

TWO SUBMARINES SUNK, ONE BY U. S. SHIP

WEATHER—Fair and cooler.

"If It Happens In New York
It's In The Evening World"

The Evening World.

FINAL EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918.

10 PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOCH'S TROOPS TAKE ST. MARD; NOW AT THE GATES OF ROYE

U. S. ARMY NOW 3,000,000, WITH 1,450,000 MEN ABROAD, GEN. MARCH TELLS SENATORS

Also Informs Correspondents 80 Divisions Will Be in France by June 30.

4,550,000 MEN IN CAMPS.

Adj. Gen. McCain Promoted as Merit Reward—Brig. Gen. Harris to Act in His Place.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Gen. March at his conference to-day with the Senate Military Committee told Senators that the American Army now under arms numbers slightly more than 3,000,000 men, with 1,450,000 men in France or on the way abroad, and approximately 1,550,000 in cantonments at home.

Senators also were informed that the Russian situation is very bad because of the general complexity of affairs there. They were given to understand that there was not much chance of establishing a real offensive on the eastern front, because of the great number of men that would be required.

In his semi-weekly conference with newspaper correspondents Gen. March said that the 1,450,000 American soldiers that had embarked from the United States included men sent to Italy and Siberia as well as to France.

Gen. March said official reports through the Spanish Embassy give no evidence that American prisoners in Germany are singled out for mistreatment, as has been reported. Detailed reports, including the daily menus, are received, and show that the question of the treatment of prisoners had largely become standardized.

FURTHER WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY INDICATED.

Discussing the battle situation in France, the Chief of Staff drew attention to the fact that the Germans have now voluntarily surrendered portions of their lines at four different places. He placed no construction of his own on this, but it was taken as an indication of an expected further withdrawal by the enemy. In a general way the lines are stabilized on a front closely following 1916-1917 positions in Picardy and along the Aisne-Vesle line to the south.

Speaking of the American program, Gen. March said it is proposed to put eighty divisions into France by June 30, 1919, if it is possible to do so as shown in the Senate Military Committee report on the man power bill.

Gen. March announced that Major Gen. Henry B. McCain, Adjutant General, as a reward for efficient work, had been assigned to command the 12th Division now being organized at Camp Devens, Mass. Brig. Gen. Peter C. Harris will be acting Adjutant General. He has been responsible for a great reduction in paper work in the department, including the abolishment of the old muster rolls which tended to cut away unnecessary red tape.

Announcement was made that Major Gen. George B. Dugan, one of the first American officers to win the French War Cross for distinguished gallantry in action, was being sent

(Continued on Second Page.)

MAY RAISE WHISKEY TAX TO \$8 PER GALLON IN THE NEW REVENUE BILL

Old Rate of \$3.20 Subject to Change if Committee Finds It Is Short of Goal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A tax of \$8 a gallon on whiskey and other distilled liquors was tentatively decided upon by the House Ways and Means Committee to-day. The tax now is \$3.20. The new rate is subject to change if the committee should find itself short of the \$5,000,000,000 goal when the bill is ready to report. Rates on other liquors are raised in proportion, but the committee is withholding formal announcement for two reasons—assurance of extremely high liquor rates would cause withdrawal of spirits from bond, to escape taxation, and force the committee into "interim legislation."

WILSON ENJOYING REST, SPENDS DAY MOTORING

Inspects Norman's Woe, Made Famous by Longfellow, and Other Points of Interest.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 17.—President Wilson told friends to-day that he was enjoying the most restful outing in years. Getting away from the intense heat at Washington, he found the weather ideal for golfing. The President added an hour and a half to his usual sleeping schedule to-day.

Members of the President's party said he was satisfied with the attitude of home folk and visitors who had given him full loyalty on the soil links and who had permitted him to go about like an ordinary citizen as he desired.

The President put in nearly two hours' work with a secretary during the forenoon and then motored with Mrs. Wilson to Gloucester and other places before proceeding to the summer home of Col. E. M. House for luncheon. On the way back from Gloucester he stopped at the Reef of Norman's Woe, made famous by Longfellow. He also inspected Rafe's Chasm.

The President was particularly pleased, friends said, at having been able to travel through Boston and nearby cities last night without once being recognized.

It was made known that President Wilson consideration personally to the plea of the Gloucester fishing fleet, whose industry has been menaced seriously by German submarines.

AVIATOR M'KERNES KILLED IN AIR BATTLE WITH FOE

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Sergeant William McKerness of Wallingford, Conn., attached to the Lafayette Escadrille, was killed in a fight with eight enemy airplanes on Thursday, according to the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. The sergeant was flying with a French pilot and his machine was accompanied by two French airplanes. Eight German machines appeared and the French airplanes attacked them. They kept up the unequal fight until the machine in which McKerness was flying crashed to the ground in flames. The bodies of McKerness and the French pilot were picked up within the French lines.

