

MILLION MEN WILL BE SENT OVERSEAS BY FIRST OF JULY

Chief of Staff Gives Report With Touch of Pride

DAY OF GOOD TIDINGS

America Has Passed 800,000 Mark and Ship Capacity Is Only Limit

NATION'S CONTRIBUTION

Every Huge Smash Started by Germans Since March 21 Has Been Stopped by the Allied Forces

Washington, June 15.—Three million Americans under arms by the first of August and 800,000 already sent overseas—these figures were announced officially today.

The first figure came from Provost Marshal General Crowder, talking before the senate military committee; the second, from Chief of Staff March, talking in his first weekly war review session with war department correspondents.

Crowder predicted class 2 will have to be invaded unless the draft age is raised to include available men for class one; March promised that the great flow of troops so successfully undertaken will continue as at present—limited only by capacity of ships to carry them.

These two proud figures, answering boldly the scornful disparagement of American effort by the boche authorities, was backed by still another significant figure—1,000,000 men sent overseas by July 1, according to war council information given the senate military committee.

Today was a day of good tidings. Standing before a pin pricked map of the western line in which were five American flags marking United States positions, General March made his statement.

"We have now passed the 800,000 mark in troops shipped overseas. It is impossible to predict a day—say a month ahead or any other definite time—when a mastering superiority will be in the hands of the allies. But the number of troops we are sending across now is limited only by the capacity of the ships to carry them, and we intend to keep that up."

There was a touch of pride in the statement of the chief, who came back here only a few months ago with the announcement that more men had to be sent across immediately and then proceeded to stir everybody up while he himself hurried about to help get the ships wherewith to do this task. March said nothing to the newspaper men concerning what these great forces are accomplishing specifically. But the senators learned from the war council that the brigading with the allies is being accomplished rapidly and that many Americans are now being turned back to form distinctive United States units.

March pictured on the map the bulges Germany had made in the line as it stood March 21, and explained that this stretched line was 68 miles greater than before. Such an extension, backed by the strength of Germany's pressure, had made it imperative, he said, to throw in reinforcements. And America had done this, while England, too, had increased her contribution. The need of American troops, he added, was "pre-eminent" in the light of the four huge smashes since March 21.

All of them, though, "have been stopped," he flatly stated. The latest drive he considered to be a straight-out process to remove a dangerous German re-entrant menacing the Marne German flanks. Paris, for the time being, is the goal for the German arrow, but March said the obvious objectives were the channel ports and Paris. He would not predict that just yet the Teuton blow would turn toward the major objective—the ports.

"The activities of the Germans now are toward Paris," he said, "but as to the importance of the objectives from a military standpoint the capture of the channel ports would have a more immediate effect upon the prosecution of the war than a movement on Paris."

Aside from the news given by March as to the success of troop shipments, senators were told that the American shipments are now sufficient to overcome the wastage in the allied lines, caused by the German assaults. Arrival of the Americans to fill up the gaps and strengthen the bends in the line has had much to do with the breakdown of all the drives to date, the senators learned.

The chief perplexity of the allied and American chieftains at this time, the war council said, was that of gas attacks. The gas had been used so extensively that it drove the allies back; tear gas was tried effectively to mar the work of the artillerymen.

The Russian embassy announced today that some Russians are now participating in the western strife.

PLAN BOYCOTT OF TEUTON POWERS

Sentiment Growing Fast to Classify German as Outlaw

LOGICAL FORWARD STEP

British Seamen's Union Decides to Boycott Shipping For Five Years

15,000 SAILORS KILLED

Wilson Has Indicated Change of View In That He Favors Withholding of Raw Materials

By FRANK P. MORSE.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—A sentiment that favors the classification of Germany as an international outlaw, now and after the war, is steadily crystallizing throughout two hemispheres. Yesterday's reports from London, which announce favorable discussions of plans by the London board of trade to boycott enemy countries for at least one year after the conclusion of peace, and for such further period as may be desirable, is merely a forward step in a drift of thought that grows more and more menacing to the Teuton peoples.

Every class of society in Great Britain has openly or silently approved the recent decision of the British seamen's union, one of the most powerful labor organizations in the world, to boycott German shipping for at least five years after the war. The seamen's union has kept a record of British sailors hurried to their death by U-boat pirates. Up to date the tally is a little more than 15,000 souls. The union has announced that the period of the boycott will be materially increased if Germany persists in her submarine war.

