

PRESIDENT GREETES BELGIAN'S MISSION

PLEDGES RESTORATION OF BELGIUM TO PLACE SHE HAS WON.

PRESENTED AT WHITE HOUSE

Baron Moncheur Brings Letter From King Albert Which Expresses Gratitude to America.—Lansing Entertains Visitors in Washington.

Washington.—In greeting Belgium's war mission, President Wilson expressed America's "solemn determination that on the inevitable day of victory Belgium shall be restored to the place she has so rightly won among the self-respecting and respected nations of the earth."

The commissioners spent their first day in Washington paying official calls. Secretary Lansing accompanied them to the White House, where Baron Moncheur, head of the mission, handed to President Wilson a personal letter from King Albert and expressed in a short address Belgium's gratitude for America's aid.

"Since the first days of the greatest tragedy which has ever befallen humanity," said the baron, "Belgium has contracted an immense debt of gratitude to the generous American nation."

In a magnificent outburst of sympathy for the little country which had chosen to delay a powerful and pitiless enemy rather than to tarnish its honor or forswear its pledged word, the initiative of American citizens gave to the unfortunate victims of German cruelty in Belgium the most splendid evidence of generosity.

"But the chivalrous sentiments which animate the people of the United States went further than this when President Wilson, giving an admirable example of disinterested power, uttered the words well fitted to make us tremble with hope and to cause us to fix our eyes confidently upon the starry banner which has become more than ever the symbol of strength placed at the service of the highest and most pure principles.

"Yes, Belgium will again take her place among the nations. The enemy brought us massacre and devastation, but there still remains to the Belgian people their soil made fertile by the toll of their ancestors; there still remains to Belgium an industrious population of unconquerable energy.

"Leaning upon the young, strong and generous hand which the American people holds out to her, Belgium once she is delivered from the oppression of the enemy, will arise and throwing aside the odious weight of foreign occupation, courageously and proudly resume the path of progress in the light of the sun of liberty."

ADMINISTRATION FOOD BILL ENCOUNTERS OPPOSITION.

Group of Senators May Make Early Adoption Impossible.

Washington.—Opening of debate in both branches of Congress on the second administration food bill, for governmental control of foodstuffs and other necessities, disclosed determined opposition, particularly by a group of senators, which threatens to prevent its enactment by July 1, as urgently requested by President Wilson.

Passage of the bill by the House within a week is confidently expected by administration leaders. But advocates as well as opponents in the Senate say debate will be protracted there for several weeks, and unless the President adopts some extraordinary steps to hasten action, the law hardly can be enacted in time to set up the food administration before harvesting begins.

Administration supporters privately expressed fear of a Senate filibuster. In the initial discussion of the bill, administration spokesmen urged that mobilization of America's food power in the war demanded radical steps and vesting of new and wide powers in the President.

GERMAN CASUALTIES FOR MAY ARE REPORTED

London.—The German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists in the month of May follow: Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 22,000; prisoners and missing, 26,562; wounded, 62,394. Total, 110,956. These casualties added to those previously reported gave the following: Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 1,068,127; prisoners and missing, 557,419; wounded, 2,731,223; total, 4,356,760.

AMENDMENT TO BANK ACT SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

Washington.—Amendments to the federal reserve act designed to strengthen the financial system of the country by the concentration of gold reserve in federal reserve banks and to open wide the doors of the federal reserve system to the state banks and trust companies, were sent to the president for his signature. The Senate finally accepted a conference report previously approved by the House.

COL. C. B. BAKER



Col. Chauncey B. Baker is in charge of the transportation division of the quartermaster corps of the United States army.

REVEALS GERMAN SECRETS

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST NEW GERMAN INTRIGUE FOR PEACE.

In Flag Day Address at Capitol Wilson Tells Why Our Flag is Being Sent Cross the Waters to Face the Fire.

