

CALLS DRIVE BY FOCH THE WAR'S MOST BRILLIANT

Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, Reviews Before Parliament Invaluable Services of Navy.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, Wednesday in a speech before the House of Commons reviewed extensively the war situation. He referred particularly to what had been accomplished in the recent drive by the allied forces on the Somme-Rheims salient, to the destruction of German submarines, of which 156 had been accounted for since the war began—more than half of these in the last year, and the part the Americans now were playing and would play later in the fight for the cause of democracy.

international rights. Had she not taken this decision the whole course of the war would have been different. He pictured the part the navies have played in the war, in the vast wilderness of the sea, with no one to witness to describe their operations, and said he did not think that many persons realized that if the allies were defeated on the water the war would be over.

British Navy Quadrupled. "When the war began," said Mr. Lloyd George, "the British navy, then the largest in the world, represented a tonnage of two and a half million. Now, including the auxiliary fleet, it is eight million. Were it not for this increase the seas might be barred for the commerce of the world. Every route of the world is patrolled by its ships."

The premier then referred to the other activities of the navy, such as conveying, patrolling, mine laying, mine sweeping, and the chasing of submarines. It was here that he said 159 German submarines had been destroyed, more than half of them in the last year.

"During June alone," the premier continued, "British naval ships steamed 8,000,000 miles. To this must be added the efforts of the mercantile marine, which is now a branch of the British navy, and whose men face the same dangers carrying for the allies as well as for themselves most of the American troops that have so valiantly acquitted themselves in recent combats."

Personnel of British Navy. "I wonder how many people understand the number of men required to man and maintain the British navy and mercantile marine. There are at least 1,500,000, probably 800,000 or 900,000 of whom are of military age."

"I wish to point out the necessity of not impairing in the slightest degree the efficiency, strength and growth of the British navy and mercantile marine. During the past two years Germany has made two distinct attempts to force a decision—one on land and one on the sea. The land offensive might have been disastrous, but the sea offensive, if it had succeeded, would have been final."

"If France, Italy and Great Britain were threatened with starvation the war would have been over before this stage had been reached. I do not wish to minimize in the least the great assistance rendered by the American, French, Italian and Japanese fleets, but the British fleet is so incomparably greater and its operations on a scale of much greater magnitude that its importance and the immensity of its efforts in the war should be realized."

U. S. Naval Mission Surprised. "The American naval mission, which came over recently, saw a great deal of the effort of the British navy and was immensely struck with the vastness of the work which is being done. It was especially anxious that steps be taken to make known, not only here but in America, the gigantic character of the task we are doing."

Great Britain alone has raised for the army and the navy 8,250,000 men, for the most part voluntarily. The dominions contributed 1,000,000 and Italy 1,250,000.

If America were to call to the colors the same number of men as Great Britain in proportion to population it would mean nearly 15,000,000 men.

Germans Used Best Troops. "On the western front, after the enemy had been relieved of all apprehension on the eastern front because of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, the Germans brought all their best divisions against us and our allies. Therefore the German offensive began March 21 and the allies were confronted by the flower of the German army, who had rested and made preparations specially for the great blow which the French and the British were tired by the prolonged offensive on our part under the most exhausting conditions."

"Considerable American forces had been expected to reach the battle front by spring, but as a matter of fact on the 21st of March there was only one American division behind the line which were brought up after the attack began."

Weather Conditions Favor Foe. "The weather conditions were the most favorable that the enemy could have chosen. Our united command was not yet an accomplished fact, in spite of all endeavors to achieve it and each general was mainly concerned over the perils of his own front so that when the blow



Theresa Bara in the Miss Clemenceau case at the Auditorium Tomorrow.

came the reserves of the allied armies were not available to meet it where it fell.

"Those were the conditions under which the long prepared and carefully planned blow of the picked troops of Germany fell upon the British army. The enemy's object was to obtain a military decision this year before the American army could come up, first of all by severing the two armies and then attacking the separated British and French forces."

"How did the German plans prosper? There had been four and a half months of such fighting as never before was seen on the face of the globe. What happened? At first, the German army achieved considerable success and we have had anxious moments—very anxious moments. Those who knew most about the situation were the most anxious. Our losses were considerable in men, in material and also in prisoners."

Second German Blow Powerful. "The second German blow might very well have overwhelmed the British army, but before the battle was over, in a fortnight's time, 250,000 men were thrown across the channel and in a month's time 355,000. Every gun lost had been put back and every machine gun replaced. Not merely had the deficiency been supplied, but the number had been increased."

"At that moment there were more guns and more machine guns with the army in France than ever before. It was the first German miscalculation. They calculated that we could not do it."

Misled Germans. "We owe a debt of gratitude to a section of the press for misleading the enemy. They led the Germans to believe that we had not even been able to make up the deficiency and the Germans made their plans accordingly."

