

3 KEYSTONE MEN KILLED IN FRANCE

Guy Showers, Harrisburg; Mike Sinkevich, Easton; R. Finnegan, Pittsburg, Listed

17 PERISH IN ACTION

Sergeant E. R. Agnew, Carnick, Pa., Meets Death From Disease

Washington, June 7. General Pershing reported forty-eight casualties to the War Department today, divided as follows: Seventeen killed in action, twelve deaths from wounds, seven deaths from disease, six deaths from accident and six wounded severely.

Lieutenants Robert B. Anderson, Wilson, N. C.; Grosvenor P. Cather, Bladen, Neb., and Henry W. Clarke, Boston, were killed in action.

Brigadier General Robert E. L. Michie, Spouton, Va., died of disease. Lieutenant Ralph M. Noble, Galesburg, Ill., previously reported missing, is now reported dead.

The list was as follows: KILLED IN ACTION Lieutenants ANDERSON, ROBERT B., Bladen, Neb.; CATHER, GROSVENOR P., Bladen, Neb.; CLARKE, HENRY W., Boston.

Corporals DRANKIN, JOSEPH, Lodi, Cal.; EVANS, HERMAN L., Lebanon Junction, Ky.; TRIPLETT, SILAS, Huntington Creek, N. C.

Privates BOUTRETT, JOSEPH W., Chesapeake, N. D.; CLAY, CLARENCE HENRY, St. Joseph, Mo.; CUTHBERTSON, RAYMOND E., N. C.; CHARLES, Alex., Wash. D. C.; HAWK, WALTER W., Cincinnati, Ohio; OLSEN, GEORGE, Brockton, Mass.; SHAFER, NASH B., Moorhead, Minn.; SHOWERS, GUY W., Harrisburg, Pa.; SINKEVICH, MIKE, Easton, Pa.; SMITH, HARLIE C., York, Pa.; STRICKLAND, LEWIS T., Corro Gordo, N. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS Lieutenants HARRIMAN, LYNN H., Concord, N. H.; PRIDDY, WELLSBORN S., Chicago.

Corporals ABBOTT, OTTO G., Newville, Okla.; FINNIGAN, ROBERT E., Pittsburg, Pa.

Mechanics HANSEN, HERMAN, Edmore, Mich.

Privates BAXTER, WILLIAM L., St. Paul, Ind.; CHRISTIANSON, MIKE, San Pedro, Cal.; KEENE, CARL, Pittsburg, Pa.; MATHEWS, LEON R., Springfield, Mass.; SAYER, LOUIS C., York, Pa.; SCROGGINS, ARVILE, Vinitia, Ky.

DIED OF DISEASE Brigadier General MICHE, ROBERT E. L., Staunton, Va.

Sergeant AGNEW, EDW. REAMER, Carnick, Pa. Hand Leader COLE, HIRAM L., Intermood, Cal.

Privates BRISBY, CHESTER B., Jacksonville, Tex.; HARRIS, WILLIAM H., Marietta, Ill.; MCKENNA, GEORGE E., Far Hills, N. J.; WOOD, BENJAMIN C., Lynn, Mass.

DIED OF ACCIDENT Lieutenants BAKER, LIVINGSTON L., San Francisco; GRANT, DUNCAN R., New York city; NEVILLE, EARL H., Winona, Minn.

Privates FINICKE, GEORGE E., Huron, E. D.; FRYMIRE, GEORGE JACOB, Monmouth, N. J.; WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G., Morristown, N. J.

SEVERELY WOUNDED Corporals BENSON, VESTER A., Creston, Ia.; CURTIS, IRA M., Virginia, Minn.

Privates BOTTOLFOSON, BERNHARDT, Hartington, Neb.; NGUYEN, WALTER J., Worcester, Mass.; OLSON, OSCAR, Wildwood, N. J.; RUBEY, ROBERT O., Meriden, Conn.

PRISONERS (Previously Reported Missing) Sergeants NOLAN, JOSEPH P., Hartford, Conn.; SMITH, FRANK L., Revere, Mass.

Corporal WOODS, HENRY E., Brooklyn.

Privates KORMAN, GEORGE, Newark, N. J.; PATENAUDE, EDWARD, West Haven, Conn. Note—Previously reported missing, now reported dead by General Pershing.

