

AMERICAN FRONT Concentrates Large Opposite U. S. Line at Thierry

READY FOR ONSLAUGHT Germans Streaming Toward Threatened Point Heavily Shelled by Yankees

By the Associated Press
Washington, July 1.—The American forces on the Marne, July 1.—Extensive movements of troops and materials north of Chateau-Thierry, together with the increased artillery and aerial activity, form the basis of the belief that American forces in this locality may be called upon to defend themselves in the near future.

Long streams of enemy troops and wagon trains have been observed in the neighborhood of the Boesme wood. The American artillery has heavily shelled many vital and active spots within the enemy lines, once obtaining a direct hit in a detachment of marching Germans.

For days the Americans have been expecting that the enemy, stung by the defeat administered to him recently on this front, would make a vigorous assault upon the American forces, and it was partly for this reason that the American operations in the Belleau section were carried out. With these operations completed, the Americans now have the country for several miles in front of them under their eyes and guns and can see what is developing in the sequence, and the expected blow comes they will be that much better prepared to meet it.

HOSTILE GUNS RAGE OPPOSITE U. S. LINES

By Associated Press
Washington, July 1.—Except for the activity on both sides in the Chateau-Thierry region (Sunday), there is nothing to report from the American communications today.

Descriptive information of activity in the different sectors occupied by the American forces was given in the second section of General Pershing's communique. It reads:

"Section A.—Except for the increase of artillery activity on both sides in the Chateau-Thierry region, there is nothing to report. Section B.—In the Chateau-Thierry region, June 27 to 28, there was an aerial activity, other than that of the hostile air forces and of the artillery on both sides. The German activity was, in fact, lighter than on the preceding day, especially on the left half of our sector. The German activity was in moderate quantities. A large part of the hostile fire was concentrated on our lines in the general section of Bour-sies and Triange farm.

Enemy Active in the Air
The activity of the German air forces was marked only by the few reconnaissance flights made. German machine guns were intermittently active in the points of our lines. Behind the enemy's line, activity was normal.

In prolonging activities, carried on in the usual fashion by both sides, there occurred an encounter between a hostile patrol of about twenty men and one of our ambush patrols. After a hot skirmish near the La Roche woods, the hostile patrol, having suffered losses, withdrew to his own lines.

Shelling South of Marne.
South of the Marne, between the evening of June 27 and the evening of June 28, it was noticed that the activity of the enemy had increased, while a certain nervousness on his part was also observed. His artillery was constantly active throughout the breadth of our sector, and, as on the preceding day, paid special attention to our positions on the left. In the last named day, the use of shrapnel was again marked. German airplanes were again busy along our front, although somewhat less so than during the days preceding. Very energetic efforts are being made by the Germans to prevent further crossings of the river on the part of our troops.

"In contrast to the activity which has recently prevailed in the sector occupied by the French army, the activity of the enemy has been quiet, extending from noon June 26 to noon June 27, was uneventful. The hostile artillery was quiet, and his shells on a few localities, notably the Chemin-de-Dames, Herelle and the country surrounding Broys and our positions near Cantigny. Gas, high explosives and other munitions were used in some cases the enemy was apparently attempting to adjust his fire. The enemy's training camps were in action for a short time during the early afternoon. A few German airplanes appeared during the day. A German patrol attacked one of our outposts during the early morning, but was driven off by fire.

Propaganda Balloon Falls
In the Mulhouse sector, our troops experienced on June 27 a very quiet day. The only uneventful event was the falling within our lines of a number of small propaganda balloons, dispatched by the enemy. The German artillery directed a scattering fire of normal intensity. During the early morning, the late afternoon and evening, our machine gun fire delivered occasional bursts against our lines.

Enemy Raids Repelled
For our troops, operating in the vicinity of Combaux, the days of June 27 and 28 were marked chiefly by the attempts of the enemy to raid our lines. On the left of the sector, a German patrol made a determined attack, which was repulsed after two hours of brisk fighting. The conditions of the ground, as it appeared on the morning of June 28, indicated that the Germans had sustained casualties, a fact which was further borne out by the amount of material left behind. The material included eighteen bags of grenades, each bag containing ten grenades, rifles, knives, gas masks, caps and two lengths of steel pipe studded with explosive, which were obviously intended for blowing up our wire.

Gas Used in Liquid Form
Another incident of interest was the use by the Germans of liquid fire. This was a complete failure, none of the fire reaching our troops. During the night of June 28 to June 29, a hostile raid took place between 11 o'clock evening and 3 o'clock morning. Details will be furnished later.

