

**HAS 700,000 IN FRANCE.**

**SECRETARY BAKER MAKES IMPORTANT STATEMENT CONCERNING ARMY.**

Secretary Reviews Battle-scarred Warriors of France and Tells Them of Help We Are Sending.

Washington, June 10.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which LaFayette and Rochambeau brought to America, Secretary Baker told the French Alpine Chasseurs in bidding them farewell today here at the base of the Washington monument.

The secretary's last announcement some weeks ago concerning the size of the American forces abroad was that 600,000 men had sailed for the battle front.

The Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the "blue devils," came to America last month to assist in the third liberty loan campaign and since have toured the South and Middle West. They were reviewed and received by the secretary of war today before leaving for Baltimore, Newark, New York and Boston en route back to their native land. Attending the exercises were M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, representatives of the French high commission, Mr. Baker's staff and many prominent officials.

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker, in addressing the chasseurs, "came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. As the embodiment of the determination, the courage and the heroism of France you have been accepted and received. Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free.

"You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and assistance which LaFayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

"They are learning from you, emulating the virtues which you exemplify, learning the art of war as you have learned it, in the hard school of strenuous experience. . . They and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever put the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization.

"Instead of believing in mere physical force, hereafter we are going to believe in the strength of moral force; instead of divorcing the things of a material character from their moral intent and purpose we are collecting now for the children of men everywhere a civilization which will rest on moral foundations.

"I trust you will have a safe and pleasant journey home. I know where your hearts are. They are in the trenches where danger lies, and no doubt many of you will return to these exhilarating and ennobling experiences which soldiers have. I trust that when this great war ends each of you will be alive and well to share the glory of your success and to bid a kindly and friendly farewell to the American soldier who leaves your country to return home in order that as you speed the parting guests, you may emphasize the emotion which I have tried to express that always in the future, as in the past, the French people and the French army, the American people and the American army are copartners in liberty and equality and valorous defenders of the principles of freedom."

**ONE SUBMARINE SUNK.**

**British Steamer Attacked U-Boat Off British Port.**

Atlantic Port, June 11.—A German submarine was attacked and apparently sunk by a British steamship one week ago Sunday off a British port, according to passengers on the vessel arriving today. A United States army officer who saw a single shot fired at the u-boat which was only one hundred and fifty yards away expressed the opinion that it was a clean hit.

Washington, June 12.—The president's disapproval today caused the senate to kill the proposal for the open discussion of treaties by a vote of fifty to twenty-three.

**THE FIGHTING MARINES.**

**KEEP HAMMERING AT HUNS NEAR CHATEAU-THIERRY.**

Renewed Attack Yesterday Gained Ground and Inflicted Enormous Losses on The Enemy.

Washington, June 11.—Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday says: "Northwest of Chateau-Thierry our troops, with the French, again improved their positions and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy in killed, prisoners and material."

**BRITISH ATTACK WITH SUCCESS.**

**Gain a Half Mile on Mile and a-Half Front.**

London, June 11.—British last night carried out an operation in the region east of Amiens and advanced their line south of Morlancourt a half mile on a front of a mile and a-half. It is officially announced. Two hundred and thirty-three prisoners were taken.

**LESS COAL FOR AUTO PLANTS.**

**Only 25 Per cent of Amount Formerly Used—Steps Taken to Meet the Expected Coal Shortage This Winter.**

Washington, June 10.—Curtailment of coal supplies to manufacturers of passenger automobiles for the year beginning August 1, to 25 per cent of the quantity consumed in 1917-18, was announced tonight by the fuel administration. This is one of the steps in a drastic program for reduction of fuel allowed non-war industries to meet the expected coal shortage next winter.

Just how other industries will be affected has not been disclosed, and it is said to be probable that there will be no publication of a list of so-called non-essentials. Instead an announcement may be made as each order is given applying to a particular industry.

There is understood to be before President Wilson now a report upon which it is proposed to base concerted action by the fuel administration, the food administration, the war industries board and the railroad administration in the matter of curtailment orders. The heads of these agencies have been in conference on the subject and early action to coordinate their efforts is looked for.

The fuel administration is prepared, however, to enforce its program without waiting for the other agencies to act if necessary. Certain features already have been definitely determined upon as in the case of the automobile makers. The 75 per cent reduction so far as coal is concerned will apply, fuel administration officials said today, and whether an additional curtailment of the output of passenger cars will result from government orders depends upon the steel allotted by the war industries board.

