

ARMY OF 1,000,000 IN FRANCE JULY 1

800,000 American Troops Have
Gone Overseas.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

Lengthening Of Allied Line Necessitates Rushing Of More Men Abroad
—Number Limited Only By Carrying Capacity.

Washington—To give the Allies a mastering superiority of numbers over the German invaders American troops are being rushed to France as rapidly as transport tonnage will permit. When the purpose will be realized cannot now be foretold, but more than 800,000 men have been sent overseas, and this number will be increased to 1,000,000 early in July.

These facts were announced by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, inaugurating the Government's new policy of giving newspaper men a weekly summary of battle conditions. The number of American troops now overseas and soon to go were disclosed by the General in explaining the situation which makes the need for American man-power urgent.

Facing a great map of the battle lines with every operation of the German offensive shown upon it, General March drew a graphic picture of a single gigantic campaign extending from Rheims to the sea where the Allied lines have been battered back in four successive phases. The great wedge of assault has now increased the Allies lines 65 miles from Rheims to Ypres.

"In a condition of this kind," said General March, with a quick gesture at the map, "where a new line has to be held and where the attacks of the Germans have been made with such large forces as they have, the importance of getting American troops to the front is more and more pre-eminent."

"We have now passed the 800,000 mark in troops shipped overseas." The extent of the American troop movement was particularly striking, because Secretary Baker stated less than a week ago that "more than 700,000" had embarked. The fact that the figure had increased approximately 100,000 in less than seven days drew a quick question as to when definite superiority in man-power might be attained.

"The matter of the number of troops on the western front," General March replied, "is a question that must be considered with reference not only to the enemy divisions which have been known to be there all along, but with the potential increase which might be attained by bringing divisions from the eastern front."

"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."

General March made it clear that there is no doubt in his mind or in that of the Allied military leaders that the Channel ports are the main objective of the whole German effort. In terse sentences and with quick motions toward the map as he followed out the strategy of the one great battle, he outlined the situation that General Foch is facing.

"The four drives," he said, "one beginning March 21, the next April 9, the third May 27 and the present one beginning June 9, are all part of the common scheme of offensive. Looking at this map, we see this red dotted line running down to the Swiss frontier, which represents the Allied line when the Germans began their advance on March 21. Considering as a whole the succession of attacks, the first penetrated this line some 36 miles into Picardy, the second some 15 miles into Flanders and the third a distance of 38 miles farther along the Marne. Under the present drive the line has been penetrated an average distance of from 5 1/2 to 6 miles.

"One very striking feature in connection with this whole advance is the extension of front which the Allies have had to cover as a result. The total stretching of the line from Rheims to the sea was 65 miles.

"In order to hold that extra line, the Allies have had to have more troops than they had at the start."

"Obviously the objective of the German advance is, first, the Channel ports, which would make it necessary for England in shipping troops to France to go farther out to sea and a longer distance, making the turnaround longer and slowing up the

movement, and making it more dangerous; second, Paris, which of course, is a great strategic objective because of its importance sentimentally and practically to the people of France.

"All of these drives have been stopped. The last advance, the advance which we are now considering in the daily press, is more to straighten out the German line than it is an advance considered as a military movement with a definite and important objective—like Paris, for instance.

"Taking the general location of the advance along the Oise, you will see that between the Picardy and Marne advance we have been holding a re-entrant angle which furnishes the distance from which a dangerous attack could be made on the flank of the Marne advance and the most desirable thing which Germany could have at this stage would be a straightening out of the line. That is apparently what she had in mind in beginning her advance on June 9. She succeeded in that, moving forward for a distance of six miles, and the last information which we have indicates that west of Soissons she still is attacking with the idea of finally straightening out her line along the general front which I have indicated to you.

"The activities of the Germans are now toward Paris, but as for the importance of the objective 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."

In connection with the advance toward Paris, however, General March pointed out that the farthest point they had thus far reached this year was 20 1/2 miles farther away from Paris than the point of their nearest approach to that city in 1914.

While General March did not say so, it was evident that he anticipated further efforts to complete the reduction of the Compiègne salient before the major movement toward the channel is resumed. Other officers feel that the renewal of the assault on the British lines will definitely mark the beginning of the final stage of the battle, but they also believe that the German strategists may not be willing to leave the Allies in possession of strong points like Compiègne and its surrounding forests, which would be in the rear and on the flank of the thrust toward the coast.

AMERICAN SECTOR TOO HOT.

