U-BOAT COMMANDER FORMER U. S. SEAMAN

Capt. Neustidt Has Been Operating Off American Coast

EVIDENCE OF VICTIMS

Men Picked Up After Being Held by Submarine For Eight Days

FOOD IS BADLY NEEDED

Reluctant to Sink American Ships, But Was Ordered to Get Busy and Come Home

New York, June 14.—The commander of the U-151, one of the German submarines which have been operating off the Atlantic coast, has been identified as Captain Neustidt, and he served five years as a gunner's mate in the United States navy, according to affidavits of officers and sailors on the schooners Hattie B. Dunn, Edna F., and Hauppauge, victims of the submarine. The documents were brought here today by naval reserve officers arriving from Cuba.

The seamen who made the affidavits are those who were picked up by a southbound American steamer after being held prisoner aboard the submarine for eight days and set adrift. The American steamer took them to Cuba, where they were examined by the naval reserve officers. The affidavits give details of the submarine's construction and armament.

The submarine is manned by a crew of 76, is 210 feet long, 29 feet wide, has a shell of 3-4-inch steel, two 5.9-inch guns mounted fore and aft, is equipped with two periscopes, one over the conning tower and the other after, has four stationary rapid-fire guns on deck, below decks, in racks, carries 100 rapid-fire rifles, and had aboard 18 torpedoes, according to the affidavits.

Captain Neustidt told his captives, they said, that his vessel left Kiel, April 14 and up to June 2 had sunk 15 ships, six of which were American. From the schooner Isabel B. Wiley, the commander declared, he took enough food to provision his craft for six weeks.

The U-boat skipper professed reluctance to sink American vessels, but said he had no alternative, as he "had been ordered by wireless from Kiel to get busy or come home."

The food taken from the Wiley, the men declared, was badly needed, as the raider's provisions consisted mainly of black bread, poor coffee, stewed fruit and potato soup.

Nineteen survivors of the three American schooners were picked up by the southbound American steamer, of which 11, members of the crews of two of the schooners, had been prisoners on the U-boat. During this time, the men said, they were put to work polishing and cleaning torpedoes.

The naval reserve officers who examined them were officers of the American steamer.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON SALIENT OF FRENCH HAVE BEEN CHECKED

(Continued from Page Nine)

Flanders sector, where the Germans may attempt to cut their way through to the channel ports.

In this connection the British official statement speaks of a strong local attack by the Germans in the region of Merris, on the extreme western angle of the Flanders salient. This attack was completely repulsed, it is said.

The Amiens front and the Scarpe river valley, near Arras, have been bombarded by the Germans, who have not as yet, however, attempted infantry attacks on the allied lines in those regions.

German official statements of Thursday make no claim of any gains west of the Oise and the evening report says the situation is unchanged with fighting continuing southwest of Noyon, south of the Aisne and south of Ypres. There are no allied reports on fihting south of Ypres and this may herald a new movement in the north.

Between the southern edge of the Villers Catterets forest and Chateau Thierry American troops celebrated the anniversary of the arrival of American troops in France by repulsing violent attempts to drive them from their recently won positions at Belleau wood and Bouresches. The enemy attacked after a heavy bombardment but was driven back with severe losses by the defensive fire of the Americans, who took prisoners and machine guns.

Allied airmen continue to harrass the area behind the German lines, in the Montdidier-Noyon region. Many tons of bombs have been dropped on enemy targets and more than a score of enemy planes were brought down Wednesday by French and British aviators.

American airmen have joined in the work by dropping bombs on Dommary Baroncourt. On the Tou lsector, in aerial fights, American fighting planes have destroyed two enemy machines and driven another down out of control, with the loss of one machine, which landed within the German lines. British bombers also have made incursions into eGrmany.

Bad weather is hampering infantry operations on the Italian front, but in the mountain region the artillery fighting is intense.

CUNARDER IS ASHORE OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

St. Johns, N. F., June 14.—The Cunard line steamship Ascania, with passengers, ran ashore near Rose Blanche,, off the southwest coast of New Foundland early today and reports to government authorities indicate that she was breaking up. There were nine passengers aboard and all were taken off safely with the crew.

The Ascania was on a voyage from Liverpool for Montreal when she ran upon the rocky shore in a dense fog about 2 o'clock this morning. Water immediately began pouring into the forward hold, which finally filled. Meanwhile orders had been given to abandon the ship, as it was seen that she soon would be going to pieces. First reports did not state where the passengers and crew landed.

UTILITY MEN ARE BACKING WILSON

(Continued from Page One.)

to the association and action of this nature was taken, although he lives without the confines of either of the three states represented in the association. He was admitted after Mr. Sproles had moved that the rules, in event they offered interference, be suspended, after assurance had been given that the constitution was silent on this matter. Mr. Warner declined to make a speech, but assured the convention that he would do everything in his power to further its objects.

