

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; diminishing north winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 63.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 352.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

FOCH LINKS UP SOMME AND AISNE FRONTS; ENEMY IS PREPARING FOR NEW RETREAT; 1,450,000 ARE OVERSEAS; 3,540,000 UNDER ARMS

HALF NATION'S MAXIMUM ARMY NOW ENROLLED

Gen. March Tells of Men
Gone to Siberia and Rus-
sia in His Review.

PROMOTIONS FOR HEROES

French General Issues Order
Praising U. S. Troops for
Splendid Bravery.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The grand total of men under arms now and enrolled in this nation's fighting forces to battle against Germany is more than 3,500,000. Figures made public today by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, show that this mark has been passed and that the total is being increased steadily.

There have been now shipped overseas to France, Italy, Siberia and Russia more than 1,450,000 men. There are approximately 1,500,000 men in the cantonments and camps in the United States. The total strength of the nation to date is approximately 4,400,000, making a grand total of 3,540,000. This figure is probably slightly below the actual number that would be obtained by official count.

"When I give figures hereafter of troops embarked, this refers to the United States," said Gen. March in his talk with the newspaper correspondents, "the totals will embrace the troops in Siberia, Italy, France and Russia proper."

With the number of American forces growing steadily larger it is of prime importance of course to consider the call to arms of these American fighting forces as showing in actual service and Gen. March again made public welcome references from our Allies to the "good work" of the Americans.

New Prizes for U. S. Troops.

"The American troops in France, to whose good conduct I have referred in these talks," said Gen. March, "are beginning to receive official French commendations of various sorts, and here is one that came in this morning and has been manifested. This refers to the Second Artillery Brigade, which was with the Second Division in the fighting around Chateau Thierry.

"After the infantry had withdrawn, our field artillery stayed there and helped the French at that point. This commendation is from the French commander of the division to which the Second Artillery Brigade, which was with the Second Division in the fighting around Chateau Thierry.

"On the eve of the relief of the Second Artillery Brigade of the Second United States Infantry Division, the General commanding the infantry divisions takes the opportunity to commend the men of the brigade."

"The commendation is in the following terms: 'The men of the Second United States Infantry Division, which was with the Second Division in the fighting around Chateau Thierry.

"After having vigorously fought with the Second United States Infantry Division and with the First Artillery Brigade of the Second United States Infantry Division in the fighting around Chateau Thierry.

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Yankee Soldier Braves Machine Guns to Get Water for His Wounded "Bunkie"

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Aug. 17.—The special correspondent of the Stars and Stripes sends a story of a party of Yanks who found themselves in a shell hole fifty yards from a German machine gun. Two of the men had painful head wounds and they were so thirsty that they were choking. It was up to some one to go out and cut the canteens from two dead Germans who lay between the shell hole and the German machine guns.

"You stay here," said an old regular to his bunkie, "because you've got a wife. I'm going to pray and go out and get that water." Fire flew from the German machine guns in a clump of bushes as he drew near the coveted canteen, but it was high. He got back safely with the water.

The same correspondent relates a story told by the chaplains of two Yankee regiments that stormed a slope above the Ourcq. They came back wearily at sundown from the task of burying their dead. They were two much uplifted men and their eyes were shining as they made their brief but eloquent report as follows:

"In all that battlefield we found without a single exception that every one of those boys died crouching forward with his face toward Germany."

GUILTY VERDICT FOR 100 I. W. W.'S

Chicago Jury Out One Hour in
Sabotage Trial Lasting
138 Days.

MAY GET 27 YEAR TERMS

Counsel for Foes of Law and
Courts Offers No Clos-
ing Argument.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—One hundred leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were found "guilty as charged in the indictment" by the jury after one hour's deliberation at their trial for conspiracy to disrupt the nation's war production late today. Arguments for a new trial will be heard next week.

The defendants, including William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., the highest position in the organization, face a maximum penalty of twenty-seven years in prison and a \$10,000 fine each.

