

1,019,155 YANKEES ARE NOW IN FRANCE

America's Forces Ready to Help
Resist German Smash.

SUPPLIES KEEP PACE

President Makes Public Correspondence
With Secretary Baker Concerning Troop Movement.

Washington, D. C.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,155 on July 1.

This was made known Tuesday by President Wilson, who gave to 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 four units—non-combatant—left American shores on May 8, 1917. General Pershing followed 12 days later, and at the end of the month 1718 men had started for the battlefields of France.

June saw this number increase by 12,261, and thereafter khaki-clad "crusaders" from the western republic flowed overseas in a steady stream until upwards of 300,000 had departed, when the great German thrust began last March.

President Wilson's determination to meet Germany's supreme effort with the utmost of America's available manpower to assist the desperately resisting French and British armies is sharply reflected in the movement of troops during the last three months.

The March sailings of 83,811 were increased in April to 117,212. 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 30 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 comes, the American 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."

YANKS SMASH HUNS

With the American Army on the Marne front—American troops, which advanced and hurled back the Germans on a front of two miles west of Chateau Thierry in a battle which began Monday night at 6 o'clock, continued their pressure on the enemy throughout Tuesday, and repulsed a counter attack against their new positions.

The village of Vaux, the height to the west of the village, two patches of wooded land, a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry and other ground gained by the victorious Americans has been retained.

The total number of prisoners captured by the Americans is now estimated to be about 500, of whom seven are officers. Many groups of prisoners already have been sent to the rear and others have been located in hospitals where they were removed after being wounded. The Americans have captured many machine guns and other equipment.

There was hot fighting in front of Hill 204, which is in the hands of the Germans. At 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, the American artillery was engaged in heavily shelling the position.

An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated. Reports from the advanced front brought back through a heavy enemy barrage confirmed the earlier statements that the Americans have reached their every objective and are holding every point.

Senator Tillman Dies.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, died Tuesday morning at 4:20 o'clock. He was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, August 11, 1847. He was elected governor of South Carolina in 1890 and in 1892, and was elected United States senator from South Carolina in 1895, being elected four successive times. His term would have expired next year. He was a democrat.

TELEGRAPH SEIZURE SOUGHT

President Wilson Approves Plan to Take Over All Systems.

Washington, D. C.—Legislation to authorize government control and operation of telegraph and telephone systems during the war was approved Wednesday by President Wilson and leaders at the Capitol prepared for its immediate consideration with a view to action if possible before congressional recess this week.

Secretaries Baker and Daniels and Postmaster-General Burleson, all of whom have endorsed the pending bill by Representative Aswell, of Louisiana proposing this authority, were invited to appear before the house interstate commerce committee.

The president's statement was in a note to Chairman Sims, of the committee, approving a letter from Postmaster-General Burleson. There was no direct reference in any of the correspondence to the call sent out by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for a strike of Western Union operators on July 8.

Mr. Burleson, however, wrote that he deemed the legislation necessary "at this moment when paralysis of a large part of the system of electrical communication is threatened with possible consequences prejudicial to our military preparations and other public activities that might prove disastrous."

HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK, MISSING TOTAL 244

London.—A German submarine 70 miles from the Irish coast on the night of June 27 torpedoed the 11,000-ton hospital ship Llandovery Castle, chartered by the Canadian government and in the service of carrying wounded and sick from England to Canada.

The ship was then on her way to England. She had on board 258 persons, 80 men of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 women nurses.

Only 24, including the captain, are reported saved. The attack was without warning. The submarine commander, who ordered the captain, several of his officers and Major Lyon, of the medical corps aboard, said he sank the ship because she was carrying American aviation officers and others in the fighting service of the allies. He added later that the vessel was carrying munition stores, because of an explosion which occurred aft.

All lights were burning when the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed. These included a huge electric cross over the bridge and strings of white and green lights on either side. The red crosses on the sides of the vessel were illuminated.

According to Red Cross information, many were killed in the engine room. There is hardly any doubt of this, as there was no response to Captain Sylvester's signals from the bridge after the torpedo struck.

As the engine men were either killed or left their posts, there was no one to shut off the power, and the ship kept on her way, notwithstanding the great holes torn by the torpedo, not beginning to slow down until the water rushed into the boiler room, extinguishing the fires.

This added to the confusion in launching the lifeboats. There was no panic. By the time the ship lost her momentum most of the boats were over the side.

Many were unable to reach the boats and the ship was sinking rapidly. They jumped into the sea and a few were picked up.

One of the boats of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle, containing 12 nursing sisters, was seen to capsize, according to latest information. The sisters were drowned.

OPERATING INCOME OF ROADS DECLINE

Washington, D. C.—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 Wednesday by the interstate commerce commission.

In May the roads were beginning to recover from the paralyzing effects of blizzards and embargoes and the operating income rose to a point nearer last year's figures. For the five months the total was \$186,987,144, compared with \$295,183,970 during that period last year, and for May it was \$64,276,805, against \$76,290,630 last May.

