

# ARMY LANDS IN FRANCE TO FRONT SOON

## U. S. Troops Given Warm Welcome by Throngs.

### CONTINGENTS WERE SENT

People Surprised When Big Transports Arrive and City is Soon Brought in Honor of the Occasion—Harbor Dotted With Convoys.

A French Seaport, June 29.—The second contingent of American troops arrived and disembarked here on Wednesday morning.

The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people, who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating Tuesday's surprise.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone. The port was speedily beflagged in honor of the occasion.

Troops Go to Camp. All the troops now arrived were transferred to a camp not far distant from this point, where Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert is installed. Thence they probably will go soon to a point near the front.

All the troops are in excellent shape, enthusiastic over the successful trip and their reception, and eager for action.

Major General Pershing, the American commander, is expected today.

Convoys in Harbor. The harbor is dotted with convoys. The streets are filled with soldiers in khaki and with blue-jackets. Great numbers of trucks are transporting insurance supplies to the camp in which the troops are concentrating.

The troops marched from the piers to their temporary camp, which had been selected some time previously, amidst a great demonstration.

The harbor was a scene of feverish activity as the troops were discharged from their ships and the unloading of the vast amount of military paraphernalia began.

U. S. Army Sets Record. Washington, June 29.—The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil.

In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or Santo Domingo still of their faces, have been hastened to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front.

Sibert in Command. From dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, it is shown that Major General Sibert, one of the new major generals of the army, has been given command of the first force sent abroad under General Pershing as commander in chief of the expedition.

One thing stands out sharply, despite the fact that the size of the task that has been accomplished is not fully revealed as yet. This is that American enterprise has set a new record for the transportation of troops.

Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed and landed without mishap in so short a time by any method.

Have Own Supplies. The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer war, and that was made over seas that were unhampered by submarines, mines or other obstacles.

The American forces will be a net gain to the allies. The United States will throw no single burden of supply or equipment upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States.

General Pershing and his staff have been busy for days preparing for the arrival of the men. Despite the enormous difficulties of unpreparedness and submarine dangers that faced them, the plans of the army general staff have gone through with clock-like precision.

Obstacles Overcome. When the order came to prepare immediately an expeditionary force to go to France, virtually all of the men were on the sea were on the Mexican border. General Pershing himself was at his headquarters in San Antonio. There were no army transports available in the Atlantic. The vessels that carried the troops were scattered on their usual routes. Army reserve stores were still detached from the border mobilization. The men were below war strength.

That was the condition when President Wilson decided that the plea of

the French high commission should be answered and a force of regulars sent at once to France. At his word the war department began to move.

General Pershing was summoned quietly to Washington. His arrival created some speculation in the press, but at the request of Secretary Baker the newspapers generally refrained from discussion of this point.

There were a thousand other activities afoot in the department at the time. All the business of preparing for the military registration of 10,000,000 men, of providing quarters and instructors for nearly 50,000 prospective officers, of finding arms and equipment for millions of troops yet to be organized, of expanding the regular army to full war strength, of preparing and recruiting the National Guard for war was at hand.

General Pershing dropped quietly into the department and set up the first headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in a little office, hardly large enough to hold himself and his personal staff. There, with the aid of the general staff, of Secretary Baker and of the chiefs of the war department bureaus, the plans were worked out.

Announcement of the sending of the force under General Pershing was made May 18. Then there came a day when General Pershing was no longer in the department. Officers of the general staff suddenly were missing from their desks. No word of this was reported. Then came word from England that Pershing and his officers were there. All was carried through without publicity.

Cover All Movements. Other matters relating to the expedition were carried out without a word of publicity. The regiments that were to go with General Pershing were all selected before he left and were set moving toward the seacoast from the border.

Other regiments also were moving north, east and west to the points where they were to be expanded, and the movement of the troops who were to be first in France were observed in all this hurrying of troop trains over the land.

Great shipments of war supplies began to assemble at the embarkation ports. Liners suddenly were taken off their regular runs with no announcement. A great armada was made ready, supplied, equipped as transports, loaded with men and guns and sent to sea, and all with virtually no mention from the press.

Navy Protects Troops. The navy bears its full share in the achievement. From the time the troopships left their docks and headed toward sea, responsibility for the lives of their thousands of men rested upon the officers and crews of the fighting ships that moved beside them or swept free the sea lanes before them.

As they pushed on through the days and nights toward the danger zone where German submarines lay in wait, every precaution that trained minds of the navy could devise was taken. And the news from France shows that the plans were well laid.

While his troops were embarking or steaming toward their destination General Pershing and his staff, supplemented by a special corps of general staff officers, have been busy in France preparing the way for the new army that is to fling itself soon against the German lines.