Director of Conservation Noyes has reported to Administrator Garfield that 100,000,000 tons of coal more than produced this year will be needed to meet the demands of the coming year. This, Dr. Garfield explained, is based upon an estimate of 80,000,000 tons of actual demands in sight with an additional 20,000,000 tons to allow for progressive war preparations.

Increased production cannot meet this increased demand, Dr. Garfield said, and a saving of 60,000,000 tons of coal only can save the country from disaster.

"Necessities of war must be supplied," he added. "The coal deficit must inevitably come out of the fuel for non-war industries."

**ACCEPTANCES IN COTTON PAYMENTS.**

**Manufacturers and Planters Decide to Form Big Company to Replace Slight Drafts.**

New York, June 8.—Cotton manufacturers and planters, meeting here today, decided to organize a \$5,000,000 company to be known as the American Cotton Acceptance Corporation in order to make raw cotton payments more liquid by the use of bankers' acceptances instead of slight drafts. This method of payment was advocated here recently at the annual convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton presided today and W. P. G. Harding of Washington, governor of the federal reserve board, made an address in which he is said to have approved the plan. It was said that Secretary McAdoo was expected soon to issue a formal statement advocating the acceptance plan as a war measure.

Washington, June 11.—Porto Rico and Hawaii were called on today by Gen. Crowder to furnish seventeen thousand draft registrants for the National Army.

**SEVEREST FIGHT OF WAR**

**GERMANS FIND THEMSELVES IN VERITABLE SLAUGHTER HOUSE.**

German Blow Fell Just Where Allies Were Ready to Receive It.

With the French Army in France, June 10 (By the Associated Press, noon).—Fighting in this war probably never has been more severe than that going on today in the great battle of French and German armies between Montdidier and Noyon.

The Germans attacking on a ground where the Entente Allies were ready to receive the shock have found themselves thrown into a slaughter house whence most of them never will make an exit.

When the German infantry began coming over in the densest masses they encountered immediately an extremely hot fire from both machine guns and artillery which mowed them down. Ever since, as fresh waves entered the conflict, they were subjected to similar punishment.

The German progress must not be taken to mean that the German forces have overcome the defenders, who intended from the beginning to retreat to the actual line of combat as soon as the action developed.

Some idea of the determined nature of the fighting may be gathered from the struggle on each wing. The village of Courecelles changed hands numerous times and, when this dispatch was sent it was in the possession of the Allies. At the other end of the line Mont Renaud was still making a magnificent defense, and last reports showed that Leplemont was yet in Allied hands.

The center about Ressons-Sur-Matz where the Germans made their most obstinate effort and formed a pocket extending southeastward, is the only part of the line against which the Germans have been able to report a real gain. Their intention is to try to reach the banks of the Oise and threaten the allied salient which extends to the vicinity of Noyon.

The Germans knew when they opened the attack that their task would be difficult. Therefore, they sent into the fray only chosen divisions, which had been especially trained for the assault. It is estimated that they engaged approximately twenty divisions on the front line for the first shock, while behind these ready to take the place of exhausted divisions, there probably were a similar number, perhaps even greater.

**MORE LETTERS HOME.**

**Gen. Pershing Issues General Order Urging Soldiers to Write Home Frequently.**

Washington, June 8.—The war department today made public a general order issued recently by General Pershing encouraging members of the American expeditionary forces to keep up correspondence with their relatives and friends at home. One of the greatest arguments for a constant flow of letters between France and America, General Pershing said, was that it relieves much distress and anxiety on the part of relatives and friends at home.

General Pershing's order said:

"1. Duty to one's country does not end on the parade ground nor even on the battlefield, but consists in doing everything in one's power to help win the war. To write home frequently and regularly, to keep in constant touch with family and friends is one of the soldier's most important duties. Mothers and fathers will suffer if they do not hear often from sons fighting in France. In the present large companies, it is not possible for officers to write letters for their men and every man must do it for himself.

"2. When no letters are received from overseas the greatest distress is caused to those at home. They either feel that letters have been written but lost en route, or else they imagine all sorts of evils such as sickness, wounds, even death. Both are bad for the active militant spirit which every true American man and woman must possess if our army is to obtain the real victory that all so earnestly desire.

"3. Every one in the United States who has a son or brother in the American expeditionary forces is proud of him, is constantly thinking of him, is anxious to hear from him. Letters home will bring many letters to reply, and the closer home ties will have potent influence for good both in France and in the United States. All officers should realize this fact and both by encouraging their men and providing them with proper facilities do everything in their power to interest them in this vital question of writing home."

