

CHARGE LAX METHODS IN AIRCRAFT BUILDING; HUGE WASTE ALLEGED

Probing Committee Asserts \$648,000,000 Was Virtually Thrown Away

PROGRAM PRESENTS ASPECTS OF FAILURE

Department of Aviation, With Cabinet Officer at Head, Is Recommended

NO CHARGES OF GRAFT

Speeding Up of Production and Reduction of Profits Urged

Washington, Aug. 22.—Asserting that those in charge of producing aircraft for the American fighting forces abroad have virtually wasted \$648,000,000, the aircraft investigating committee reported to the Senate Military Affairs Committee today that the aircraft program up to the present time has presented "many aspects of failure."

While an army of 3,500,000 men has been raised, the investigating committee declares that the aircraft situation presents the following aspects:

First—Six hundred and one De Havilland four-engined bombers were ordered to August 1. Of these, sixty-seven had reached the front by July 1. On August 7 a squadron of eighteen De Havilland fours flew over the German lines. No details of its performance have been received.

Second—There is not a single American-made chase (or plane of attack) on the battlefield.

Third—Not a single American-made heavy bombing plane upon the battlefield.

Fourth—The United States has not developed and put into quantity production a single chase, or fighting plane.

Fifth—The attempt to create a fighting plane centered on an effort to adapt the Bristol fighter for De Havilland to the Liberty motor. The Bristol was put into quantity production without sufficient tests, more than \$5,000,000 was expended on the lives of several men sacrificed when the machine was condemned and its manufacture discontinued.

Sixth—The standard "J" training machine equipped with Hall-Scott engines was put into quantity production, and, after more than 1200 had been manufactured at a cost of \$5,000,000, was condemned as dangerous and placed in storage.

Seventh—Three thousand Spad fighting planes were ordered in September and the order was canceled October 8, for the reason that the single-seat fighter was regarded as obsolete. Nevertheless, on April 23, this year, 1000 single-seat fighters known as the S. 12—6—the English equivalent of the French Spad—were ordered. In addition, the Government is now using on the battlefield every Spad it can get from the French, but has not got only 418.

Eighth—When the Spad and Bristol contracts were canceled "we were left without either a single or two-seat flyer, except the De Havilland, four, originally designed as a two-seat fighter, but equipped by the United States for reconnaissance and bombing."

Ninth—Eighty-five hundred De Havilland four-engined bombers have been delivered numerous mistakes developed, when work was stopped until the defects could be remedied.

Tenth—Although in October, 1917, the United States had facilities for producing Caproni bombing planes, only one experimental machine had been produced to date. By this time the machines should have been in quantity production, the committee says.

Eleventh—Plans for the Hardey-Page bombing machine were available in the summer of 1917, but contracts for parts were not made until February, 1918. A sample plane was flown in July, but the tests are not yet complete.

Summarizing Failures Summarizing the causes of the practical failure of the aircraft program, the committee said the chief causes were:

"1. That the airplane program was largely placed in the control of the Department of War, which has no technical knowledge of the subject."

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Disclosures by U. S. Aircraft Investigation

ASPECTS OF FAILURE

Waste of \$648,000,000 Alleged.

Not a single American-made attacking or bombing plane on battlefield.

Failure to adopt successful foreign airplanes and motors.

Dominance of program by automobile manufacturers lacking experience in aircraft production.

Unsystematic and ineffective organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Creation of separate Department of Aviation with Cabinet officer at its head.

One-man control of production. Speeding up of production.

Reduction of profits on future contracts.

TWO FROM HERE KILLED, 3 HURT

Four From Here Reported Among Those Missing in Action

ONE IS GAS VICTIM

Philadelphia Soldiers in Today's Death List

Sergeant Harry J. Donahue, Jr., 5011 Woodland avenue.

Lieutenant Joseph F. Hoopes, 5406 Chestnut street.

August 22, 1918.

The Evening Public Ledger will be glad to publish sketches and photographs of service men whose families have received word from the War Department, or other sources, that these men are numbered among the casualties.

