

FRENCH GUNS ASSIST INFANTRY IN DRIVING HUNS FROM POSITIONS

As Result of Operation Secure Hold Was Secured on New Sections of Thoroughfare Leading From Chateau Thierry to Capital—Movement is Believed Continuation of Scheme Carried Out By Franco-American Attacks of Local Character Which Have Been in Progress for Some Time.

(By the Associated Press)

Again the Allied line has been moved forward in the important sector northwest of Chateau Thierry, where the Germans in their late spring rush between the Aisne and the Marne made their nearest approach to Paris.

American troops figured conspicuously in this operation, carried out last night in conjunction with the French. They captured the village of Vaux, two miles west of Chateau Thierry, and the heights lying to the west-northwest of the captured hamlet.

Some important wooded land also was seized and a secure hold was obtained on new sections of the main highway leading from Chateau Thierry to Paris.

In overrunning this ground the American forces took 275 Germans prisoner, including five officers, together with numerous machine guns and quantities of material. The French took a score or more of prisoners, bringing the total up to more than 300.

Effective assistance to the American infantry in their forward dash was evidently given by the French artillery, which is posted on hill 204, about midway between Vaux and Chateau Thierry.

From this eminence, which forms the bastion of the defensive line near the apex of the Germans' Marne salient, the Allied line has been carried forward all the way to a point beyond Vaux, making the position a greatly improved one for either offensive or defensive purposes.

This operation evidently was a continuation of the Franco-American forward movement, carried out by local attacks, which has been progressing actively of late in this sector. It already has resulted in the straightening and improvement of the line to a marked extent from the Allied viewpoint. Should it continue to be pushed, the movement promises further important results by the pinching out process on German salients which have made the line irregular between the Marne and the Clignon, the northerly end of the American capital.

BELGIAN STEAMER SUNK OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST

Navy Department Announces Disaster As Occurring June 21—Survivors Picked Up By a Sailing Vessel June 27.

Washington, July 2—The Belgian steamer *Chilier* was sunk 1,400 miles off the Atlantic coast on June 21, the Navy department announced today. Twenty-five survivors were picked up by a sailing vessel on June 27.

The following statement was issued:

"The navy department is informed that the Belgian steamer *Chilier* was sunk by shell fire from a German submarine about 1,400 miles off the Atlantic coast on June 21. Twenty-five survivors were rescued on June 27 by a sailing vessel. First information was received last night. The *Chilier* was a ship of 2,956 gross tons."

The *Chilier* was sent down in mid-ocean three days after the British transport *Dwinsk* was torpedoed 700 miles from the American coast. It is thought probable here that both vessels were victims of a German submarine or submarines returning to base after raiding off the United States coast.

No evidence of submarine activities near the shores of America has been reported since the steamer *Hendrik Dundas* was sunk 120 miles east of Cape Hatteras on June 10.

Advices to the navy about the *Chilier* were brief and did not say how many if any of the ship's company were missing.

THIS YEAR CROP OF COTTON TO BE BIGGEST EVER

Washington, July 2—A huge cotton crop is in prospect this year, the department of agriculture forecasting today the production of 13,326,000 bales of 500 pounds each. A crop that size would be the third largest ever known.

The condition of the crop on June 25 was 85.8 per cent. of a normal or 3.5 per cent. better than on May 25 and 6 per cent. better than the 19 year average.

The average this year comes close to the record, being exceeded only by that of 1912.

VASSAR FARMERETTES HAVE NO FEAR OF MICE

Poughkeepsie, July 2—Before the war, when girls were fluffy and all that sort of thing, it was considered good form for a young woman to leap upon a table and scream at the mere sight of a mouse.

But girls are made of sterner stuff these days. Vassar farmerettes, who were as fluffy and as mouse shy as any could wish in pre-war days, now are catching frogs and nice little gray mice for other young women—student nurses—to dissect. And they rather like it.

New wireless stations will be established in many points in China.

AMERICANS TAKE PART OF PARIS HIGHWAY

SIBERIAN CZECHS FAVOR REPRISALS

London, July 2—Col. Hurban, a Czech leader now in Tokyo, informs the correspondent of the Times there that he is communicating with Prof. T. G. Masaryk, who now is in Washington, concerning reports that the Austrians are killing captured Czechs.