In spite of the reduced operating income, revenues of the roads actually were larger for the five months this year than last. They were \$1,390,282,620, compared with \$1,274,970,498, giving a margin which was more than eaten up by increased expenses.

Hun Textbooks Stored.

Seattle, Wash.—More than 65,000 German text books discarded in the Seattle schools are in storage awaiting action by the Seattle school board. The books represent second-hand value of \$1500 but are not marketable. Whether the books will be destroyed or ground up for waste paper matter, is a question the board has not yet decided upon. Seattle abandoned teaching German in local schools in June.

TRAINS OF FIR EAST DAILY

West to Make Speedy Delivery to Meet War Time Demands.

Tacoma.—Fir lumber manufacturers of Oregon and Washington in convention here Saturday pledged themselves to furnish at least 600 cars of airplane fir per month to the government cut-up plant at Vancouver, Wash., and to speed solid trainloads of cantonment stock to eastern destinations in record time.

While the meeting was in session telegrams were received from Washington, D. C., advising that the government requirements for the next few months, exclusive of the airplane requirements, will aggregate 170,000,000 feet of fir. Of this quantity orders for 60,000,000 feet of cantonment stock for use at Battle Creek, Mich., at Rockford, Ill., and at Des Moines, Iowa, already have been placed with the fir production board. Additional orders to be placed within the next few weeks will call for 60,000,000 feet for refrigerator cars, 25,000,000 for the navy and 35,000,000 for construction of Daugherty type vessels in eastern shipyards.

To meet the suggestion of competing lumber producing districts that the fir manufacturers might not be able to make deliveries on time, the meeting decided to make up solid trainloads every day for fast train dispatch across the continent. In addition every operator pledged himself to give personal attention to the forwarding of airplane stock from his mill.

At the rate of delivery promised by the manufacturers the Vancouver plant will be able to cut 9,000,000 feet of airplane stock a month. Major Everett G. Griggs, in charge of fir airplane production for the signal corps, assured the meeting that at this rate the demands of the United States and allied governments would be met.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bulk basis, Portland for No. 1 grade; Hard wheat—Bluestem, Early Bart, Allen Galgulus, Martin Amber, \$2.05. Soft white—Palouse Bluestem, Fortyfold, White Valley, Gold Coin, White Russian, \$2.03. White Club—Little Club, Jenkins' Club, White Hybrids, Sonora, \$2.01. Red Walla—Red Russian, Red Hybrids, Jones Fife, Coppel, \$1.98. No. 2 grade, 3c less; No. 3 grade, 6c less. Other grains handled by samples.

Flour—Patents, \$10; valley, \$9.60; whole wheat, \$9.60; graham, \$9.20; barley flour, \$11 per barrel; rye flour, \$11.40 per barrel; corn flour, \$11.60@14.50.

Millfeed—Net millfeed prices, car lots: Bran, \$30 per ton; shorts, \$32; middlings, \$39; mixed cars and less than carloads, 50c more; rolled barley, \$74@75; rolled oats, \$69.

Hay—Buying prices, f. o. b. Portland: Eastern Oregon timothy, \$32@33 per ton; valley timothy, \$27@28; alfalfa, \$24@24.50; valley grain hay, \$24@26; clover, \$21; straw, \$9@10. Butter—Cubes, extra, 41c; prime firsts, 43c; prints, extras, 48c; cartons, 1c extra, butter fat, No. 1, 47c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, current receipts, 38c@39c; candled, 40c@41c; select, 42c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 23c@25c; broilers, 28c@30c; roosters, 16c@17c; ducks, geese and turkeys, nominal.

Veal—Fancy, 16c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 23c per pound.

Fruits—Strawberries, \$2.50@3.50 per crate; cherries, 5c@12c per pound; cantaloupes, \$1.50 per crate; gooseberries, 5c@6c per pound; apricots, \$2.35@2.50; watermelons, 4c@4.5c per pound.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, \$2.25@2.50 per crate; cabbage, 2c@3c pound; lettuce, \$2.50@3 per crate; cucumbers, \$1.25@2 per dozen; garlic, 7c; celery, \$3 per crate; peppers, 25c@35c per pound; rhubarb, 4c per pound; asparagus, \$2.50 per crate; spinach, 5c@6c per pound; peas, 10c@12c per pound; beans, 15c per pound.

Sack Vegetables—Carrots, \$2 per sack; turnips, \$1.85; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$2.25.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, \$1@1.50 per hundred.

Onions—Yellow, \$1.75 per crate; crystal, \$2@2.25; red, \$1.75 per sack.

Cattle—July 2, 1918.