Federal Judge Keneasaw Mountain Landis in his charge to the jury withdrew the fifth and last count on the indictment which charged conspiracy to violate the postal laws and particularly that section excluding from the mails enterprises in the nature of schemes to defraud. The remaining four counts specifically charge violation of the espionage act, the section of the criminal code prohibiting interference with the civil rights of citizens, the selective service act and the conspiracy statute.

The end of the trial is sudden. The end of the court for 138 days, was sudden. Two minor witnesses testified at the morning session and following them Frank K. Nebeker, chief counsel for the Government, began his closing argument, for which he was allowed two hours but consumed scarcely half of that time. Then George F. Vanderveer, head of the defense legal staff, to the surprise of all in the court room declared that he would submit the case to the jury without making a closing statement.

In his argument Mr. Nebeker said: "You have been engaged in one of the most epoch making trials in the history of the country."

"The wisdom of the laws of this country is not at issue. We obey the decisions of the highest court and that is the only way that a republic can live. Anything that strikes at that is a dangerous thing."

"The wisdom of the decisions of the courts of this country is not at issue. The industrial system is not on trial. This case is not against any interests of honest workmen nor against any patriotic labor organization. No effort is being made by the Government to justify mob violence, the Bible derision or other lawless acts."

Separation or other lawless acts. "At its very start the I. W. W. struck at the foundations of our Government. Is it not peculiar that in every State of the Union these fellows got into trouble? In a little town an ordinance is passed. They come and violate it and say they are going to violate it."

"The documents issued by the defendants themselves are enough to convict them. When you consider the definitions made by the witnesses on the stand to compare them with what they have written and the books they authorized the case of the Government is complete."

After the instructions of Judge Landis the jury retired at 4:10 P. M., and just one hour later announced that its verdict was ready. The court was hastily assembled and the verdict was read at 4:20 P. M. There was no demonstration and the defendants were returned to their cells after Judge Landis had announced that he would hear arguments for a new trial next week, the date to be set later.

There was no sign of the disorder which had been predicted among the defendants in case of an unfavorable verdict. They sat as if stunned. Haywood continued calm to break into bits a toothpick which he held in his fingers while the verdict was read.

"I certainly believed that Judge Landis's instructions to the jury pointed

SIBERIA OPENS ARMS TO ALLIES

Warmly Welcomed at Many
Points as They Proceed
to the Front.

CZECHS TAKE IRKUTSK

Capture of Important Lake
Baikal Port Announced
by U. S. Consul.

By the Associated Press.
VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 12 (delayed).—Japanese forces have landed and joined the British and French. The allied contingents received ovations at many points on their way to the front. The British occupied the first line and sent out scouting parties.

The presence of the allied forces is creating an excellent effect among the Czech-Slovaks. The Japanese were most efficient looking as they paraded in heavy marching order through the town between silent lines of townspeople. They were reviewed by naval and military officers at Czech headquarters, where their commander was warmly congratulated.

By the Associated Press.
TOKYO, Aug. 13 (delayed).—The Government today issued a statement announcing that under the agreement with China, in view of the danger threatening the border activities of Manchuria, Japan was despatching troops thence from Manchuria.

The text of the statement follows: "The attention of the Japanese Government recently has been called to the growing activities of armed German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Siberia along the borders of Manchuria. These prisoners, having virtually assumed command, are forcing the Soviet Government to consider the Chinese frontier in the direction of the town of Manchuria, and the imminence of danger has compelled a large number of Japanese military units to be sent to that town to seek refuge in flight."

The situation involves a direct menace to Chinese territory and is no less a serious concern to Japan, united as she is with China in bonds of close solidarity. The two Governments accordingly considered in common the course to be adopted in this state of affairs and agreed as a provisional measure of emergency that a portion of the Japanese troops at present stationed in south Manchuria be ordered immediately to proceed to Manchuria.