Two Philadelphians have been killed, six soldiers have been wounded, four are missing, one has been gassed, and one is a prisoner, according to today's casualty lists.

The casualty list released for the morning papers contains 203 names, and the list for the afternoon papers bears 194 names, making a total of 397 for the day.

Eleven soldiers from the State at large are listed, including a soldier from Cheltenham. He was wounded.

The names of the wounded, missing and prisoners, follow:

WOUNDED

Sergeant William J. Brennan, 1616 Ritner street.

Private Irving S. Clair, 3230 Borkis street.

Private Eugene Reuter, 5521 Spruce street.

Private William L. Gardner, 1518 North Twentieth street.

Private John T. Stinson, 1940 Hamilton street.

Private Edmund Smires, 5814 Locust street.

Private John Deprez Meye, 2017 South Eighth street.

Private Israel Pinchetsky, 312 North Eighth street.

Private Frank Stanski, 506 Manning street.

Private Henry Simons, 2212 West Harold street.

PRISONER

Private Michael Viola, 4017 Poplar street.

GASSED

Private George J. Ford, 2540 Federal street.

CASUALTIES FROM NEARBY POINTS

Sergeant Elmer Loeas, Cheltenham, wounded.

Named on Education Board

By the Associated Press

MAN-POWER BILL PUT ON ITS WAY IN BOTH HOUSES

Plan to Defer Calling Boys Under 20 the Bone of Contention

BRITAIN'S ERROR NOTED

Kahn, in House, Chamberlain and Reed in Senate Warn Against Repeating It

Washington, Aug. 22.—A race was on today between the Senate and the House to see which could pass the great new man-power bill first.

Both houses took up the measure shortly after convening.

The House agreed that general debate shall end at 5 p. m. today. After that discussion will be under the five-minute rule. This agreement makes it virtually certain the bill will not pass the House today, but it may be completed tomorrow.

Senator Chamberlain, presenting the measure in the Senate, explained the need for broadening the draft ages to 18-45. Indications are that the Senate will not pass the bill before Saturday, and perhaps not then.

Representative Kahn, California, ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, speaking against the amendment providing that youths of eighteen and nineteen should be called after the elder groups had been drafted, declared that "the only way Germany can be whipped is by America going into this thing with her whole strength."

"I stand on what General March said. This is no time for sentiment, but for actualities," he asserted.

Kahn warns of England's mistake.

Kahn said that failure to utilize the splendid strength of America's young manhood would be to repeat the blunders that England made in the early days of the war.

France, he said, was using her nineteen-year-old boys and will be using those eighteen years old by the first of the year.

As for Germany she has drawn upon her boys between seventeen and eighteen, Mr. Kahn said.

"A general Crowder has said that such a blinding law as the McKenize amendment would seriously delay the War Department's program to expedite the draft, so as to have a sufficient army in France by the middle of next year."

Representative Johnson, of Washington, the amendment would not impede the war program and that the younger could be obtained at any time when the War Department deemed their presence imperative.

"Make the draft ages from twenty-one to forty-five or forty-seven and prevent the drafting of babies," declared Representative Johnson, of Washington.

"Shall we pit civilian knowledge and experience against military experience and knowledge?" demanded Representative Kahn.

Chamberlain Against "Passyfooting"

While the House debated the amendment deferring the calling out of the eighteen and nineteen-year-olds, Senator Chamberlain in the Senate had the order signed by General von Marwitz, commanding the German Second Army, but issued by the commanding officers of the Forty-first and 108th Divisions, which were among those opposed to General Rawlinson's Fourth Army in its recent successful advance between the Ancre and the Roye road.

It completed that outpost and the German battalions were being captured, almost without resistance, for want of proper sentry duty and careful watchfulness.

It states that the German army had been in the front line ought to be particularly on guard when exposed to Australians, who are trained in the bush to creep over ground unobserved, and specially dangerous among stand-

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BAKER FAVORS BIG SERIES

War Secretary Hopes Boards Can Grant Players Extension

Washington, Aug. 22.—Secretary Baker favors a general extension of the war-time draft ages to 18-45.