Washington.—America's reasons for sending her flag against the fire of the enemy across the sea and the purpose she seeks, were stated anew by President Wilson in a flag day address beneath the Washington monument. Germany's military masters denied the United States the right to be neutral, the President said, and by extraordinary insults and aggressions left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government.

Now that America has been forced to war, declared the President, she bids her young men go forth to fight on fields of blood far away for the same old familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen its men die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the revolution—democracy. A sinister power, he said, which has the German people themselves in its grip, "now at last has stretched forth its ugly talons and drawn blood from us."

"The whole world is at war," he added, "because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or flung itself free."

New Intrigues for Peace. In giving warning that the Germans actually have carried into execution their plan to throw a broad belt of military power across the center of Europe and into the heart of Asia, rejecting the idea of solidarity of races and the choices of peoples, Mr. Wilson spoke of the "new intrigue for peace" now appearing in many guises at the behest of the Berlin government.

"It cannot go farther; it dares not go back," he said. "It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand."

"Peace, peace, peace, has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year or more," said the President. "A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me and in all sorts of guises. The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it."

The President reiterated again the German aggressions which drove the United States to war. He declared the purposes for which American soldiers now carry the stars and stripes to Europe for the first time in history are not new to American traditions because realization of German's war aims must eventually mean the undoing of the whole world.

JAPAN TO SEND MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Will Have Broad Diplomatic Powers. Washington.—Japan will send a mission to the United States. The mission will have broad powers especially in diplomatic consultation, and is expected to leave Japan during the first part of July.

BRISTOL INUNDATED BY CREEK'S OVERFLOW.

Bristol, Tenn.—Va.—Damage to the extent of over \$150,000 was done to Bristol and immediate vicinity, when Indian creek, following a cloudburst about seven miles north of here, overflowed its banks, inundating the principal business district, but had receded considerably late in the evening. Many poor people living along the banks of Indian creek, ordinarily a small stream, had to flee for safety, losing all their household effects.

PART OF SPAIN IS ON VERGE OF REVOLT

SITUATION IN CATALONIA IS GROWING MORE SERIOUS EVERY DAY.

NUMEROUS THREATS MADE

Acute Problem For New Ministry.—One Faction Demands Peace at Any Price, However, a Solution Might Be Found By New Premier.

Paris.—Some light is now thrown on the present situation in Spain, which has been the cause of misgivings recently, by a special correspondent of The Petit Parisien who has been making an investigation there. He wires the following summary of the situation which made the position of the late cabinet untenable and presents an acute problem for the new ministry:

First of all, the situation in Catalonia (a district of about 1,200 square miles in the northeast of Spain, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, whose capital is Barcelona) is critical. The inhabitants are aroused against the Spanish government and are agitating insistently for complete independence. One faction openly declares in a Barcelona newspaper that it will obey no law not passed by the Catalonians, and demands independence at any price.

Aside from this local situation, the correspondent finds that the economic state of affairs in general demands speedy action by the cabinet. Strikes are imminent, especially in Asturias (an important district in northwestern Spain on the Bay of Biscay). Strikes are under discussion by all railroad employes and most of the industrial workers.

The supply of coal is so scanty that it is almost impossible to operate the trains. Stagnation of the export trade, owing to the submarine warfare, is resulting in growing irritation. Finally, there is the external situation, which everywhere is recognized as grave for Spain, and which, the correspondent says, is made infinitely more troublesome by German espionage, German intimidation and the Germanophile press, which has wounded and antagonized Spanish pride.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the correspondent wires, Spain believes confidently the new premier will be able to find a solution.

MISSION FROM BELGIUM IS NOW IN WASHINGTON

Come to Express Gratitude for What America Has Done.

Washington.—Belgium's diplomatic mission came to Washington to express its gratitude for all that the United States has done in the past to relieve the suffering of its people and to discuss with American officials the reparations that is to be demanded of Germany for her violated faith at the beginning of the war, and international crimes which have followed it.

