

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow;
not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 83; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRENCH PUSH FORWARD ON 3 MILE FRONT; GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS ARE SMASHED; U. S. WILL HAVE 6,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS

MAN POWER ZENITH, REACHED NEXT JUNE, TO CONTINUE TO END

100,000 Recruits Monthly to
Make Up for Depletions
Under New Conditions.

WAITS FOR CONGRESS

Crowder Expects Speedy Ac-
tion and Is Ready to Go
Ahead With Plans.

FARM FURLOUGH RULING

War Department Provides for
Possible Release of Men for
Harvest Work.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Six million men under arms by June 1, 1919, is the programme of the War and Navy Departments and the maximum of man power anticipated from the existing selective draft act and the legislation now proposed. This includes the navy of the United States and the United States Marine Corps, as well as the elements comprising the United States Army. It is this war strength of America's fighting forces which, once achieved, will be the continuous military and naval force actively engaged in beating down the Teutons.

It has been figured by the actuarial tables employed in the preliminary work of the office of the Provost Marshal General, which prepared all of the regulations for the registration, enrollment and conscription of the National Army, that the fighting forces of the United States can be maintained at approximately this figure so long as the Teutonic allies desire to keep on fighting.

The accession of fighting man power to the Government through the enrollment of the men of the country, since 18 years is set as the minimum age of conscription, is at the rate of 1,200,000 per annum approximately, or 100,000 a month. It is thought to be inconceivable that the depletion of the force as the months of the war progress can exceed or even parallel this number.

Maximum Losses Cannot Keep Up.
It is true that a month of intense fighting might show a casualty list of 100,000 men, but such a rate of loss, either from deaths in action, from wounds, from disease, or serious wounds, cannot continue for any number of months.

It was the knowledge of this measure of America's fighting strength, it is believed in military circles here, which induced Gen. March to make the assertion before the Senate Military Committee that with an army of 4,000,000 Americans added to the fighting strength of the Allies, the penetration of the German lines and the driving back of the Hun hordes could be accomplished where and when the Allies chose.

At the office of the Provost Marshal General every plan for the enrollment of the new additional force of 2,300,000 composed of the drafted men between the ages of 18 and 45 is in readiness for registration day. The War Department now waits upon Congress. But at the same time the War Department officials and Provost Marshal General Crowder sit secure in the belief that the man power bill will go through Congress with dispatch once the legislative bodies get down to action.

Today the Provost Marshal General gave out his general answer to the clamorous demand for the furloughing of members of the army for work in the harvest fields this autumn.

Huling on Farm Furloughs.
Gen. Crowder's announcement follows: "The soldier himself may make application to his commanding officer for permission to return to the farm, or his relatives (for the person interested) may make application for his return on furlough for that purpose through the local board where the man is registered. The local board after approving the application will forward it to the commanding officer of the camp where the soldier is stationed. If approved by the commanding officer he will issue the necessary furlough order, directing that the man be returned to agriculture."

The War Department also issued an urgent request to the prospective draftees to be enrolled under the existing law of 1917 to give strict attention to the registration requirements. It said: "Any claims for exemption may be subsequently in filling out the questionnaire blanks which will be furnished to the registrants. "Provision will be made for the registration by mail of any person who has to be absent on registration day from the jurisdiction of the board where an extreme case should be taken by him to see that his registration card reaches his home board on or before August 21. Such persons are advised to send at once a board for instructions as to how to proceed."

Distribution of Big Force in Branches of Service

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Just how the United States will raise an army of 6,000,000 men and how it is to be composed is told in round figures in the following table:
United States National Army as organized under the selective draft law of May 18, 1917, and composed of the men between the ages of 21 and 31 and such men as will have reached the age of 21 within the period 2,600,000
Regular Army of the United States and the National Guard recruited by volunteer enlistment down to the date of the cessation of volunteering 800,000
United States Navy 300,000
U. S. Marine Corps 50,000
Additions to the foregoing force to be enrolled under the pending amendment to the selective draft act increasing the draft age limits to from 18 to 45 2,300,000
Total available force, 6,050,000

HYLAN DEMANDS SUBWAY RELIEF

Mayor Says Time Has Come
for Radical Action to
Be Taken.