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MAJOR GENERALS APPOINTED

Eleven Brigadiers Named by Wilson for Promotions

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 22.—Eleven brigadier generals of the army were nominated by President Wilson today for promotion to the grade of major general.

The appointments are: William H. Johnston, Beaumont B. Buck, William Weger, Robert L. Howe, Robert Alexander, John L. Hines, Grote Hutcheson, Walter H. Gordon, EM A. Helmick, William Laastier and William S. McLean.

Brigadier General Jesse McI. Carter, chief of the militia bureau, also was nominated major general, and Brigadier General Merritt W. Ireland was nominated an assistant surgeon general, with the rank of major general. Thirty-two colonels, including Colonel Marborough Churchill, of the general staff, chief army censor, were nominated brigadiers.

GERMAN SENTRIES LAX, SAYS ORDER

Permit Whole Battalions to Be Captured. Gen. Marwitz Laments

FEARS THE AUSTRALIANS

By HENRY W. NEVINSON

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times Co. With the British Armies in France, Aug. 22.

We gained a very considerable success by the occupation of Merville. It is about two miles from the south-east end of the Forest of Nieppe, and it marked the furthest point of the enemy's great advance of last spring and the apex of his salient, which projected roughly between Baillieux and Bethune.

Along the whole line beside the Bourre River and the outskirts of Nieppe Forest our troops have been gradually pushing the German outposts back to the extent of a mile or two and Monday morning they found Merville abandoned and quietly entered its ruins without opposition.

The Prussian Second Guards reserve division had been there before, and their withdrawal, perhaps, marks more or less a general retirement from the German salient mentioned above.

It is true the enemy has a wired line passing through Nelf Berguan, about three miles northeast of Merville, and perhaps another wired line further east, but the commanding ridge just gained at Outersteene, near Merris, outflanks the former line, and though the retirement may be slow and marked by several delaying actions, it is possible the enemy may find no abiding city till he is back among the dreary and deserted streets of coal-mining Armentieres.

He is reported, however, to be holding in some strength at La Conture. In any case, a general withdrawal from the Merville salient to the straightened line is calculated to save him the men of about two divisions.

It is believed that the German order signed by General von Marwitz, commanding the German Second Army, but issued by the commanding officers of the Forty-first and 108th Divisions, which were among those opposed to General Rawlinson's Fourth Army in its recent successful advance between the Ancre and the Roye road.

It completed that outpost and the German battalions were being captured, almost without resistance, for want of proper sentry duty and careful watchfulness.

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Continued on Page Two, Column Six

AT WAR WITH U.S., SOVIETS DECLARE; TAKE DOWN FLAG

Americans Are Warned to Leave Petrograd—One Placed Under Arrest

CONSUL WILL REMAIN

Intends to Stay in Capital Pending Instructions From Government

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 22.—Because the Bolshevik government declared a state of war exists between Russia and the United States, the Consul Imbrie has lowered the United States flag over the consulate at Petrograd, closed the consulate and placed the affairs of the United States in the charge of the Norwegian government.

The foregoing is the first dispatch in which a specific reference has been made of a state of war existing between the United States and the Bolshevik government.

Americans in Petrograd, of whom there are approximately twenty, have been warned to leave the country by the vice consul. Their houses were searched, one of them is under arrest and one is in hiding.

Will Remain in Petrograd

This information reached the State Department from Mr. Imbrie in a telegram dated August 2. The consul said until he received instructions from the State Department he would remain in Petrograd.

It is thought here that this incident may have resulted from the situation that arose in Moscow at about the same time and which caused Consul General Poole to close the American consulate in Moscow.

At that time after Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, had declared a state of war existed with the British and French Governments, Tolstcherin, the Foreign Minister, explained that it rather was a "state of defense" on the part of Russia.

The Thirty-first Regiment of United States regulars has arrived at Vladivostok from Manila, Secretary Baker announced today.

Allies Form Two Councils

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the Allies and the United States in Russia, an official dispatch from France today says it has been decided to create two international councils, one at Archangel, including the Entente Ambassadors under the presidency of American Ambassador Francis, and the other at Vladivostok, to be composed of five high officials.

