

# SUBMARINES OFF ATLANTIC COAST SINK NINE SHIPS

GERMANY BRINGS FRIGHTFUL U-BOATS TO AMERICAN WATERS IN NUMBERS.

## ONE OFF CAROLINA COAST

Most of Vessels Sunk by Bombs After Their Crews Had Been Removed to Lifeboats—Daniels Says Defenses Adequate.

Germany's sea wolves—the submarines which have caused so much devastation during the war—are preying on commerce in the Atlantic ocean just off the shores of the United States. They are known to have sunk at least nine vessels, only a short distance out of sight of land off the southern New Jersey shore.

It is feared that still other vessels have been sent to the bottom by the marauders, the movements of which have been reported at various times during the last fortnight by ships coming into port from southern waters.

New York.—Nine American vessels were known to have been sunk by German submarines off the north Atlantic coast since May 25.

The largest to fall prey to the raiders, which are seeking to prevent the sailing of transports with troops for the battlefields of France was the New York to Porto Rico liner Carolina, of 8,000 tons, which was attacked Sunday night about 125 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The fate of her 220 passengers and crew of 130, who took to the boats when shells began to fall about the vessel, is unknown, but there was hope that they had been picked up by some passing ship or would reach shore safely in the small boats. Not a life was lost in the sinking of the other ships, according to late reports.

Reports brought ashore by the survivors indicated that the Winnieconne and nearly all the schooners were sunk by the same U-boat which had been lurking in the path of shipping off the New Jersey coast and the Delaware capes since late last month. The stories told by the skippers of the schooners indicated that the commander of the submarine was unusually humane for a German submarine officer. In no instance, so far as known, was a lifeboat shelled and in all cases reported the crews were given opportunity to escape or were taken aboard the submarine where some of them were kept prisoners for eight days before they were turned adrift for eight days before they were turned adrift to be picked up by a passing vessel.

## SUPREME COURT HOLDS CHILD LABOR LAW INVALID

Washington.—The federal child labor law of 1916 forbidding interstate shipment of products of child labor has been declared unconstitutional and invalid by the supreme court.

Injunctions restraining the government from putting the statute into effect and restraining a Charlotte, N. C. cotton mill from discharging children employed by it were sustained by the court.

Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis and Clarke dissented.

In deciding the case, Justice Day, who rendered the opinion, said:

"Over interstate transportation or its incidents, the regulatory power of Congress is ample, but the production of articles intended for interstate commerce is a matter of local regulation.

"If it were otherwise, all manufacture intended for interstate shipment would be brought under federal control to the practical exclusion of the authority of the states, a result certainly not contemplated by the framers of the constitution when they vested in Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the states.

## GERMAN DRIVE IS PRACTICALLY HALTED

Although it cannot be said that the Germans in their new offensive have been definitely stopped, there is, nevertheless, a marked diminution in the speed with which they started out, and their gains have been relatively small.

And, according to the accounts of unofficial observers, wherever they have been able since the stiffening of the allied lines to attain low positions, a heavy price in lives has been paid.

## FLOCKS OF AIRPLANES ARE PATROLLING COAST

New York.—Fifty or more airplanes, reinforced by hydroplanes were today patrolling the Long Island coast, every observer keeping a sharp lookout for hostile submarines. All information was refused by the military authorities, but it was reported the force of fliers would be augmented as soon as possible by numbers of French, British and Italian airmen who now are scattered in aviation training camps throughout the country.

## MISS MARIE DAHM



Miss Marie Dahm, twenty-two years old, is one of the navy's leading fingerprint experts, the second of her sex to enter this branch of government service and the first in New York state to enter the naval reserve.

## FORTS NEAR RHEIMIS FALL?

FRENCH HAVE STOOD THEIR GROUND IN VICINITY OF SOISSONS AND ELSEWHERE.

Germans Claim to Have Captured More Than 35,000 Prisoners During New Drive

Slowly but surely the plunge of the German crown prince's armies is being halted by French and British armies. While the momentum of the German masses has not as yet spent itself, there has been a notable slackening in its advance during the past day.

The chief efforts of the Germans now seem to be devoted to the widening of the gap they have torn in the positions of the allies between Pinon and Brimont. This work seems to be progressing slowly against the desperate resistance of the allied forces.

The French having fallen back from the limits of the city of Soissons, have stood their ground against the attacks of the enemy and the German official statement fails to show material advances there during the day's fighting.

The French are here fighting on familiar ground which has been made historic by numerous battles some of which are named among the decisive combats of history.

