

RUSH MILLION MEN TO FRANCE AND WIN WAR

Mens, Guns, Airplanes and Food America's Chief Contribution to War—Airplanes Needed Now to Wrest Command of Air—Quicker They Are Sent, Sooner War Ends.

By C. C. Lyon.
(Passed as Censored—Frederick Palmer, Major, Asst. Press Officer.)

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 6.—

Controlle American.—America's chief contribution to the allied cause must be men, guns, airplanes and food.

The more quickly all are set down in France, the sooner the war will end in an allied victory.

To land them in France means ships, manufacturing, business organization and capital.

At this time I wish particularly to tell of the urgent need for men, guns and airplanes.

Until I got up to the front and saw war as it actually is, I held the popular notion that guns—meaning artillery—was the biggest single factor for success. It is not true. Infantry comes first of all. In the final analysis it's the fellow with a gun on his shoulder who wins or loses the war.

Million Men Needed.

In all the big engagements that have taken place on the eastern front the artillery has done a work of far-reaching importance in shelling the German positions, paving the way for the infantry to rush forward and take advanced ground.

But all the artillery assistance would have gone for nothing if the infantry had not been able to hold what they had captured.

It is, therefore, the firm belief of those best posted on conditions on the western front, that the biggest thing America can do to help crush out Prussian militarism is to get a million men over here in the shortest possible time, and to have another million in reserve back home to send over if they are needed.

The two things Germany doesn't want America to throw into the war are men and guns.

Men and Guns.

This is because Germany has reached the limit of her man power. She can't stand any more killings. Unquestionably, the sentiment of the rank and file in Germany favors getting out of the war with the least possible amount of additional bloodshed.

A big American army, backed up with plenty of artillery, will do more than anything else, in the judgment of war experts, in bringing Germany to a realization that the struggle is hopeless for her.

Now, as to airplanes.

Reports reaching France that congress had appropriated some \$600,000,000 for aircraft and that at least 22,000 planes would be sent over here has thrilled all the allies, and everybody has accepted it as a factor that will have an important bearing on the termination of the war.

Are Needed at Once.

But those American airplanes are needed now!

The long suspension of hostilities on the Russian front, due to international disturbances, enabled Germany to release large numbers of her eastern front airplanes and to rush them to the western front.

The result of this shift has wonderfully improved the German air service in France, according to experts who have been studying this branch of the war game.

These experts will tell you that control of the air on the western front is now practically a standoff between Germany and the allies.

Before I left America, the public had come to believe that the allies had virtually "blinded" the Germans in France through a superiority in aircraft.

That was probably true at that time, but the Russian front changed the situation, and now there is a vital need for American airplanes to turn once more the balance substantially in favor of the allies.

Blind German Armies.

Air experts tell me that to give absolute control of the air to the allies and thus "blind" the German armies will require a proportion of five allied machines to one of Germany.

This ratio, it is figured out, would practically make it impossible for any German machine to cross the allied lines or to mount to a sufficient height behind the German lines to enable the observer in a machine to do any good.

That Germany is well equipped with airplanes at present is quite evident. Every few days reports reach the American camp of air battles be-

tween British and Germans, and between French and Germans. In most cases the number of German machines engaged compares favorably with the opposition.

Supremacy for Air.

And it must not be forgotten that in the air Germany is trying to cope with both the French and the British, who have gone in strong for air service.

While Germany understands that it would be a terrible blow to her armies, were she driven from the air, she has a still greater fear of America sending thousands and thousands of fast aircraft into France.

That is that the American machines might make it possible for the allies to open up "lanes" of air travel into the heart of Germany.

Germans can already picture Berlin and other important centers being bombed by America navigators and their own aviators powerless to interfere.

America Must Hurry.

If America will hurry the airplanes we are hearing so much about over here in France, we who are at the front can easily imagine most of the German population "digging themselves in" or hiding in their cellars from American bombs.

Civilian Germany hasn't seen the horrors of war on German soil, as the French and Belgians have seen it on their soil, so the coming of thousands of airplanes would jar the Germans into a state of mind where they would quickly demand peace.

Men, guns and airplanes!

They're the triumvirate from America that can hurry peace!

TWO MILLIONS IN UNCLE SAM'S ARMY BY NEXT SUMMER

BY FASIL M. MANLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—More than 2,000,000 soldiers will be marching under the Stars and Stripes before next summer either in France or in American training camps.

This statement is made on authority of Quartermaster General Henry G. Sharpe, already preparing to supply food, clothing and other necessities for the 86,158 officers and 2,033,345 men the war department plans to have on the rolls before June, 1918.

This means two drafts of about 687,000 each during the next ten months. Today the total strength of the American land forces is only 710,000.

Assuming it will be necessary to examine at least 2,000,000 men to fill each contingent of 687,000 recruits, it is certain the first 4,000,000 men now standing on Uncle Sam's selective service register will have to undergo examination within the next year.

As 10,000,000 registered, this will still leave some 6,000,000 for future drafts. So far, therefore, as Uncle Sam's present plans are concerned, all talk of the necessity or possibility of drafting 19 and 20-year-old boys is pure bunk.

Aside from a few armchair warriors of thevarious military service societies, who, entirely oblivious to the nation's industrial need for men, would like to see every American carrying a gun, this talk about drafting 19-year-old boys comes chiefly from pro-German propagandists, in an attempt to line up the mothers of the 19-year-olds against the war and selective service.