The Czechs in Siberia will exact reprisals, the colonel added, and will not allow the 200,000 Austro-German prisoners in Siberia who are in their power to escape unless the shootings are stopped.

GERMAN TROOPS CAPTURE TRENCH FROM BRITISH

Strong Attack Carried Out By Enemy Under Heavy Bombardment Fails.

London, July 2—German troops last night, after a strong bombardment, attacked to the northwest of Albert, north of the Somme, in an attempt to regain the positions lost to the British on Sunday night. The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of the British trenches, the war office announced, but elsewhere were repulsed with loss.

The statement reads: "An attack carried out by the enemy last night under a heavy bombardment northwest of Albert, to recapture the ground taken by us on Sunday night, was repulsed with loss except at one point, where the enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of our trenches.

The enemy attempted raids in the neighborhood of Aveluy wood, Avion and Hincise. The attempts were repulsed.

"A few prisoners were captured in patrol encounters."

SEND PRISONERS TO COUNTY JAIL AWAITING ORDERS

Slackers Rounded Up in Big Raid Saturday Night May Be Sent to Camps.

The sixty slackers held at police headquarters for the federal authorities since the raid last Saturday night were today transferred to the North avenue jail where they will be housed until the authorities decide whether they will be shipped to a training camp by special car or split up and sent to different camps.

For the last few days relatives of the men have assembled in large crowds at police headquarters seeking to get into communication with the prisoners, but acting upon instructions from Department of Justice Agent Charles H. Lane, the police officials refused to allow any one to get in touch with the men detained.

At noon today the work of transferring the prisoners started and the big patrol wagons of the police were kept making trips between the jail and headquarters until after two o'clock.

Officials at headquarters are very glad the men have been moved to the North avenue jail as their friends and relatives have been so anxious to see them that they have interfered every man in uniform to death.

Federal authorities are very reticent as to the ultimate disposition of the men held for them, but the prevailing opinion is that they will be once inducted into the service and sent by special train to one of the large training camps and it is said that orders to start the movement of the prisoners will arrive in Bridgeport within a few days.

Among the men detained it is said are several important catches, but as the authorities are not altogether sure the men obtained are the ring leaders in a certain movement to defeat the drafting of men, they are being thoroughly investigated with a view to finding out their connections both in this city and elsewhere.

SWEDEN DISOWNS BRANTING'S TALK

Amsterdam, July 2—The Swedish government, the Koelnische Zeitung quotes the official Wolff bureau as saying, has expressed to the German minister in Stockholm regret for the recent statements made in London by Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader.

While attending the British labor party conference in London, M. Branting on June 25 told the Associated Press that he could say with great pleasure that the Swedish people were becoming more pro-Ally. He said he was convinced, however, that Sweden would continue to be neutral.

WILSON NAMES WOMAN FOR COURT JUDGE

Washington, July 2—Nomination of Miss Kathryn Sellers, a law clerk in the State Department, as judge of the Juvenile Court here, was sent to the Senate by President Wilson yesterday. It is the first time a woman has been named for a judgeship in the District of Columbia.

Although they say the Americans will never fight, it seems to take about two divisions of Germans to watch one division of Americans.

U. S. Forces Also Capture 275 Germans, Machine Guns and Equipment.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS HARD FIGHTING

Italian Losses In Conquest of Mountain Points Far Below Austrians'

With the American Forces on the Marne front, July 2—(By the Associated Press)—In a brilliant operation after hard fighting American troops on this front last night captured the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry and two patches of wooded land.

While the artillery preparation was going on many American aeroplanes flew high overhead. Some were protecting the observation balloons while others were combing the skies to keep off enemy machines.

Early this morning the American pilots again appeared for similar duty and were soon found contesting with the enemy for supremacy in the air. Several aerial battles were observed, but reports on the results are not yet available.

The Americans took 275 German prisoners, including five officers, and captured a quantity of machine guns and other equipment.