The representatives of King Albert, who has clung tenaciously for nearly three years to the last free fringe of his country, were received with all the courtesies and probably with deeper emotions than the official missions of the greater nations who preceded them. Secretary Lansing, Counselor Polk and Assistant Secretary Phillips of the state department greeted them at the station, after which, escorted by two companies of cavalry, they motored to the home of Larz Anderson, former minister to Belgium, which is to be their headquarters.

Baron Ludovic Moncheur, chief of the political bureau of the Belgian foreign office and for eight years minister to this country, is the head of the mission. It is understood he expects to confine his efforts in the United States largely to the ultimate peace questions rather than to immediate war needs. In the latter, he will find his wishes already met for the United States shortly after its entrance into the war, took over the entire cost of the relief in Belgium. Each month the treasury department advances \$7,500,000 for this purpose.

EXORBITANT PRICE WILL NOT BE PAID

Washington.—Suggestions that the country's steel mills will hold for a price of \$95 per ton for steel that goes into the great fleet of merchant vessels to be built by the government, drew from Chairman Denman of the shipping board the statement that a price that high would not be paid. "I shall sign no contracts at that figure," said Mr. Denman. "The price is absurd when the navy is getting steel at \$30 a ton less."

CHINESE PRESIDENT IS MERE FIGUREHEAD

Peking.—Gen. Chang Hsun now is dictator. President Li Yuan Hung being little more than a figurehead. The insurgents are calling a convention at Tien Tsin for the purpose of forming a provisional government headed by the dictator as president. Gen. Chang Hsun's motives are obscure but it is believed he is attempting to obtain from the Manchu dynasty an agreement for restoration of the empire.

EMIL GATHMANN



Among the many American inventors who are devoting themselves to the solution of the submarine problem is Emil Gathmann, a Baltimore engineer. He says the U-boat menace will disappear in a few months.

MANY KILLED IN AIR RAID

ONE HUNDRED ARE KILLED AND OVER FOUR HUNDRED ARE INJURED.

Principal Damage on City's East Side and Main Result Was Killing of Civilians.—No Military or Naval Damage Done.

London.—In a swift and deadly raid on the city of London, German airplanes took a heavy toll in killed and wounded. Other places were attacked, but so far as known, the heaviest losses occurred in London itself. At a late hour the casualties as officially announced numbered 534, including ninety-seven killed and 437 wounded. Fifty-five men met death and 223 men were wounded. Sixteen women and twenty-six children were killed and 122 women and ninety-four children were wounded.

The German squadron consisted of about fifteen machines and the downtown section of London was the chief objective. Many bombs fell in the east end where buildings were destroyed and others badly damaged and scores of persons fell victims to the explosions. In one instance alone ten children were killed in a school and fifty were injured.

British airplanes ascended immediately the signal was given that hostile machines were coming, but the Germans remained at a great height and flew swiftly and evidently the British fighters had difficulty in the pursuit for the loss of only one German machine has been recorded. Others are reported to have been brought down, but there is no official confirmation of this. The anti-aircraft guns of London seemingly were unable to reach the Germans.

While a great many small business houses and the homes of the poor in the crowded districts suffered great damage, Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home defenses, announces that no damage of a military or naval nature was done.

RUSSIAN PARTY ARRIVE SAFELY IN RUSSIA

Also Russian Mission to United States Has Reached Seattle.

Petrograd, via London (Bulletin).—The American mission, headed by Elihu Root, has arrived here.

Washington.—Russia's mission to the United States, consisting of forty members, has arrived safely at a Pacific port after an uneventful voyage. Boris A. Bakmetieff, special ambassador to the United States, heads the mission.

After a stop at Seattle, the mission will proceed at once to Washington. Frederick Log, third assistant secretary of state, will join it at Chicago as the representative of President Wilson and the department of state, and courtesies similar to those extended to other missions will be offered.