The date for the second draft has not been fixed, as it depends entirely upon the speed with which the recruits of the first draft can be trained and the rapidity with which the regulars and the national guard are sent to France. If troops are sent to France as rapidly as now seems probable, leaving their camps and barracks vacant, it will not be necessary to wait until the recruits of the first draft are out of the cantonments before the second is called. In that case, it is possible examinations of the second draft will begin early in 1918.

It is significant of the increasing earnestness with which the administration is making its war plans that while in April the war department expected to have only 45,482 officers and 1,072,008 men under arms before June, 1918, during the last month the plans have been almost doubled to provide for more than 2,000,000.

GERMANS BOMB THREE HOSPITALS

LONDON, Sept. 6.—"On the night of September 4-5, German aircraft dropped bombs on three hospitals," says today's official communication. "Local fighting and patrol encounters occurred during the night southeast of St. Julien and east of Fleurbaix."

SEIZE MINES IF OWNERS OPPOSE GOVERNMENT

Prices at Mines to Be Elastic and Subject to Revision—Efforts to Oppose Uncle Sam's Orders by Appeal to Courts of Closing Down Property to Result in Commandeer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—In the work of fixing coal prices, Controller Harry Garfield has decided as follows:

That prices at the mine shall be elastic, subject to revision if it becomes necessary to revise them upward in order to give more wages to miners and to avoid strikes.

That he will appoint a committee to be made up in equal numbers of representatives of coal operators, organized coal miners and coal-carrying railroads; this committee merely to advise him and to have no vote; he to decide all questions after consultation with this committee. Frank Peabody probably will represent the operators, John P. White the organized miners, and R. S. Lovett the railroads.

That any effort to oppose the orders of the government, acting thru the coal controller, by appeal to the courts or by refusal to do business, will be followed by actual commandeering of the mines.

Controller's Program.

The above is the coal controller's program so far as it has been worked out.

Before commandeering is resorted to, Garfield may try out a plan of licensing coal producers. This would give the government an easy way to compel obedience to orders. If every operator knew that he would have to sell at a fixed price, and in quantities reasonably required, or lose his license, he would likely obey. There has been talk of resort to the courts, but it is not likely that this method will be popular. Price fixing at the mines, in the case of most mines, furnishes not merely a normal but a handsome profit on all operations. Where mining is more expensive owing to hardness of rock or added cost the government is prepared to allow an increase in price. Likewise, if the authorities are convinced higher wages must be paid the men in order to meet the higher cost of living, or avert strikes, it is agreed the cost of this increase shall be added to the cost of coal at the mine.

Three Problems.

The coal problem as confronted by Controller Garfield has resolved itself into three problems:

First, getting labor and keeping it satisfied.

Second, getting sufficient coal cars delivered at the mine.

Third, eliminating the speculative middleman and inducing the mine operator to furnish retailers with sufficient coal at reasonable prices.

A report from Boston shows there may be a fourth problem to keep the retailer from adding too large a margin.

Anthracite in New England has been increased in cost from \$2 to \$2.50 a ton by the retailer. Even allowing for cost of cartage, storage and the overhead charges of office maintenance, this is considered by the government too large a margin.

SLAV NAVY ENDANGERED.

(Continued from Page One.)

kill direction, cutting off the Russian retreat to the southeast.

The civilian head of the war ministry, Boris Savankoff, has issued a statement saying that the success of the measures which will be taken to check the advance, "depend wholly upon the behavior of our troops."

Gallantry and Cowardice.

Despite reports of the disgraceful

RIALTO

"The Shrine of the Silent Art."

—Last Times Today—

MARGUERITE SNOW

—in—

"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"

—and—

LONESOME LUKE

—in—

"TIN CAN ALLEY"

—Tomorrow—

Norma Talmadge

RIALTO

"The Shrine of the Silent Art."

flight of certain elements of Russian defenders of the Riga positions, military commentators praise the heroism of certain regiments, among which were some composed of Letts, who fought bravely to stem the tide of retreat. The chief of the general staff, General Romanofsky, expresses the opinion that the evacuation constitutes no imminent danger to Petrograd, because the near approach of the rainy season will prevent the enemy from advancing far in the direction of the capital.

Special committees from the regi-

ments of the Petrograd garrison have been appointed to work out a plan for the defense of the capital.

Not a Man Lost.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—The Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent on the Riga front, describing the passage of the Dvina river, says that this was accomplished without the loss of a man, thanks to the effect of the German artillery and mine throwers. The Germans had assembled a greater number of mine throwers than ever before and brought them into action

after the regular artillery had bombarded the first and second lines for several hours.

The effect of the mine bombardment was literally overwhelming. Houses were reduced to fine dust and the demoralized Russian survivors fled. Bridges were thrown across the Dvina, at this point four hundred yards wide, by which storming parties crossed and assaulted the first line heights.

7500 Prisoners Taken.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—More than 7500

prisoners have so far been taken by the Germans in the Riga offensive, army headquarters announced today. Guns to the number of 180 have been captured.

The Russians are still hastily retreating and have evacuated their positions along the Dvina as far as the southeast as Fritchstadt.

C. J. Schilling, traveling representative of the Remington Arms company, who has been in Medford two days on business, went north Thursday morning.

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\$18 and \$20 Suits, including the finest serges and worsteds—very special.....	\$13.50 and \$12.50	Men's Summer Hats.....	15c
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