In the Vaux region the Americans took the Germans completely by surprise. Most of the prisoners were taken out of cellars and dugouts. How many Germans were killed, of course, is unknown, but from the number of dead in plain view at various places the total must have been considerable.

Italian Army Headquarters, Monday, July 1—(By the Associated Press)—The local actions resulting in the conquest of Monte di Val Bella, Col del Rosso and Col di Chelo had for their object the widening of the Italian front west of the Brenta and the driving of the enemy from the positions he captured last Christmas, lost to the Italians in January and regained on June 15.

The Italian losses were slight compared with those suffered by the Austrians. This was due almost entirely to the violence and accuracy of the Italian and Allied artillery fire.

Under cover of this fire the infantry was able to take the enemy positions without much opposition and to dig in at once. The Austrian artillery return fire has been severe, some shells reaching the plains behind the lines and destroying houses centuries old. Trees 150 years old on Monte Melago have been torn up.

The attack on Col del Rosso began Sunday morning shortly before noon. The Italians took the height from the Third Edelweiss division, which formerly fought under Emperor Charles. Tight division suffered severely. Italian aeroplanes showered them with bombs while the Bersaglieri exacted a heavy toll in hand to hand fighting. Many of the Bersaglieri wore their red fatigue caps during the battle.

London, July 2—German troops last night attempted to raid the British lines at points north of the Somme, near Lens, and on the Flanders front, but were repulsed, the war office announced today. British troops took prisoners in patrol encounters.

Washington, July 2—Another quiet day along the American fronts was reported by Gen. Pershing today in a communique for yesterday, sent before the successful operations last night west of Chateau Thierry, described in press dispatches. An American aviator shot down an enemy machine in the Toul region.

AIR RAID ALARM DRIVES CITY FOLK INTO CELLARS

New York, July 2—Sirens blared all over the eastern and lower sections of the Bronx at noon yesterday greatly excited the neighborhood and the police stations were overwhelmed with telephone calls.

Some people who remembered that sirens were to sound warnings of an air raid on New York started for their cellars. When the blast dragged out for fifteen minutes and was shortly followed by another of similar length factory workers quit their machines and the scare was widespread. Police reserves were called out at the Simpson street station.

The siren was on the roof of the building of the American Bank Note Co. at Hunt's Point and was being tested for use in case of an air raid alarm. A. C. Cary, vice president of the company, explained that the test was made at the request of the government and he said a policeman and an army sergeant were present. The siren is a powerful one erected under government supervision.

The fellow who is so patriotic as to blow out his eyes celebrating an old American victory July Fourth, would better save them to help win a new victory in the trenches.

ASKS FOE BROTHER 'WHOSE OFFENSIVE?'

Italian Army Headquarters, Monday, July 1—(By the Associated Press)—Czech-Slovak troops distinguished themselves in the capture of Monte di Val Bella by the Italians. Among a number of Austrian prisoners captured by a company of Czechs was a brother of one of the men in the victorious company. They soon established their identity and a joyful reunion took place.

One of the questions asked of his newly-found brother by the prisoner was this: "Whose offensive is this? The Italians seem to be doing all the fighting."

CROWDER ORDER IS NOT FOR MEN PAST DRAFT AGE

Says Communities Have Confused It With State's Anti-Loafing Laws.

Washington, July 2—Commenting on the New York work or fight regulations, which went into effect yesterday, Provost Marshal General Crowder emphasized today, that the order does not affect men outside draft ages. Several communities apparently have confused it with anti-loafing laws in some states.

Gen. Crowder explained that the work or fight order is purely a military step, and that regulations regarding employment or military service for unregistered men are not embraced in his functions. The only effect the order has on persons not subject to draft is that it offers them more opportunities of employment.

Places vacated by men liable to draft necessarily are left open for men outside the draft he explained. Of the service performed by men who leave non-essential pursuits to take up essential work, Gen. Crowder said: "The army and navy are taking the men who are best able physically to do the fighting."

"But that is only one part of the national task imposed by the war. The other part, the part that falls on the other men, is to set free these men who are to do the fighting. Every man who helps to set free a fighting man is helping to fight and win the war."

"How many of the men of draft age is deferred classes 2, 3 and 4, deferred, that is, on grounds of dependency, are not engaged in effective industries."

