

YANKS BLOCKED DRIVE ON PARIS

Advancing Foe Had Surprise of Life When He Found Americans in Line.

GRAPHIC STORY IN LETTER

Tells of Our Troops' Heroic Resistance in June—Held by Many Officers to Have Saved Paris From Huns.

Washington.—A graphic eyewitness account of the fighting near Chateau Thierry, in which American divisions, including the marine brigade, took part, early in June, was made public recently by the navy department. It is in the form of a long letter from an officer of the marines to Major General Barnett, commander of the corps, and the story told is of peculiar significance, as in the opinion of many officers here it was the stand of the Americans along this line which saved Paris.

The name of the writer is not disclosed. The Americans were rushed to the line in motortrucks to support the hard-pressed French. On June 1 the marine brigade deployed in a support position, the battalion commanded by Maj. Thomas Holcomb hurrying into the line as the men climbed out of the trucks. The Germans were coming on, and June 2 the French dropped back, passing through the American lines. "We had installed ourselves in a house in La Voie Chateil, a little village between Champagne and Lucy-Boisne," the letter says. "From one side we had observation of the north and northeast. They came out on a wonderfully clear day in two columns across a wheat field. We could see the two twin brown columns advancing in perfect order until two-thirds of the columns, we judged, were in sight."

Foe Slowed Up by Shrapnel.
"The rifle and machine gun fire was incessant and overhead, shrapnel was bursting. Then the shrapnel came on the target at each shot. The white patches would roll away, and we could see that some of the columns were still there, slowed up, and it seemed perfect suicide for them to try."

"Then, under that deadly fire and a barrage of rifle and machine-gun fire, the Boche stopped. It was too much for any man."

"That men should fire deliberately, and use their sights and adjust their range," he says, "was beyond their experience. It must have had a telling effect on the morale of the Boche, for it was something they had not counted on. As a matter of fact, after pushing back the weakened French and then

running up against a stone wall of defense, they were literally 'up in the air' and more than stopped. We found that out later from prisoners, for the Germans never knew we were in the front line when they made that attack. They were absolutely mystified at the manner in which the defense stiffened up, until they found that our troops were in line."

The letter tells in detail of the days of fighting that followed. It describes a daylight charge against a machine gun host and of scouting raids up to June 6, when the whole brigade swung forward to straighten out the line. This action resulted in the capture of Belleau wood.

Hit Three Times, Still Fought on.
Major Sibley's battalion of the Sixth marine regiment led the way here, with Holcomb in support. The woods were alive with enemy machine guns. That night word came back that Robertson, with 20 men of the Ninety-sixth company, had taken Boursches, breaking through a heavy machine gun barrage to enter the town. Robertson, fighting with an automatic in either hand, was hit three times before he would allow himself to be taken to the rear.

Speaking of individual acts of bravery the writer says Duncan, a com-

pany commander, "before he was mowed down had his pipe in his mouth and was carrying a stick." Later he adds, "Dental Surgeon Osborne picked up Duncan and with a hospital corps man had just gained some shelter when a shell wiped all three out."

Private Dunlavy, killed later, captured an enemy machine gun in Boursches, which he turned on the foe with great effect, while at another point "Young Timmerman charged a machine gun at the point of the bayonet and sent in 17 prisoners at a clip."

When the enemy made a stand at one point in the woods Sibley's battalion was withdrawn and for an hour and fifty minutes American and French batteries hammered the wood. Hughes, with the Tenth company, then went in, and his first message was that the wood had been cut to mince-meat. Overton, leading the Seventy-sixth company, finally charged the rock plateau, killing or capturing every gunner and capturing all the guns, with few casualties.

The Eighty-second company lost all its officers, and Major Sibley and his adjutant, Lieutenant Ballamy, reorganized it under fire and charged a machine gun nest at the most critical time in all the fighting. "I wonder if ever an outfit," the letter said, "went up against a more desperate job, stuck to it gamely, without sleep, at times on short rations, with men and officers going off like flies, and I wonder if in all our long list of gallant deeds there ever were two better stunts than the work of Sibley and Holcomb."