"It is reported that the Germans at this point have been making attempts to strike with their gas. On the morning of June 28 they made signs signifying that they were using gas. They used some kettens on the parapets of the small posts and threw a package of gas into one of our barbed wire entanglements. Our soldiers do not re- spond to these attentions.

"Raiding activity has not been above normal on either side. The fire of the German artillery has been light and did not include any marked concentration. The machine gun fire has consisted of intermittent bursts and scattered shots along the front of our sector. The same is true of his rifle andgrenade fire. A few hand grenades have been thrown in front of our trenches.

series succeeded in driving them off. The German balloons showed normal activity.

"Behind the German lines the most interesting feature was again the appearance of considerable groups of men and women engaged in agricultural work in the fields. These groups are at present largely engaged in making hay. The proportion of women is apparently large. The usual individuals and small groups passing from post to post, signaling, observing our lines and performing other routine duties were noted. There was also the usual movement of wagons, trucks and trains. In the matter of the enemy, the enemy is showing considerable activity in repairing those we already constructed and in making additions at several points.

The works are of the customary sort. One of his working parties was broken up by our grenade fire on June 27.

U. S. UNIT TO OBSERVE JULY FOURTH IN ROME

By the Associated Press
Washington, July 1.—The Stars and Stripes announces that a detachment of American soldiers will be sent to Rome to observe the Fourth of July celebration there.

Announcement has been made that American fighting troops will be sent from France to Italy by General Pershing. An American division, mostly non-combatant troops, landed in Italy late last week. It is probably from one of these forces that the detachment which will go to Rome will be selected.

FIVE AMERICANS KILLED IN ACTION

Two Philadelphia Soldiers Among Those Slain in Battle

SEVENTEEN OTHERS DIE

Three Philadelphians in Today's Casualties

Killed in Action
John J. Simcoe, 842 East Westmoreland street, Philadelphia.
Richard J. Weiser, 2862 Mercer street, Philadelphia.
Wounded Severely
Abe Kauffmann, 740 South Third street, Philadelphia.

By the Associated Press
Washington, July 1.—The army casualty list today contained forty-nine names divided as follows:

Killed in action, five: died of wounds, four; died of disease, seven; died of airplane accident, one; wounded severely, twenty-six; missing in action, one. The list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION
Lieutenants
GRAY, NORBONNE R., Cortlandt Apartment, Louisville, Ky.
JOHNSON, CARL ADOLPH, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Corporals
MORGAN, FRANK A., Litchfield Conn.
SIMCOE, JOHN J., 842 East Westmoreland street, Philadelphia.

Private
WEISER, RICHARD J., 2862 Mercer street, Philadelphia.

DIED OF WOUNDS
Private
BRUNO, ALFRED, Yorkers, N. Y.
DIXON, JESSE L., Blackhear, Cal.
JACKSON, ELLEN, Clarksville, Ark.
RUSSELL, MORRIS G., Amory, Miss.

DIED OF DISEASE
Sergeant
FOUNT, CHARLES C., R. F. D., 18, Dayton, O.

Corporal
COUNTS, GLENN H., Mulberry, Ark.

Private
DODDS, JOHN A., Decatur, Ill.
JACKSON, JAMES R., E. D. C. Cordele, Ga.
LYNCH, JEREMIAH S., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WHITTEMORE, FRANKLIN H., Nashua, N. H.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT
Lieutenant
O'LOUGHLIN, GEORGE T., Racine, Wis.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES
Corporal
DORMAN, JOHN HENRY, E. East St. Louis, Ill.
GALLAGHER, JOSEPH, Cashalor, Ireland.

Private
PAYSON, HERBERT P., Kansas City.
PURVIS, MONTE, Sumner, Mo.
WILLIAMS, HARVEY, Lewis, Ark.

SEVERELY WOUNDED
Sergeants
DE MARZO, MICHAEL, Jersey City, N. J.
WAHL, JOSEPH, Hunchersau, Luxembourg.

Corporal
BETTY, MARTIN H., Hooker, Okla.
FOOTE, ALBERT M., Middlebury, Conn.
HURBY, JESSE F., Lamb, Ill.
STEINWELDE, EDWIN, Gary, Ind.
TOUTRELOT, HARRY, Putnam, Conn.

Private
GOODMAN, CLEM, Cumberland, Va.
CAREY, WILL A., South Austin, Tex.
CLARK, JAMES P., Detroit.
COFFMAN, HARVEY, Terre Haute, Ind.
DAILY, PLYNN, Paoli, Ind.
DOCKEY, JOHN G., Cambridge, Mass.
HEACON, ROBERT J., North Hartford, Conn.

MISSING IN ACTION
Private
COOK, LUCIUS M., Mill Neck, N. Y.

ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF U-BOAT RAIDER IN U. S. WATERS



This is the first photograph taken of the submarine which has been sinking ships off the Atlantic coast. It was taken by a member of the crew of a merchant vessel which was sunk by the U-boat. He had a small camera and managed to get a snapshot of the enemy submarine before it submerged. This picture was enlarged from the small print and shows plainly the outlines of the boat and the guns mounted fore and aft.

Anglo-French Unity Welded as Big Battle Looms

Continued from Page One
which had been gained by desperate and heroic endeavor in the early battles of Flanders and the Somme, one has a sense of thankfulness that the enemy was checked before he could do greater damage and that the British forced him to give them time to reorganize and build up their strength with their young drafts that filled up the gaps. They are now strong in defense again, and during the last two months, while the enemy has been preparing for fresh assaults on a prodigious scale, an immense amount of work has been done behind the British lines and at the front to give them greater security when the next thrust comes.

The weather has been astonishing in the number of sunny days. Now and then storm clouds have gathered, threatening a deluge, but after a few showers the sky was cleared again, and on this first day of July it is still blue and brilliant, and all this northern France which is our fighting ground is a glory of green and gold where wheat is growing tall and where the air is heavy with the scent of flowers.

The British soldiers are helping the French peasants to make their hay, and the refugees who still come down the roads with farm carts and cattle from villages, which may be under fire when another battle begins, find friendly Tommies with helping hands in their stables. The soldiers who have fought months of history, full of menace and tragedies in their early days, one thing has happened which ought to count for something in the future of the world. It is the closer comradeship and finer understanding between the French and British armies and between the British soldiers and the French people.

It was a beautiful courtship, with hardly the sound of guns to break its quietude, and the weather was gloriously warm, so that they used to bathe in the canal and lie about haphazardly. The German trenches were some 2000 yards away, and there never was any sniping if they showed themselves, and no sign of abnormal movement above the enemy's lines. "A blooming picnic," Tommy remarked very happy with himself.

But in the afternoon of May 28 a telephone message came over, breaking this spell of tranquility. It was a message to say that the enemy intended to attack on the Chemin-de-Dames next day, and the British troops must prepare for battle.

As we know now, the enemy had massed a number of troops secretly and rapidly at night, hiding them in the woods by day from airplane observation. Instead of preparing his dumps in the open he had brought ammunition into the trenches or hidden it in caves. He had concealed many batteries and not fired a single regimental shot, relying on the skill of his gunners to get their targets when the battle opened. He had not been a single man, but had kept his fighting squadrons back until he was ready to send over swarms on the morning of the battle.

So there were the British divisions, heading a long line with weak force, called to make instant preparations to act against at least three times their own numbers. The danger of the bombardment was obvious. Behind them was the Aisne, with thirty-four bridges on the six miles of front held by the Eighth division and French army west of them. All their field guns were forward of the river in order to be within effective range of the German position.

That night the men were moved up to their positions and orders were given. The outposts were to fight to the last man and the battle zone was to be held at all costs. These orders, terrible in their significance were carried out to the letter, and all the gallant outposts fought in those forward lines until they were almost wiped out.

There was a heavy mist all the night before the attack and at 1 in the morning it broke denser when the German bombardment opened with a terrific intensity. The enemy fired large numbers of trench mortars of all calibers on the front positions, using their artillery for the purpose of raising a thick fog, and until reinforcements came up, their great gallantry was of comfort to the men that day.

After that the British troops who remained fought with the French for nearly a fortnight more, until each German was definitely brought to a dead halt on the Marne. During that time the French position, the French officers showed a fine spirit of comradeship with the British, and the French army, as a whole, knows now that the British divisions fought on the line from first to last, not yielding ground until utterly overwhelmed by numbers, and the British army knows that the French troops, faced by the same great odds,

destroyed a number of German tanks which tried to advance upon them. They were still holding out at 7 o'clock that morning, but were cut off by a German turning movement between the Bois des Buttes and the Bois d'Almouy.

The remaining troops of the Eighth division then fell back to the south side of the Aisne, closely followed by the enemy, who entered the village of Pontrevert and also crossed the river east of that place, penetrating into Germicourt wood.

The crossing of the Aisne by the German regiments was made less difficult than it shows, however, as it was impossible to blow up all the bridges effectively in so short a time.

There are no fewer than thirty-four bridges across the Aisne, the Miette, and the Aisne Canal, and one of them was the main stone bridge of Berry-aux-Rac.

The rapidity of the German advance enabled them to gain some bridgeheads in time to cross. The Sherwoods, who had been in support south of the river, rushed up to the bridge at Percherie, but found the enemy already there, and though they defended that bridgehead, the enemy crossed further to the west and so forced the Sherwoods to draw back to the edge of Germicourt wood, where they held out until 11:30 against several attacks. Flights of German airplanes came over, flying low and attacking our infantry and transport.