"The spectacle is not a satisfying one of a contingent of drafted men from Class 1 being marched down the street to camp while other men of their own age, watching them from their windows, remain behind to sell cigarettes or dispense soda fountain drinks, solely because they have received deferment on grounds of dependency."

"If these men of the same age are to stay behind, let them at least get into work more effective to help the war. Their deferment takes them out of military service and yet serves no economic war purpose whatsoever. They are of military age and therefore have the primary duty to do war work."

"If their dependency gives them deferment from immediate military war work, let them at least do something economically useful to maintain the nation's welfare while at war. They should get into some useful and effective occupation or else forfeit their deferment from military service. The alternative is a fair one."

APPRECIATION OF JAPAN SHOWN BY VISCOUNT ISHII

Washington, July 2—Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambassador, accompanied by his wife, has gone to Fairhaven, Mass., near New Bedford, to take part in Fourth of July ceremonies there. He will deliver two addresses and will present to the little township an ancient Japanese sword of the 14th century to mark the appreciation of the Japanese government and people of the kindness and courtesy shown by their forbears toward a Japanese sailor named Manjuro Nakahama who had been rescued at sea by a New Bedford crew.

SUNDAY WORK ON THE FARMS

Washington, D. C., July 2—It is quite right and proper to do farm work on Sunday if that Sunday work is necessary to produce food crops, to help help Germany. That is the attitude of the rural churches of Indiana, expressed recently in conference at Purdue University. The reason given for this position was the conviction of Indiana rural ministers that Germany is the worst enemy of civilization, and of every church of civilization—of all religion everywhere, that is worthy of the name of religion; that the victory of the barbarous Hun would be literally a victory of the devil and the triumph of that pagan monstrosity created by the Kaiser's savage and sacrilegious mind and called by him "the good old German god"; in short, that every church in America is fighting for its existence, just as every other component of civilization is fighting for its existence, and that if Sunday work in saving crops will help overthrow this bestial menace it becomes veritably a churchly work to do.

The new law enacted at the session of 1917 was in effect during the entire six months of this year, but during

OPERATING INCOMES OF RAILROADS DECLINE

For First Five Months Under Federal Control Reduction is \$108,196,836, Compared With Last Year Period—Revenue Gains.

Washington, July 2—Reduction of \$108,196,836 in the operating income of 123 of the largest railroads during the first five months under government control, compared with the same period a year ago, was announced today by the interstate commerce commission.

In May, last of the five months, the roads were beginning to recover from the paralyzing effects of blizzard and embargoes, and the operating income rose to a point nearer last year's figures. For the five months the total was \$185,887,144, compared with \$295,183,970 during that period last year, and for May it was \$54,276,801 against \$76,290,630 last May.

In spite of the reduced operating income revenue of the roads actually was larger for the five months this year than last. They were \$1,820,628,924, compared with \$1,724,970,478, giving a margin that was eaten up by increased expenses. For May operating revenues were \$312,790,181, as against \$284,782,550 in 1917. Operating expenses for May, 1918, were \$236,688,368, against \$196,793,140 for May, 1917. The net revenue from railroad operations during May, 1918, the commission found, was \$77,101,813, only \$100,000 below the net revenue in 1917, which was \$87,889,410.

In reporting the figure on which government compensation is based, which is their railroad operating income less certain debits for equipments and joint facility rents, the commission found that the net income of the 123 roads for May, 1918, was \$61,002,511, against \$75,570,822 in May, 1917.

Operating income of the eastern roads was \$31,186,915 in May, 1918, against \$33,923,458. In the western district it was \$22,565,444, against \$33,324,088. Southern roads with \$10,524,746 in May, 1918, against \$9,033,054, exceeded the operating income figure for the preceding year.

TRANSFORM BIG FOREST INTO MILITARY CAMP

One of the Achievements American Engineers Are to Be Commended For—Huge Task Accomplished in Four Months' Time.

Washington, July 2—Transformation of a forest into a great military camp in four months is one of the achievements of which the American Corps of Engineers boasts.