Spy Rounded Up By Trap Shooter

Paris.—There is a certain United States signal service sergeant up in the Toul sector at the front who has been able to combine a little pleasure with his business. The censor won't let one tell the sergeant's name, but without revealing any military information it may be said that before the war the sergeant was rated as one of the top guns at a well-known trap-shooting club in the States.

There is not much trap-shooting just now in France. They are not cracking away at live birds, either. But the sergeant got his pigeon shooting just the same. The particular front in which the sergeant operates is infested with German spies.

All sorts of things were happening. A "trap" battery, one of those particular guns that whisks up, slams a few at the Fritzies, then slides out on the jump, found itself being shelled the instant it lined up for a shot. Again, every time there was a troop movement, the movement was anticipated by the Boche. Beside that, every time a body of our men got together for any purpose whatever, the

Germans shelled them with everything they had, big guns included. **Tipping Off the Hun.**

Now, the Hun doesn't use his big guns unless he knows what he's shooting at. How he learned, however, was pretty evident. Some one back of our lines was tipping him off.

The signal service sergeant was the first to detect how it was done. His squad was repairing signal wires back of the trenches. The sergeant halted in his work and gazed skyward. A pigeon was going over his head. The sergeant watched it idly, calculating as he stood there how far he'd lead it with a 12-gauge. Then with a sigh he went to laying a wire again.

A few minutes later the sergeant stopped again. Another pigeon had risen from the wood. But a few minutes later, when a third pigeon rose from the wood, the former trap-shooter carried no longer. A half hour later he bolted into the quartermaster's department, clicked a salute and spoke hurriedly.

"Gimme a shotgun," he demanded. "Shotguns are a regular part of certain quartermaster's supplies. Soon the sergeant might have been seen standing behind a hedgerow gazing toward the nearby wood. Presently he was seen to stiffen, at the same time murmuring 'pull.' The 12-gauge swung briefly in an arc; a crack and a crumpled ball of feathers came tumbling toward earth. To make sure, the sergeant gave it a second barrel just before it hit the earth."

Clever Shooting.
It was pretty clever shooting. The bird was high, going over fast and quartering. "Kill," murmured the sergeant methodically, as he retrieved the fallen game.

That afternoon the sergeant got four other birds. Attached to a leg of each pigeon was a code message in German handwriting.

A short time later a detachment of military police got the owner of the pigeons. In his blouse and sabots he looked like any of the peasants tilling the fields behind the lines. On being stripped, however, he proved to be a German under officer.

FRENCH DRIVE ON YANKS IN FRAY

Fall of Noyon Forecast by New Gains of French.

AMERICANS FOIL COUNTERS

British Continue Drive in Picardy—Croiselles Falls, While Haig's Men Gain Four Miles in Flanders.

Paris.—The Germans facing the Allied forces from Arras to Soissons everywhere are in dire peril. On almost every sector of the battle front the enemy line continues to crumble before the Allied attack, notwithstanding the violence, born of desperation, of the counter-offensive tactics.

Near Arras the old Hindenburg line now is well outflanked; from the Scarpe to the Somme the hostile line gradually is falling back, while from the south of the Somme to Soissons the enemy front has literally been smashed and the German hosts apparently are caught in two distinct traps, escape from which without heavy losses in men made prisoner and guns and material captured seems almost impossible of achievement. Scores of additional towns have been captured by the British, French and American troops, the Americans having entered the fray with the French northwest of Soissons, while all of the old German salients in the Allied lines now have been flattened out and the Allies themselves have dug deeply into the enemy's terrain.