The British point of view is finding favor in the United States. Converts to the doctrine are being made in Washington government circles. When the United States chamber of commerce, led by the Boston chamber, first suggested a boycott on trade with Germany after the war, there was strong opposition to the idea. Members of the administration, presumably in a position to know, stated that President Wilson disapproved the suggestion. Whether or not they were authorized spokesmen for the president, their statements were not adhered to.

If President Wilson did adhere firmly at that time to the belief that a boycott on German products was unqualifiedly undesirable, he has had reason since to modify his views. In a recent message to congress he stated that if the present government of Germany was retained after the war, and if it showed no evidence of a repentant attitude, but indicated a desire to prepare for another war, it would become the duty of the United States to withhold from the Teuton people the raw materials required for the manufacture of new weapons of war.

This eventuality is exceedingly likely to exist. The Berlin government is becoming more unscrupulous each month in the conduct of war, more arrogant in its discussions of peace possibilities and more open in its hosts of a war that is to follow the conclusion of the present hostilities. There is abundant evidence that Germany, if forced to accept a disadvantageous peace in the near future, would set to work immediately on a scheme of revenge against Great Britain and the United States.

It is because of these significant indications of sinister intentions that Great Britain is openly discussing an exclusion of Germany and Austria.

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TO END WAR BY 1920.

Washington, June 15.—America is driving to end the war by 1920. Our full force will not be in the war until next summer. It will then take at least six months to smash across a victory and complete the political jockeying for position between the allies and the central powers which would have to precede an actual cessation of fighting.

This is the government's plan of action, it was learned on high official authority tonight.

All talk of immediate peace is discarded by officials, who are concentrating on swift action on the west front to end the war by January, 1920.

TWO LETTERS HOME FROM TWO YANKEE BUNKIES

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DEMOCRACY OVER THERE PROMOTES DEMOCRACY AT HOME.

AMERICAN NAVY TO MEET U-BOAT WAR

Will Send to Europe Greatest Destroyer Force in History

TO RUSH CHASERS OVER

Fact Assured August Will See Sub Danger Successfully Coped With

INCREASE ENLISTED MEN

Need Rear Admirals and Other Officers to Command Forces Soon to Be Sent Abroad

Washington, June 15.—The coming year will see America sweeping into European waters with the greatest destroyer force in the history of the world.

In addition, during the next two months submarine chasers will be rushed abroad to battle the U-boat menace.

These two facts, presented today to the house naval committee by navy department officials, brought home the allied confidence expressed some months ago that August would see the German submarine danger successfully coped with. And the surprising development also served to break down opposition in the committee to Secretary Daniels, who urged that the navy personnel be permanently increased to 131,458 enlisted men.

The navy objectives were revealed in letters written by admirals Palmer and Benson and Secretary Daniels, communicated to the committee in support of the navy personnel bill. The letters revealed also a serious lack in men fit to command in the navy—so serious in fact that Admiral Palmer expressed fear that failure to provide the officers would actually endanger America's opportunities for victory.

The cruised force, he said, is unprepared for soldier duty, since commanders of this force are in transport work. Destroyer and submarine forces to operate against surface craft would have to be organized into squadrons and there are now no officers to command them.

Two squadrons of destroyers abroad, (Continued on Page Sixteen.)

SHORT LINES WANT BE PUT ON EQUAL FOOTING

Ask House Committee to Extend Time of Release to January

TO RUSH CHASERS OVER

Fact Assured August Will See Sub Danger Successfully Coped With

INCREASE ENLISTED MEN

Need Rear Admirals and Other Officers to Command Forces Soon to Be Sent Abroad

Washington, June 15.—Short line railroads today asked that their right to be placed on an equal footing with other lines to be taken to the floor of the house.

Short line officials urged the house interstate commerce committee to amend the joint resolution extending the time when railroads may be released from government control to next January 1, so that no short line road could be released unless competing roads are released at the same time.

Chairman Sims, of the interstate commerce committee, promised a further hearing Monday, when railroad administration officials are expected to appear against the plan.

AMERICA'S CASUALTY LIST TOTALED 8,034

Of Total, 1,143 Have Been Killed in Action Since Entering War

Washington, June 15.—With losses this week numbering 719, total casualties in the American expeditionary force abroad since the beginning of the war amount to 8,034, tonight's compilation showed.