"The hit here, center and in the north, where they thought they were destroying the British army with nothing behind it. In six weeks they were hurried back and forced to stand still by the British army."

"After the enemy's experience in that six weeks of fighting the British army was not attacked for three or four months. The Germans may come again, but that will be because they have failed elsewhere."

Praises French. "I wish to give warm recognition to the assistance that the French gave in these operations. After May 1 the Germans turned off and attacked the French. They won a preliminary success on a considerable scale, but not merely have they been forced to a standstill by Marshal Foch, but his counter stroke, the most brilliant in the annals of the war, has driven the enemy back. The danger is not yet over, but he would be a sanguine man on the German general staff who now would predict that Germany could obtain a military decision this year."

"I do not wish to go beyond that. Elements of Allied Success. "In analyzing the elements of the allied success, stress should be placed on the rapidity with which the British made good their losses and the rapidity in which the American troops were brought over. These two matters were essential parts of the German miscalculations."

"In July 265,000 American troops were brought over, 185,000 of them in British ships."

Showed Skilled Knowledge. "Everybody knows how gallantly the Americans fought. They fought with a trained skill which no one had a right to expect. Their officers showed a skilled knowledge in the management of the men under trying conditions which one could hardly expect from men who had not had a year's experience in war."

"Another element of success was the united command which was achieved only after a long struggle. There is no generalization in the strict sense of the word. What has been achieved was a unity of strategic command which has answered every purpose as the Germans know to their cost."

"From the moment Marshal Foch achieved strategic command the fortunes of the allied armies were restored. There have been mishaps but the masterly handling of the reserves has baffled the German effort and ended in their retreat from the Marne. It is too early to say that general effort is exhausted. They still have powerful forces in reserve but it is not too early to say that their chances of March 21 will not come again."

Americans Equal to Best. "America already has a powerful, large and victorious army in France, the equal of the best troops. It is growing every day and there will be no break in the increase of that

GIGANTIC ARMY TO OPPOSE ENEMY

Next Spring Will See Terrific Onslaught Made by Combined Allied Armies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Backed by a reserve of 5,000,000 American troops, Field Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the American and allied armies, is preparing to hurl the entire united military strength of France, Great Britain and the United States against the Germans on the western front in order to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time. Next spring will see the terrific conflict, already in progress on the Aisne-Vesle line, in full swing with Foch's armies striking with all their power.

This was the impression gained Wednesday by members of the senate military committee who heard Gen. March, chief of staff, explain in executive session the war department's reasons for asking extension of draft age limits to include all men between 18 and 45 years old. They learned also that the definite decision to enlarge the American military program to an army of 5,000,000 men was reached about July 26 and is in accordance with an agreement reached in Paris about that time.

The date when the United States decided to more than double the great effort it already was making and to bring its whole men power to bear immediately may be significant. Gen. Foch's smashing blow which has flattened out Aisne-Marne salient and has thrown the whole German front from Rheims to the sea into jeopardy was struck July 15 with American troops bearing their full share.

Pave the Way This Year. It appeared possible that the success of that blow had influenced American officials, who continuously have pressed for a vigorous aggressive campaign at the earliest possible moment, and with attention concentrated on the western front, to believe that enough could be done this year to prepare the way for a smashing military triumph next year when the full American army becomes available. The period of time covered by estimates for equipment and transportation of troops under the enlarged army plan is understood to carry it up to next spring.

As the project is understood, although no details were obtainable, it is contemplated to place an army of substantially 2,000,000 American troops in France before the spring campaign opens, backed by 2,000,000 more at home, moving forward as needed. In this connection, intimations that the British have made extraordinary efforts to concentrate troops on the western front in the last few months becomes increasingly significant. Coupled with the French and American efforts this gives promise of such overwhelming force in the battle next year that a comparatively short and bitter fight may see the issue decided and the German army driven beyond the Rhine, if it is not destroyed in the field.

In his mid-week conference with newspaper men later in the day Gen. March dealt with the battle situation in general terms and referred to his appearance before the senate committee only to deny a report that he had fixed the military program of landing 84 American divisions in France by next May. He had made no such statement, he said.

EXAMINATIONS FOR FIRST LIEUTENANTS IN ENGINEERS CORPS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Applicants for commissions as first lieutenants in the engineer reserve corps will be examined in 17 cities by an examining board of army officials which will begin work in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9, the war department Wednesday announced.

Other points where the board will sit and the dates, include: Detroit, Aug. 10; Cincinnati, Aug. 12; Louisville, Aug. 13; Indianapolis, Aug. 14, and St. Louis, Aug. 15.

Only qualified engineers who have previously filed their applications with the chief of engineers will be considered by the board on its arrival at the various cities where examinations are being held, but the offer of the engineer chief will continue to receive such applications while the board is at work and will notify candidates by telegraph to report for examination in accordance with their application is satisfactory.