SPAIN WILL CONFISCATE INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS TO AVENGE U BOAT LOSSES

Madrid's Note to Berlin Declares Ton for Ton Will Be Exact From Teutons.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—SPAIN has notified Germany of her intention to compensate herself for future outrages against Spanish shipping by confiscating a corresponding amount of tonnage from German shipping that has found refuge in Spanish ports, says a despatch to the Times from Santander. There are about ninety German steamers voluntarily interned in Spain.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS TAKES TRIP IN SUBMARINE

Goes to Helgoland, Accompanied by Grand Duke Mecklenburg, Without Kaiser's Consent.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17.—The Crown Princess of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and the Princess of Brunswick, has made a submarine trip to Helgoland, according to German newspapers, which add that she did not get the consent of the Emperor or the Crown Prince before leaving. This was the first submarine trip the Crown Princess ever took and the newspapers of Berlin observe that it was all very well to make the venture once, but that the future Empress should not risk her life in "such experiments."

The German Crown Princess was formerly the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is her brother. The Princess of Brunswick probably is Princess Alexandra, who married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

PROPOSE TO RAFFLE PEARLS OVER HERE

Jewels, Worth \$2,000,000, Given to Red Cross, May Be Sold in U. S.

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Tentative proposals are afoot to have the pearl necklaces made from pearls contributed by the women of England for the Red Cross fund raffled in America. The pearls, valued in the aggregate at \$2,500,000, have been made into forty necklaces, varying in value from \$20,000 down to \$5,000.

It was the intention of the committee which collected the pearls that they should be raffled for in a lottery for which six tons of 21 tickets have already been printed. But when the House of Commons unexpectedly defeated the Lottery Bill by four votes it became impossible to raffle them in this country.

It is proposed that if the lottery is promoted in America \$1,000,000 (\$500,000) of the proceeds shall go to the British and the other \$1,000,000 to the American Red Cross, less the actual expenses of the lottery.

SHELL LOADERS KILLED.

Mystery in Explosion That Kills Two, Injures Another. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Two men were killed and one seriously injured in an explosion yesterday at the St. Julien's Creek naval magazine, near Norfolk. They were loading a six-inch shell with "explosive D." Ordnance officers were puzzled by the accident, as prescribed precautions were being taken, and no accident of the kind has occurred with this explosive before in the six or seven years it has been in use. The killed were R. P. Nicholas, ordnance man, first class, and E. E. Holland, ordnance man, third class. C. C. Holcomb, ordnance man, third class, injured, will recover.

GERMANS PERMIT SAILING AND WAIT TO SEE SHIP SUNK

Course of Dutch Steamship Laid Out by Admiralty in Path of Mine.

547 LIVES IN PERIL.

Spanish Influenza Breaks Out Among Passengers and Five Die at Sea.

A Dutch ship from Rotterdam which sailed by permission of the German Government and along a course carefully laid out by the German Admiralty, barely missed destruction from a huge floating mine that lay squarely on the dictated course, according to the story told when the ship arrived at an Atlantic port to-day.

That the 547 passengers she carried and the ship itself were not lost was not due to the solicitude of the Germans, who observed her passage by seaplane and submarine.

The twelve-day passage, starting with this narrow escape from death, was rendered a long nightmare by the appearance and quick spread among practically all the passengers and crew of Spanish influenza. Five negroes, members of the crews of Dutch ships from the West Indies which had been taken over by the Allies and on their way back to their native islands, died of the disease and were buried at sea.

The ship sailed on Aug. 3, and the second day out the first of the negroes showed symptoms of the epidemic. Before many days the infection had spread through the two cabins and the steerage. The disease began to disappear four days before the vessel reached her destination.

Conditions of life in Holland are approaching a crisis, according to the versions told by many of the passengers, themselves. Hollanders, William F. Enck, a Sumatra tobacco planter, said:

"I have lost sixty pounds in three months; that is eloquent testimony to the lack of food. Meat is almost unobtainable and the war bread is terrible. Prices of all foodstuffs have tripled and the suffering among the poor is acute."

Carlos A. Lindheimer, connected with the Argentine Consulate at Amsterdam, said that from five to fifteen German deserters a day are crossing into Holland.

CAPT. BIDDLE DOWNS ANOTHER GERMAN PLANE; ITS PILOT IS KILLED

Rumpler Machine Captured Intact After Battle at Nancy—U. S. Planes on a New Raid.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 17 (United Press).—Capt. Biddle of Philadelphia forced down a German Rumpler plane at Nancy yesterday. The pilot was killed and the observer wounded, but the machine was captured intact.

Biddle received a letter from Gen. Pershing two months ago when he was shot down and landed in No Man's Land, where he remained more than a day and escaped under shell fire.

American bombing planes again attacked the railway yards at Dommary-Baroncourt, near Metz. Several tracks were observed to have been destroyed.