Early in February, Camp Allen A. Humphreys, at Betvor, Va., was virtually unknown. But American engineers were put on the job and today it is a thriving, pulsating camp, a great city in itself, housing some 17,000 men and growing day by day until by August it will accommodate 30,000.

Camp Humphreys, named for the first Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, is some twenty miles south of Washington, just below the town of Acotink, Va. Its confines cover the historic Lord Fairfax tract; to one side is Mount Vernon, home of George Washington, and in the other direction is Gunston Hall, plantation and typical old Southern home of George Mason, illustrious Virginian, author of the Bill of Rights, the famous document which Thomas Jefferson made the cornerstone of the American Declaration of Independence. Camp Humphreys is peculiarly adapted for an engineer training school. In the hills and valleys America's citizen-soldiers are tunneling, mining, quarrying, excavating, fitting themselves for work on foreign battlefields.

The camp is the only engineer replacement camp in the country, and it is here the vast supply of engineers is to be kept, upon which General Pershing will call for men to expand and replace engineer units working with the American overseas army. Already replacement units have been sent across. Early in June, 2,500 men trained in all branches of engineering work were sent to Pershing. The camp can train, equip and dispatch to France at the rate of 2,000 a month, and by the first of the year the capacity will be raised to 6,000 a month.

Washington newspaper correspondents recently were guests of the Corps of Engineers on an inspection trip to the camp and its vicinity. Every detail of the work was explained to them by headquarters officers of the staff of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Park, U. S. A., an engineer of engineers, who has been placed in charge of the greatest replacement camp.

Seventeen thousand men are at the camp at present most of them drafted men, and new ones are arriving from civil life every day. There is a continual ebb and flow of troops, men being sent across the Atlantic as fast as they can be accommodated in France, and new ones arriving to take their places at the schools. Even after the war it is the government's intention to make Camp Humphreys a permanent training camp for engineers, and all work is being done with that scheme in mind.

One of the most interesting features of Camp Humphreys is the light railway which has been constructed for the carrying of supplies through the reservation, as well as for training men in the construction, operation and maintenance of battle-line railroads. A 50-centimeter, narrow-gauge road twelve miles in length, similar to the French roads, covers the camp, and all day trains of flat cars and gondolas run back and forth with construction material and supplies. The locomotives are built especially for foreign service, and the power is furnished by four-cylinder, fifty-horsepower, gasoline motors. So well trained are the Humphreys engineers that the construction gangs can lay track at the rate of half a mile a day.

These railways will be taken to France with the railroad engineers and it will not be long before they will be running from the rear lines to the front loaded with shot and shell and guns for American infantry and artillery. As rapidly as the battle line changes, the combat railway can be moved to conform with it. All phases of engineering are taught at the camp. When the recruit arrives, he is put through the three principal schools—the sapper, gas-defense and pontoon schools, in order that he may get the rudiments of the engineers' work. If he is found to possess special qualifications or technical ability he is sent through one or more of the following supplementary schools: Highway and trench construction, railroad construction and operation, water supply work, forestry, animal transportation, camouflage, surveying map production, electric wiring reclamation, gas and flame, gas offense, mining, quarrying, bridge building, trestle work and others.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES TOTAL 69 IN SIX MONTHS

Report of Accidents Show 67 Caused Fatalities in First Half of Year—Exceeds Record of Previous Year By Five.

Hartford, July 2—The number of fatal accidents reported to the automobile department for the first six months of this year was 67, and the number of persons killed was 69.

In the same period of 1917 there were 64 fatal accidents. There were 18 children whose age ranged from three months to 12 years among those killed. In two instances the accidents occurred outside the state and were reported to the department because the cars were operated under Connecticut license. In two other instances the operators were New York persons and so far as the control of the license was concerned were within the jurisdiction of the state of New York.

The new law enacted at the session of 1917 was in effect during the entire six months of this year, but during

NOT GUILTY OF SEDITION.

Hartford, July 2—Anani Nazachuk, arrested by the United States authorities in Bristol a few weeks ago, accused of violation of the espionage law, was released from custody today and his \$1,000 bond was returned. It was alleged that he had distributed seditious literature, but closer investigation failed to support the charge.