Prime steers.....\$12.00@13.00

Good to choice steers.... 11.00@12.00

Medium to good steers... 9.00@10.00

Fair to medium steers... 8.00@ 9.00

Common to fair steers... 5.00@ 8.00

Choice cows and heifers... 8.50@ 9.00

Com. to good cows and hf... 6.00@ 7.50

Canners..... 3.00@ 4.50

Bulls..... 6.00@ 8.00

Calves..... 8.50@11.50

Stockers and feeders.... 7.00@ 9.00

Hogs—

Prime mixed.....\$16.10@16.90

Medium mixed..... 16.50@16.70

Rough heavies..... 15.70@15.90

Pigs..... 15.50@16.00

Bulk..... 16.60@16.65

Sheep—

Lambs.....\$13.00@13.50

Valley lambs..... 12.00@12.50

Yearlings..... 7.00@ 8.00

Wethers..... 7.00@ 7.50

Ewes..... 5.00@ 7.00

STILL A FAVORITE

Straight Chemise-like Garment
Has Not Been Abandoned.

May Be Prominent Among the Fall
Styles, According to a Recent
Statement From Paris.

The frock here shown is a copy of one of the latest Paris models, designed by a famous French costumeur and brought over by one of the foremost American importers. It was developed, as originally shown, in white and navy satin, with embroidery in a dull, rich red. This frock was one of the surprises of the French showing, a fashion writer states, as it served to put a question mark after the reiterated statement that straight line, chemise-type garments were out of the running this year, and that a waist-line indication about this frock is the result of the fabric combination, and certainly that is not sufficient to make one blind to the fact that it is a straight chemise-like garment, touching the figure practically only at the shoulders.

This may possibly be a forerunner of what fall will show in the line-up of clothes, if the statement of recent date from Paris that straight lines will be the thing for fall may be taken as correct.

The gown shown may be made a slipover, if desired; but it would be easier to fashion and more easily put on if fastened in the center back, and the fabric selection may be varied to suit the individual taste, complexion and season.

The skirt, as will be noted, is a graceful, ankle-length and this gen-



Chemise Type Frock of Navy and White Satin.

eral rule for skirt length is applied to virtually all the suits and dresses shown for spring and summer.

The sash belt, with ends tied at one side, is a pretty feature of this frock. Incidentally, it may be noted that sashes of all kinds are the vogue this season. Quaint dresses of white and colored voiles, of dotted swiss, geor-

FLOWERED TOQUE IS REVIVED

Blossom-Bedecked Headgear Is Much
in Favor With Matronly Women
After Several Seasons.

The flowered toque has been revived again and is much worn by matronly women. Several seasons have elapsed since the small flower-covered hat received any particular attention.

An especially effective model of this type was worn by a large and dignified woman with a full-length broadtail coat made with a shawl collar and deep cuffs of chinchilla. The close fitting toque which topped this handsome garment was covered with small white lines. Each flower was placed individually and stood out from the others. A piece of narrow black velvet ribbon was worked in and out among the lilies around the front and sides and ended in a cluster of bows at the back.

Violets frequently appear in these flower-crowned hats. Many of the red flowers are also used.

The flower-named ragged sailor was attractively applied on one close-fit-

COOL PAJAMAS FOR SUMMER



Warm weather has brought about this charming creation in feminine pajamas, where sleeves have been discarded in the interest of comfort. Welcome, too, is the extreme lightness of the material, which will be conducive to coolness in the summer. Myriads of tiny tucks and plentiful use of fine val lace lend pleasing relief to these pajamas of flesh-color crepe de chine. Satin ribbon drawn under the tucks about the waist suggests a slender girdle.

gette and other sheer fabrics are developed for summer, with wide ribbon sashes in blending or contrasting color as their accompaniment. One interesting feature is the great quantity of navy ribbon used. Where black was formerly employed navy has been substituted.

FASHIONS AND FADS

Net frocks for wee girls have sashes of net.

Dyed panama is a feature of the new millinery.

Silks and metal ribbons appear in floral patterns.

Afternoon dresses often have flaring sleeves.

Homespun is a good choice for an everyday coat.

Sunbonnets are in great vogue for small girls.

General utility coats are made of Scotch mixtures.

The present mode in hairdressing demands height.

The high-crowned tailor hat is in evidence.

Straight-front jackets of the blazer type are seen.

The latest handbags are made with frames of wood.

The newest corsets have Philippine work for decoration.

Spring Clothes.

The new clothes are rife with novel ideas. Although there is no striking change in the silhouette, many features are even more interesting than usual. With rare good taste the designers have shown patriotism by adhering to the straight line—thus securing conservation of material—and have made the new models more than usually charming.

ting model set off with two slender upstanding wings. A fine mesh veil with a heavy velvet scroll completed the hat, which was worn by a young woman in a braid trimmed tailored suit of blue velour.

For renovating purposes floral camouflage works miracles. Where the crown is faded or sunburned, cover it with a thatched effect with flowers and foliage. Two or more kinds are used, according to personal preference and available trimmings. Brims are likewise overlaid and smartly veiled with tulle and net.

Cape a Success.

The cape continues to go on the way of its sensational success. It may be overdone before June arrives, but there is no reason why it should not be standardized as the coat is. The short cape, cut after the model of the winter fur ones, is exceptionally smart. It is made of black velvet, faille or satin, swings loose from shoulders to hips, and opens in front over a wide, full-length waistcoat, which is belted across the front. The collar is high and rolls about the chin.