The first trap in which the enemy finds himself is the triangle formed by the sharp curve of the Somme River, with Peronne its apex and with Curcu on the Somme and Fresnoe, respectively, its northern and southern bases. This triangle is a little more than three miles deep and six miles wide, and in it the Germans are fighting with their backs toward the Somme on both the north and the east. Desperate resistance is being offered by the enemy in order that his men may have time to reach a haven of safety across the stream, but the British are hard after their quarry, and with the French a little to the south almost up to the river to aid them by an outflanking movement it would seem that the odds are heavily against the Germans.

It was the French troops who sprang the other trap. With the fall of Chaules the French forces routed the enemy over a front of about 19 miles and penetrated the region to a depth at some points of nearly seven miles. From the north of Chaules to Nesle the penetration of the French reached the heights on the left bank of the Somme; southward the advance left the French along the Canal du Nord at various points between Nesle and the outskirts of Noyon; south and southeast of Noyon gains also were made, and Noyon and the entire region between Nesle and Soissons now are in a great pocket, with the French pincers working hard to close upon it.

The Americans are fighting with the French northwest of Soissons in the operation which has in view the blotting out of the Noyon sector and the outflanking of the Aisne and the old Chemin des Dames positions. Official reports have the Americans and French fighting violently with the enemy around Juvisy, where they have gained some ground. The Americans have successfully sustained several heavy enemy counter-attacks in this region. The Americans and Germans also are engaged in bitter battles around Bazoches and Fismette, on the Vesle. The Germans endeavored to ford the Vesle south of Bazoches, but were held by the Americans. Likewise an enemy assault against Fismette was stopped. The German official communication asserts that the Americans have suffered severe losses and lost more than 250 prisoners in the battle along the Vesle.

PRESIDENT SAVES DESERTER.
Medical Corps Private Left Command, Sentenced to Death.

Washington.—Executive clemency for Private Franklin W. Czarnnecki, Medical Corps, who was sentenced to death by military court-martial because he left his command at the port of embarkation on the eve of departure overseas, was announced by the War Department. President Wilson commuted the sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and confinement at hard labor for two years.

HENRY FORD WINS.
Gets Democratic Senatorial Nomination in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich.—The result of the senatorial fight is definitely determined in the nomination of Commandeur Truman H. Newberry, as Republican, and Henry Ford, as Democratic candidates.

CROSS TO KERMIT ROOSEVELT.
Son of Ex-President Decorated For Services in Mesopotamia.

London.—The award to "temporary and honorary Captain Kermit Roosevelt," son of Colonel Roosevelt, of the Military Cross for services in Mesopotamia was announced in the Official Gazette. Until he joined the American forces in France Captain Roosevelt was attached to the British Army in Mesopotamia on special duty.

HEAVY GUN CAMP.
More Buildings To Be Erected At Lee Hall, Va.

Washington.—Orders have been issued by the War Department for additional construction at Camp Abraham Eustis, Lee Hall, Va., to expedite the training of men for the heavy artillery. Additions to cost \$1,940,800 have been approved, including motor transportation, schools, garages, ranges, barracks and quarters for a trench mortar battalion and an anti-aircraft battalion.



MEXICANS KILL U. S. SOLDIERS

10 to 20 Americans Fall in Border Battle.

100 MEXICANS DEAD OR HURT

Several Hundred American Troops Engaged in the Conflict With Mexicans—15 American Privates Among the Wounded.

Nogales, Ariz.—One American officer fell fighting in the streets of Nogales, one civilian was killed, another officer seriously wounded and between 10 and 20 American soldiers killed during the skirmish which took place along International avenue between American troops and Mexicans in Nogales, Sonora.

Approximately 15 Americans were wounded, including Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Herman, who was shot through the right leg while commanding the American troops, but continued in command on crutches. The dead include Capt. J. D. Hungerford, who was killed in action. The civilian was Gaston Reddock, who was killed during the first hour of the fighting. Lieut. Luke W. Loftus was seriously wounded.