Paris, June 11.—The long distance bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning. Two persons were killed and nine wounded in yesterday's bombardment.

**GEN. FOCH'S STRATEGY.**

**WARS ARE WON ONLY BY DECISIVE OFFENSIVE ACTIONS.**

In Article to London Paper Allied Commander in Chief Says Modern Warfare Means Destruction of Enemy Forces—Reserves Must be Husbanded With Parsimony to Make Blow Tell.

London, June 9.—That battles can be won in the end only by the army which takes the offensive is the significant declaration made by General Foch, commander in chief of the allies, in an important article contributed by him to The Field, in which he discusses the problem of the soldier and the way to victory.

"Modern warfare to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," says General Foch, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces.

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by a battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned.

"Our first axiom must be that completely to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victory and a vanquished foe. It is simply a game that must be begun over again.

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results and in consequence must always be adopted at the finish.

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack to guard against the plans of the enemy and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim.

"But since there remains no doubt that a decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver.

"The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected—namely, the decisive attack.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out.

"In this our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while—namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

**INTERNED GERMAN SHOT.**

**Prisoner Attempting to Escape Probably Fatally Wounded.**

Chattanooga, June 10.—Arthur Hueller, an interned German prisoner, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a guard at 3 o'clock Sunday morning while attempting to escape from the prison barracks at Fort Oglethorpe, and is now at the base hospital. He was shot twice, one bullet entering at his side, penetrating the abdomen, and the other entering one of his legs.

Atlantic Port, June 11.—The Swedish steamship New Sweden, a passenger-freight vessel of 5,300 tons was submerged May 20th in the Mediterranean, it was learned today from members of the crew arriving here on a French vessel.

**MODIFIES FREIGHT INCREASE.**

**RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION HEEDS COMPLAINT.**

Senators and Commercial Representatives Heard in Protest Against Rates.

Washington, June 8.—Harry T. Moore, representative of the Atlanta Freight Bureau; M. M. Caskie, representative of the Montgomery Transportation Bureau and president of the Southern Traffic League; W. E. Gardner, representative of the Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Association; W. B. Nelson of the Jacksonville Traffic Bureau and representative from Tampa and other representatives from Southern traffic leagues have been in the city for several days investigating order No. 28 advancing rates on railroads in the Southeastern States.

The order as issued advanced rates to a minimum of \$15 on any car moved, abolished State classifications and made the 25 per cent. advance for the rates based upon interstate rates, even at intrastate points. It also advanced the part water and part land rates to 25 per cent. on the land rates, which were already nearly twice as high as the land and the water rates, thus making this advance an advance not of 25 per cent. on existing rates, but of 100 per cent. on existing rates.

A telegram was sent by senators from the Southeastern States to Mr. McAdoo, calling attention to this injustice and asking for a hearing. Mr. McAdoo answered authorizing Judge Prouty, formerly of the interstate commerce commission and now connected with United States railroad administration, to hear the cases. Senators Hoke Smith, Underwood, Bankhead, Simmons, Fletcher, Smith of South Carolina, Ransdell and Gulon appeared before Judge Prouty, and after the hearing was concluded Senator Smith advised those representatives that Judge Prouty announced an immediate modification of the order rescinding the \$15 minimum charge for moving a car and advised further that he would favor the retention of State classifications and the application of the 25 per cent. increase on intrastate points to the rates now existing within the State applicable to these points. He also stated that he favored a modification of the order with regard to the rail and water rates to a flat 25 per cent. on existing rates, but he was not sure that this could be done before June 26.

Senator Smith further stated that it was urged upon Judge Prouty that the advance of 25 per cent. in rates should not take place on June 26, but that the date for the advance should be postponed a sufficient time to avoid its application to existing contracts made by shippers and that at least 60 days should be given before it would go into effect.

Judge Prouty promised unless the modifications were carried out along the lines suggested to notify at once Senator Smith of South Carolina, who is chairman of the interstate commerce committee of the senate, and Senator Smith in turn agreed to notify the other senators cooperating in the matter.

**AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST.**

**Department Makes Public Complete Totals to Date.**

Washington, June 9.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing, including today's list total 7,315, the war department announced today in making public the first of the regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action and from wounds, diseases, accidents and all other causes numbered 2,927, while 4,046 men have been wounded and 43 are missing in action, including men held prisoners in Germany.

The department's recapitulation follows:  
Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,033.  
Died of wounds, 310.  
Died of disease, 1,192.  
Died of accidents and other causes, 392.  
Wounded in action, 4,046.  
Missing in action (including prisoners), 342.  
Total, 7,315.