Two German Prisoners Captured After Tramping 100 Miles.

American forces on the Marne.—Several German patrols which attempted to approach the American lines in the Marne sector were smashed by the accuracy of the American machine-gun fire. One German patrol was almost wiped out.

Two German prisoners, after escaping from a detention camp, 100 miles to the rear of the American front, six days ago, wandered through woods and bushes and swam rivers in the night time, were captured in the American lines. The prisoners said they had traveled with comparative ease until they approached American territory, when it became so hot that they could not cross to the German lines.

CANAL ZONE GOES DRY.

Soldiers, Civilian Americans And Natives Are Affected.

Ancon, Panama Canal Zone.—No alcohol or drugs may be possessed, given away, used or carried through the Canal Zone after June 18, according to an order issued by the American military commander. The order affects the American garrison, 6,000 civilian Americans and 20,000 West Indians.

The military order forbidding United States soldiers to enter the cities of Panama and Colon until the Government of Panama places restrictions on vice conditions in those cities, will continue until the Panamanian Government brings about reforms.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

Tentative Plans Indicated By The Treasury.

Washington.—Tentative plans for the Fourth Liberty Loan, as indicated by the Treasury, are:
Amount at least \$6,000,000,000.
Interest rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Campaign to open early in October.
Denomination of bonds same as Third Loan.

DANIELS HEADS PARADE.

Marches In Syracuse With Parents Of Sons In Service.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels marched at the head of a parade of mothers and fathers whose sons are in the army or navy and at night addressed a great patriotic demonstration at the State Armory which marked the opening of the Syracuse War Chest drive for \$2,000,000.

TALKED IN GERMAN.

Four Women Made To Contribute To The Red Cross.

Davenport, Ia.—Four Scott county women were summoned before Chairman White of the Scott County Council of Defense, charged with talking in German over the telephone in violation of Governor Harding's proclamation. The defendants were ordered to pay fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 into the treasury of the Red Cross.

OUTRAGE BY TURKS MAY FORCE WAR

Looting of United States Hospital at Tabriz.

CONSULATE ALSO INVADED

Presbyterian Missionary Institution At Tabriz, Persia, Invaded By The Moslems Over The Protest Of The Spanish Consul.

Washington.—Sacking of the American hospital at Tabriz, Persia, and seizure of the American and British consulates thereby invading Turkish troops was reported to the State Department by the American minister at Teheran.

If the report as it reached the minister is officially confirmed, the outrages may be considered an act of war and settle the long-pending question of whether the Ottoman allies of Germany should be formally listed among America's enemies.

According to the dispatch the Turks sacked the hospital over the protest of the Spanish consul, in charge as representative of American interests and in defiance of the Spanish flag flying over the building.

Consul Paddock and the other Americans at Tabriz were believed to be making their way overland either to Teheran, some 400 miles from Tabriz, or to Hamedan, where they would strike the great caravan route leading to Baghdad, from which city a British force has been sent out toward Tabriz. Mr. Paddock is said to be much experienced in Oriental countries and is regarded as well able to take care of himself and his companions.

New York.—Officers of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions here identified the American hospital sacked by Turkish troops at Tabriz, Persia, as the Colton Memorial Hospital, which was endowed by a Philadelphia family by that name and established several years ago through the Presbyterian Board.

The hospital's staff normally consists of three medical members and 11 girls, boarding school teachers and evangelical workers.

MONOPOLY ONLY DURING WAR.

Express Consolidation To Dissolve After Emergency.

Washington.—The express monopoly created under Government auspices must be dissolved after the war emergency is past, under provisions of the contract signed by representatives of the express companies and the Railroad Administration.

This provision, inserted on demand of Attorney-General Gregory, will require re-establishment of the Adams, American, Wells Fargo and Southern companies as separate operating and competing units when peace is restored unless anti-trust laws are amended by that time.

It is expected the Western Great Northern and Northern Express companies will be included in the new operating company before the combination becomes effective July 1.

HUN CRAFT BOTTLED UP.

Harbor Of Zeebrugge Blocked Since Recent British Raid.

London.—Twenty-one German destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are penned in the Bruges canal docks as the result of the recent British naval operations at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian Coast. Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, made announcement in the House of Commons to this effect, and said that the operations were more successful than at first had been supposed. He added that the German craft were now the subject of constant bombing.

KEY DESCENDANT FOUND DEAD.

