

OUR AIR FIGHTERS PLAY A FAIR GAME

AVIATOR F. P. MAGOUN RELATES
AN INSTANCE OF THEIR REAL
SPORTSMANSHIP.

ONE FLYER'S LUCKY ESCAPE

American Infantryman Has Advantage
Over the German in His Ammunition
Equipment—Finger Prints of Ger-
man Alien Females to Be Taken.

(From Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—A committee on public
information representative in London
says:

There are no better sportsmen in the
world than the allied airmen, and
American aviators now fighting in Eu-
rope always play a fair game, as they
learn it from the allies. F. P. Ma-
goun, a former Harvard student, now
a member of the Royal Air Force, re-
cently wounded, tells how the lives of
German observers escaping from bal-
loons have been spared.

"We caught three Hun balloons
above the allied grounds in a mist,
which prevented their gunners seeing
us," said he. "It was a cinch. You
should have seen them hustle out their
parachutes and abandon the balloons.
As they came falling down through
the air we circled about closely but,
of course, didn't open fire, as that's
against the rules of the game. As
soon as they touched ground they took
cover like rabbits."

Magoun is the only American in his
squadron, having joined in February of
last year. He has bagged five German
planes. While carrying bombs for low
attack in the recent offensive he re-
ceived a bullet through his left arm,
but managed to return to his own
lines. Magoun tells of a companion
in his squadron who had one of the
luckiest escapes during the war. He
was put out of action 1,000 feet in the
air when a bullet perforated his gaso-
line tank. He was rendered uncon-
scious by the fumes and his machine
took a nose dive to earth, but he es-
caped without a scratch.

A section of the Royal Air Force op-
erating in the Tyne salient has lost
its only American member, who had
been with the squadron only ten days
when he went on a bombing raid at
low elevation. He was hit by a mis-
sile bullet and his plane fell in
flames. He was taken prisoner.

The efforts of newspapers to pro-
mote good feeling between the people
of England and the thousands of Amer-
icans received official backing when
Sir Randolph Baker, member of parlia-
ment, offered to take charge of the
American troops welfare department
of the British government. His plans
contemplate a continuous program of
healthful recreation in every Ameri-
can rest camp and training camp in
England. Special London theatrical
companies will be sent out. An or-
ganization known as "Sammy's Blighty
League" is being formed.

The American infantryman in the
expeditionary forces carries 200 rounds
of ammunition in the pockets of his
light canvas web belt and his hand-
bag. The German soldier has only
120 rounds, and 30 of these are in his
knapsack. To secure them at a critical
moment he must lose valuable time.

The American web belt, according
to the war department, are far su-
perior to the German leather bandol-
iers. They are not affected by pro-
longed rains nor torrid weather. The
manufacture of these belts is one of
the most intricate of the operations in
the textile field. United States army
belts are made almost entirely of cot-
ton.

The exact weight of the 220 rounds
carried by the American soldier in
France is 12 pounds. With the Spring-
field rifle 23 aimed shots can be fired
each minute. Firing from the hip 40
shots can be fired a minute. The new
United States model 1917 (modified
Enfield) does even better.

The registration of German alien
females, to begin Monday, June 17,
and end Wednesday, June 23, will be
conducted in cities or municipalities
having 5,000 population or over by the
police officials. In communities hav-
ing a population of less than 5,000 the
registration will be handled by post-
masters.

In general the plan of registration
is the same as that followed in the
registration in February of German
alien males. Each person who must
register will be required to register
her finger prints. This method of
identification is also used in the mili-
tary and naval services of the United
States.

Boy scout organizations are active
in locating black walnut trees. Black
walnut lumber is needed by the war
department for use in making air-
plane propellers and gunstocks.

Enough heavy Browning machine
guns for instruction purposes have
been shipped to every National Guard
training camp and National army
cantonment in the country where
troops are in training. Heavy Brown-
ings for overseas training have been
shipped.

Light Browning rifles sufficient in
number to equip the machine-gun
units of more than four army divisions
have been manufactured, and over-
seas shipment of one half has begun.
The other half of the output goes to
army divisions in this country.

At every training camp in the coun-
try plans of the commission on train-
ing camp activities have been carried
out to provide athletic facilities for
the men. Baseball heads the list in
popularity, and full equipment has
been placed in the camps. More than
70,000 baseballs and 3,000 bats have
been sent. At Camp Lewis, Washing-
ton, there are 16 baseball fields in use.
Practically every company in each
camp division throughout the country
has its team and there are company,
battalion, regimental and inter-regi-
mental leagues.