SHIPYARD EMPLOYEES DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

New York.—Employees in forty-one private shipyards in this vicinity have demanded higher wages, it has been learned. Compliance is requested by June 23, and unsatisfactory responses or no responses at all would result automatically in a walkout on July 2 by 20,000 machinists, boilermakers and pattern makers according to the men. It is reported federal mediators are endeavoring to effect a settlement.

GENERAL PERISHING HAS REACHED FRENCH SOIL.

Boulogne, France.—Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by his staff, put his foot on French soil as commander of the American military expedition. French, British, Belgian and Indian officers and soldiers saluted their new allied comrades, the American national anthem was played by a military band, and a guard of honor stood at "present arms" as the ship bearing the American general to the scene of the war care into dock.

AMERICAN GUNNERS MEET FIRST DEFEAT

ARMED AMERICAN STEAMER IS SUNK AFTER RUNNING FIGHT WITH SUBMARINE.

ONLY FOUR LIVES ARE LOST

Hundreds of Shots Fired Before Steamer Goes Down.—Survivors Rescued From Life Boats.—Treated With Marked Consideration By Germans.

Washington.—American naval gunners have met their first defeat in open fight with a German submarine. Official dispatches announced the destruction of the tank steamership Morel, abandoned ablaze June 12 by her crew and armed guard after a desperate running fight in the war zone, which cost the lives of four of her crew.

Half an hour after the tanker had been sent to the bottom, her forty-three survivors, including all of the members of the armed guard, were picked up with their life boats by a passing steamer. The German commander had set them adrift after congratulating the American skipper upon his game fight and having the wounded men treated by the submarine's surgeon.

The submarine began the action at a range of 8,000 yards, four nautical miles, when she hardly was visible to the steamer without glasses. Presenting virtually no target herself, she sent two hundred shells at the big tanker, making many hits, while the American gunners wasted 150 shots without harming the speck from which the deadly hail came.

Naval officers assumed that the submarine was armed with the six-inch rifles mounted by most of the newest undersea boats. No statement was available as to the armament of the Morel. The failure of the gunners to get the submarine was attributed generally to the long range and small target.

The action of the submarine commander in treating his vanquished opponents with such unexpected courtesy was the subject of much comment. Germany has proclaimed her intention to treat British armed merchant crews as pirates.

LIBERTY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED MANY MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Washington.—The American people have responded to the government's call for funds to finance the war with an over-subscription to the \$2,000,000,000 liberty loan of proportions so huge that officials are buried beneath a landslide of untabulated returns.

It was overwhelming beyond the most sanguine hopes of treasury officials, though not one of the twelve federal reserve banks, regional headquarters of the loan, could hazard more than an estimate of its total.

In the country's answer to the call, the dominant note was the voice of the small investor. His money talked the last day of the campaign in eloquent terms. The hope for a widespread response of the average man with the average income was more than realized in the multitudes that flocked to the banks. It appeared that all previous estimates had gone by the boards, and that nearly 3,000,000 men and women have bought their bonds.

In the absence of official figures, officials hesitated to predict how high the total would soar. It mounted every hour to new heights and assumed such proportions that there was an apparent inclination to accept with some allowances the rosy estimates of local liberty loan committees as to their totals of their districts.

At the treasury, a note of conservatism was sounded concerning these estimates. It was feared that the committees, flushed with success, might be over-optimistic, and there was a manifest unwillingness to accept as final any estimates unverified by actual tabulations.

GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE OVER MERCHANT SHIPPING

Washington.—The vast amount of steel merchant shipping under construction in American yards, probably 2,000,000 tons, will be taken over immediately by the government under power granted in a provision of the war budget bill signed by President Wilson.

The announcement was made at a conference of the country's steel shipbuilders with the shipping board and its emergency fleet corporation.

