

# AMERICANS MAKE IMPORTANT GAINS

## SWEEPING FORWARD IN CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR SAMMIES WITH MAGNIFICENT ASSISTANCE OF FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE VAUX AND HILL 204 AND TAKE 500 GERMANS AS PRISONER

### American Soldiers Sent Overseas to July 1st Total 1,019,115

### Correspondence Between President Wilson and Secretary Baker Discloses a Record of Achievement

WASHINGTON, July 2.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,115 July 1.

This was made known tonight by President Wilson who gave the public a letter from Secretary Baker disclosing a record of achievement which the president said "must cause universal satisfaction," and "which will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July."

The first units—non-combatant—left American shores May 8, 1917. General Pershing followed twelve days later and at the end of the month 1,718 men had started for France. June saw this number increase by 12,261, and thereafter khaki-clad "crusaders from the western republic sent overseas" increased steadily until approximately 300,000 had departed when the German thrust began last March. The March sailings of 83,811 were increased in April to 117,312. May saw another 244,345 men embark and last month 276,372 were sent away, making a total for the three months of 637,929. This, Secretary Baker said later, put the troop movement six months ahead of the original program.

"Substantially thirty divisions are now in France ready to meet whatever move the German staff has in preparation. Some of these divisions already have been formed into the first field army under Major General Liggett, others are holding trench sectors at important points along the battle line and still others have been broken up and brigaded with the French and British troops. And so when the German thrust does come, the Americans will be called upon to play no small part in meeting it."

"Secretary Baker wrote the president that the supplies and equipment in France for the million men who have gone is shown by latest reports to be adequate and added that the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply."

The president's statement, with the letter from Secretary Baker and his reply, follows:

"I have today received the following letter from the secretary of war, which seems to me to contain information that will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July."

"Washington, July 1, 1918.

"My dear Mr. President:

"More than one million American soldiers have sailed from the ports of this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you I feel you will be interested in data showing the progress of our overseas military effort."

"The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board base hospital number 1 and members of the reserve nurses corps. General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 10, 1917. The emigrations in the months from May 1917 to and including June, 1918, are the following:

"MAY, 1,718; JUNE, 12,261; JULY, 12,588; AUGUST, 18,223; SEPTEMBER, 32,822; OCTOBER, 38,289; NOVEMBER, 23,014; DECEMBER, 18,440.

### Three Cabinet Members Favor Control of Wires

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Plans for enacting legislation before the summer recess authorizing President Wilson to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems, sent forward in congress today while three members of the cabinet emphasized their approval of the proposal before the initiative and foreign committee.

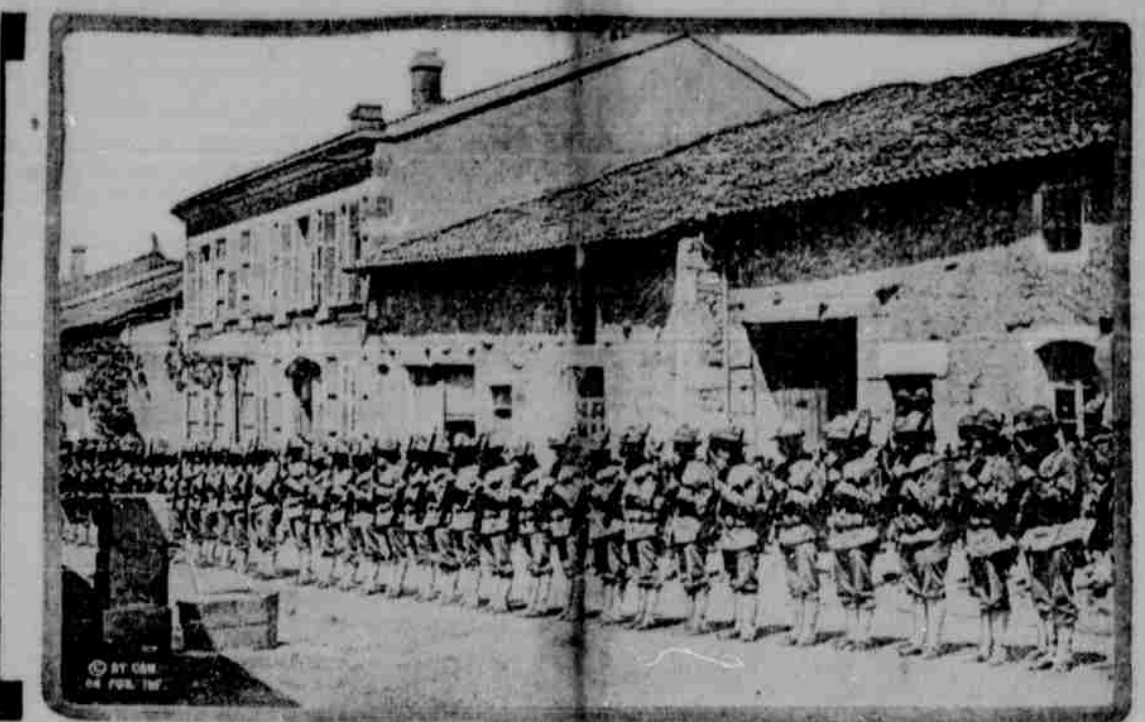
The house committee after hearing the cabinet officers—Secretary Baker and Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson—arranged to meet tomorrow to prepare a report on the resolutions of Representative Aswell of Louisiana, which has been endorsed by President Wilson. The only fight expected is over the question of a time limit for government operation. A limit suggested today was opposed by all three witnesses.

