

MORE THAN 700,000 AMERICANS OVERSEA

BAKER TELLS "BLUE DEVILS" THAT NUMBER HAS SAILED FOR FRANCE.

ALPINE CHASSEURS FAREWELL

War Secretary Says Hereafter We Are Going to Believe in Strength of Moral Force.

Washington.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which LaFayette and Rochambeau brought to America, Secretary Baker told the French Alpine Chasseurs in bidding them farewell here at the base of the Washington monument.

The war secretary's last announcement some weeks ago concerning the size of the American forces abroad was 500,000 men had sailed for the battle front.

The Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the "Blue Devils" of France, came to America last month to assist in the third Liberty loan campaign and since have toured the south and middle west.

They were reviewed and received by the secretary of war before leaving for their native land.

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker, in addressing the chasseurs, "came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other.

"You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and assistance which LaFayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

"Instead of believing in mere physical force, hereafter, we are going to believe in the strength of moral force.

JAPANESE TO TAKE HAND IN SIBERIA

Harbin, Manchuria.—Although it has been reported that General Semenov, commander of the forces operating against bolsheviki in Siberia, is hourly expecting Japanese troops to support him, there is no confirmation that these troops actually are on the way. It has been learned, however, that strong recommendations have been made by the diplomatic corps for the immediate intervention of the Japanese in the face of the growing German menace. These recommendations have been forwarded to the governments of the respective diplomats, including the Washington government.

ADDITIONAL GROUND GAINED BY GERMANS

The Germans in the center of their new attack on the front between Montdidier and Noyon have gained additional ground against the French, but on both the right and left wings they are being held. In violent successive attacks they captured the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maurice and also pressed forward and gained a footing in the village of Marquies, the last named place representing the deepest point of penetration since the offensive began—between five and six miles. The French still are exacting a heavy toll in lives from the Germans as they deliver their attacks in waves and are giving ground only when forced to do so under superiority of numbers. Nowhere has the enemy been able to pierce the front, which has been sent back in perfect order whenever the necessity arose.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT FIRES AT SUBMARINE

An Atlantic Port.—An American transport fired five shots at a German submarine 75 miles off the Jersey coast, with unknown results, according to information brought here. The freight ship, sighted the submarine soon after 10 o'clock. Immediately full speed ahead was ordered. A few minutes later a United States army transport, opened fire on the submarine.

GERMAN U-BOAT ON THIS SIDE 350 FEET LONG

Newport News, Va.—One of the German U-boats operating off the Atlantic coast is 350 feet long, carries two 6-inch guns and 75 men and is protected with a heavy belt of armor above the water line, according to a seaman who was held prisoner on the underwater craft several days. The seaman says he talked with a member of the crew and was informed that the U-boat had been in these waters about ten days.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. KENLY



Brig. General William L. Kenly, who directs the newly created division of military aeronautics. It will be responsible for the training of aviators and will direct the air force.

BERLIN REPORTS "NO CHANGE" RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE ON ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SECTORS.

Germany Compelled to Reinforce Front—May Attack Other American Sectors.

Although the latest German official communication announces that the situation on the battle front is unchanged, there has been a change on one of the most important sectors in Picardy. And American marines were responsible for it.

Attacking on a front of about two and one-half miles in a fight that began Thursday with the break of dawn, the marines in four hours drove back the enemy over a distance of virtually two and one-quarter miles and occupied all the important high ground northwest of Chateau Thierry, which village in a previous fight the American machine gunners had turned into shambles by the accuracy of their aim as the Germans tried to wrest a bridge from them.

After a breathing space, the Americans late in the afternoon returned to the fray and at last accounts hard fighting was in progress for this important sector, which commands the Marne at that part of the front where the battle line swings eastward toward Rheims. The marines took 100 German prisoners in the early encounter, while the French troops on their left also gained an advantage over the enemy and made 160 of his men captives.

So hard pressed have the Germans been by the attacks of the Americans in the Chateau Thierry sector during the last few days that they have been compelled strongly to reinforce their front, using three divisions of picked troops in an attempt to hold back the men from overseas. Thus far, however, their efforts have been unavailing. The Americans could not be denied their objectives.

To the northwest around Veully-La-Poterie, where recently the Americans have dealt the German several savage blows and captured portions of the terrain they were occupying the enemy now seems fearful of another onslaught and is deluging the region with shells. No infantry attacked by either side has been reported.

EIGHT BILLIONS BY TAXATION PLAN OF SECRETARY M'ADOO

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo recommended in a letter to Chairman Kitchin, of the house ways and means committee, that the new revenue bill be drafted to raise \$8,000,000,000 by taxation, one-third of the estimated \$24,000,000,000 expenditures in the fiscal year 1919. He also recommended that a new war profits tax be established at a high rate to be superimposed upon existing excess profits taxes; that the normal income tax on unearned incomes be raised; and that heavy taxation be imposed on luxuries.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT.