FAVORS RAISE IN FARES

Would Cut Big Salaries and
Stop Dividends on Sub-
sidiary Stock.

Mayor Hylan told the Public Service Commission yesterday in a red hot communication that the time had passed for investigations with regard to subway service in New York and that radical action must be taken to give the people the transportation facilities for which they are paying millions.

The high salaries paid to Interborough officials and the high rates of interest on the stock of the subsidiary companies constitute, according to Mayor Hylan, the chief obstacles in the way of efficient operation of the subways.

The Mayor was moved to write to the Public Service Commission after having taken a trip over both the main subway lines and observed that the only difference between the subway as it used to be and the subways as they are in the fact that the same old complement of trains and trainmen had been spread over considerably more than twice the original number of railroad miles.

Breach of Faith Charged.
It is his conviction that the Interborough is "not keeping faith with the people, and he declares that its excuse that it lacks equipment falls to the ground in the face of the fact that the years which have gone to subway construction afforded ample opportunity to have the necessary equipment ready. Nor can he see why any Interborough official should receive \$100,000 a year, pointing out that it represents the fare of 2,000,000 passengers.

As a cure for conditions as they are he proposes that the Interborough demand the increased fares be granted, but that the excess over the present fare be put into a fund which will ultimately the people can buy the subways outright. His letter to the Public Service Commissioners was as follows:

"Gentlemen: The time is rapidly approaching when investigations must be discontinued and some radical action taken to give the people of this city the transportation facilities for which they are paying millions.

"The city is expending millions for new transit lines, and when these lines are placed in operation, the company reduces the service on the old lines in an attempt to equip and operate the new lines. This intolerable condition should not be allowed to exist, and the Public Service Commission should compel the transit corporations to provide a sufficient number of cars to properly operate these lines for the convenience of the people.

Lack of Equipment.
"The excuse that the company has not sufficient equipment should be given no consideration, because these lines have been in the course of construction for many years past and ample provision should have been made for sufficient equipment to properly operate them.

"One of the causes of the financial difficulties of both the Interborough and

FIRST ALL U. S. AIR FLEET WINS ATTACK ON FOE

18 De Havillands Fly Miles
Back of German Lines and
Return Unharmed.

RESULTS ARE IMPORTANT

Brig.-Gen. Foulois Commands
Reconnaissance Made Over
Surging Battle Field.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Secretary Baker announced today that the first all American air squadron, composed of American built De Havilland airplanes, equipped with Liberty motors and piloted by American aviators, had been sent into action against the enemy on the western front.

In command of Brig.-Gen. B. F. Foulois, who was in the first plane of the lead flight, this American squadron of eighteen De Havillands crossed over the German lines, penetrated for miles back of the German positions and returned without a single casualty or mishap of any description. The efforts of the American aviators to down or disperse the squadron or the attempts to break up the flight with anti-aircraft guns are not yet reported by Gen. Pershing, whose cable to Secretary Baker merely announces the successful result.

It is assumed, however, that the German command is desperate in its efforts to prevent the carrying out of this important reconnaissance flight, for it is known that Gen. Pershing led the Y shaped American squadrons of six machines each over a part of the surging battle which has been raging and where was of extreme importance to the German command to prevent their particles from ascertaining what was going on behind their lines.

Carry Pilot and Observer.

Gen. Foulois's squadron formed part of a wing of one of Gen. Pershing's divisions now doing conspicuous work. Each machine was equipped with a pilot and an observer. Two guns are installed in each plane in position to shoot the enemy's retreat or attempts by the enemy to retreat or attempts by the enemy to retreat or attempts by the enemy to retreat.

The formation used called for three groups of six planes each. The altitude was approximately 20,000 feet made it possible for the De Havillands to be at their best, for information from Pershing's headquarters shows that the De Havilland at 20,000 feet "plays all around" the Spad, the Nieuport and the other machines.

The duration of the flight behind the enemy lines was probably about fifteen minutes, according to the aeronautical experts here in close touch with conditions abroad. This was quite sufficient time for the observers to bring back information of distinct value concerning the movements behind the German lines. Troop formations, indications of further retreat or attempts by the enemy to retreat or attempts by the enemy to retreat.

