

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; northeast winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 83; lowest, 66. Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS THROWN BACK ON PICARDY FRONT; AMERICAN FORCE LANDS AT VLADIVOSTOK; U. S. TO HAVE ARMY OF 4,000,000 BY NEXT JULY

SENATE HEARS WILSON POLICY IS QUICK ACTION

Must Put in Enough Men to Whip Germany and Draft Law Will Do It.

NO QUORUM DELAYS BILL

Gen. March Quoted as Favoring Calling 18, 19, 20 Year Classes to Shorten War.

CAPT. EVANS IS U-BOAT CAPTIVE

38 of Penistone's Ship's Company of 40 Landed—One Killed, Four Wounded.

SUFFERED BIG PRIVATION

Air and Sea Patrols, With Mine Sweepers, Hunt Off U. S. Coast for Raiders.

Registration Plans Ready.

Gen. Crowder announced that plans had already been made for registering the 15,000,000 additional men estimated under the new law.

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Air Raid on Frankfurt Kills 12; Causes Panic

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—An official dispatch received here from Frankfurt, Germany, says that Monday morning at 9 o'clock that city was attacked by twelve enemy aviators, who dropped twenty-six bombs, killing twelve persons and injuring five others.

INFANTRY FROM PHILIPPINES IN OTANI'S ARMY

Military Assistance Arrives Opportunely to Assist Czecho-Slovaks.

BOLSHEVIKI ARE ACTIVE

Lenine and Germans Prepare to Resist, but Russians Are Friendly.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary of War Baker announced today that American troops had begun to land at Vladivostok.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

The first to reach there are troops from the Philippines, the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and the news of their safe arrival was flashed to Washington before they had fully departed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

This means the beginning of American military participation in Siberia, where American as well as British, French, Italian and Chinese troops will cooperate with the Japanese under Gen. Otani as commander in chief of the joint international force.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Advices indicate strongly that this military force, which has been formed for the purpose of assisting the Czecho-Slovaks and other patriotic Russians against German aggressions, is assuming practical shape just in the nick of time, for there is increasing evidence that the Germans and the Bolsheviki followers of Lenine are planning to use force against the Czecho-Slovaks on a scale hitherto not attempted.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Czecho-Slovaks in Need of Aid. There is likewise evidence that the Czecho-Slovaks are badly in need of immediate military aid.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

The Twenty-seventh Infantry of the United States regulars will be reinforced in the very near future by troops from the Eighth Division, which were stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

A veil of military secrecy has been thrown over the operations which Gen. Otani is about to conduct in Siberia. There is reason to believe that the whole-hearted support which the Russians are giving to the Czecho-Slovaks and the pronounced hostility of the Bolsheviki leaders to the Allies and the patriotic Russians who wish to have their country freed from Germany's clutches, will make a change in the size of the allied force necessary.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Japan Can Send Men Quickly. It is clearly understood that the Japanese will be in a position to dispatch speedily considerable bodies of troops to Vladivostok the moment it becomes evident that such reinforcements are necessary.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Military men here expect the Japanese commander in chief to strike first at Lake Baikal, the most important centre of action on the Siberian railroad. The advantage of this plan is that in addition to the forces landing at Vladivostok, Gen. Otani will be in a position to call upon a large number of Japanese troops already in Manchuria, and along the line of the railroad running northward from Dairien. These troops can be massed at Harbin and sent from there to Lake Baikal.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

The question of maintaining control of the trans-Siberian railway and preventing interruption of communication between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Allies in the west and the allied forces in the east will be solved in the manner deemed best by Gen. Otani.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Much of course will depend on the character of the resistance which the interallied and American force encounters. There is a general belief now that the Germans and the Bolsheviki are anxious to break up and destroy the Czecho-Slovaks and the patriotic elements of Russia as the United States and the Allies are to build them up and assist them.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

POSITION OF CZECHS IN SIBERIA PERILOUS Cut Off From Allies, They Face Strong Enemy Forces.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

PEKIN, Aug. 10 (delayed).—The Czecho-Slovaks in the interior of Siberia are in a dangerous position. As a matter of fact they are likely to be cut off altogether, as their forces are spread along 2,000 miles of the trans-Siberian railway. They are poorly armed and lack every form of equipment, including clothing. The whole of this region is cut off from the Far East and the troops have no means of knowing what is happening within or without the country.