Washington.—Sinking of the British steamship Harpathian 100 miles off the Virginia capes was announced at the navy department. The entire crew was rescued by the steamer Palmer, which arrived in Chesapeake bay. The submarine used a torpedo. One member of the British crew was injured. The Harpathian was a freighter of 2,800 net tons. Only meager details had reached the department at last report.

SUBMARINE EFFORTS FUTILE SAYS FOOD SECRETARY.

Washington.—Organization of "development battalions" at every national army, national guard and regular army camp was ordered by the war department. These new units are designated to take over all men not immediately fit for service, with a view to giving them intensive training to overcome their faults, mental or physical, or to eliminate such as are unfit for either combatant or non-combatant service.

GERMANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE

BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND NOYON OVER FRONT OF ABOUT TWENTY MILES.

ALLIES ARE NOT SURPRISED

Fighting Declared to be of Extremely Sanguinary Character—Quiet North of Marne.

The armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria again are hitting the allied line in a new offensive with Paris apparently their objective.

Between Montdidier and Noyon over a front of about 20 miles preceded as usual by a heavy bombardment with shells of all calibers and with noxious gases, the enemy's initial maneuver evidently has in view the bending back of the allied front toward the town of St. Just on the northern wing and toward the railroad junction of Compeigne on the southern flank, getting astride of Oise river and driving southwest toward the French capital.

The French troops are resisting the impact with their usual valor, but the Germans on their right and in the center have been able to penetrate the line for distances ranging from two-thirds of a mile south of Montdidier to relatively two and a half miles at Reims-sur-Matz, in the center. Thence to Noyon, however, the allied line is holding strongly.

If success should rest with the enemy on the new battle front, it possibly might badly affect the stability of the line of the defenders from the Oise to the Marne and compel a falling back westward from the Oise to the region of the Marne northwest of Chateau Thierry in order to straighten out the deep salient that would then project eastward with the Soissons sector as its apex.

The allied commanders, it is asserted, were not taken unawares by the new offensive. On the other hand they had anticipated, since the failure of the army of the German crown prince to gain its objectives between Soissons and the Marne and thence on the southern part of the line running to Rheims that the German high command would decree another maneuver to the north and preparations accordingly were made to withstand the shock.

The fighting is of extremely sanguinary character, and whether it will be confined to the area at present affected remains to be seen. At last accounts it had not spread north of Montdidier.

U. S. CASUALTIES IN FRANCE THUS FAR TOTAL 7,315

Washington.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing total 7,315, the war department announced in making public the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action and from wounds, diseases, accidents and all other causes number 2,927, while 4,046 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including men held prisoners in Germany. The department's recapitulation follows:

- Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,033.
- Died of disease, 1,192.
- Died of accidents and other causes, 392.
- Wounded in action, 4,046.
- Missing in action (including prisoners), 342.
- Total, 7,315.

SLACKERS AND DESERTERS HIDING IN ALABAMA

Scottsboro, Ala.—A gang of slackers and deserters, who are said to have organized a band to resist capture, are hiding in the fastnesses of Sand mountain near here and officers are preparing to swoop down upon their lair.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS CLAMOR FOR SUPPLIES

Washington.—Curtailment of the production of less essential articles has greatly stimulated the demand for them. The monthly business conditions report of the federal reserve board, says retail dealers and consumers clamor for supplies before they are exhausted and place abnormally large orders, which manufacturers are unable to fill. This has been true of the demand for pianos, talking machines and other musical instruments.

JAPANESE SHIP STRIKES ON LEDGE IN DENSE FOG

A Pacific Port.—Striking on a ledge in a dense fog off the North Pacific coast the Japanese freighter Aikoku Maru, said to be the first Japanese vessel taken over by the United States shipping board, is in a precarious condition and may slip off to deep water at high tide, according to a message received by merchants' exchange. The vessel which recently arrived here with cargo for the Orient was turned over to the shipping board.

FIELD MARCHAL FRENCH



This is a new portrait of Field Marshal Lord French, who has been made lord lieutenant of Ireland.

ARMY NOW OVER 2,000,000

A MILLION MEN JUST TWENTY. ONE HAVE REGISTERED FOR SERVICE.

New Requisition May Exhaust First Class in Some States—Hereafter May Register Every Three Months.