All Details Arranged. The camp sites have been selected. The details of the final training to be given before the move to the front begins have been worked out and the question of supply and transportation lines studied.

Regiments of the national army composed of railway workers and engineers, will aid in that work. They too have been created in a few weeks' time.

The war department has no announcement to make as to General Pershing's disposition of his forces. Presumably that has been left to him to decide in conference with the French general staff and with officials of the British army.

The American troops will be an independent force, cooperating with the allies. It has been suggested that the American forces might be placed between the French and British forces as a connecting link, but the exigencies of the plan of campaign will govern that question.

Army of Picked Men. While war department officials here refrain from discussing the personnel of the first American contingent, it is known that the men are the best the American army has—picked to make a vivid impression on the Germans—as to the fighting ability and resourcefulness of the soldier of the United States.

Soldiers who have seen service in Cuba, the Philippines, on the Mexican border and in some cases in other lands are known to be among the Pershing division which landed in France. The marines which accompanied the land soldiers have seen service during the last two years in Haiti and the Dominican republic. They are considered as fit as any of the soldiers of France or England.

The soldiers themselves, that is, the men trained to land service only, "the finest body of troops in the world," as they have been characterized, were picked, in so far as possible, from the men who were with Pershing on the border.

The reference in the cable dispatches to a duplication of "yesterday's surprise" obviously discloses the landing of a previous contingent.

It is not permissible to say what precautions were taken to protect the contingent during its eventful trip across the ocean and to safeguard its ships from the German submarines.

and George brought it in in ten minutes, crisp and browned to a turn. "Dat's suttinly good time," said the diner. "Good time nuttin," replied George. "I can do the trick in five minutes flat." "A five says you can't." "A ten says I can." The money was put up and George slapped a piece of lard in the frying pan and while the grease was heating he just naturally mobilized that chicken, choked it to death, turned it inside out, subtracted its insides and tossed it in the pan. Clock on time hit at 4:25.



1—Bishop Labedey of Arras standing in the ruins of his beautiful cathedral, which the Germans utterly wrecked before retreating from the town. 2—The band of the famous British Foot Guards passing under the Arc de Triomphe on its recent visit to Paris. 3—Miss Grace Parker, president of the National League for Woman's Service, who is organizing the woman force of the country.

## BRITISH HEAVY ARTILLERY IN ACTION



British official photograph taken on the western front showing a battery of guns just moved up to an advanced position.

## MINE SWEEPERS FOR AMERICAN NAVY



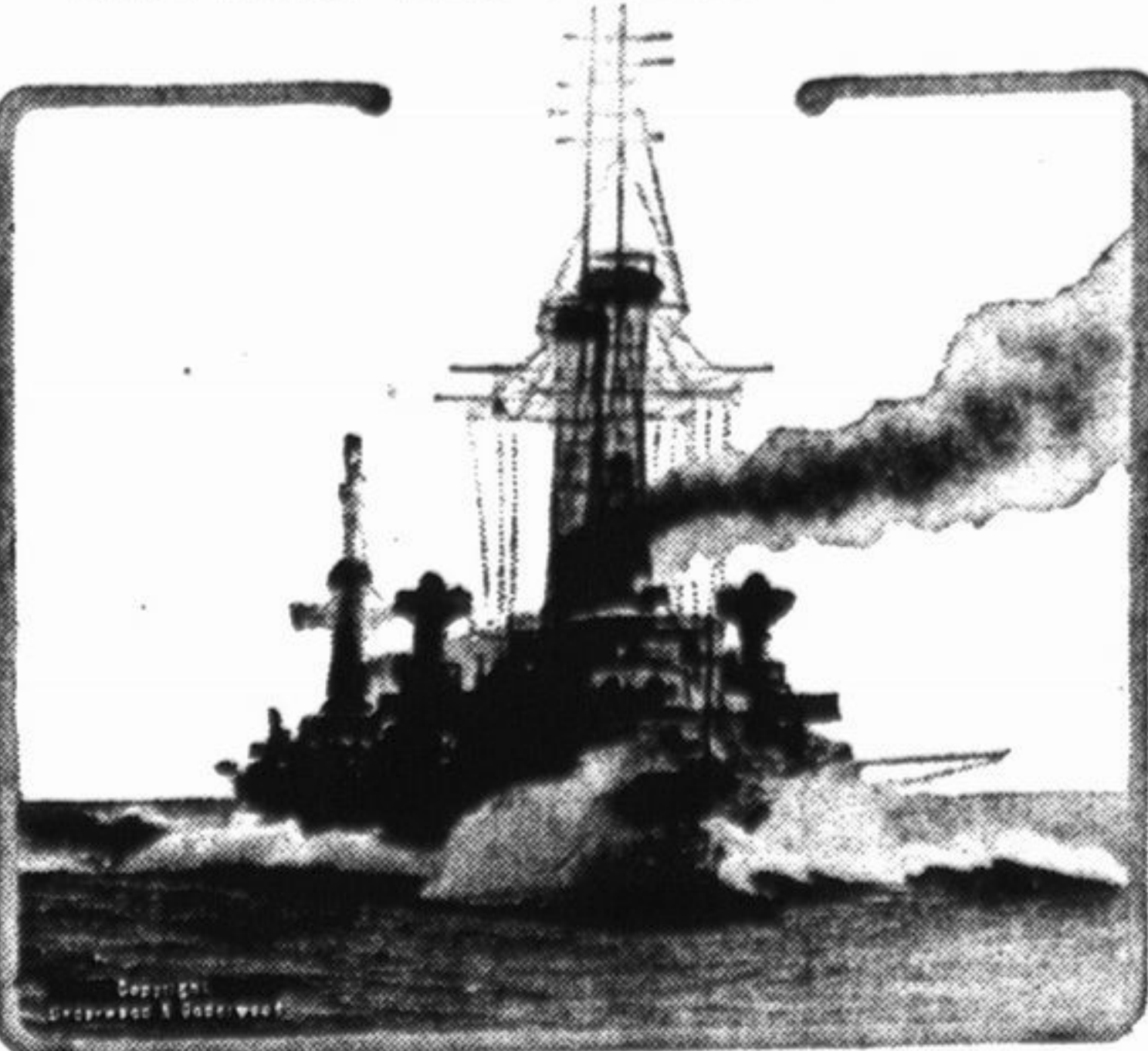
The government has chartered the fishing trawlers Foam, Crest, Wave, Billow and Spray and converted them into mine sweepers. The illustration shows men of the Crest with one of the iron booms used to support the nets. At the left is Capt. P. C. Shen of Mattapan, Mass., in charge of the mine sweepers.