Bolsheviki Driven 100 Miles From Archangel

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The allied Archangel expeditionary force has reached Pabereshokala, 100 miles south of Archangel, on the railroad toward Volodga, it is announced here. Bolsheviki troops, on retreating, are said to have committed every form of atrocity upon the civilian population.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Fairly determined resistance to the allied advance was offered by the Bolsheviki and the progress of the expeditionary force was delayed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Allied soldiers have been landed along the shore of Onega Bay, 100 miles southwest of Archangel, to intercept Bolsheviki forces retreating from Archangel.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Another allied detachment is pushing toward Kotlas, 250 miles south of Archangel, on the Dvina River.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

South of the Volga River, Gens. Alexieff and Denikine apparently are endeavoring to amalgamate their anti-Bolsheviki forces with the army of the Czecho-Slovaks.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, AUG. 15.—Like a policeman's boot in the door of wrongdoers, the Americans have planted themselves in Fismette, a small French town just across the Vesle River, and refuse to budge, notwithstanding a rain of enemy shells, gas, shrapnel and high explosive, and furious infantry attacks, all of which have failed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Our greatest difficulty has been in bringing up supplies and taking back wounded, the river crossing being under the range of German artillery. In the fighting there have been many deeds of valor, particularly on Monday, when the enemy threw 2,000 picked troops, armed with machine guns, trench mortars and flame throwers, in vain upon 400 Americans under Capt. A. G. Donnelly of Pittsburgh, who formed a ring around Fismette after it had been captured by troops led by Capt. L. M. Phelps of Erie, Pa., and Henry F. Miller of Middleville, Pa.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

In this earlier operation troops led by Capt. Fred McKee of Grove City, Pa., threw a bridge across the river. At the same time he was supported on the right by a detachment led by Lieut. R. Thayer of Harrisburg, Pa., which captured a tannery and straddled the railroad in the outskirts of the town, holding off the Germans until Phelps and Miller got their machine guns and mortars across the river. Then all hands drove into the town, taking a score of prisoners and thirty-two enemy machine guns.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Germany Driven Out. Lieut. Mildred Fredenburg of Ridge-way, Pa., managed to get in back of the Germans with his detachment, flanking them and driving them out of the town. Immediately supplies for several days were carried into the town and trenches dug around it, with several emplacements and shelters for our machine guns.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

It was against these well prepared positions that wave after wave of German troops were hurled on Monday, leaving the nearby fields sprinkled with their dead. Corporal George Farrell of Bradford, Pa., was mentioned for personal bravery shown in the enemy attack. Private Raymond Trainor of Paoli, Pa., with his machine gun, did unusually well, while Private John Marshall of Cumberland Valley, Pa., stood out in the open tossing hand grenades into the Germans. He was unscathed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Sergeant Thomas S. King of Philadelphia not only took command of his company when the officers were hit, but cared for the wounded and saw that they were removed to dressing stations. Private John O'Neill of West Philadelphia went back to the bridge to test it to see whether it would sustain the weight of the ambulances and also carried food to the trenches in the thickest of the fighting, volunteering for both tasks.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Capt. Charles Hendricks of Blairsville, Pa., remained in his dugout in Fismette three days and nights, directing the work of his men and helping to care for the wounded.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Germany Seeks Oil for Herzliff. Germany is said not to look with approval upon Turkey's aggressiveness in seizing territory in the Caucasus, German eyes apparently being set particularly upon the Baku region, which is one of the world's greatest oil producing districts.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

Domination of Baku by either Turkey or Germany, however, would be decidedly unwelcome to Great Britain, not only because of its comparative proximity to India. Hence probably the feat performed by the British in throwing a force into the Baku territory in the face of what would have seemed almost insuperable difficulties of transport.

400 AMERICANS REPULSE 2,000 BOECHE TROOPS

Form Ring Around Fismette and Refuse to Yield it to Enemy.

POSITION IS DIFFICULT

Many Heroic Deeds Performed by U. S. Men Who Hold Isolated Village.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

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Special Despatch to The Sun.