Every form of track athletics occu-
pies the attention of men training at
the camps. As many as 800 men have
taken part in divisional contests, and
track meets have been witnessed by
more than 20,000 spectators.

Where facilities permit, instruction
in swimming is given. Men are first
given land instruction and then sent
into the water. Tennis courts have
been built in every camp, one having
40 courts, and the sport is rapidly gain-
ing in popularity. Through the gen-
erosity of golf clubs located near the
camps, the demand for golf courses is
partly being met. Polo matches are
frequently held, and competition for
places on the teams is keen.

There is a list of 137 occupations
where the demand for men in the war
department constantly exceeds the sup-
ply.

A pressing need exists in the army
for men experienced in handling mules,
and before all future needs are met a
recruiting campaign may become neces-
sary. No difficulty has been experi-
enced in getting men who can buy and
handle horses, but blacksmiths are
scarce.

There is a constant demand for
butchers and cooks are greatly need-
ed. In several technical branches,
particularly the engineers, men for the
higher positions are plentiful, but the
workers for the ranks are scarce. Ex-
perienced mechanics, especially those
familiar with automobiles, are always
in demand.

More interpreters than can be used
have applied for positions with the
war department, and applications for
commissions, as army chaplains are
also in excess of the need. The excess
totals thousands in each case. Clerks
for general work are plentiful, but
there is demand for specialists. At
present there is a surplus of dentists
and pharmacists.

Deliveries of the 8,000 motortrucks
recently ordered by the motor trans-
port service of the war department are
to be made between August 1 and
December 1. These trucks, known as
"Class B Standards," will have a ca-
pacity of from three to five tons, and
will be distributed as needed through the
various branches of the army. Ten
thousand of these class B standard-
ized trucks have previously been or-
dered and are now in process of man-
ufacture and delivery.

Under a new agreement the army
will handle all mail for the expedition-
ary forces after it leaves United States
ports. The post office department will
deliver the mail to military authorities
at the port of embarkation in this
country and receive it from them at a
port in France for dispatch to the
United States. The domestic money-
order service to the troops will for the
present at least, continue under the
direction of the post office department
in France.

The first Porto Rican laborers to
reach the United States under govern-
ment auspices will be at work upon
government contracts within a month.

The employment service of the de-
partment of labor has already found
employment for at least 100,000 of
these men as common laborers on con-
struction work at Norfolk, Newport
News, Baltimore and vicinity. Ar-
rangements are now being made by
the department of labor to provide
proper housing for these men.

Women between the ages of twenty-
one and thirty-five who have had a
high school education or its equivalent
will be eligible for admission to the
army school of nursing, arrangements
for which were recently made by the
war department. It is intended to
start several schools in selected mili-
tary hospitals. Unless otherwise spec-
ified, applications should be sent di-
rectly to the army school of nursing,
office of the surgeon general of the
army, Washington, D. C.

"Keeping Our Fighters Fit—For
War and After," is the title of an
official book issued by the commission
on training camp activities, describing
the athletics, mass singing, social life
and other recreations of men in army
and navy camps. The book tells of
the theaters, the work of the Y. M. C.
A. Knights of Columbus and other or-
ganizations associated with the com-
mission in welfare work, and gives
details of life in the camps.

The two picnic acid plants to be
built at Little Rock, Ark., and Bruns-
wick, Ga., contracts for which have
been completed by the war depart-
ment, will cost approximately \$7,000,
000.

Men of selective service age who
leave the United States to evade mili-
tary duty will have to stand trial on
charges of violations of the selective
service act when they return to the
country, according to the department
of justice, even though they do not re-
turn until after the war.

The department has at hand infor-
mation from which complete lists may
be prepared of all men who have left
the country to avoid service, says a
recent statement authorized by the
attorney general.

U. S. MARINES FORCE HUNS BACK

Chateau Thierry Scene of
Furious Fighting.

MARINES START IN EARLY

Begin Attack At 3.45, Before Sunrise,
And By 7.45 Attain All Their Ob-
jectives In Time For Break-
fast—Gain 3½ Kilometers.

American Army in Picardy.—Ameri-
can marines attacked the Germans
at dawn and gained three and one-
half kilometers over a four kilometer
front and captured 100 prisoners in
the Chateau-Thierry sector.

The French attacking at the same
time on the left took 160 prisoners.
The Americans now hold all the
important high ground northwest of
Chateau-Thierry.

The fight started at 3.45 o'clock
and the Americans had attained all
their objectives by 7.45 o'clock.