## PICKED FOR HIGH POST



E. L. Travis, now chairman of the corporation commission of North Carolina, has been selected by President Wilson as a member of the interstate commission, to be named as soon as congress passes the bill enlarging that body from nine to eleven.

## BATTLESHIP NEW YORK AT FULL SPEED



Remarkable marine photograph showing the American battleship New York coming head on at full speed, leading the division of which she is the flagship.

## SCRAPS

The oat cakes of Scotland are said to approach nearer the primitive type of bread than anything else known today.

A Hackensack girl of fifteen decided she was too young to be a bride, had her marriage annulled and went back to school.

Cupressus macrocarpa, the Monterey cypress, has the most restricted range of all California trees, being found only at the mouth of the Carmel river.

The fruit cultivation of this country is largely engaged in by women. California has a number of successful growers.

An offer of \$30, a pound for 37 live chickens was refused by the Humane society of Pittsburgh the other day. The birds had been taken in a raid on a cockpit.

The British government has requisitioned all of the exportable New Zealand hides and sheepskins, and pelts can only be shipped on securing a permit from the minister of customs.

Women and War. Women, according to legend and romance, becomes during the war the saintly samaritan who ministers to heroes' wounds, but, according to a report made to the London city mission, woman is really demoralized by the loss of her protector and companion.

Women carousing in public houses, drunk and vile of speech, have now become a common sight in the poorer quarters of London. The administrators of the patriotic fund in Canada have also found that great social disorganization follows the leaving of women alone at the mercy of landlords and others upon whom they are dependent in financial straits.

A Substitute for Cotton. The English have found that bog moss, known technically as spangnum cymbilifolium, when sterilized, makes an antiseptic, light, soft and cool dressing for wounds. It is packed in flannel bags after sterilization.

Stronger Than Fiction. Some thrilling incidents are happening these days. A captain of a British freighter tells of fighting fire in the hold of the ship for eight days, and then just after it was extinguished the vessel was attacked by a submarine.

The crew took to the boats, and just in the nick of time an airplane from the French coast appeared and began dropping bombs on the U-boat. The latter was sunk and the crew returned to the freighter and took her to port. There is enough adventure in that vagage to make a fair-sized novel.

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Arrive from East.	Depart for East.
8:25 a. m.	9:07 a. m.
8:49 a. m.	9:58 a. m.
11:40 a. m.	1:34 p. m.
12:28 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:33 p. m.
5:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
	7:00 p. m.
Arrive from West.	Depart for West.
6:02 a. m.	8:49 a. m.
9:58 a. m.	11:40 a. m.
1:34 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
5:33 p. m.	

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Downers Grove Chapter No. 28. O. E. S. Meeting second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Florence L. Uhlhorn, Worthy Matron; Wm. F. Heintz, Worthy Patron; Una Lower, Secretary.

Downers Grove Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the home of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Verne Frankenthal; Mrs. Lavara Hannum, Secretary.