Washington.—While a million young Americans just turned 21 were registering for service in the war for world freedom, orders went out from the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder to the governors of all States except Arizona, for the mobilization between June 24 and 28 of 200,000 more registrants. This was in addition to 40,000 negro men requisitioned from 20 States and brings the total number of selective service men called to the colors to 1,596,704 and when they are in camp the nation's army will number well over 2,000,000 men.

The registration apparently was attended by the perfect order that marked the enrolling a year ago of 10,000,000 men who form the great reservoir upon which the nation is drawing to furnish the balance of power on the western front to crush the German war machine.

The men who appeared before the 4,500 local boards over the country have become of age since the first registration day, June 5, 1917. Military authorities estimate that from their number there will be had 750,000 men fit for active duty.

While an act of Congress requires that the new registrants be placed at the bottom of the class to which they are assigned, many of them may soon be called to the colors, as the recent requisition upon governors probably will exhaust the first class in some States. While no formal explanation was made, this was believed to have been the reason why Arizona was not included in the last call.

Results of the second registration will not be known for several days. General Crowder has requested the adjutant general of each State to telegraph him a comprehensive summary of the result, giving the total registration the proportion to the number that had been expected to enroll, reasons obtained for any difference between the figures, and the nature of any untoward occurrence attending the registration.

PRUSSIA HAVING SOUGHT WAR MUST HAVE ENOUGH OF IT

New York.—Suggestions of peace based on a "perpetuation of Prussianism," and criticisms of the government and the conduct of the war "which are not constructive" were condemned by Secretary of State Lansing here. Prussia having "wickedly sought war," the secretary said, it is the determination of the American people that "Prussia shall have war and more war and more war, until the very thought of war is abhorrent to the Prussian mind."

GERMAN U-BOATS STILL OPERATING NEAR COAST

New York.—Two more vessels, a Norwegian steamship and one schooner, were added to the list of ships known to have been sunk by the German submarines which are raiding in American waters. The total now stands at 13—five steamers and eight schooners. The fact which stood out most prominently in the day's developments is that the U-boats are still operating near the coast and have not returned to their bases, assuming that the two which already have been identified are the only ones on this side of the Atlantic.

NINETY PER CENT OF WOUNDED WILL RECOVER

Paris.—Ninety out of every 100 American soldiers wounded in the Cantigny battle will recover. This is the judgment of the principal surgeons in the American army medical corps, which is caring for them. The wounded were brought away from the fighting line without delay when the battle was at its bitterest. Wounded have been brought to American hospitals in the neighborhood of Paris, both from Cantigny and Veully wood

CHARGE AMERICANS WITH ESPIONAGE

TWO GERMANS SUBJECTS ARE NAMED IN INDICTMENT AS CO-CONSPIRATORS.

SOME PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Operations Declared to Have Been Sensational—Indicted by New York Grand Jury.

New York.—Five American citizens and two subjects of the German empire, one of them a woman, are named as fellow-conspirators in two indictments returned by a federal grand jury here. Investigators declared their operations the most sensational undertaken by German intelligence agents since the war began.

The indictments allege conspiracy to commit treason and conspiracy to commit espionage. The assembling and transmission of information relative to America's prosecution of the war; the destruction of American pier docks and troop transports with fire bombs, destruction of quicklime mines in this country to hamper the manufacture of munitions; assisting Germany in taking an armed expedition in Ireland; fomentation of a revolt against British rule in Ireland, raising of funds in this country with which to finance these operations, and destruction of munitions factories and mines in Great Britain are charged as ramifications of the intrigue.

The wording of the indictments comprising 30 pages, intimates that the conspiracy may be of even broader scope. This is suggested by a paragraph in the treason indictment which alleges that in July last year, one of the defendants sent a cablegram to Olten, Switzerland.

"Madame" de Victorica, Rodiger, Robinson, Fricke and Kipper pleaded "not guilty" to both indictments before Judge Augustus N. Hand and were remanded to the Tombs to await trial today.

O'Leary, now wanted on three charges, and Ryan have not been apprehended.

The treason conspiracy indictment charges that "Madame" de Victorica and Rodiger, "from April 6, 1917, to the date of the presentation and filing of this indictment, were enemies of the United States and spies for and secret representatives, secret agents and secret employees of said Imperial German government" and still are.

After naming Ryan, O'Leary, Robinson, Fricke, Kipper, Binder and Schweitzer as citizens owing allegiance to the United States, the indictment charges that they "and divers other persons within and without the United States" whose names are unknown, conspired to commit treason, in that they "would knowingly and willfully adhere and give aid and comfort" to the German government, and to Madame de Victorica and Rodiger by sending to the German government communications "connected with and in prosecution of the war," receiving from German officials communications "connected with and in promotion of the war" and by furnishing money and credits to Rodiger and de Victorica; by concealing the presence and activities of the two alleged from American authorities and by furnishing messengers to the two suspects.