The Americans have been pressing
the Germans so hard that the enemy
has been forced to throw three new
divisions of his troops in the line
during the last three days.

The Americans are like tigers.
Their commanders have all they can
do to hold the men back. Even the
wounded are enthusiastic and eager
to fight. They are proud of their
wounds.

A general who visited a field-dress-
ing station said he was edited by the
sight.

The Americans sang and whistled
Yankee Doodle and cheered as they
went over the top. They made their
way swiftly through the German dead
that lay strewn in No Man's Land.

In addition to prisoners, the Ameri-
cans captured 10 machine guns.
German prisoners said they had not
been fed for four days, owing to the
deadly fire from the French and
American guns, which prevented the
bringing up of supplies. These Ger-
mans were without helmets. They
were tired of the war. They had
been told that the British opposed
them, as their commanders were
afraid to let them know that it was
the Americans.

The Germans were cleared out of
Veuilly Wood also by the Americans,
whose guns are thundering against
the enemy. The fiercest fighting was
in progress at last reports near Torcy,
which lies about two and a half miles
east of Veuilly.

The French attack was to straighten
out the American line and it was a
brilliant performance. In this they
were assisted by the American forces.
American infantry cleared out one
group of 35 Uhlans, who were
mounted.

"Don't let one escape," shouted a
big American. All but one was
killed; he was captured.

The Americans advanced in a solid
phalanx, their strong, determined
faces and great physique an inspira-
tion to their gallant French com-
rades, who now regard them with
brotherly affection.

On Tuesday the Americans faced a
Saxon division; on Wednesday a
guard division; Thursday a crack
Prussian division and also a battalion
of famous Jaeger sharpshooters. The
Americans caught one scouting party
of eight sharpshooters and killed
them all.

Extraordinarily heavy railway train
movements from the northeast to the
westward in the rear of the enemy
lines northwest of Toul were reported
by the American patrols.

Aerial observers made similar re-
ports, saying that at one time the
flares from the funnels of the loco-
motives of several trains were vis-
ible simultaneously.

The trains, apparently headed in
the direction of St. Mihiel, passed
during the better part of the night.

RIFLES FOR 2,000,000 MEN.

Over 1,500,000 Produced For Army
Since U. S. Entered War.

Washington.—More than 1,500,000
rifles have been produced for the United
States Army since this country
entered the war, says an announce-
ment by the War Department. Of
this number, 1,140,595 are modified
Enfields, 176,796 Springfield models of
1903 and 251,270 Russian rifles.

"Besides the rifles made since war
was declared," said the announce-
ment, "there are 600,000 Springfield
models of 1903, in use. Only about
one-half the soldiers in an army carry
rifles. On this basis the Ordnance
Department has enough rifles, Spring-
field and modified Enfields.

CREEKS ON WAR PATH.

Anti-Draft Riots Break Out Among
Indians And Three Whites Killed.

Henrietta, Okla.—Three white
farmers have been killed and 200 In-
dians of the Creek Nation have armed
themselves and taken refuge in the
hills surrounding the old Hickory
stamping grounds where the Crazy
Snake uprising occurred 10 years ago,
according to reports reaching here.
The report of the triple killing could
not be confirmed.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



SIXTEEN DROWNED FROM CAROLINA

Survivors Tell of Fight With
Storm and Death

AN EMPTY BOAT RIDDLED

Nineteen Survivors Landed At Lewes
Bring a Harrowing Tale Of the
Sea—Caught in a Storm, Their
Little Boat Capsized.

New York.—The toll of dead and
missing from the raid of German sub-
marines against shipping off the
American Coast apparently stands at
58, all from the steamship Carolina, of
the New York and Porto Rico line.

Sixteen of this number are known
to have perished when one of the
ship's boats capsized in a storm Sun-
day night after the vessel had been
sunk. The fate of the others is not
known but it is hoped they have been
picked up by a passing ship and will
reach shore safely.

Officials of the company have placed
the number of passengers aboard of
Carolina when she was attacked 125
miles off Sandy Hook at 220 and the
crew at 130, making 350 in all.

Captain Harbour of the Carolina re-
ported to the company that he was on
board the schooner Eva B. Douglass
with 150 passengers and 94 of the crew.

A boat containing 28 survivors, 21
passengers and 7 of the crew, arrived
at Atlantic City.