While the casualties on the Mexican side of the border are not known, it was estimated that 100 had been killed by fire from the American side, while at least twice that number included a number of civilians, were wounded. It was reported that the Mayor of Nogales, Sonora, was killed, but this was not confirmed.

The fighting followed the alleged efforts of a Mexican customs official to smuggle a fellow-countryman across the boundary into the United States. An American sentry attempted to stop him. Two Mexicans fired at the sentry across the street, striking him in the right arm. The fire was returned by American patrols and after Mexicans had rushed from nearby buildings and started shooting across the line from behind buildings and walls, the firing became general.

Reinforcements from an infantry regiment and a negro cavalry regiment were rushed to the border and took up combat positions. It was estimated that more than 300 American soldiers and at least 50 civilians participated in the shooting. The fighting which started at 4:05 P. M., continued without abatement until 5:30, when it died down except for an occasional sniping shot along the long international street.

At 5:50 a white flag was displayed by the Mexicans, a parley followed, but the sniping continued until after 7 o'clock. Bullets fell in Nogales and civilians were ordered to remain in doors and without the zone of fire.

Reports that Juan G. Cabral, leader of a rebel band which has been operating south of the border, had appeared within 14 miles of Nogales, was camped at the Maytorena ranch and that the shooting in Nogales was preliminary to an attack on the town by his band could not be confirmed.

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HAIG AT FORMER HINDENBURG LINE

British Start Drive Along Scarpe.

FRENCH ARE NEAR ROYE

General Mangin's Army Smashes Prussian Guards Thrown In To Reduce Menace To German Positions.

London.—While the Germans were busily engaged in defending themselves against the attacks of the British and French armies from the Aisne River to the region of Soissons, Field Marshal Haig struck another surprise blow over a new front north of the old battle zone. The new offensive was launched from the east of Arras on the Scarpe River and southward to the Cojeul. All along the front the British pressed forward at some places to a depth of more than two miles and captured a half dozen or more villages, among them Monchy-la-Preaux, Guemppe and Wancourt.

Across the Cojeul the new British attacks on the old battlefield brought them to the village of Mory and St. Leger, and farther south the small town of Favreuil, one and a half miles northeast of Bapaume, from which the British pressed on eastward about a mile. Farther south the British are reported unofficially to have reached the western outskirts of Thillooy in the sniping movement they are carrying out against Bapaume. With Haig's men now standing well within gun range of the town it seems likely that the Germans will be forced to evacuate Bapaume in short order.

Additional gains also have been made by the British east of Albert and on both sides of the Somme River. In fact, notwithstanding the efforts of the Germans, through the use of large reinforcements, the British and French all along the line from Albert to Soissons have materially bettered their positions and carried further forward their plan of making the Picardy battleground untenable for the enemy.

The French again are hammering away at the environs of Roie, one of the strong points of the Somme-Oise front, the capture of which doubtless would cause the giving up by the enemy of the entire salient from the Somme, in the north, to Noyon. Fresnoe-Roye, to the north, and St. Mars, to the south of Roie, both have been captured by the French, despite the desperate resistance of the Germans, and Roie, like Bapaume in the north, apparently is in danger of being pinched out of the line in an enveloping movement. More than 600 prisoners were taken by the French in the operation.

The Germans have thrown further heavy counter-attacks against the French in the region north of Soissons, where the French continue their pressure northward in maneuvers which seriously threaten to outflank the Chemin-des-Dames and Laon sectors and to put the entire German line from Ypres to Rheims in jeopardy. All the attacks have been sustained by General Mangin's forces and the French even have pushed back the Germans beyond the points from which they started.

The operations of the British on the northern part of the front, from the east of Arras to the region of Bullecourt, have brought them virtually upon or very near the old Hindenburg line.

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THE DRAFT BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Minimum Age is 18 Years; Maximum is 45.

WORK OR FIGHT CUT OUT

All Efforts To Change The Age Limit Or To Direct Separate Classification Of Youths Under Twenty-One Fail.