On the Vladivostok council Great Britain will be represented by Sir Charles Elliot, France by Eugene Regnault, former Ambassador to Japan, and Japan by Mr. Matsuda. It was said at the State Department today that an American representative had not been named.

These councils, it is understood, will act as diplomatic representatives in dealing with the independent Russian governments in Siberia and on the Murmansk coast, and pave the way for the great economic and industrial commissions organizing to aid in the rehabilitation of Russia.

The councils will relieve the military leaders operating from Vladivostok and in the Archangel territory of all non-military work, the presidency of American Ambassador Francis, who is to preside over the work of the Archangel commission as dean of the diplomatic corps there, has not yet reported to the State Department the details of the undertaking.

Until a representative of the United States of the Vladivostok council is appointed, American Consul Caldwell will serve. It was suggested today that the permanent member probably will be chosen from among the number of able men now representing American Russia.

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FRENCH DRIVE WEDGE BETWEEN BIG GERMAN ARMIES; CROSS AILETTE

MANGIN'S DRIVE OF VAST IMPORT

Advance Is Second Phase of Foch's Movement of August 8

PROGRESS IS RESUMED

By WALTER DURANTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times Co. With the French Armies, Aug. 22.

General Mangin's advance is big with promise for the immediate future. The progress that had been stayed for a brief period about noon Tuesday, as the German divisions, broken by the first shock, were stiffened by reserves, was resumed in the afternoon, and by night the French left occupied Choisy Hill, more than 400 feet higher than the low plain down to the Oise.

The night brought little fighting save in the region of Vezaponin, where the enemy launched a violent counter-attack.

Yesterday the French took the village of La Pommeroye on the northern slope of Choisy and reached the Oise along the main road from Buzancourt to Noyon.

The salient formed by the Ourscamp Forest and the Carlepont Wood cannot long remain in enemy hands. Indeed, it was occupied Tuesday night that the occupation had already begun. Operations will thus be facilitated against the Dreulincent Massif, across the river, which General Humbert's progress further west menaced considerably before, and the line can thus be re-established as it was before the Chemin-des-Dames battle, not only at a very small expense in lives, but in the face of resistance that has cost the enemy more than 10,000 prisoners, the loss of valuable material and further depreciation of his morale.

It is worth emphasizing that the whole operation has been less a separate battle than a second phase of the movement initiated by the Allies August 8. Though the progress was slow after that first advance, it nevertheless has been continuous, if more piecemeal.

Foch's tactics are "sibbling," plus an occasional bite. Tuesday's advance was a bite, but that does not mean that the Allied generalissimo lacks the caution that inspired Joffre's historic saying: "The progress was slow after that first advance, it nevertheless has been continuous, if more piecemeal."

But Russia is not dead yet. Never forget that. The might of Russia, still unshaken and like a child, cannot be broken from without. Nor, as our generals testify, has it been broken even in this way by any superior strength of Germany. Only from within has this power been paralyzed for a season by an incomprehensible miracle, or, if you will, by the poison of Leninist world communism.

The Brest treaties are a crime.

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RUSSIA BETRAYED, ASSERTS HARDEN

Calls Brest Treaties Unredeemable Sins of Austro-German Diplomacy

PRAISES DEAD EX-CZAR

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by the New York Times Co. London, Aug. 22.

The London Times gives the following extracts from a recent article by Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft moralizing on the death of the ex-Emperor Nicholas of Russia. Harden says:

"The world will not forget that it was Nicholas who procured for the idea of disarmament a resounding announcement and that the opening of the Hague conference was for him as the dawn of a new life. History may discern in his character many signs of flickering weakness, but no ignoble trait of will."

The second Nicholas ever had a program. It was to be mindful of the injunction of his namesake before him—to do on the throne all that lay in his power in order to win from the masses that looked up to him forgiveness for the monstrous prerogatives of the Crown.