On the eastern end of the fighting line some of the forts before Rheims are said to have fallen, which was to be expected from the fact that they have been outflanked by the tide of invasion that has swept far to the south of the city.

The fighting has taken on the familiar aspect of the first invasion of France in 1914, the advance of von Mackensen along the Dunajeo and the fighting in Picardy in March. After breaking the French and British defense positions, but not breaking the allied line, the Germans are again moving their forces out in a fan-shaped figure, fighting hardest on the flanks of the extreme front of their advance.

## NATION OFFERS PRAYERS FOR THOSE FIGHTING

Washington.—The American people paid homage to the memory of the nation's defenders who have fallen in battle and prayed for the success of those who are fighting overseas.

Added solemnity was given this memorial day by the great battle raging on the fields of France, where American soldiers are standing with the allied troops abreast the charging German armies. For the ultimate victory of these Americans and the thousands who are to follow them, President Wilson, in response to a resolution by Congress, had asked the people to make of Memorial day a day of fasting and supplication.

The President and Mrs. Wilson attended services this morning at the Central Presbyterian church and in the afternoon went to Arlington national cemetery, where annual memorial exercises were held by the Grand Army of the Republic. The presidential party was escorted through the grounds to the speakers' stand by a troops of cavalry and a company of engineers. Secretary Baker occupied a seat on the stand.

## LONDON PAPER PRAISES AMERICAN FIGHTERS

London.—Commenting on the capture of Cantigny by the Americans, The Evening News says: "Bravo! The young Americans! Nothing in today's battle narrative from the front is more exhilarating than the account of their fight at Cantigny. It was clean-cut from beginning to end, like one of their countrymen's short stories and the short story of Cantigny is going to expand into a full length novel.

# WESTERN UNION DECLINES TERMS

TELEGRAPH COMPANY WILL NOT YIELD TO LABOR BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

## HEAD SAYS IT MEANS STRIKE

Taft-Walsh Board Renders Decision in Controversy With the Operators.

New York.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has declined to submit to the jurisdiction of the national war labor board which sought to adjust the differences between the company and those of its employees who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

The Western Union's decision became known when the report of the executive session of the war board, was made public. It embodied a report by W. H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the board, who conferred with Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, in an effort to compose the differences between the company and those of its employees who had been discharged, it was charged, because they joined the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Complaint against the company's action was taken to the war board and Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh made an investigation. They then submitted a proposition in the nature of a compromise based on the principles underlying the work of the war board. This platform recognizes the right of men to organize and holds they should not be discharged for membership in trades unions or for legitimate trade union activities.

"The Western Union is not seeking to deprive any one of his inalienable rights," said Mr. Carlton in a statement issued, "but it recognizes that its employees must choose employment with it or membership in the C. T. U. of A., with employment in the many other telegraph positions open to them for the Western Union employs less than 20 per cent of the total telegraphers in the United States.

"If you desire to join the C. T. U. of A., then we must part. So long as you retain your position with the company you will have every protection and a full right of appeal, but we cannot agree that you shall join any organization which imperils the continuity of the telegraph service which this company is expected to provide for the government and public of the United States."

Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh, their report showed, recommended to Mr. Carlton that the Western Union receive a committee of its own men only, who desired to present requests for better working conditions or compensation, an dif an agreement could not be reached, the matter should be referred to the war board and the question disposed of according to its rules.

## MAGNIFICENT OPPOSITION IS BEING IMPOSED

The strength of General Foch's reserves has been felt by the armies of the German crown prince in the "battle for Paris."

East of the line running from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry where the Germans in a continuation of their mighty strokes gained several additional villages and then attempted to proceed further westward, magnificent opposition was imposed by the newly strengthened lines and, with terrific smashes, the French forces recaptured Longpont, Corcy, Favorelles and Troennes, vantage points in the center of the line leading to the forest of Villers Cotterets, which seems to be the present objective here of the enemy.

The Germans, however, still have in their possession the villages of Vauzeville, lying to the west of Soissons, and further south of Saconin Et Breuil, Chaudun, Licy and Bouresches, the last named directly west of Chateau-Thierry. A little to the southwest of Chateau-Thierry the enemy has reached the Marne.

## NO HOPE ENTERTAINED FOR FAIRBANKS' RECOVERY

Indianapolis.—Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president, who is ill at his home here, lost ground continuously during the day and no hope is now entertained for his recovery by his chief physician, Dr. J. A. McDonald. Dr. McDonald said that the former vice president's condition is more critical than at any time during his illness. Mr. Fairbanks has been seriously ill for about four weeks.