Several All American Squadrons.
Gen. Foulois's flight marks the first instance where an all American squadron has been in action against the enemy, but it is fully expected now that other such squadrons will be heard from frequently. There are several all American squadrons formed now and still others are in the process of formation. A wing, as it is called, is generally composed of about six squadrons.

The news of Gen. Foulois's successful flight was received with undisguised elation by aeronautical officers here. To them it marks the beginning of America's active part in the aerial war, in the sense that it has put to the test the American built planes operated by American trained aviators. As one officer stated to-night:

"We've now got all American planes, with all American motors and all American pilots and we have reached the stage where this all American combination has been sent out against the enemy. All that remains now is to increase numbers all along the line."

Secretary Baker has ordered that changes in the machine desired by Gen. Pershing be made as fast as the rate leave the factory and this is being done.

ITALY HONORS RED CROSS AIDS.

Five in American Ambulance Service Get Decorations.
By The Associated Press.
ITALY, Aug. 16.—Several members of the American Red Cross ambulance service have been decorated with the Italian War Cross for excellent conduct on the front.

Austria Hard Pressed; Cannot Spare Troops

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, Aug. 16.—Following the tremendous blows which the enemy received last week he is trying to steady himself with reserves. While Swiss military critics detect an effort to move Austrian troops to the harassed western front they doubt that the move will succeed.

The Italians are carrying out large scale raids which are keeping the Austrians on the alert along their whole front, and while the Austro-Swiss border is closed, supposedly to permit the movement of troops to France, it is regarded as improbable by the Swiss observers that any considerable number of Austrians will be transferred.

ENEMY CONFERS ON PEACE DRIVE

Monarchs of Central Powers
Discuss Political Problems
at Meeting.

BREST TREATY ASSAILED

"It Is Not Worth Bones of
Single German Soldier."
Says "Vorwaerts."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Aug. 16.—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Vienna that discussions at the great conference in main headquarters, at which Emperor Karl is present, cover not only the military situation but political events as well, particularly in connection with the prospects for peace.

The paper's correspondent says preliminary discussions are so far advanced that decisions may already have been made with regard to the Polish question. The newspaper, Germania says, respecting the discussions: "Poland and Lithuania desire to be masters of their own houses. It is time to have done with half measures."

Vorwaerts says solution of the eastern problems depends on the Brest peace. But as the Brest peace is not a basis whereon permanent conditions can conscientiously be erected.

"The only possibility of asserting the Brest peace lies through an overwhelming German victory in the west," says the paper. "We therefore warn against staking the honor of the German people on a peace which is built on a shaky basis whereon permanent conditions can conscientiously be erected."

The old eastern front was from the Baltic to Bukovina and the Carso, and thence from Egypt to Mesopotamia, where there was touch with the Russian forces in the Caucasus of Armenia and Northern Persia. That front has disappeared; the Russian wing has been shattered, and the Italian front back.

On the other hand, the centre, in both Egypt and Mesopotamia, has been advanced, but the eastern wing in the Caucasus of Persia has been involved in the military collapse of Russia, and all who have read Gen. Maude's despatches know how great was the lesson which he attached to Russian support on his right.

We might—had the Dardanelles expedition been better managed—have prevented a breakdown on what we may call the left of our war in the east. We might—if it had not been for the early successes of the German offensives in France this year—have driven in the Turkish centre at Palestine and added Damascus and Aleppo to the brilliant victories of Gaza and Jerusalem.

New Left Forming in Siberia.

We might—if Russia had held out—have advanced our army in Mesopotamia to Mosul and beyond. We might—if the Indian resources had been properly organized and betimes—have not only explored the country between Bagdad and the Persian frontier hills, but have organized the resisting Armenians and Georgians into a solid block.

EAST FRONT IS POTENT AID FOR WEST VICTORY

Piling Up Men in France Is
"Putting Savings in
Stockings."

PLAN TO DIVERT FORCE

New Russian Situation Shown
by Expert to Be of Vast
Importance.

By H. SIDEBOTHAM.

One of the Foremost Military Critics in Europe.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, Aug. 16.—Most observers are agreed that the final decisive victory of the war will be fought in the west. There are, however, more ways than one of winning an enduring victory. In these battles you have more men to meet the Germans, or you may have fewer Germans to meet. One way of having fewer Germans to meet is to reconstitute the eastern front so that in proportion as our strength waxes in the west German strength will wane owing to the increased demands made by the dangers we make for him in the east.