A summary follows: Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,143.

Died of wounds, 351. Died of disease, 1,234. Died of accident and other causes, 429.

Wounded in action, 4,531. Missing in action (including prisoners), 352. Total, 8,034.

Weds Navy Lieutenant. New York, June 15.—The Twelfth Reformed church, in Brooklyn, was the scene of a large and brilliant wedding today, the contracting parties being Miss Elsie Calder, daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. William M. Calder, and Lieut. Robert Corwin Lee, U. S. N. Lieut. Lee is a son of William A. E. of Blackfoot, Idaho, and was graduated from the Annapolis academy in 1910.

AUSTRIANS BEGIN TERRIFIC ATTACK

Is Preliminary to Long-Heralded Offensive on Italians

BECOMES MORE INTENSE

Cannonading Extended All the Way Down Lagarina Valley to Adriatic

JUST INSIDE FRONTIER

Effort Made by Austrians to Take the Important Tonal Pass Prevented by Italian Batteries

London, June 15.—The Austrians at dawn today began a terrific bombardment on a 100-mile front that may well be the preliminary to the long-heralded Italian offensive.

The Rome war office reported that the Italian artillery replied with a counter bombardment which was becoming more intense when the latest word was received from the front.

The cannonading extended from the Lagarina valley clear to the Adriatic sea. The official report said it was "of extreme violence" from the Asiago plateau to eastward of the Brenta river, and also along the middle Pieve.

This included more than half of the entire Italian front. The Lagarina valley extends north and south about five miles inside the Austrian frontier, and about 25 miles due north of the city of Verona. From here the lines run southeast to the vicinity of Thiene; then northeast to the Pieve river near Segusino, then following the Paive northeastward to the sea.

The Asiago plateau lies between the Lagarina valley and the Brenta river, directly north of the city of Vicenza. The lines along the middle Pieve protect the important city of Treviso, which is only 15 miles north of Venice.

The Rome statement also reported that another Austrian attempt yesterday to take the important Tonal pass was prevented by the Italian batteries.

The entire west front was comparatively quiet today. The French war office reported artillery fighting between Montdidier and the Oise, south of the Aisne, west of Rheims and near

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ALL PROBABILITY OF GERMAN VICTORY IN FRANCE DESTROYED

3 MILLION UNDER ARMS BY AUGUST

Crowder Expects to Exhaust Class 1 Early Next Year

MAY WIDEN AGE LIMITS

Had Rather Not Invade Married Men Class For Military Service

WOULD ENROLL 18 TO 45

Will Be Necessary to Go on With "Work or Fight" Order, Crowder Tells Senate Committee

Washington, June 15.—Declaring that the United States will have 3,000,000 men under arms by August 1, and that exhaustion of class 1 early next year will force the war department to go into class 2 then, Provost Marshal General Crowder today opened the fight in congress for widening the scope of the draft law to include men outside the present age limits of 21-31. He appeared before the senate military affairs committee considering the France bill to enroll every man between 18 to 45 in some sort of war service.

On August 1 this year, Crowder said, the draft will have yielded 2,000,000 men and enlistments 1,000,000 more, making a total of 3,000,000 men in the army. Heavy draft calls, he said, are anticipated in the first six months of next year. With class 1 then exhausted, class 2, containing only 509,666 men, will be speedily exhausted also, if it is tapped. Class 3 has but 427,870 men, and that, also would quickly be used up at the expected rate of calls. That would bring the war department to class 4, the great "married men" class. The department, General Crowder indicated, has no wish to invade this class, but, he stated, there is no way around it except to widen the draft age limits.

Another reason for widening the draft's scope, Crowder said, is the practical certainty that it will be necessary to "go on and on" with the "work or fight" order, adding new occupations from time to time.

Crowder frankly told the committee that if the draft age is changed to include other ages he can recruit all the workers needed for agriculture, manufacture, shipbuilding, mining and every other essential industry without in the least upsetting the present draft machinery indicated to the committee that when the 3,000,000 mark has been passed it will be necessary to revise the ordinance and quarter-master's programs, which are based on a minimum army of 3,000,000.

Committee members asked Crowder his opinion of the wisdom of appropriating money for recruiting and equipping a national guard for home service. Senator Chamberlain said he thought it a waste of money to build up a force that could not be drafted or enlisted in the federal service.