BRITISH GAIN MORE GROUND IN PICARDY AND FLANDERS

TWO SUBMARINES ARE SUNK, ONE BY AN AMERICAN SHIP, OTHER BY FRENCH VESSEL

Information Given to Poincare, President of France, After He Witnessed Debarkation From U. S. Convoy.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—President Poincare and Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, returned to Paris to-day after a visit of two days at a French port, where they closely inspected the Franco-American naval bases and were enabled to obtain a first-hand view of the co-operation of the two navies in combatting German submarines.

Immediately after their arrival there a report was received that an enemy submarine had just been sunk by a French patrol, while it was confirmed at the same time that another submarine had been destroyed by an American patrol a few days before.

President Poincare made a minute inspection of various American installations at the port, being especially interested in the hydro-airplane station.

While the two officials were at the port a convoy was signalled coming in and the President embarked on a war vessel and went towards the sea to observe the arrangements made for the protection of ships.

After this, President Poincare went on board a destroyer and participated in the chase of an Allied submarine somewhere below the surface.

GREATEST WEEK OF AIR FIGHTING IN WAR; 339 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED OR DRIVEN DOWN

Only 123 British Machines Reported Missing—More Than 320 Tons of Bombs Dropped on German Bases and Bridges.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Measured by the number of machines engaged, the intensity of the fighting and the magnitude of the losses inflicted on the enemy, the fighting in the air during the last week was the most formidable of the war.

Some of the most severe conflicts occurred on Aug. 8 in the sector between Albert and the Amiens-Roye Road, where the German air forces were increased considerably shortly after the opening of the Allied offensive. The air fighting resulted in the destruction of forty-eight enemy machines, while seventeen others were driven down out of control. Fifty British machines did not return.

During the six succeeding days 185 enemy airplanes were destroyed and 89 driven down out of control, making a total of 339 German machines for the week, compared to 123 British airplanes missing.

In the same period British bombing squadrons continually attacked enemy airdromes, railway and other military objectives, dropping more than 320 tons of bombs and causing great damage. Low-flying machines raked the enemy's congested roads of retreat with machine gun fire, inflicting many casualties.

A notable feature of the aerial operations was the virtually continuous night and day bombing of the enemy bridges over the Somme. This greatly hampered the supply and reinforcement of the German troops. The week's work also included a number of destructive raids into Germany.

In the other field of air operations British aviators working with the navy from Aug. 8 to Aug. 15 dropped sixty tons of bombs on German docks and airdromes in Belgium.

French Troops Occupy Advanced Defenses of Roye Southward of Avre River and Seize Junction of Montdidier-Estrees St. Denis Road—House-to-House Battle in St. Mard.

PARIS, Aug. 17 (United Press).—The French are at the gates of Roye. They have occupied the advanced defenses of the town southward of the Avre River. They also occupied the junction of the Montdidier-Estrees St. Denis Roads.

St. Mard, a mile south and west of Roye, has been taken after hard fighting from house to house. The Germans had formidable defenses at this place. Beyond Loges Wood the Germans were pushed back behind the Roye-Lassigny Road.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 17 (Associated Press).—French troops this morning carried out a local attack in the region of Autrech, about ten miles northwest of Soissons, and captured the plateau north of Autrech village. This gives them command of the region extending northward, south of the Oise River.

Local actions elsewhere resulted in the further tightening of the grip of the Allies upon the approaches to Roye to the west, the north and the south. The Germans are intensifying their artillery fire in that region, with no other effect than to slow up the Allied advance.

GAINS IN PICARDY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—French and British troops have made new headway on the Picardy battlefields. The French War Office announced to-day that in the region south of Roye French troops made further progress in the Loges Wood and have reached the outskirts of the wood on the east. There was heavy artillery fighting west of Roye during the night. Northwest of Ribecourt the French have repulsed two strong German attacks.

Official reports say the British lines have been pushed eastward north of the Amiens-Roye road and north of the Ancre. British troops have also gained further ground in the neighborhood of Vieux Berquin, at the apex of the Lys salient.

French troops are within a mile of both Roye and Lassigny. Camp de Cesar, a mile west of Roye, has been captured, while the Midian trench and Plessis de Roye, less than a mile southwest of Lassigny, have been occupied. A number of prisoners and a great quantity of material were taken.

CONSTRUCTING NEW HINDENBURG LINE.

The enemy is reported to be preparing for evacuation of the Roye-Lassigny-Noyon salient. German pioneers are said to be constructing another "Hindenburg line."

The French and British are striking at five vital points. At the extreme southern corner of the battlefield, the French already have shovelled Gen. von Boehm over the edge of the important Lassigny heights. There is a crescent-shaped line around both Lassigny and Roye. Marshal Foch is exerting pressure on the horns of the crescent between Chaumes and Roye, between Roye and Lassigny, and in the centre of both crescents. He is also aiming a thrust directly between Lassigny and Noyon.

IMPORTANT POINTS UNDER FRENCH FIRE.

From their new positions the French hold under their guns Butte de Pleumont, Bois de Reserve and Mont Renaux. They also cover Noyon from the westward and southwestward, where it seems but a small