Another lifeboat with 18 passengers
and one member of the crew arrived
at Lewes, Del., with the report that 16
of the 35, who had started from the
ship, had lost their lives in the storm
Sunday night. If the company's fig-
ures, as to the number aboard, the ill-
starred liner are correct, this leaves
42 unaccounted for. That number
might have been crowded into one life-
boat. The only possible clue to their
fate was found in the fact that an
empty boat marked with the name of
the Carolina was picked up at sea by a
British steamship. It had every evi-
dence of having been riddled by gun-
fire. It may have carried the pas-
sengers and sailors who still are miss-
ing.

There was no official confirmation
of a report that several bodies had
been washed ashore at Beach Haven,
N. J. The commander of the coast
guard at that point refused either to
deny or confirm the report and re-
ferred all inquiries to the Navy De-
partment.

FIGHT INDIAN FASHION.

From Tree To Tree Americans Drive
Germans Through Woods.

Paris.—Wheel by wheel the French
and American seventy-fives went into
action on the crucial front between
Soissons and the Marne and did fer-
ocious execution among the German
hordes.

The French press acclaims the
American's debut on the big battle-
field with unbounded enthusiasm.
Special French correspondents near
the battle line describe admirably
how the Yankees went into the fray
without a moment's pause, though
necessarily tired from their long
march. On all sides the Americans
are hailed as reserves of the first
order.

American patrols and machine gun-
ners instantly established contact with
the American 75's and promptly joined
in the rigging up and dispersing of
the German columns.

The Americans fought in Indian
fashion, from tree to tree, in the
Neully Wood, making good use of
grenades, pistols, bayonets and ma-
chine guns. Then they dashed up the
northern edge of the wood and caught
the retreating Germans. Hundreds of
American guns immediately raised
their ranges and caught the German
reinforcements in their fire, while the
Yankee infantry splashed through the
Clignon River shouting "Stop and
fight."

AMERICANS CHECK HUNS

Hurl the Germans Back Across
the Marne

U. S. GUNNERS DO NOBLY

American Troops Given Credit For
Not Only Holding the Germans Back,
But Driving Them From Posi-
tions They Had Taken.

American Army in Picardy.—Ameri-
can troops co-operating with the
French west of Chateau-Thierry, north
of the Marne, the nearest and most
critical point to Paris reached by the
enemy, have brilliantly checked the
onrushing Germans, beating off repeat-
ed attacks and inflicting severe losses,
thus adding to the glory of American
history.

The troops began to arrive on the
battleground on Saturday and partici-
pated in the fighting almost imme-
diately. They not only repulsed the
Germans at every point at which they
were engaged, but took prisoners, with-
out having any prisoners in turn taken
by the Germans.

The Americans entered the battle
enthusiastically, eager to fight, after
a long march. On their way to the
battle lines they were cheered by the
crowds in the villages through which
they passed. Their victorious stand
with their gallant French allies so
soon after entering the line has elec-
trified all France.

The work of the American machine
gunners was particularly noteworthy.
There was at least one instance where
an entire attacking party was wiped
out.

Owing to the fierceness of the bat-
tle, it has been difficult to verify de-
tails, but there were instances of the
stiffest of hand-to-hand fighting. In
this the Americans acquitted them-
selves in a manner which won the
greatest praise from their French com-
rades.

MACHINE GUNNERS BUSY.

French Army on the Marne.—Ameri-
can machine gunners only an hour or
so after their arrival on the banks of
the River Marne, took a most active
part in the defense of Chateau-Thierry
when the town was menaced with im-
minent capture by the Germans.

Scarcely had the Americans alight-
ed from their motor-lorries when they
were ordered into Chateau-Thierry
with a battalion of French colonial
troops. The Americans immediately
organized their defenses and by rapid
action and excellent shooting caused
the approaching enemy to hesitate.

The northern half of the town of
Chateau-Thierry was finally captured
by the Germans. The southern half
of the town, lying to the left bank of
the River Marne, still is being firmly
held by the Entente Allied forces.

U. S. ANTI-LYNCH LAW URGED.

Army Intelligence Officers Before
House Committee.

Washington.—Enactment of a fed-
eral anti-lynch law as a war measure
was urged before a House committee
by Major J. E. Spingarn and Captain
Hornblower of the Military Intelli-
gence Service. The committee is con-
sidering a bill to impose the death
penalty on those convicted of partici-
pating in lynchings, to punish county
or other local officials who fail to
enforce the law, and to penalize by
fines communities in which lynchings
occur.

TO PAY WITH CERTIFICATES.

Their Use Urged For Income And
Excess Profit Taxes.