INCREASE IN STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD

Washington.—An increase of 316 officers and 13,976 enlisted men in the national guard not in the federal service is shown in the latest reports to the militia bureau of the war department. On May 31 the strength of the national guard was 4,462 officers and 108,631 men, while on June 10 a total of 4,778 officers and 122,607 men had been reported with the states of Arkansas, New York and Texas still to be heard from.

FAVOR DRAFTING PHYSICIANS ALSO

NEED FOR MORE MEDICAL MEN IN THE ARMY IS VERY IMPERATIVE.

DOCTORS NOT VOLUNTEERING

Medical Section State Committee on National Defense Sends Resolutions to National Board.

Greensboro.—Recognizing the imperative need of more medical men for the army and in view of the fact that doctors are holding back and not volunteering as they should, the North Carolina State Committee on National Defense, medical section, in session in Greensboro, passed a resolution recommending that the plan of selective draft in order to secure adequate medical service for the army be adopted in Congress. This forward step on the part of the North Carolina Committee was taken for two reasons: first, because it would give an adequate medical service to the army, and second, it would relieve individual physicians of the responsibility of a decision.

The members of the State Committee who met in session were Drs. J. W. Long and Chas. Banner, of Greensboro; Robt. L. Gibbons and I. W. Falson, of Charlotte; H. F. Long, of Statesville; M. H. Fletcher and J. M. Lynch, of Asheville; D. T. Taylor, of Washington; Chas. O'H. Laughinghouse, of Greenville; B. H. Hays, of Oxford; H. A. Royster and W. S. Rankin, of Raleigh, and M. H. Biggs, of Rutherfordton.

The action of the committee at this point was not influenced altogether from the fact that North Carolina's list of medical volunteers is far below her quota, but from the fact that the whole country is falling far short of what is expected of her or is needed in the way of medical care for her soldiers. Out of the 100,000 doctors in the United States, only about 2,100 have accepted service. The number in North Carolina to apply, not to accept service, is about 300 out of about 1,700 or 1,800 doctors. Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, on his recent visit to America, said that the greatest war service this country could render was the sending of medical men immediately to France. He further urged that America avoid the mistake made by England of failing to provide medical care for her soldiers at the front.

The resolutions passed by the committee are as follows: Whereas, the justice, wisdom, and effectiveness of the selective draft have been recognized by Congress in raising a strong army from our civilian, and

Whereas, the advantages of the selective draft apply with equal force to securing adequate medical service for the army; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the North Carolina State Committee on National Defense, Medical Section, recommend to the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense that the said board use its influence with Congress in having the principles of the selective draft adopted for securing an adequate medical service for the army.

Lawyers to Meet in Asheville.

Wilmington.—Thomas W. Davis announced here the program for the annual convention of the state bar association at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, July 3-4.

The address of welcome will be Tuesday night, July 3, by A. Hall Johnson, of Asheville; response by Matt H. Allen, Goldsboro, followed by president's address, Hon. A. L. Brooks of Greensboro.

Wednesday morning, July 4, address by Hon. R. N. Sims, Raleigh.

Wednesday night, address by Senator Thomas W. Walsh, of Montana. Thursday morning, address by Hon. Charles A. Townes, of New York.

Nine Guard Camps For N. C.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Overman on a visit to the war department in regard to the establishment of cantonments and national guard sites in North Carolina, ascertained that three cantonments will be established in General Wood's division and there will be nine national guard camps established in the eastern states. The senator hopes that either one of the cantonments or one of the national guard camps will be established in North Carolina. Each of these camps will have about 20,000 men.

Girl Meets Terrible Death.

Troy.—The four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barna Allen, of this place, was caught on a shaft at the Troy Knitting Mills. The clothing on the child was wound around the shaft, which was running at the rate of 300 revolutions per minute, the shaft being about eighteen inches from the floor. Before the operator could stop the machine the child was almost dead and died a short time later. The force of the child being battered against the floor caused the shafting to be pulled loose from the floor.