Washington.—The Manpower Bill, bringing within the army draft all men from 18 to 45 years old, was passed by the Senate.

A final amendment by Senator Poindexter to make the minimum age 19 was defeated, 52 to 21, after many minor amendments proposed had been bowled over by a chorus of "noes," an evident amusement to senators and spectators.

All efforts to change the age limits or to direct separate classification of youths under 21 failed.

The Senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, who cast the only negative vote on the roll-call, withdrew it and was excused from voting. The final vote in the Senate was recorded amid unheeded applause from the galleries filled with spectators, who attended the session to witness final congressional action on the measure that will add approximately 13,000,000 men to the potential military strength of the nation and provide, in the opinion of War Department chiefs, the army that will enable the Allies to defeat Germany next year.

YANKS TURNED TIDE OF BATTLE.

Pays Tribute To First And Third Corps For Part In Glorious Victory.

American Army in France.—General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Army in France, has issued the following order:

"It fills me with pride to record in general orders a tribute to the heroic achievements of the First and Third Corps, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces."

"You came to the battlefield at a crucial hour for the Allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world has yet seen had pressed its invasion of France and stood threatening its capital. At no time has that army been more powerful and menacing than when, on July 15, it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and to enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization."

"Three days later, in conjunction with our Allies, you counter-attacked. The Allied armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than to give the Allies the support to which as a nation, our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit and our sense of justice have not blunted our vitality or our courage."

"You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the tasks of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won unstinted praise from our Allies and the eternal gratitude of our countrymen."

"We have paid for our success with the lives of many of our brave comrades. We shall cherish their memory always and claim for our history and literature their bravery, achievement and sacrifice."

"This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly for nations following its receipt."

IMMIGRATION FALLS OFF.

Smaller Than In Any Year Since The Civil War.

Washington.—Immigration to the United States during the year ending June 30, placed at 110,618 by a bulletin of the Immigration Service, was less than in any year since the Civil War, the number of immigrants reaching the United States in 1862 being 72,183. Statistics given in the bulletin show that immigration in every year back to 1844, with the exception of 1862, has shown a greater total than 1918. It is also recorded that 94,585 aliens departed from the United States during the year ending June 30.

Mexico furnished the largest number of the 1918 immigrants, the total admitted from that country being 17,602, while England, which furnished 12,980, was second, and Japan, with 10,168, was third.

FOR RELIEF FROM DROUTH.

Texas Defense Council Asks For \$50,000,000.

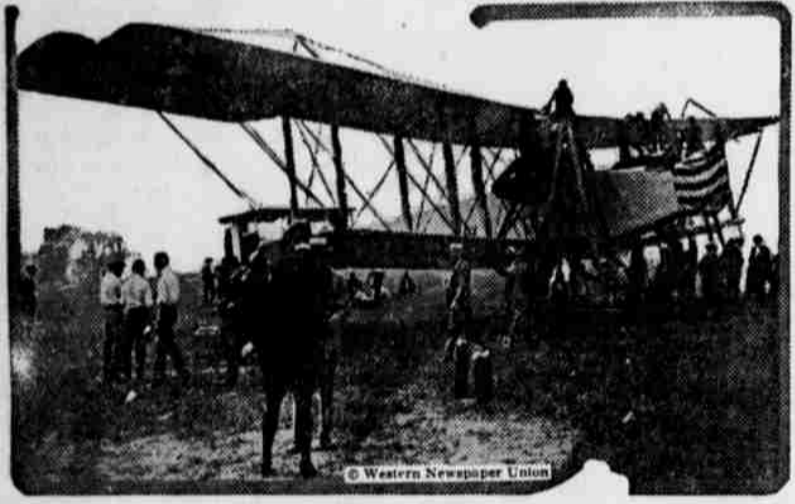
Austin, Tex.—The State Council of Defense adopted a resolution calling the attention of President Wilson and Congress to drouth conditions in West Texas and urging Congress to appropriate \$50,000,000 for relief. It is desired to use the money as soon as rains come, which will make crops possible.

