions a Year Is Now Attained.

NEW LOAN \$6,000,000,000 Advances to Allies Are Lighter but Other Expenses Are Mounting Rapidly.

Special Despatch to The Sun

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The war and ordinary expenses of the United States have reached \$1,508,282,650 a month, approximately \$18,000,000,000 a year. They are steadily increasing as the nation reaches a higher stage of war production, and the July figure, the first month of the fiscal year 1918, are the highest recorded.

In July last year, when the country had been but a few months in the war, the expenditures were only \$622,310,846. Of this sum, however, \$422,500,000 was in the shape of loans to our allies, leaving actual expenditures about \$200,000,000. Of this \$1,508,282,650 spent last month only \$443,485,000 was loaned to the Allies.

Despite the heavy rate of expenditures returns from taxes, war savings stamps and other income sources have been in record that the Treasury has a cash balance of \$1,507,281,974.

Because of this fact the fourth of the bi-weekly series of Treasury certificates announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has been cut to a minimum of \$500,000,000 instead of \$750,000,000. Subscriptions above \$500,000,000 will be accepted, however. The first three issues of certificates were all over-subscribed, the minimum subscription asked and allotment of all over-subscriptions. This will mean that the Treasury will work for a loan of \$6,000,000,000.

This will make the fourth loan by far the greatest. The first brought in \$2,000,000,000, the second \$3,670,000,000, the third \$4,000,000,000.

The new issue of Treasury certificates will be dated and will bear interest from August 6 and will be received in payment on four loan subscriptions. Their maturity December 3 next and bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. The terms of the issues are the same as those of the previous issues.

As usual, New York led the over-subscription on the third issue of certificates, carrying it well over the \$500,000,000 mark, though a number of reserve districts did not make their quotas.

GERMANS SHORT OF BEDDING.

"Bring Your Own Linen." One Special Request.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The hotel proprietors at Leiris addressed the following invitation to visitors to the annual autumn fair:

"Because of the requisitioning of hotel linen by the Government and because of a general dearth of those articles, the undersigned respectfully ask their honorable visitors, when they visit the annual autumn fair, if they would be kind enough to bring with them the necessary bed sheets and other linen, as well as towels which they will need."

Continued on Second Page.

French Aided by Scots Advance From Buzancy to North of Fere.

FOE'S HOLD MENACED

Belief That Stand Along the Line of Vesle Now Will Be Impossible.

BRILLIANT U. S. FIGHTING

Hand to Hand Combat With 3 Guard Battalions—Enemy Captives Total 37,903.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun

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LONDON, Aug. 1.—Allied troops delivered another powerful blow against the German right flank in the Soissons-Rheims salient to-day, penetrating two miles on an eleven-mile front, extending from Buzancy, south of Soissons, to the villages of Cramaille and Cramoselle, which lie north and west of Fere-en-Tardenois. Six hundred prisoners were captured.

This thrust is a serious blow to the Germans, since it means that allied guns, placed at the points of furthest allied advance, will command the railroad which runs from Fismes to Bazoches, thence to Misy—the only lateral railroad communication left to the Germans in the "pocket."

Hold on Vesle Threatened.
The new drive also threatens the German lines along the Crise and Vesle rivers, between which streams the enemy has been burning villages lately, as though preparing to fall back across the Aisne River.

In this advance, which was made in the face of immensely stiffened resistance, British troops acted in conjunction with the French. It is along this part of the front that American troops have been active lately, and it is very likely that the Americans also had a hand in the attack.

Americans were in the thick of the fighting on other parts of the front. However, notably around Serings and Clerges, Serings was already in allied hands, but Clerges belonged to the Germans until to-day, when the Americans took it away from them. Further north and on the other side of the salient the village of Romilly, on the Rheims-Dormans road, has been captured.

New Ground Generally High.

The Allied line from Fere-en-Tardenois to Clerges has been straightened as the result of the latest drive. The advantage of this, to the Allies, is that it puts them further east of Buzancy, with an excellent opportunity to encircle the town. The ground captured in this vicinity is generally high, consisting of a series of ridges. From which the Allied guns can point the Crow. The capture of these points puts the remaining Germans in a V-shaped strip of territory into which the Allied gun can pour a fire against which long resistance is well nigh impossible.

Captives Total 37,903.

When the Germans escape from this narrow salient, if they do escape, they will have abandoned completely their magnificent scheme to sweep over the Marne and then westward to Paris. Because of constant reports of the sinking spirits at home, caused by the collapse of the Allied front, it is regarded as certain that the Germans desired to maintain their positions facing the Marne as long as possible, in order that references to the map could be made to minimize the importance of Gen. Foch's counter attack, and thus to bolster the political situation back of the Rhine.

The French War Office announced tonight that since July 15, when the last German offensive was launched, 35,400 prisoners had been taken, including 421 officers. In July the British also made 4,500 captives.

In their advance north of the Marne the Allied troops have come upon a vast quantity of building material abandoned by the enemy. This indicates that the Germans intended to build new bridges across the river in order to cross rapidly and in great strength, as a means of insuring the success of their drive on Paris.

ALLIES NOW LEAD IN FRESH RESERVES

Every Day Enemy Delays Retreat the Cost Is Greater.