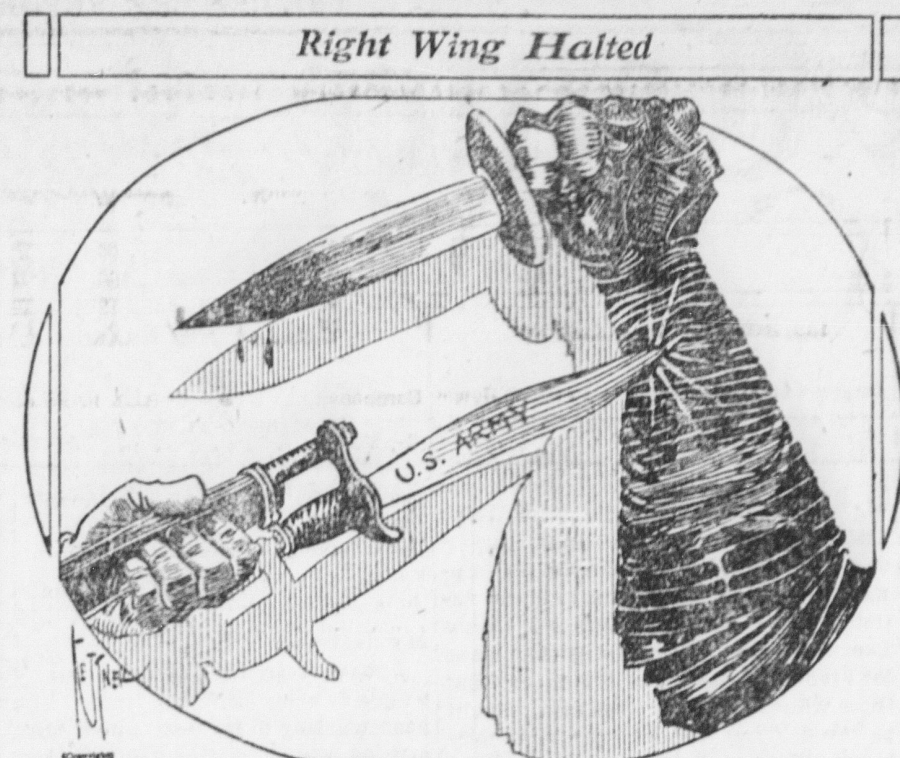
Body Of Miss Alberta Key, Of Chicago, Found In Bushes.

Chicago.—The body of Miss Alberta Key, 19 years old, employed at a local bank, was found in a clump of bushes at Jackson Park. The police believe she committed suicide by poison. Miss Key was the great-great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Her father, Bunyon Atherton Key, a former resident of Buffalo, was declared to be doing special Government work in New York and Pennsylvania.

MORE GERMAN REPRISALS.

French Victims To Pay For China's Expulsions.

Amsterdam.—When reports that 10,000 Germans have been expelled from China and interned in Australia are proved, says the Deutsches Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, the German Government will collect 10,000 inhabitants of French occupied districts and send them to prison until the Germans are returned to China and the Germans are satisfied for their losses.



STRUGGLE ALONG THE PIAVE RIVER

The Situation Most Encouraging to the Allies.

AUSTRIANS MAY BE TRAPPED

Teutons Making Efforts To Establish Two Bridgeheads On The Right Bank For Future Operations.

Italian Army Headquarters.—The Italians, with their French and British Allies, are successfully resisting the Austrian onslaughts and are counter-attacking vigorously everywhere. In addition, there is acute watchfulness for all enemy movements either in the Brenta River area, the mountains or toward the plains.

Whether the enemy effort upon Montello Plateau is an attempt to move toward the rear of the famous Monte Grappa, key to the Italian mountain positions, or else to menace the Venetian Plains and the city of Venice, it is certain that the Austrians are fighting desperately to hold what they have so far attained.

The Italian command feels that while the first great attempt to advance has been blocked, each day will bring new efforts, and with each effort the fighting will be more arduous.

Mountain Offensive Fails.

London.—The failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains, the most critical sector, is shown in Italian official statements. It is believed that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the positions on the Piave, where alone the enemy scored some success.

The British held the post of honor in the mountains, and how well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of a correspondent that "the results of the enemy attack suggest that it was the British who carried out the most successful offensive."

The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep into the plains and crush Italy, but the latter's achievement in resisting the first onslaught is assurance that she is capable of defending her position.

The Germans are not likely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts. Should the Germans be compelled to send assistance, their strength on the western front would be correspondingly weaker.