## MERCY FUND CLIMBS TO UNPRECEDENTED HEIGHTS

Washington.—The American Red Cross second war mercy fund now totals \$166,439,291 with indications that when all reports from the drive of a week ago are tabulated a \$70,000,000 over-subscription of the \$100,000,000 goal will be shown. In announcing these figures, Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the Red Cross war council, said the returns show that more than half the total population of America, try—contributed.

## JOHN F. STEVENS



The bolsheviki government of Russia has asked the United States to permit John F. Stevens, head of the American railway commission that was sent over there last year, to go back to Russia immediately and assist in the reorganization of the country's railroads.

## ALLIES GREATLY OUTNUMBERED

GREAT GERMAN MILITARY MACHINE IS IN ACTION ALONG 20-MILE FRONT IN AISNE.

Some Unofficial Estimates Place Number of German Shock Troops at 25 Divisions.

The great German military machine is in full motion along the 25-mile front in the Aisne river sector between Vailly and Berry Au Bac, and greatly outnumbered, the British and French everywhere are giving ground.

According to the German official communications, numerous towns and villages in the fighting zone have been taken by the enemy and 15,000 allied troops already have been made prisoner.

At last accounts the Germans were endeavoring to press back the defenders upon the Vesle river, which runs parallel with the Aisne, and at several points had reached positions dominating the Vesle valley.

The offensive is being carried out with the greatest rapidity for the German high command evidently is well aware of the fact that General Foch's reserves have been reported to be coming up rapidly to reinforce the hard pressed British and French, who are fighting valiantly against the terrible odds and making wave upon wave of the enemy pay dearly in casualties for every foot of ground they obtain.

Notwithstanding the rapidity of the drive and the large number of the enemy pressing it—some unofficial estimates place the number of shock troops alone at 25 divisions, or about 300,000 picked men—the allied front nowhere has been pierced, but under the onslaughts has bent back in perfect liaison, and all the time giving battle.

With such precision has the retirement been conducted that both the British and the French have been able to carry back with them all of their supplies and guns or to destroy those they were not able to handle.

Although the Germans, for the moment at least, seemingly are having their own way on the southern part of the line in France, on the sectors around Montdidier and southwest of Ypres they are being sorely harassed by the American and British and French.

## AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURE THEIR FIRST VILLAGE

Fighting in the vicinity of Montdidier will mark an epoch in the war, so far as American troops are concerned. Here in an attack they captured their first village—Cantigny—which lies a short distance northwest of Montdidier. They also took several other objectives and held all of them in the face of counter-attacks. The Germans suffered severe losses in men killed or wounded and in addition left behind them 200 men made prisoner, among them two officers. The American casualties were relatively small. The German official report announces the taking of American prisoners. The report from American headquarters, however, shows only two missing, one in Picardy and the other in the Luneville sector.

## NO MORE OLIVE DRAB AND KHAKI FOR CIVILIANS

New York.—Olive drab and khaki colored cloth will not be manufactured hereafter for civilian use, the American Association of Woolen and Worsteds Manufacturers announced after a meeting here. The restriction was decided upon at the request of the war department, which pointed out that the olive drab and khaki have been consecrated to the use of United States troops and that the commercial use of the colors is improper.

# REACH MARNE BANK ON 10 - MILE FRONT

RATE OF SPEED OF THE ADVANCE IS, HOWEVER, SLOWED DOWN SOME—RHEIMS LOST.

## CHATEAU THIERY IS OCCUPIED

Allied Forces Vastly Outnumbered; Reserves Have Nowhere as Yet Been Brought into Action.

Plunging southward, with its momentum still unspent, the German war machine has driven its wedge into the allied lines along the front until its apex has reached the Marne river south of Fere-en-Tardenois. The desperate efforts of the French and British to stem the tide against the invaders have served only to slow down the rate of speed of the German advance; the defenders of the heights north of the Marne seem to have been swept aside in the rush of the enemy toward the road to Paris.

Aside from the movement of the German armies southward, two other significant incidents of the tremendous battle have occurred. One is that the Germans have extended their attack to the northwest, along the Alliette river, from which the French have fallen back for some distance. The other is that the battle has extended to the east of Rheims, which city, during the first few days of the battle formed the extreme eastern end of the line of battle.