The fact that the Germans see in the eastern political situation a solution for their troubles strengthens the argument for reconstituting the eastern front.

Those who would solve all difficulties by piling up men in the west put their savings in their stockings. Omissions will come in the west, believe in action in the east that will reduce the numbers of men that we shall have to meet in these decisive battles.

Instead of putting their savings in their stockings they would put them out at interest, for the great argument for what is called "reconstitution of the east," is that the employment of a comparatively small amount of man power gathers to itself an increment of man power at compound interest.

Old Eastern Front Disappears.

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Such was the old eastern frontier. In reconstituting it we start with the unbroken victorious British centre at Palestine and Mesopotamia. Our right still progresses. Its formation is based on the Murman coast at Archangel and stretches out to southern Russia. Our new left still hibernates in Siberia. The object of this article is to put together facts in regard to these fronts so far as they are known.

AUSTRIA TO AID KAISER.

Demands Restoration of Belgium
as Peace Move.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague, Germany has demanded that Austria send ten to fifteen divisions to the western front. Austria assented to this, the despatch says, on condition that Germany would accept Austria's solution of the Polish question and make a strong peace move, including the evacuation and restoration of Belgium.

Plane Hits Train Car; 4 Killed.

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 16.—An airplane returning from a flight because of engine trouble fell today upon a train car which was preparing to leave the station. Four persons in the car were killed and several others injured. The two victors in the machine were severely burned.

GERMANS TOLD RETREAT ENDS WHEN PERIL BEGINS

Critic Says It Appears Probable the War Situation
Has Turned in Kaiser's Favor—Admits Havoc
Wrought by Large Numbers of Tanks.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 16.—Gen. Ardenne, military critic of the Dusseldorfer Nachrichten, says in his latest article: "Germans at home naturally ask how far the German retreat is to go. No precise answer is possible, but it has reached its limit if vital parts of the German front were threatened by the enemy, or if the war situation has turned in Germany's favor, which now seems probable.

"What concerns the German high command is the whole of the enemy's plan of battle. The German high command is not surprised by the type of tanks, but rather by the number. The small tanks did much damage, but they will soon find their end in the glacial crevasses of the German defence."

VICTORY FOCH'S, SAYS HUMBERT

General Tells Part His Army
Played in Battle on
Picardy Front.

LITTLE WAS EXPECTED

Surprise Action Enabled Him
to Double Advance Asked
His First Day.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—The general launched a combined gas, artillery and air bombing attack upon the French and Americans along the Vesle early Friday morning. This was in retaliation for a bombing raid by American aviators upon bridges over the Aisne late Thursday.

The German artillery continued shelling the crossroads south of the Vesle for hours, on the assumption that the French and Americans were bringing up troops. German aviators bombed the woods and villages south of the Vesle, apparently working in relays.

A group of twelve American aviators participated in the raid on the Aisne bridges. Early Friday other American fliers went up and took photographs for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of the bombs dropped. A great deal of traffic had been reported passing over the Aisne bridges, and the French and Americans increased the fire of their heavy guns in an attempt to destroy as many bridges as possible.

Americans Lay Box Barrage.

As a result of the reports of observers that the Germans laid down a box barrage during Thursday night on machine gun nests along the hills to the northwest of Fismes. Observers and patrols reported Friday morning that twelve machine guns had been destroyed and every German guard killed. American aviators successfully bombed the railroad yard at Dommarie-Baroncourt, in the Verdun-Metz area, yesterday. Longtongues, north of Verdun and Thiaucourt, were attacked Wednesday. Several bursts were observed in the central and southern parts of the yard at Dommarie-Baroncourt and the installations there are believed to have been wiped out.

Bomb Yards at Conflans.

An American bombing squadron commanded by Lieut. Guindlach dropped twenty bombs on the railway yards at Conflans yesterday. Eighteen direct hits were observed in the centre of the tracks in the east portion of the yard, and two on the roundhouse.