**One Hundred and Thirty Names—Twenty-six Killed.**

Washington, June 11.—The casualty list today contains one hundred and thirty names. Killed in action, 26; died of wounds, 3; died of accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 7; wounded severely, 48; wounded, degree undetermined, 43. Southerners included are Lieut. James J. Lawrence, of Atlanta, Corporal Gilbert Ward, McDavid, Florida; Private Charles G. Hardee, Lorris, S. C. Wounded severely Corporal Talmadge W. Gerrald, Galivants Ferry, S. C.; killed in action, Privates Jarvis W. Moore and Melburn J. Smith, Macon, Ga.; William C. Pope, Teococa, Ga.; wounded in action, degree undetermined.

**GERMAN WAR REPORTS.**

**BIG CLAIMS MADE OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.**

Berlin Says That 10,000 Have Been Captured in Last Drive, Bringing Total Since May 27 up to 75,000.

Berlin, via London, June 11.—The number of prisoners taken by the Germans in the new offensive has increased by more than 10,000 making the aggregate of prisoners taken since May 27 about 75,000 says the German official communication issued today.

The communication adds that the Germans have repulsed with heavy losses attacks northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in which region American marines and French troops are opposed to them. The text of the statement reads:

"Fighting activity, which has been moderate throughout the day, revived on both sides of the Somme. After the firing had greatly increased the enemy attacked in the evening between the Ancre and the Somme. A local breakthrough by the enemy on the Corbie-Braye Road was brought to a standstill by a counterattack. On the rest of the front the attack broke down with sanguinary losses.

"During the two storming days, the attack by the army of General von Hutier led to the intended results and put us in possession of the hilly district southwest of Noyon. The thrust was directed against the strongest position of the enemy. In spite of this the French divisions could not withstand the impetus shock of our troops.

"Divisions of the French army reserves, who were brought up for centralized counterattack, also were repulsed yesterday in bitter fighting.

"On the right wing of the attack the troops under General von Oettinger maintained the lines which had been captured from the enemy south of Aspin-Villers against violent counter attacks.

"The troops of General von Eben are fighting in the neighborhood of Courcelles and Mery. On both sides of the high road between Roze and Estrees-St. Denis they captured the ridge east of Mery, broke through the fourth enemy position and threw him back on the Aronde River.

"In spite of the stubborn enemy defense, the troops of General von Schoeler fought their way across the Matz, and after storming the heights of Marquglise and Vignemon, pressed forward in an uninterrupted assault as far as Antheuil.

"In continuous fighting General Hoffman's corps penetrated the enemy's position and entanglements on the heights south of Thiescourt. On the slopes running south to the Oise we pressed forward as far as Ribecourt.

"The number of prisoners has increased by more than 10,000, thus raising the number of prisoners captured by the army group of the German crown prince since May 27 to about 75,000.

"On the front from the Oise to Rheims the situation is unchanged. Renewed attacks launched by the enemy northwest of Chateau-Thierry broke down with heavy losses."

The official report from headquarters tonight says:

"On the battle field southwest of Noyon renewed French counterattacks failed, with the heaviest losses for the enemy."

**AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST.**

**Several Southern Men Mentioned in Report.**

Washington, June 12.—A casualty list of one hundred and twenty-six was issued today. Killed in action, 15; died of wounds, 9; died of accident, other causes, 18; died of disease, 18; wounded severely, 59; wounded, degree undetermined, 6; missing in action, 1; died of disease, Privates Gordon Hays, Nichols, 3. C.; Emmett Segrays, Hampton, Ga. Severely wounded, Private Sam A. Conley, Hiawassee, Ga., Edwin C. Head, Needmore, Ga., Harry W. Kennedy, Waycross, Ga., Gentry Hunnecutt, Greenville, S. C., Arthur H. Johnson, Lakeland, Fla.

**MARINE CASUALTY LIST.**

**Eleven Killed in Action, One of Whom is a Spartanburg Man.**

Washington, June 12.—The marine casualty list announced today was as follows: Killed in action, 11; died of wounds, 2; severely wounded, 4. Geo. Dallas Murphy, of Spartanburg, was killed in action.

**BOATS IN REICHSTAG.**

**Prussian War Minister Says French Army Has Been Beaten.**

Amsterdam, June 12.—"A great part of the French army has been beaten and the so-called Foch reserve army no longer exists," Gen. von Stein, Prussian war minister, declared in a speech in the Reichstag, according to Berlin advices.