M'ADOO INVITES COMPLAINT.

New Railroad Bureau Also Asks Suggestions From Public.

Washington.—Establishment of a railroad administration "bureau for suggestions and complaint" to be located at the Director General's headquarters here, and to which the public is invited to write, was announced by Director General McAdoo. Notices will be posted soon in railway stations and passenger coaches.

PLANE MAY FLY ACROSS ATLANTIC



This is the American-built Handley-Page airplane Langley, constructed for the proposed flight across the Atlantic. The picture was made as the machine was being prepared for its christening.

"Old Glory" at Front

London.—When the Illinois troops and Australians attacked together at Valre wood and Hamel, a sergeant of the American contingent took into action a small American flag, the gift of his mother. The men under him surrounded and destroyed a machine-gun post hidden among tree trunks just inside the wood. As they went on after bombing the German crew, the sergeant brandished the little flag over his head and shouted, "Come on, fellows; there's another one." Just ahead some Australians were fighting around a shallow pit in which were five Prussians and a machine gun. Two or three Chicago boys dashed up with their bayonets poised. One of them literally fell on a big Rhineland soldier who was about to throw a bomb and sent him sprawling with a cracked skull, and, with the Australians, put the remainder of the crew out of action and cleared a dugout behind of 11 submissive fugitives.

HUNS NOT BRAVE FIGHTERS

Like Would-Be Sports Who Will Bet If Given Sure Thing on Horse Race.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Private James Foley of an engineer regiment says the Germans are not brave fighters unless they have "odds of five to one." In a letter to his brother he says: "I am free to state that I have changed my mind regarding the alleged bravery and the sticktiveness of the Huns. They will fight if you give them odds of five to one. They are like the would-be sports who will bet if they are given a sure thing on a horse race."

"I have not gathered this information in going 'over the top' on a raid, but I have performed work in No Man's Land, and that is similar to some extent, and gives a fellow a chance to form an opinion. But I have formed my estimate of the Boches' lack of courage from fellows who have been 'over the top' in fierce combat with the barbarians from Central Europe. I have been told interesting

MINISTERS GO TO WAR. ALL CHURCHES CLOSED

Albany, N. Y.—With the enlistment of Rev. William Wallace Eaton, pastor of the Methodist church, Schenectady churches are without ministers.

Every church in the village has been closed up, temporarily at least, for the call of Uncle Sam.

Rev. Mr. Eaton will soon be on his way to France for work with the Y. M. C. A.

"Girl in Every Port"

Boston, Mass.—Writing to members of Fraternity Lodge of Rehehkas in Milford, Lieut. Elbert M. Crockett, now on war duty in France, says: "Censoring the letters of the boys to their sweethearts back home is one of the jobs I'm up against most every night. Some of them have but one sweetheart, and some of them have two, three and four."

Child Falls Unhurt.

Denver, Colo.—While playing on the roof of a building at No. 1210 Fifteenth street recently, Sylvia Williams, six years old, fell 29 feet through the skylight to the floor, and aside from a few bruises and scratches escaped unharmed. A call for assistance was sent to the police, and fully 15 minutes elapsed before keys to the door of the store could be secured to reach the girl. As soon as the store was unlocked the little girl was carried to her home, No. 143 1/2 Larimer street, where she was attended by Police Surgeon Menser. A thorough examination failed to show any serious injury and she was left at her home.

Bandit Movies Banned.

Laredo, Tex.—According to an official communication received here from the state department at Washington and communicated to the Mexican officials, all motion pictures showing Mexican bandit raids, or of any character derogatory to Mexicans, which have served to create bad feeling on the part of Mexicans by the misrepresentations, are to hereafter be forbidden by the censor of motion pictures.