The squadron was pursued by eleven enemy planes, six of which were speedily left behind. One of the remaining five was hit by the American machine gun fire and forced to descend near Thiaucourt. Lieut. Guindlach was slightly wounded.

The Aisne bridges bombed by the Americans were located between Pont Arcy and Germontout, a distance of about twelve miles.

Three Italians who escaped from the Germans and reached the American line said they saw enormous shipments of household material and similar articles and expressed the belief that the Germans had brought them forward from south of the Vesle during the retreat.

6,000,000 MEN GERMAN LOSS.

120,000 Believed Killed in Offensives From March 27 to June 17.

Victorious Troops Now Within Mile and Half of Roye.

PRESSURE IS GROWING

Humbert to Use Pincers
Tactics on Teutons
in Lassigny.

ENEMY RESERVES FEWER

Fifteen Divisions Employed
in Picardy Battle; Only
Sixteen Left.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Marshal Foch continues to pound the Germans on the Picardy front despite heavy enemy reinforcements and the addition of large numbers of reserves. The whole of the line between the Somme and Roye was feverishly active to-day, with the French and British making important gains.

Around Roye particularly the pressure against the Germans was heavy and so fruitful that indications point to an early evacuation of that strong point in the enemy's badly battered line. The French advanced between Goyencourt and Laucourt, on a front of three miles, until they were within a mile and a half of Roye. Further south, at Lognes Wood, the French made another advance, and this latter thrust put them in position to direct a flanking attack against Roye when the proper time comes.

To the north of Roye the British held Damery and Parvillers against the heaviest counter attacks yet launched in that region. It is the drive through Lognes Wood, however, that has the largest bearing on the day's events, since the French in this advance killed two birds with one stone. Toward the north they are in position to drive against Roye in a turning action, and toward the south they are in much improved shape with regard to their apparent determination to drive the enemy out of Lassigny.

Wedge Driven Near Ribecourt.

The French troops around Ribecourt already have driven a wedge into the German lines, and as this wedge extends past Lassigny on the south the French under Gen. Humbert are in position to apply a pincer to that city. The Germans are fighting desperately but without avail, and there doesn't seem to be any way for them to prevent the capture of Lassigny, Roye, and eventually Noyon.

Some of the military critics were disposed to think Marshal Foch had poked the kernel pretty well out of the Picardy nut, but now that his attacks continue it is beginning to be felt that he has a larger object in view than merely the pinching off of bits of territory here and there along the line. It is felt that the allied chief is bent on keeping the Germans in this salient completely occupied for the present, partly to prevent them from having too much time to devote to anticipations concerning his next attack, and partly to draw as many as possible of their reserves to the Picardy front, which may be, for all anybody knows, far removed from the point already chosen for the next thrust into the German positions.

The German War Office in its night report announces that the enemy made attacks on both sides of the Aisne River. These, says the report, were "repulsed with heavy losses."

Enemy Lines Are Bombed.

Allied aviators kept up a terrific bombardment of the German rear positions dropping tons of bombs on the concentration points at Chaulnes, Ham and Noyon.

The appointment of Gen. von Boehn, the "retreat specialist," is confirmed by Berlin, and this General is now in general charge of all the German troops on the Picardy front.

It has been established by the allied commanders that fifteen German reserve divisions have been brought up to the front between the Somme and the Oise. The enemy is said to have only sixteen fresh divisions left on his entire front from the sea to Switzerland.

The Germans continue to make small withdrawals in the Lys River salient, having evacuated the village of Vieux-Bersin, south of Merris. All along the line there is not the slightest sign of a German offensive, and it is believed in the allied capitals that the plans for the big thrust which the Germans confidently predicted in the spring would reach Paris and end the war have been definitely and finally abandoned.

Allies Capture Damery Wood.

The Associated Press correspondent with the French army describes the day's operations as follows: "Allied forces occupied Villers-le-Roye and St. Amand and reached their old line between the east of Armancourt yesterday. Further north they pressed forward toward the Chaulnes-Roye line, taking Damery Wood in the evening. Sharp fighting continued east of Armancourt. Just west of Lassigny there was

120,000 Believed Killed in Offensives From March 27 to June 17.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The total German losses from the beginning of the war to the end of July, 1918, are understood to be 6,000,000, according to the morning newspapers.