Nicholas Alexandrovitch, whom only light minds can regard as the last of the Czars, the last even of the Gortorps, sought to establish peace on a rock. He summoned the nations to disarm and banned alcohol from Russia. That he willed these things history will some day write down to his credit in her book. His conquerors, who gave themselves out to be the savior of mankind, the universal Messiah, have worked in eight months more horror and woe than all their attempts to translate the great French Revolution into Russia have merely landed them so deep in blood that they imagine they can earn Germany's commendation by reporting that so far 130 persons have been shot on suspicion of complicity in the murder of the German envoy at Moscow.

"But Russia is not dead yet. Never forget that. The might of Russia, still unshaken and like a child, cannot be broken from without. Nor, as our generals testify, has it been broken even in this way by any superior strength of Germany. Only from within has this power been paralyzed for a season by an incomprehensible miracle, or, if you will, by the poison of Leninist world communism."

The Brest treaties are a crime.

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Haig Pushes Enemy Back From Somme to Ancre

3000 CAPTIVES TAKEN BY BYNG

British Soldiers Pass Arras-Bapaume Railroad in Big Push

FRESH TEUTON FORCES OPEN COUNTER-BLOWS

Poilus Hurl Germans Back Three Miles on Twenty-Mile Front

TAKE SIX MORE TOWNS

Oise Canal Reached—English Make New Gains in Flanders

By the Associated Press

With the British Armies in France, Aug. 22.—The town of Albert is unofficially reported to have fallen into the hands of the British.

Paris, Aug. 22.

French troops have crossed the Ailette River between Gony and Champs to the north of Coucy-le-Chateau (ten miles north of Soissons), according to the Heure, which adds that advices from the front state that the French have reached the Oise canal between Varennes and Morlincourt, to the east of Noyon.

Upon the Ailette front the sudden attack of the French caused the retreat of a division of German reserves which had been preparing for a counter-blow. In its retreat it precipitated a panic in the ranks of a second division of reserves which had been intended to support the first division's assault, according to advices to newspapers here.

London, Aug. 22.

The French army, under command of General Mangin in its attack on the Oise front today, has reached the line of the Ailette River, according to reports reaching London this afternoon.

The possession by the French of the whole line of the Ailette, according to London military experts, means that Marshal Foch's design to drive a big wedge between General von Boehn's army and the forces of the German Crown Prince has been successfully accomplished.

The Germans have been placed in a position of the utmost difficulty both north and south of the new French salient.

French Gain Three Miles

The French have gained three more miles on a twenty-mile Oise front, captured six towns and pierced two others. They are continuing their advance. On the heights north of Piemont (west of the Oise) they are watching the enemy retreat. Noyon, the great German base, is rapidly being enveloped.

The British today attacked the Germans between the Somme and the Ancre (north of the Somme) in an extension of the Albert-Arras drive. The attack, which extends along a six-mile front from Albert to Bray began at 4:45 o'clock this morning. (American troops are located in the Bray sector on the north bank of the Somme.)

Press Enemy Back

Dispatches from the front say satisfactory progress has been made at every point. The British have taken their final objectives on the right and are well inside the enemy lines. Immediately south of Albert General Haig's forces have crossed the Ancre.

North of the Ancre the British Third Army under General Byng has captured virtually all the Arras-Albert railroad embankment and has established posts well to the east. The War Office announces that the Arras-Bapaume railway has been crossed in spite of strong enemy resistance.

Capture 3000 Prisoners

General Byng's troops yesterday captured between 2000 and 3000 prisoners. Today the British lines had moved forward until they ran along in front of the Neaule-Albert road.

General Byng's army is encountering desperate resistance in the region of the Arras-Albert road.

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BASEBALL SCORES

CHICAGO . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 6 1

ATHLETICS . . . 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 X—3 8 3

Phillips-McAvoy; Benz-Schalk.

PHILLIES . . . 0 3 0 0 0 0 —

CINCINNATI . . . 1 0 0 2 1 3 —

Fortune-Adams; Schneider-Wingo; umpires, Rigler-Moran.

DETROIT, A. L. . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—3 7 1

NEW YORK, A. L. . . . 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 X—5 8 1

Cunningham-Spencer; Love-Haunah.

CLEVELAND, A. L. . . . 0 0 0