"Such an organization," said General Crowder, "could not be formed except with the understanding that it could be drafted into federal service. But the war department has no intention, so far as I know, of drafting or calling national guards. I do not know whether the situation on the southern border may become such that it will be necessary. The department may have that in mind in approving the formation of new national guard units."

OLD FRIENDS TO RETURN.

In response to a demand from hundreds of children, and not a few older persons, The Dispatch has arranged to resume as early as possible issuing every Sunday morning a comic supplement of four pages, arrangements to that effect having been made a few days ago. This feature is added at a considerable expense, but The Dispatch is making the outlay feeling that the appreciation of its efforts to give its more than six thousand subscribers better service will amply repay it. Just as soon as shipments of the comics can be received we will have with us once more the Katzenjammer Kids, Buster Brown and the other laugh-provokers so familiar to all kiddies throughout the country.

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Hindenburg Failed to Win Before America Is Ready

DRIVE HAS COLLAPSED

Week Is Anniversary of U. S. Troop Arrival and Allied Turning Point

FOCH NOW THE MASTER

Test Is Realized by German Militarists That Horrible Slaughter by Hindenburg Is Itself a Debt

New York, June 15.—This week's developments in France have destroyed all serious possibility of a German victory. Von Hindenburg has failed in his stupendous efforts to win the war for Prussian militarism before America is ready to make her strength felt along the west front. Simultaneously with the collapse of von Hindenburg's drive toward Compiègne announcement has been made at Washington that over 800,000 American troops are now overseas. These two facts bear a relationship that means democracy's final triumph, this week which marks the anniversary of the arrival of the first American soldiers in France, marks also the turning point for the allies along the west front.

General Foch is now master of the situation. Von Hindenburg's strategy of slaughter has been successfully held in check by General Foch's strategy of intellectual patience. No degree of temptation has lured General Foch into accepting an offensive on terms imposed by von Hindenburg. Under the most determined provocation to which any commander has been subjected in the present war General Foch has followed his own plans with calmness and precision. He has sacrificed military stores and prisoners rather than uncover at any point the protection of the channel ports; and he has even risked an assault on Paris rather than use up American troops in large numbers for defensive purposes.

The test between von Hindenburg and Foch has culminated this week in what is apparently a sudden realization among the German militarists that von Hindenburg's horrible slaughter of Germanhood is in itself a debt. The halting of the offensive toward Compiègne within a week of its beginning is a confession of the existence of serious alarm at the kaiser's headquarters. Von Hindenburg's entrenchments have been turned against himself. Seeking to compel General Foch to stake all on an allied offensive at this time, von Hindenburg himself has overdrawn his own reserve force.

The situation now facing the Germans in France must become increasingly precarious with the fresh arrival of more and more Americans. Since the original German offensive began on March 21, Hindenburg has increased the length of the west front by 66 miles. He is compelled to find 6,000 men to hold every new mile whereby the front is extended. Within three months, therefore, von Hindenburg has assumed the responsibility of finding some 400,000 more German troops to hold the west front than was the case last March. This new call for German units comes at a time when America has begun to fill the reserves of the allies with an initial contribution of 800,000 men.

The race is too swift for von Hindenburg. Germany cannot stand so terrible a drain on her man power, which must be indefinitely conserved to meet America's fast accumulation of strength. Von Hindenburg is wearing his armies out as offensive combatants. Another blow or two may be left to him, but only from sheer desperation. Among these Germans who know the facts, hope cannot longer exist, except for those who dwell permanently in illusions—that von Hindenburg can gain a military victory in France that will win the war.

McADOO HAS RETIRED TO TWO WEEKS' SECLUSION

Washington, June 15.—After arranging a program for the operation of the national railways and outlining treasury department policies, William G. McAdoo tonight retired to a two week's seclusion. The state of his health has forced an absolute rest for that time or longer.

McAdoo, with offices and a home at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has quit that place temporarily, it is said, and gone into hiding.

He has cleaned up his affairs for a period lasting until the fourth liberty loan, expected in October. Railroad affairs, it was stated, had been left entirely in the hands of the railroad cabinet. Assistant Director-General Hines will be in active charge. McAdoo, however, has lately enlarged the powers of several of the cabinet and the work of all has been distributed. Treasury work is now "virtually running itself," it was stated.