Washington.—Internal revenue col-
lectors were instructed by Revenue
Commissioner Roper to encourage the
payment of income and excess profits
taxes due June 15, with tax certificates.
If this is not done, it was explained,
banks are threatened with great dis-
location of deposits between June 15
and 25, when the certificates are re-
deemable.

200,000 CALLED MILLION REGISTER

New Draft to Put Nation's Army
Well Over Two Million.

NEW REGISTRANTS GO SOON

Three-quarters Of Young Men Who
Have Just Turned 21 Expected To
Be Found Physically Fit
For Active Duty.

Washington.—While a million
young Americans just turned 21 were
being registered for service in the
war for world freedom, orders went
out from the office of Provost Marshal
General Crowder to the governors of
all States except Arizona for the mo-
bilization between June 24 and 28 of
200,000 more registrants. This was
in addition to 40,000 negro men re-
quisitioned from 20 States and brings
the total number of selective service
men called to the colors to 1,595,704,
and when they are in camp the na-
tion's Army will number well over
2,000,000 men.

The registration apparently was at-
tended by the perfect order that
marked the enrolling a year ago of
10,000,000 men, who form the great
reservoir upon which the nation is
drawing to furnish the balance of
power on the western front to crush
the German war machine.

The men who appeared before the
4,500 local boards over the country
have become of age since the first
registration day, June 5, 1917. Mil-
itary authorities estimate that from
their number there will be had 750,-
000 men fit for active duty.

While an act of Congress requires
that the new registrants be placed at
the bottom of the class to which they
are assigned, many of them probably
will exhaust the first class in some
States. While no formal explanation
was made, this was believed to have
been the reason why Arizona was not
included in the day's call.

Registration days for men here-
after becoming 21 years of age, prob-
ably will be fixed every three months.
It is estimated that 1,600,000 become
of age yearly, and the new registrants
are expected to go far toward keep-
ing up the first class in each State
from which thus far all men for the
national army have been drawn.

Assignments for the men called to
the colors under the order indicate
the rapidity with which troops now
are moving overseas. In nearly every
instance the registrants under the
requisition are assigned to National
Army cantonments, whereas recently,
when calls were made it was neces-
sary to send the men to National
Guard, Regular Army and other
camps, because the cantonments were
filled.

Illinois is directed to furnish 28,500
men under the latest call, more than
double the number called from New
York, which is second on the list.
Pennsylvania is to furnish 12,000 and
Minnesota 10,000.

The quotas and camp assignments
follow, in part:

Alabama, 2,000, to Camp Pike, Ark.;
Connecticut, 1,200, to Camp Meade,
Md.; Delaware, 150, to Camp Meade,
Md.; District of Columbia, 300, to
Camp Meade, Md.; Florida, 2,000, to
Camp Jackson, S. C.; Georgia, 4,000,
to Camp Gordon, Ga.; Kentucky,
5,000, to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Louisi-
ana, 2,000, to Camp Pike, Ark.;
Maryland, 2,150, to Camp Meade,
Md.; Mississippi, 1,000 to Camp Pike,
Ark.; New Jersey, 5,000 to Camp Dix,
N. J.; New York, 10,000 to Camp
Upton, N. Y.; 4,000 to Camp Wad-
sworth, S. C.; North Carolina, 2,000 to
Camp Jackson, S. C.; Ohio, 8,000 to
Camp Sherman, O.; Pennsylvania,
9,600 to Camp Lee, Va.; 3,000 to Camp
Greendale, Ga.; Rhode Island, 1,200 to
Camp Meade, Md.; South Carolina,
2,500 to Camp Jackson, S. C.; Ten-
nessee, 5,000 to Camp Gordon, Ga.;
Virginia, 3,000 to Camp Lee, Va.;
West Virginia, 3,000 to Camp Lee,
Va.

The House Military Committee re-
ported a resolution by Chairman Dent
making retroactive the bill basing the
draft quotas on the number of men
in class one, so as to legalize any ex-
ceeding of authority as to the number
or quota which may have been made
in the first drafting of men. The
resolution was recommended by the
War Department, Chairman Dent an-
nounced.

3 FRENCH FLIERS KILLED.

Airplanes Collide Near End Of Trial
Flight.

Paris.—Three French aviators
named Gaillaudoux, Hutin and Flam-
and were killed at the American air-
drome when two airplanes collided
just as they were about to land after
a trial flight.

RAID SURPRISES LONDON.

British Public Stirred By U-Boats' Vis-
it To U. S.

London.—The first news that Ger-
man submarines were operating off
the Atlantic Coast of the United
States was published here Wednes-
day afternoon. It came as a complete
surprise to the British public.