Lieutenant NOBLE, RALPH M., Galesburg, Ill.

Alabama Negro's Wit Gains Enemy Dispatches

With the American Army in France, June 7.—An Alabama negro in an African organization with the French troops used a novel means to capture a number of German dogs that had been employed to carry important dispatches to the front line from the rear posts. The trooper got leave to go hunting and killed a fox. Then he crept across "No Man's Land" at night and dragged the fox back along the ground from the German trenches. The following day six German messenger dogs came bounding into the American trenches, with their noses to the ground, following the scent.

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ALLIED BATTLE REPORTS

FRENCH Between the Ourcq and the Marne local operations are going on in the region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bussieres, the communiques said. The French progression continued. The French took Vinly and the woods to the east, Neuilly-la-Poterie station and the northern borders of that village. Further south the Americans took some ground on the Torcy-Belleau-Bouresches front. North of the Aisne French night attacks took Le Port, west of Fontenoy. South of the Aisne French positions were rectified east of Ambleny. West of Chateau-Thierry a sharp French attack gained Hill 204. Between the Marne and Rheims the British retook the village of Bligny, inflicting heavy losses. North of Montdidier on the Picardy front, where Americans are engaged and west of Noyon, French troops took prisoners in raids. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front. BRITISH A British detachment raided an enemy position northeast of Bethune last night, inflicting casualties upon the Germans and capturing a machine gun. Our troops returned without any losses. There is nothing further to report. (Bethune is an important British railroad position on the Flanders front.)

U. S. MARINES CAPTURE 3 TOWNS PRESS FOE BACK ON THIERRY LINE

Continued from Page One 'High ground which was under attack.

The original plan of attack did not call for us to enter the village of Torcy, but the marines swept on after routing the Germans, entering the village and holding it.

The Germans made repeated counter-attacks, but were unable to retake the village.

Take Many Prisoners

The sharpest encounter in the night's fighting occurred at Bouresches (thirteen miles south of Neuilly and just northwest of Chateau-Thierry). There the American marines reached the edge of the village at dusk and swarmed in upon the German machine-gun emplacements annihilating the boche gunners. The Germans were bayoneted at their guns and others that attempted to make a stand in the streets were captured. Numerous prisoners were taken.

Later Thursday night the Germans made a sudden counter-attack against the American infantry holding the right bank of the Marne River, forcing them to cede some ground at one point. Our men immediately delivered a counter-attack.

At dawn today the American infantry was slowly driving the Germans back, despite a torrent of German shells that covered all the back area.

Bouresches which has been fought over several times in the new Marne battle is about four miles due west of Chateau-Thierry. Belleau is about two miles north and slightly west of Bouresches. Belleau wood lies between the two villages. Torcy is about half a mile northwest of Belleau. Bussieres is a mile west of Torcy. Neuilly-la-Poterie is two miles and a half west of Bussieres. Neuilly wood lies south of the village. The railway captured by the Americans runs northward from Chateau-Thierry, through Bouresches, Belleau, Torcy, Bussieres, Neuilly and Vaux, crossing the Ourcq at Neufehelles.

The second attack carried the Americans as far as the edge of the village of Corey (fifteen miles north

of Chateau Thierry). The Americans now hold positions overlooking and commanding the railway that runs through that zone.

Our men stopped at the foothills of a broad plateau overlooking a wheat field, where the Germans made futile counter-attacks.

The French attacked at the same time as the Americans and they also were successful in attaining objectives.

These operations by the Franco-American forces reverse conditions on the Marne.

The Allies now have the upper hand and the situation, in a strategic sense, has been greatly improved.

Stabilize Lines

Not only do the Americans now hold all the high ground of any importance northwest of Chateau Thierry, but they have stabilized and straightened their lines.

The French attack was delivered on the Americans' left, the poilus taking 100 prisoners.

The French were delighted at the work of the Americans.

German prisoners said they thought they were confronted by the French. They were surprised to find Americans, whom they have grown to dread greatly.

The marines have been confronted by three fresh German divisions in as many days.

First, the Germans used Saxon troops, but the doughboys slashed them up so badly that the enemy put in the Prussian Guards.

The next day the Americans turned the tables again, and the guards were demoralized that they were replaced by the cream of the Prussian troops.