Along the sides of the salient formed by the rapid German advance to the Marne the French and British have been holding their positions gallantly. South of Soissons, the French have defended their line with such vigor that the Germans have not made much impression upon it. On the other side of the battle area, the British are still holding the forts of Rheims and positions just west of that war stricken city.

Between the extreme sides of the salient the front sags toward the south, the line from Rheims to the Marne running to the southwest at a gentle angle, while the French are holding a front at right angles to the direction of the German advance.

## GERMAN AIRMEN BOMB BIG CANADIAN HOSPITAL

German airmen have bombed another hospital—this time a Canadian institution—and exacted a considerable toll of casualties. Among those killed by the explosion of flames was an American medical officer who was administering an anaesthetic to a British officer in the operating room when that part of the hospital was demolished. The raid occurred at 12:30 o'clock in the morning.

The hospital attacked was a large one. It had been in existence since the early day of the war and was marked by huge Red Cross signs. The German airmen, working partly by the light of the moon, dropped four bombs near the hospital and then not apparently able to see exactly where they were hitting, lighted a brilliant flare which was left fall to illuminate the surroundings.

As the place was lighted up by the flare, they released another bomb or two which dropped squarely on a large wing of the hospital. In the wing there were three floors, on the bottom one of which was the operating room. On the story above were the office and patients' room and above them were members of the hospital personnel. Part of the wing was demolished by the terrific explosion and many unfortunate persons were killed and wounded when the building collapsed and buried them.

The surgeons were just about to operate on an aviation officer and the American medical officer was standing by with the anaesthetic when the crash came. All those in that room were buried under an avalanche of brick and woodwork. The demolished wing caught fire and burned fiercely with many victims still pinned in the wreckage.

## ATTACKS ON FRENCH POSITIONS REPULSED

Paris.—German attacks on French positions on the right bank of the Aisette river have been repulsed.

The Germans have reached the Marne, eight detachments having penetrated as far as the river between Chartèves and Jaugonne.

On the right flank of the battle the situation is unchanged which also is the condition west and north of Rheims, according to the official statement issued by the war office.

## TO FACILITATE SHIPMENT OF COTTON TO ITALY

Washington.—To facilitate the shipment of raw cotton to Italy and to strengthen the Italian government's control of imports, the war trade board has advanced by 20 days the effective date on which individual licenses for cotton exports now in effect to Italy will be required. Special licenses now in effect will be withdrawn June 10 instead of June 30, after which individual licenses will be necessary.

# LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels needs a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

## Reasonable Supposition.

"There is a feller here who owns a queer animal," said the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "It has a head like a turtle and a body like a calf. There is a fin along its spine. It has feathers on its body, fur on its legs, and a spike or stickler on the end of its tail. It whistles up to ten o'clock in the morning, and then brays till noon. Afterwards—"

"Nonsense!" said the guest, whose countenance was shaped considerably like that of a rare old fiddle. "You don't expect me to believe a fantastic tale like that, do you?"

"Well, I heard you saying a little while ago that you feared we could never whip the Huns and might eventually be compelled to conclude a German peace." Of course, if you believe that you will believe anything.—Kansas City Star.

## Every Profession Has Its Indorsers of Eagle Remedy

From physicians to lawyers, merchants, mechanics, locomotive engineers, office men and housewives come words of highest praise for the effectiveness of Eagle Pile Remedy in banishing piles of every form. Some of recent origin and others of long standing.

Because Eagle Pile Remedy, by its entirely practical home treatment, taken internally, banishes piles from the source instead of treating the result of ailments incident to their cause.

Try a box, if you are troubled now. Or have a box handy when they begin to appear. Send \$1 to the Reed Distributing Co., 141 Godwin Street, Paterson, N. J. Or drop a postal for an explanatory booklet. It is free.—Adv.

## The Bird Man of the Future.

"Confound it!" exclaimed the birdman of 2874 A. D. "Smatter pop?" asked the night owl. "Oh, I was going to fly out a little with the boys last night, but my wife stuck my wings full of molasses and I couldn't fly any further than the Y. M. C. A."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## Dandruff and Itching.

To restore dry, falling hair and get rid of dandruff, rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

## Where He Got the Idea.

"Shakespeare said that all the world was a stage."

"Um, do you suppose the streets were filled with these chorus-girl costumes in his day?"

## SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Used by the American, British and French troops. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain relief for tired, aching feet. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Whoever chooses his wife for the way she looks on the street seldom makes a serious mistake.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative by stimulation and not by irritation. Adv.

With plenty of ambition and hustle a man is equipped for wonder working.