Kite balloons appeared above his lines, and observers looked over all the British ground, directing the fire of the enemy's artillery on any spot where they saw bodies of men. Battalions of the Twenty-first British Division moved forward in support, but by this time the Twenty-first division on the right, which had been fighting with the most desperate and heroic courage, was being forced out of important positions.

It was necessary for the Eighth Division to take up a new line between Bouffigneux and Roucy, the latter a living man, including the Lewis gun class, was ordered to hold this new line at all costs.

Garrison Fought to Last
The Germicourt positions had been turned from the southwest, and the garrison, which included some British, with French troops, fought to the last with most noble courage. Incessant attacks developed, the enemy sending men forward continually in a kind of dribbling tide, creeping up from the folds in the ground, rushing field guns into the near wood and establishing machine gun positions at close range.

By this time the British had hardly any artillery, as it had been surrounded north of the Aisne, and the French 75s on their left had suffered the same ill-luck. The British, fighting continually, withdrew slowly to the river Ysde, where they joined up with the French.

On May 29 the exhausted British troops received support, and later in the day the battalions were intermingled with French regiments, and the lines between Faverolles and Treslon was still held by mixed troops from many different units of the British divisions, who held out two hours against repeated attacks. British officers rode up and down the line in full view of the enemy, rallying and inspiring their men until reinforcements came up, and their great gallantry was of comfort to the men that day.

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were most glorious in the way they fought back, step by step, with heroic self-sacrifice, until the peril was averted. There can be no misunderstanding between these French and British soldiers who fought as brothers in arms in that long battle when the fate of France and England was at stake. The people of both nations must know these things and remember them.

CAR SHORTAGE CUTS COAL

Pottsville, Pa., July 1.—Investigation by the Anthracite League has disclosed that production of coal is greatly hampered by the fact that miners are unable to obtain the cars into which they load coal in the interior of the mines.

Nearly every minor interviewed by the representatives of the league declared he could cut more coal if furnished more cars. The fact that this is not done indicates a lack of necessary equipment on the part of operators and is one of the reasons why the league is advocating Government control of the mines.

Salvation Army Girls Heroine
New York, July 1.—Several American women in the Salvation Army have been aiding the wounded in huts established within rifle fire of No Man's Land. It was reported in a letter received by the general war work committee of the organization from Colonel Barker. Recently the roof was blown from a hut by a high explosive shell and a canvas roof has been substituted. The walls have been riddled with bullets and the workers have been under fire by guns day and night.



To Our Customers

Our store No. 500, located at 60th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, will be closed, beginning today, for the next two weeks, by an order of the Food Administrator of this district, the reason being that one of our clerks, contrary to our specific, printed instructions to comply with the Food Administrator's order to the letter, sold six pounds of sugar to a customer.

It is the duty, no less the privilege, of every one to stand back of and assist the Government in every way possible to conserve the Food supply.

We kindly ask our customers' co-operation to this end, believing that it will only be necessary to remind you of the regulations to insure your hearty support, not only respecting the sugar ruling, but every other Government requirement regulating the sale of foods.

AMERICAN STORES CO.

The William H. Wanamaker July Clothing Sale is Here.

Opened this morning with a superb stock of summer clothing decidedly lowered in price.

CLOTHING of regular merchant tailoring fabrics, hand-tailored, beautifully made and handsomely trimmed with silks or mohairs, as you prefer, all of it taken from the regular stocks of the store; not a single suit especially bought for the event.

- \$20.00 will now purchase our \$25 Suits
- \$22.50 will now purchase our \$30 Suits
- \$27.50 will now purchase our \$35 Suits
- \$30.00 will now purchase our \$40 Suits
- \$35.00 will now purchase our \$45 Suits

TODAY clothing like it is not being made, even at its original fair price, because it would be impossible to produce it under present market conditions.

To men who know the William H. Wanamaker standard of clothing the prices in this sale speak for themselves; to men who do not know it this is a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with the store, its courteous service and its merchandise.

All our \$35, \$40 & \$45 merchant tailoring cloths during July will be built to measure \$33.50

The selections in light summer worsteds and in fine woolsens of all kinds are unusually ample.

WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER 1217-19 Chestnut St.

War Chest Payments—Due Today

The first monthly payment on account of War Chest pledges is due today.

Coupon books, to be used when making payments, have been mailed to subscribers in Philadelphia.

In the case of subscribers who pay at their place of employment, one book will be issued to the person who will receive the payments.

Instructions are printed on the books.

It is important to use a coupon when making each payment.

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