Continued on Second Page.

'Fund Smokes Reach Us Wherever We May Be'

WALLACE P. KIDD of Company H, Seventh Infantry, writes to a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor:

"THE SUN Tobacco Fund is one of our greatest friends. It reaches us no matter where we are. Just at present it reached us while we were on the firing line.

"The fund is greatly appreciated by all the boys Over Here. It is about the only donation that is really a donation, as all others we have to pay for ourselves.

"Three cheers for THE SUN Tobacco Fund!"

"The cigarettes seemed like a whiff of little old New York that was fine," writes Major Edward Olmsted, one of New York's own who is Over There. See page 5.

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

AUSTRIANS DEMAND PEACE AND BREAD; WEARY OF WAR

Harvest Will Bring Only Temporary Relief, as Fields Were Badly Tilled and Neglected—Germany Is Advised to Evacuate East.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs as follows: "A man just arrived from Austria and who is familiar with conditions both in that country and in Hungary, says the people are more than ever apathetic toward the war. Political problems for them have ceased to exist, and the only thing they think about is peace, which is to bring them bread.

"Passing the town markets in Vienna late at night one sees hundreds of muffled figures sleeping on the sidewalk and in doorways in order to have a chance to buy an extra ounce of fats distributed by the authorities every morning.

"The new harvest will relieve the food situation only temporarily. The fields were badly tilled, had little care after the crops were planted, and as a result the yield is small. No demand of accuracy can induce the people to apply that strict organization which has enabled Germany to hold out."

"The German population, which often sees things from a German standpoint, after affecting a not very serious view of the German reverses in the West, goes on to advise Germany to cut her losses in Russia, and to evacuate Finland, Rumania and Poland immediately, calling those domains 'unprofitable,' adding that they have brought only disputes, annoyance and treason.

FRENCH EXPECT STAND BY FOE

Military Critics See End of Present Offensive's First Stage.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Point Out Germany Has Had to Call on Austria for Man Power.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—French critics now consider that the allied offensive has reached the end of a definite stage. Most of them think that the Germans, having reached approximately the old 1917 position, will manage to stay there temporarily, for however battered their old defenses, there still remain the wrecks of the old blockhouses and trench systems, which offer appreciable aid.

There is an unshaken confidence in victory, however, for the critics believe that if the Germans are allowed to stay in their present positions it will be only because of allied inactivity. They call attention to the fact that the enemy is so low in resources that he has been reduced to the extremity of calling on Austria for help. It is certain, they say, that as long as the Austrian frontier is closed the despatch of Austrian troops to the western front will continue.

"Over and above our gains," says M. Barres, "one must note that Germany has lost her offensive power. Furthermore, even a defence is made more difficult for the Germans by the serious losses they have suffered and by the poor quality of available reserves."

"What is most necessary for us, in order to beat the Germans, is to have a numerous army, skilled not only in trench warfare but in the war of movement as well. It is not masses alone that will decide the battle for us, but masses of men who know how to fight intelligently.

"Our men must be made familiar with all the new engines of war, such as tanks and airplanes and all forms of mobile artillery and all kinds of vicious shells. The Allies are sure to have the necessary divisions, and it is only necessary to instruct them. Then when this intelligent war machine is put in motion it will not stop short of complete victory.

"By patient strategy Marshal Foch has provoked a crisis in the German empire, and it is the result of the necessary divisions and it is only necessary to instruct them. Then when this intelligent war machine is put in motion it will not stop short of complete victory.

"The possibility of a German counter attack from the fastnesses of Thiescourt massif is practically non-existent. Yesterday's operations cleared the plateau near St. Claude and established our position firmly at Ecouvillon, which had been reached the night before. Further north Canny is still in the enemy's hands, although it is commanded on two sides by French guns. Before the village can be successfully attacked, however, it will be necessary for us to take two farms, one on each side of the town. But Canny can wait. The real key to the massif is St. Cleme de Plateau.

Plans of Movement.

South of Lassigny the front extends near Courcelles, Bois des Loges and Frontenieres, with several sharp twists near the Oise. The right half of our line has been striking in two directions and converging toward Lassigny. The left half cannot move forward until the right is in a position to execute the same movement.