The address by Mr. Fuller was unusually interesting and will be printed in full in the Sunday morning issue of The Dispatch. He said that the electrical industry, like the country, is young, but that it is playing a big part in the development of the nation. He pointed out the part the development of water power is playing by the great saving of coal which can be used for other purposes. Continuing, he said that the forbearance of the patrons of the various companies showed clearly that the American nation is largely becoming one of partners, the people realizing that the best service could not be had because of the unusual conditions existing.

An interesting paper on "Incandescent Lighting," prepared by T. W. Moore, of Atlanta, was read by another member of the association, Mr. Moore being unable to attend, and it showed that the burning of electricity, especially in the yards of companies working on government orders, would be false economy, since it would give the alien enemy a better opportunity to work in event there were too many shadows.

TO SACRIFICE FOOD FOR ALLIED CAUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

withher againt the central powers. It may be added, incidentally, that they will be accompanied by Charles R. Day, of Philadelphia, now an important member of the war council and a special assistant to Secretary of War Baker.

If American troops are merged into the British and French armies, it is obvious that a pooling of American food supplies and all munitions of war becomes an imperative necessity. This can be arranged only by making a central authority in France a receiving organization for every cargo of materials shipped by the United States and Great Britain, for whatever supplies Italy is able to divert to France, and for the entire resources of the French republic.

The result would be that the United State swould have to consider the interests of the entire allied forces as she would the requirements of an army of a million or more American soldiers. It would mean, too, that the "sammies," the "tommies" and the pollus would share exactly alike in food and equipment. There would be no further talk of English and American delicacies in one trench while occupants of a neighboring trench were subsisting on scanty French rations. It would be a case of absolute equality in physical comfort and hospital attention as well as equal sharing of the dangers and responsibilities of fighting.

Although the London correspondents refer to the plan as a possible startling sacrifice, the arrangement is regarded in Washington military circles as the only logical development of the general scheme entered into when the influence of President Wilson caused Great Britain as well as the United States to accept a supreme military authority in the person of General Foch. However, if the plan is carried out, it woll provide a nimpressive proof to Berlin that President Wilson meant more than Germany supposed when he announced that every atom of American power would be thrown into the scales to defeat the central powers.

CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY OF AMERICAN FLAG

(Continued from Page One.)

street, Philadelphia, made the one which the continental congress adopted, and it is the same flag today except that a star has been added as a new state has been admitted into the union.

The new flag was first carried abroad by the redoubtable John Paul Jones. By error this flag has but 12 stars, but the man whom the British dubbed "pirate, rebel, robber," proudly informed congress that the emblem at the peak of his warship, the "Ranger," was received with the most marked courtesies by the French, whose formal recognition of the new flag constituted the French acknowledgement of the American republic.

From the time of the revolution the Stars and Stripes have varied though the general design has remained the same. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the war of 1812, 29 in the Mexican war, 33-35 in the war between the states; 45 in the war with Spain, and 48 today. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15 and then back again to 13.

It may be surprising to know that the American flag, in point of seniority, antedates virtually all of the flags now flying on the European battlefields. It is older than the present British Jack and the French tricolor, and many years older than the flags of Italy and Germany.

It has been well said that our national emblem stands for American ideals and ideas—it is not the flag of a family or a house, but the flag of the whole people. It is the emblem of liberty and freedom, being indicative of individual independence, and yet symbolic of a united and closely bonded people.

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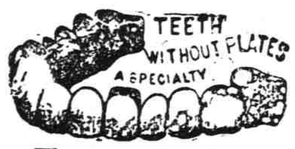

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Good Things In Small Items and Notions

Wild Rose and Buttermilk Soap, cake..... 5c
10c White Seal, fine laundry soap 5c
15c Jap Rose, cake 10c
15c Kirk's Olive cake 10c
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Talc Shaving Sticks in tin, the very best, 3 for 25c
Kirk's Violet Talcum Powder, per can.....10c
Jap Rose, high grade talcum powder, special, per can 10c
25c Page's Talcum, several high grade odors, per can 15c
Gold Medal Toothpicks, package 5c
Silkaleen Crochet Cotton, all colors per ball. 5c
O. N. T. and Silkeen Crochet Sotton 10c
Soft Towels for Shaving Purposes, each.....10c
One lot of Huck Towels, each 10c
One lot of Huck Towels, each 15c
Good size Huck Towels, each 25c
Large Turkish Bath Towels 50c
Extra heavy Turkish Bath Towels 65c
One lot of Wash Cloths, each..... 5c

Two in One Black and Tan Polish, each.....15c
French Gloss Shoe Polish 15c
Two in One and Albo White Polish 15c
White Rock Powder and Brush, for white shoes, per box .....10c and 25c
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