PRESIDENT'S NIECE MARRIES. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Miss Alice Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson, of Buffalo, N. Y., niece of President Wilson, and the Rev. I. S. McElroy, Jr., Columbus, Ga., were married this evening at the white house. It was the 15th wedding to take place at the executive mansion and the third during the president's administration.

army until it has an army not far short of that of all inferior in numbers to the German army itself.

"Germany never again can maintain the number of divisions that she had. She is now begging for Austrian support. The German people and their allies are beginning to be disillusioned. In March, Germany was promising great things, and the peace tentacles from her allies were withdrawn. That promise has failed. The German harvest is short. Militarily the Germans have passed the height of their power."

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Friday Specials are selected from every department of the store. Every item marked at a price that should interest thrifty buyers. Read, then profit by the low prices.

Children's Wool Plaids, 36 inches wide, big lot of attractive patterns. Worth \$1.25 a yard. Friday only, yard... 83c

Mercerized Cotton Table Damask, 56 inches wide; a pleasing assortment of patterns. Excellent value. Friday, yard... 48c

Printed Marquisettes, in colors, 36-inch; a beautiful line to select from. Worth 50c. Friday, yard... 32c

Big Embroidery Special. Wide Embroidery Flouncing. Regular 21c to 29c values. Friday special, yard... 15c

Crash Toweling, linen finish twilled crash; unbleached only. 20c quality. Friday only, yard... 14c

Turkish Toweling, pure white bleach, 18-inch wide; double thread. Extra quality. An exceptional value. Friday, yard... 23c

Jap Rose Toilet Soap, 3 bars for... 24c

Williams' Shaving Soap, large bar. Special... 8c

DeLong's Best Brass Pins, needle points; sizes 1 and 2. Friday only... 7c

Laces and Embroideries, 10 and 12 1/2 c values. Friday special, yard... 7c

Fancy Dress Gingham, 27 inch, in plaids, stripes and checks. Worth 35c. Friday special, yard... 27c

Kimono Crepe, 36 inch, in floral and Japanese patterns. Friday only, yard... 22c

Crib Blankets, size 30x40, all white with pink and blue borders. Friday only... 89c

Percalé, 36 inch, good quality, in light and dark colors. Friday only, yard... 22c

Ball Mason Fruit Jars, complete with metal caps and rubbers. Pints. Friday, dozen... 69c

Heavy Screen Door Springs, Friday only, each... 9c

Cedar Polish, pint size. Friday only... 23c

Scoters, fun for the boys. Made of hardwood, with 22-inch handle. Friday only... 23c

Serving Trays, mahogany finish, glass inlaid—with wooden handles, felt bottom, size 11x17. Friday only... 75c

20 Mule Team Borax, 3 one-pound pkgs. Friday only... 35c

House Dresses, in light colors; sizes 36 to 44. Friday only... \$1.00

Middy Blouses, dainty voiles in plain pink, blue and grey; also plaids. Friday only... \$1.25

Lawn Kimonos, values up to \$2.49. Friday only... \$1.00

Children's Plaid Tissue Gingham Dresses, smock trimmed; collars and cuffs trimmed in white organdy. Good \$2.25 values. Friday only... \$1.69

Felt Outing Hats, in plain; red and white. 89c values. Friday... 50c

Women's Collars, slightly soiled; different styles in lace, organdy and pique. Very special... 39c

Motor Hats, of beach cloth, in plain colors, stripes and figures. Friday... 23c

Men's Wash Ties, colored stripes on grounds of white. Friday only... 8c

Corsets, broken line of sizes, different styles. \$1 values. Friday... 69c

Children's Muslin Waists, pair of hose supporters and two rows of buttons. Friday only... 29c

Shelf Paper, 5 yards to a roll, colored borders. Friday only, 2 rolls for... 9c

Advertisement for Charles B. Sax & Co. featuring Friday Bargains with a list of various goods and their prices.

Large advertisement for Red Crown Gasoline, featuring the slogan 'Balanced Ration' for automobiles and listing several service stations.

Advertisement for Livingstons, 'The Store for Men', located at Washington Avenue.

Advertisement for H. Lemontree, an optician, with contact information for eye examinations.

Advertisement for Quality Shoe Repair Co., 'The Sole Savers', located at 120 Michigan St.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Burke & Co. Opt., offering broken glasses duplicated the same day.

Advertisement for Citizens Bank & Trust Co., offering safety deposit boxes for \$1.50 per year.

Advertisement for Warner Bros., featuring a large image of a house and promoting their 'New Way' heating system.

Advertisement for The I. W. Lower Decorating Company, offering art materials and picture framing.

Advertisement for Frank Mayr & Sons Jewelers, offering seamless gold wedding rings.

Advertisement for J.P. McGill Co., 'The House that quality built'.

Advertisement for Sailors, 'When you think of Home furnishings think of Sailors.'

Advertisement for Union Trust Company, offering safe deposit boxes with special facilities for privacy.

Advertisement for Newman's, 'The Style and the Women'.