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11,500,000 COTTON ESTIMATE.

Crop Shortage No Great Outside Famine Need Needed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—Estimates of a cotton crop of not to exceed 11,500,000 bales, with prospects of further deterioration because of drought conditions, were made at a meeting of Agricultural Commissioners and cotton men of five States held here today.

States represented were Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee and Oklahoma. It was decided that because of the certainty of a short crop there is no necessity of asking aid in financing the marketing of the crop other than that which can be furnished by the States.

Continued on Second Page.

British Advance Near Roye and Between Albert and Arras.

FRENCH FORGE AHEAD

Haig Reports 30,344 Prisoners Taken by Two Allied Armies.

FOCH TO STRIKE AGAIN

Gen. Humbert Making Progress in Effort to Outflank Enemy Bases.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—With the fighting between the Somme and the Oise simmered down to artillery duels and local operations the allied capitals chiefly are concerned with speculation as to where Marshal Foch will build the floor for the next Hindenburg dance. And if the Allies are looking forward to this event with thrilled expectancy the Central Empires, unless all signs are misleading, are anticipating it with dread.

As to the battle front, the British moved forward in two places to-day, northwest of Roye, where they moved into the villages of Damery and Parvillers, in spite of German opposition, and north of the Somme, between Albert and Arras, where the enemy fell back, apparently on his own accord. Further south the French captured positions on both sides of Lassigny as a prelude to what is expected to be the taking of that town.

Enemy Near Arras Uneasy. North of the Somme, in the Arras region, the Germans were pushed out of some towns and voluntarily removed themselves from others. Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Buquoy and Puzieux-au-Mont are now in British hands. At some points the Germans fell back across the Ancre River, with the British following closely. Great interest attaches to the enemy movements on this front, great activity having been noted on the German side of the lines for several days. The enemy expected an attack here, and prepared for it; knowledge of which may have led Marshal Foch to change his plans, if he had any, regarding a thrust there.

The Germans, by retreating, virtually wiped out what has long been known as the Hebuterne salient, and now they will be compelled to establish a whole new line between the Somme and Arras. The fact that Gen. von Boehn, known as the German "retreat specialist," has been placed in command on the Somme front indicates an intention on the part of the enemy to move back over a wide area.

The German guns, while showing a great deal of activity at several points, seem to be firing from long distances, many of the shells dropping so far short as to endanger the German front trenches. The guns have been very active in the Albert neighborhood, but they are not doing much damage, all the British advanced posts having been withdrawn and even the batteries moved back a short distance.

Humbert Biding His Time.

Gen. Humbert is taking his time around Lassigny, probably wishing to let the factor of time accomplish for him what he otherwise could gain only by the expenditure of lives. He is working his way into the German machine gun positions along the Oise Valley by infiltration rather than by attempting to clear them out by storm. Meanwhile he is repairing the roads back of his present line preparatory to moving up his heavy guns. With these in position he can drive the Germans out of the territory west and south of Noyon with the loss of few men and at the same time inflict heavy losses on the enemy.

Allied airplanes are reported busier than at any time since the war started, and they are making all the German communications a veritable inferno.

Tons of bombs are dropped nightly on the German concentration centers by allied bombing machines, while the French in the Oise Valley by infiltration prevent the enemy from ascertaining what is going on back of their lines.

34,000 Men, 670 Guns Taken.

The job of counting the prisoners taken in the Picardy battle has been completed, and the bag totals 34,000, with 670 guns. This is exclusive of vast stores of war materials.

Now that the heavy fighting on this front is over the French and British are congratulating themselves on the great work accomplished by their tanks, while at least one of the many German officers captured is at a complete loss to understand how it happened that the "infallible" German high command overlooked or underestimated the value of this weapon. This officer told his captors that the allied tanks had made themselves objects of terror to the German soldiers, and he expressed wonder

Highlights Help Defensive.

As a result of yesterday's advance, therefore, the enemy cannot undertake an action on our side of the Divette or on the massif itself. Beyond the Divette there is another system of heights in an angle between the roads to Ham and Noyon, where the enemy probably will find sufficiently formidable positions.

Continued on Second Page.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Continued on Second Page.