This movement of troops has been actuated solely by a spirit of harmonious cooperation. Japan and China face a threatening danger, and in undertaking to combat it the Japanese Government will scrupulously respect the sovereignty of China as well as the rights and interests of the local population. They are happy to believe that the proposed measure will lay the foundation for promoting the relations of mutual confidence and good neighborliness of the two nations.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Allies have only one answer to Admiral von Hintze, namely, there shall be no German peace. The time for bartering has passed. Peace will come when the German military machine is crushed."

The Chronicle says that unless the Brest-Litovsk treaty is repudiated and its terms rewritten, no sort of Wilsonian peace is possible or even conceivable, and Germany's adoption of the Wilson principles will remain the most transparent of shams.

Even the German papers show signs of impatience with the unconvincing protestations of the new Foreign Secretary. The Cologne Gazette indulges in an outburst of criticism of the character of the German official announcement, showing its realization that it does nothing to improve Germany's position. It says: "It is a matter of damnable importance whether we are or are not to be regarded throughout the world as blackguards. Indeed we are so regarded now."

The Frankfurt Zeitung declares Germany must continue to fight. "France and England are in no mood for an understanding," the paper says.

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says a traveler just returned from Germany describes the people as "having no hope of victory and no thought of surrender."

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Aug. 17.—The most conclusive proof that Germany realizes that the tide of war has turned against her is to be found in the peace talk emanating from Berlin in the form of Admiral von Hintze's declaration that Germany had no official knowledge that a just and reasonable peace settlement had been proposed by the Allies and which Premier Lloyd George in his anniversary address said Germany had deliberately rejected. It is to be found also in a further statement that "there can be no question of a refusal by Germany of any reasonable peace proposals."

This must be taken with due regard to the reasons for Admiral von Hintze's appointment as Foreign Secretary. He was appointed six weeks ago as a sequence to the Pan-German outburst against Dr. von Kuehlinmann's statement that Germany could not hope to win the war through military measures alone.

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PEACE FEELERS SHOW FOE NOW FEARS DEFEAT

Admiral von Hintze's Stand
Is Exact Opposite of
Six Weeks Ago.

DUE TO MARNE REVERSE

London Papers Agree Tentative
Offer Will Get Chilly
Reception.

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CAPTURES CUT 17 DIVISIONS OF FOE TO SHELLS

One Shattered Contingent
Forced Into Action Again
Lacking Men.

BIG LOSSES ON SOMME

More Than 450,000 Germans
Beaten by British Since
August 8.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—So far thirty-six German divisions are known to have been engaged in the fighting on the Somme front since August 8. Among the prisoners taken by the British there are representatives of seventeen German divisions. The thirteenth division yielded more than 2,700 prisoners, the forty-first nearly 2,500, the fourteenth 2,200, the 107th 1,800, the 108th and the 119th between 900 and 1,000 each. (A German division comprises approximately 12,500 men.)

By regiments our captures from the thirteenth division are: Fifty-fifth Infantry, 8 officers, 1,080 men; Thirtieth Regiment, 20 officers, 964 men; Fifteenth Regiment, 14 officers, 674 men, making a total for the division of 2,763 officers and men.

The fate of the Thirteenth Division was really pathetic, as it was from this division that we took 500 prisoners, besides inflicting heavy casualties at Hamel on July 4. Among the documents captured was one issued by a brigade commander asking to have fresh drafts hurried, as he could not do the work of the brigade with his present strength. The official reply, signed by Gen. von Biehl, runs:

"The conditions you describe are known to the divisional commander and higher authorities, but supply drafts cannot be expected before August 15. The conditions are even more unfavorable in neighboring units, and for the interests of all the situation must be tolerated."

Condition is Deplorable.
August 15 proved a little later and the division apparently stayed in line without reinforcements. With the further loss of the 2,700 men we took prisoner and with those who were killed and wounded the condition of this division must be deplorable.