U. S. HAS SUNK 28 U-BOATS.

Sent Down Since January 1, Declares Senator Weeks.

Pemberton, Mass.—"Since January 1 our navy has sunk 28 German submarines and our sailors should have the credit for it," declared United States Senator John W. Weeks, member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in addressing the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association here.

"I believe when a heroic deed is done it should be made public," he added.

ENGLAND LENT \$175,000,000.

U. S. Also Grants \$9,000,000 Credit To Belgium.

Washington.—The Treasury extended new credits of \$175,000,000 to Great Britain and \$9,000,000 to Belgium. This brought total credits to the Allies to \$5,954,550,000, including \$3,170,000,000 to Great Britain and \$121,550,000 to Belgium.

TWO AIRMEN KILLED.

Lieutenant Keller And Sergeant Chapman Fall Near Memphis.

Clarksdale, Miss.—Lieutenant Keller and Sergeant Eugene Chapman were killed when the airplane in which they were flying from Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., to Camp Shelby, Miss., fell from a height of 100 feet here. Lieutenant Keller was the pilot and Sergeant Chapman was the co-pilot.

SAMMIES SLAY 200 GERMANS

Attack on Toul Sector By Huns Proves Costly.

CROSSMARNET TO MEET ENEMY

Sammie Who Was Captured Turns Tables On Captor And Makes Him Prisoner—Beat Germans To It.

Americans on the Lorraine front.—The Germans failed to renew their attacks on the American front, northwest of Toul, Monday. The enemy losses, sustained Sunday morning when the Germans were defeated in an attempt to take American prisoners, are estimated at a number in excess of 200. The American casualties were considerably fewer.

A German raiding party took a few American prisoners on the Lunéville front. The enemy raid followed a patrol fight, in which the Americans penetrated the enemy trenches, killing one German and wounding another.

Cross Marne After Huns.

American forces on the Marne.—The Germans are using gas to a greater extent along this front than they have done heretofore. The Bois de Belleau came in for its share, but notwithstanding the heavy gas and other shelling, the American lines remain intact. An American patrol crossed the River Marne east of Chateau Thierry and at once established contact with the Germans. After an exchange of shots, the Americans recrossed the river safely by means of boats.

There has been an increase in the artillery and aerial activity along the Marne front, but the infantry has not been engaged in the last 24 hours.

The enemy artillery fire in the section east of Chateau Thierry has been increasing for some time and the American fire has increased proportionately. The Germans started to construct a footbridge across the Marne at this point, but were discovered.

To the west the Germans have taken to drenching certain localities with mustard gas. One of these places is Belleau Wood, the Germans apparently thinking that this was the only way to drive the American troops out. But it was not, for they are still holding all their positions and at the same time are giving the enemy some clouds of American gas to worry about.

Captures Teutonic Guard.

American Army in France.—The Germans captured an American soldier in their attack on Xivray, but he did not remain a prisoner very long. At the edge of the village three Germans came upon a wounded American. He was placed under guard of a German private and started for the enemy lines. Reaching a point near the enemy wire entanglements, the American suddenly drew a revolver and forced his surprised custodian to march back across No Man's Land into the American lines. After turning his prisoner over to fellow-soldiers the wounded man fell unconscious from loss of blood.

In their attack on Xivray, on the Toul sector, the Germans hoped to enter the village and carry off a large number of prisoners, but the alertness of the American artillery observers completely overturned the enemy plan. Examination of the Germans captured in the fight disclosed that the enemy planned the raid a week in advance, and that 600 special troops who took part in it were rehearsed behind the German lines.

American artillery observers saw a large number of Germans creeping about in "No Man's Land" and, thinking they composed a large working party, the observers signaled for a barrage.

The American artillery and machine guns went into action immediately, and before the enemy barrage could get started had inflicted heavy casualties on the unprotected Germans in "No Man's Land" and played havoc with the plans for the raid.

The original enemy plan was for the attacking party to divide into three sections and to enter Xivray from three different directions. Only one section actually reached the outskirts of the village, after it had been cut up badly by the American barrage fire. Of these only a small group got into Xivray, where they were quickly surrounded by the Americans and either captured or killed. Eight prisoners, including a lieutenant.

TO BOOST COAL PRODUCTION.

Special Committee Will Aid At 12,000,000 Tons Weekly.

Washington.—To co-operate with the Government in minimizing results of the expected coal shortage next winter, the National Coal Association appointed a special production committee, headed by A. R. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh. Every producing field will be represented and virtually continuous meetings will be held.