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including Jaegers, the crack German riflemen. Finally it was the turn of the crack Jaegers "to get theirs," and they did. For several days previous to the big assault today the activities of the marines had been confined to minor operations.

Over Top at Dawn

The attack yesterday began at 3:45 a. m., when the marines went forward with fixed bayonets. As the men rushed across the newly plowed fields against the German positions they whistled and sang like light-hearted boys. As they charged up the steep side of a hill they came under intense enemy fire from rifles and machine guns.

The glare of star shells thrown up by German batteries lighted up the sky.

The weather was fine and clear.

German Morale Low

The morale of the German prisoners is very low. They are thin and emaciated and said they had not been fed in four days owing to the inability of the commissary to deliver food under the fire of American artillery and machine guns. Few of them were equipped with helmets, but all carried gas masks.

Details continue to filter back about the fighting. As the Americans charged up the slope of the hilly ground they had to walk over the bodies of many dead French and German soldiers.

The earth shook with the thunder of the bombardment that accompanied the infantry fighting. Where the correspondents were stationed the whine

of shells was plainly audible. The great projectiles described arc over-head and there would be a dull crash as they landed and exploded in the German line.

Sparrows and pigeons in the farmyards, accustomed to the sound of battle, paid no attention to the racket.

The ground was scattered with rusty remnants of shells from the first battle of the Marne, nearly four years ago.

A thirty-year-old French woman, hearing that the Americans held her parents' farm, instead of the Germans, drove through the zone of fire to get a rag doll for her baby daughter and also some family trinkets and papers. She arrived in a two-wheeled cart, being the only woman to reach the battle zone.

Guards held her up, but she got by. When she arrived at the farm she rushed to the hen coop, where she fed the chickens and then patted the family cow on the nose. She found American officers in the house toiling at typewriters and telephones. French officers were dining in the bars, American and French soldiers were sleeping on straw in the cowshed. In the meanwhile shells were raining down on the fields nearby.

The woman picked some lettuce and June roses before she departed. The fragrance of roses and peonies, which are blooming thickly on the Marne battlefield, is heavier than the odor of gunpowder.

The Germans at an early hour today were confining themselves largely to "seventy-sevens" and "165 millimeter" gas shells.

Our batteries were replying with the liveliest fire on the whole line. Since midnight the earth has been rocking with our gunfire and the very air has been trembling with the violent concussion from exploding shells.

DISASTROUS FAILURE FOR GERMANS ON OISE

With the French Army in France, June 7.

The Germans met with disastrous failure in continued attempts to extend their lines on the Oise. They tried to get around Pont-Eveque by crossing the Oise in the neighborhood of the northernmost point of Carlewood wood, where the small hill, Montalagache, stands out like a bastion, but the French drove them back immediately they left the protection of their lines.

The sector between the Oise and the Aisne also found the Allies very active. They are displaying the greatest energy in improving their positions at the same time capturing small groups of prisoners, most of whom show signs of terrible fatigue and privation.

A French prisoner, who made his escape from the German lines, declared that hundreds of bodies of Germans were lying around everywhere. According to his story, the Germans guarding himself and others had not received rations since May 27. The same condi-

tions, he added, prevailed throughout the German armies in the front lines. An unmailed letter found on a German officer on another part of the line tells a similar tale of the shortage of food.

Paris, June 7.—A Havas Agency review says the battle situation is frankly satisfactory, and the enemy, temporarily at least, is not likely to make attacks all along the front between Rheims and the Oise. Local attempts seem to indicate that the Germans have renounced for the moment their purpose to win a decision on the battlefield picked out by their commanders on May 27.

Nevertheless, the newspapers do not believe that the German offensive is ended. The Petit Parisien thinks General Ludendorff is preparing a blow which he expects will have prodigious results.

LABOR INVITES SOCIALISTS

London, June 7.—It is learned here that Hjalmar Branting, president of the Swedish Social Democratic party, and Pieter Troelstra, president of the Dutch Socialist party, have been invited to attend the annual conference of the British Labor party, beginning June 26.

A special discussion at the conference will be devoted to international affairs. After the conference Albert Thomas, French Socialist leader, and Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Socialist leader, who also have been invited, will return to

Paris, probably accompanied by Branting, Troelstra, Camille Ruysmans and Arthur Henderson, head of the Labor party, to discuss arrangements looking to the eventual holding of an international Socialist conference.

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