Papers taken from officers and prisoners throw interesting sidelights on past events. Thus the diary of the 149th Regiment tells us that under date of March 24 the village and station of Longuey, a hundred miles east of St. Quentin, was absolutely wiped out by bombs dropped from one of our airplanes, and that an ammunition train carrying 15,000 shells was blown up at the station. It also adds that a trainload of airplanes were blown to bits, the explosion being so terrific that some of the car trucks were found half a mile away.

We heard some great explosions in that direction at the time, but this is the first authentic information that has reached us of the actual damage.

The fighting that has taken place in the last twenty-four hours has been to our advantage, much of the contested area being around Damery and Parvillers Wood, near Roye. This is the extreme right of the British front, with the French and Canadians adjoining us to the south.

Heavy counter attacks delivered by the enemy at Damery last night were beaten off. The Canadians report the capture of 240 prisoners in the last twenty-four hours, in addition to some machine guns. They estimate also that

Continued on Third Page.

DEPRESSION IN GERMANY ALARMS THE GOVERNMENT

Newspapers Ordered to Stiffen Morale of Troops and
Civil Population—Socialists' Manifesto Sup-
pressed—Workmen Protest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—Despatches from Switzerland tell of increasing unrest and depression in Germany. Under the heading "Germany is Aftaid," the Gazette, published in Lausanne, prints for its leading article statements quoted from a number of south German newspapers showing that since the German defeat of the Marne the press received orders to curb up the ever falling morale of the troops and the civilians.

So far as the latter are concerned, both Swiss and German travelers say that while indignation against the Kaiser's Government continues to increase there is no sign of any organized revolt among the people who are suffering most.

Hamburg in Open Opposition.
A prominent Swiss barrister who has just returned from Hamburg says that the authorities and all the people of that city, oppressed by the ruin that has overtaken their homes because of the war, now are openly opposed to the policy of Berlin.

At the beginning of June the executive committee of the Independent Socialist party in Germany drew up a manifesto addressed to the German people on the eve of the fifth year of the war. Its publication was prohibited, but an authentic copy of this manifesto has been received in Switzerland in manuscript. Some of the passages read:

"The policy of violence pursued by Germany in her foreign relations is supplemented by a policy of reaction at

home. The crushing weight of the state of siege oppresses the German people. Moreover, free speech has been suppressed. The working classes are enslaved. All the weapons of brutal military dictatorship are used against all those who, true to their convictions, refuse to abandon international socialism. The Socialists who support the Government have become the guilty accomplices of German militarism."

Socialists Urge Action.
"Moreover, they contribute by their policy to the maintenance of a reactionary regime forming within Germany. Workmen, comrades, citizens, spread the light! Make every one understand the real causes of all our miseries and privations. Cast out all faintheartedness, all fear, and let us arm the proletariat for the inevitable struggle for a better future."

A deputation of Nuremberg workmen visited the Bavarian Minister of the Interior to bring to his notice the unendurable conditions of the industrial population, it is reported. The deputation affirmed that due to decreased rations of bread, meat and potatoes the people of the industrial districts were so badly nourished that their output of work was materially decreased.

The general interest of the country was threatened, they complained. The agriculturists, they said, were not providing enough wheat, vegetables and fruit.

FEAR IS SHOWN BY LUDENDORFF

Dwindling Man Power Causes
Him to Issue New Secret
Order.

FRENCH TACTICS COPIED
He Directs Advanced Zones
Must Be Defended With
Fewer Troops.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the
London Times Service.
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 17.—On July 6 Gen. Ludendorff supplemented his secret circular of June 23 with an illuminating general order on the subject of defensive actions. The burden of his complaint was that German commanders were showing a tendency to worsen the real line of defense and the weaker the artillery support the greater should be the depth of the advance zone.

The underlying purpose of the German high commander in this order seems to have been to formulate rules whereby men could be saved, and the order gives a hint of the anxiety felt by the German Generals over their dwindling man power.

Follows French Tactics.
This plan, as announced by Ludendorff, was really used for the first time on a large scale by the French General Gouraud as a means of stopping the German offensive of July 15. In that attack the Germans failed because the French had withdrawn the