### Felicistas Capture Small Town Opposite McAllen

McALLEN, Texas, July 2.—Three hundred Felicistas under command of Colonel J. A. Altamirano and Lieutenant Colonel Eugenio Lopez, at 4:30 o'clock this morning appeared suddenly before Reynosa, Mexico, opposite Hidalgo, Texas, and occupied the little town without firing a shot, the garrison of thirty federal soldiers having beaten a hasty retreat without offering resistance. Four hours later the rebels, who are adherents of Felix Diaz, a nephew of the late President Porfirio Diaz, departed in the direction of Matamoros after having replenished their stores of provisions.

Every Felicista was equipped with a modern rifle and an abundance of ammunition, according to a report received

### AMERICAN MARINES WHO ARE WINNING NEW LAURELS IN FRANCE



These United States marines, photographed in a village in France, are probably among the gallant men of the corps who have gained new glory in the fighting on the Marne.

### U. S. IS SENDING BIG HOWITZERS TO FRENCH LINE

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WASHINGTON, July 2.—American-built 155 millimeter howitzers are now moving to France, supplementing the equipment of General Pershing's troops heretofore obtained from French ordnance factories. One American firm is turning 450 these guns at the rate of one a day, and at the site of which was a four-story building last August.

These guns were discussed today by members of congress who stated the new arms, being ground at Aberdeen Md. A big row of the 155's, tested, approved and awaiting shipping orders, was one of the most striking objects to be seen at the plant.

The vessels today were shown that a day's work in progress on the 26,000 acre farm. Several miles of "fencing line" barbed and topped by gun blatt and cut on the corners, under which double strands of barbed wire, and explosive shells lined to burst in air, or leaping sprouts of sand and dirt told of heavy weight by machine destruction to reach German lines.

From a high observation tower the party looked down on the trench war section. Beginnings with rifle hammering away. The three-inch Stokes mortar stood out in the open.

communications. Mr. Baker urged government control during the war as a military necessity, to protect government secrets, and facilitate the transmission of government messages.

The heads of the two war-making branches declared their attitude was in union operations by the strike of Western Union, which was based entirely upon military needs.

Mr. Burleson, long an advocate of government operation of communications, said the threatened strike was one reason for action at this time.

Representative Gordon of Ohio moved the Aswell resolution be taken from the commerce committee and referred to the military committee, since it was proposed as a military necessity. The motion was carried without opposition but upon hearing a statement by Chairman Sims of the commerce committee, the house rejected that.

### NEW ORLEANS CABARETS ARE ORDERED CLOSED

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—All cabarets in New Orleans were ordered closed at midnight Saturday, as a result of a court order furthering a conference late today between police officials and representatives of the federal government.

About two weeks ago several hundred women were arrested when federal officers, assisted by city police, raided some of the large cabarets in the famous "Largo" district.

### HUGE TNT PLANT NEAR SYRACUSE IS WRECKED

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 2.—A huge TNT plant near Syracuse was wrecked today by a terrific explosion, which killed 16 men and injured 200 others.

The explosion followed a fire that raged beyond control and spread to the "TNT" vats. Two of these let go, buying many workers under an avalanche of debris.

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### GERMANS CLAIM REPULSE OF ALL ALLIED ATTACKS

BERLIN, via London, July 2.—Allied attacks west of Chateau-Thierry have been repulsed by the Germans, according to the official statement issued today.

AT MANY POINTS ALONG THE FRONT STRONG SURPRISE FIRING ATTACKS PRELIMINARY TO ENTERPRISES LAUNCHED BY THE ENEMY ENDED IN REPULSE, READS THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

WEST OF THE CHATEAU-THIERRY, the German line has been repulsed in several places, and has been important ground.

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—I will express to the government my views on questions relative to home politics only when it is my duty to do so.

### ANSWER TO HUN BOAST IS 100 SHIPS JULY 4TH

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### Entire Teuton Regiment Virtually Annihilated In The Bitter Fighting

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, July 2.—An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 204, according to official information.

The total number of Germans captured by the Americans is now estimated to number 500, including seven officers. The fighting qualities of the Americans were certified to by virtually all the prisoners taken. They said the Americans fought like wild men, sweeping everything before them as they plunged over the ground.

So fierce was the attack that many Germans who were in the zone assaulted them their escape by running when the fight got too hot for them and they saw it was impossible either to slow down or halt the American plunge.

Many groups of prisoners have been sent to the rear. Others have been located in hospitals where they were taken after being wounded.

The German counter attack which was fiercely conducted, was launched against the American positions at 3 o'clock this morning. It resulted in the Americans further increasing their number of prisoners. Virtually the remainder of the enemy attacking force was annihilated.

Hurling themselves at the tip of the salient driven into the allied lines by the Germans late in May, the Americans and French have won important ground near Chateau-Thierry. The attack was local in character, but its success may prove important in the future operations in that part of the battle front nearest Paris.

The assault was aimed at the hamlet of Vaux which is situated on the south side of the Chateau-Thierry-Paris road and on the northern slopes of Hill 204. Vaux is about two miles from Chateau-Thierry. This was carried by the rush of the French and Americans, who also occupied two small patches of woods in the immediate vicinity.

On June 7, the French reported that they had recaptured Hill 204, a height dominating the city of Chateau-Thierry. It is reported, however, that the Germans have been holding it at least part of the height, or that they have an attack which has not been reported.

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