SUBMARINES CHASE TRANSPORPT 12 HOURS

An Atlantic Port.—The story of a transport's race up the Atlantic coast, closely hugging the coast, with darkened lights at night and under a full pressure of steam in order to elude German U-boats, at least two of whom gave chase, were told by men on shore leave here.

Members of the crew declared that they were warned in ample time by wireless of the nearness of the sea wolves and were advised to keep in close to the coast and to make all possible speed to this port. They asked in return that the ship be met at once by American destroyers.

MOVE TO REDUCE COST OF FOOD TO CONSUMER

Washington.—A country-wide move to reduce the cost of food to the consumer and standardize methods of compelling the observance by dealers of "fair price lists" was ordered by Food Administrator Hoover.

Lists will be published in every county, town and city and consumers will be asked to co-operate with officials in forcing merchants to bring their prices to a uniform level.

LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES VALOR OF AMERICANS

London.—Premier David Lloyd George, in replying to a toast to the success of the entente allied arms at the dinner to the Printers' Society of London, said that Britishers have made sacrifices for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things, the premier continued, was the "superb valor and the trained skill with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle."

COSTAL STATION FOR N. C. COAST

WAR DEPARTMENT IS TO ESTABLISH THIRTEEN ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

TO LOOK FOR ENEMY U-BOATS

It is Regarded As Certain One or More Will Be Placed in This State.

Washington.—Estimates sent to Congress by Secretary Baker show that the war department intends to establish 13 permanent airplane stations and probably a number of balloon observation stations, on the Atlantic coast. It is regarded as practically certain that the North Carolina coast will get one or more of these stations. The two senators from North Carolina, and representatives from the coast districts will get busy, it is understood, to see that adequate protection is afforded the coastal territory of the state.

Sites for the stations, from which airplanes and balloons will watch for and attack enemy submarines, have been selected but their announcement is withheld pending the completion of the purchase of necessary land.

The visit of German submarines is largely responsible for the estimates of the department, which aggregate approximately \$28,000,000.

It is understood that sites have been selected for 13 stations on the Atlantic, three on the Pacific, four in Panama and three in Hawaii. In addition 20 balloon coastal stations are planned by the war department at the several coastal points suitable for observation.

The estimates submitted are in detail as follows:

- Construction of 16 permanent coastal stations, \$16,000,000.
 - Construction of 20 permanent balloon coastal stations, \$2,500,000.
 - Construction of four permanent stations in Panama, \$5,400,000.
 - Construction of three permanent stations in Hawaii, \$4,420,000.
- The desired amounts will be included in the fortifications appropriation bill soon to be reported by the house committee.

Hege Guilty of Manslaughter.

Lexington.—After deliberating for three hours and a half, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against J. Graham Hege for killing J. F. Deaderick, in Hege's home on March 19th. Judge W. J. Adams sentenced Hege to be confined for an indeterminate period of not less than one year, nor more than four years, in the State prison.

Counsel for Hege gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court and Hege was released on \$2,500 bond. Before sentence was given, Judge Adams over-ruled a motion to set aside the verdict. After the jury had rendered the verdict, Hege's counsel made pleas for mercy.

The court room was tense as E. E. Raper rose and declared that there had been insinuations and charges by counsel for the State of a frame-up on the self-defense plea of the defendant. "If I had to face the judgment bar today I should denounce that as false," Mr. Raper then stated that Hege and his wife had both told him the same story they told on the stand just after the killing, the prisoner in jail and the wife ill in bed.

A. L. Brooks arose and told the court he was with Mr. Raper when the Hege home was visited and that he talked to Mrs. Hege as she told the story she bare to the world for the first time Tuesday morning.

Solicitor Bower arose and spoke of the regard of the local bar for the attorneys of the defense and said none of these had ever pointed the finger of suspicion. He added that the State's counsel were friends of Hege and had no desire to urge heavy punishment upon him.

Hege received the verdict calmly. As he came into the court at the sound of the bell he talked jokingly with relatives and counsel.

Correct Defects Class 1 Men.

The James McConnell Hospital at Vass is the first institution of the kind in the State to respond to the call from Major John D. Langston for free medical assistance in weeding out of group B, class 1, those registrants who have remedial defects and who may, by treatment, become eligible for full military service in class 1.

The general call which Major Langston is sending out is part of the program which contemplates the enlargement of class 1 by additions and corrections.

Pharmacists Meet in Raleigh.

The 39th annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Raleigh, June 19, 20, 21.

Election of a member on the State Board of Pharmacy and other regular business will come before the meeting. Dr. Henry P. Hyson of the Baltimore College of Pharmacy will address the association on "The Little Things in Pharmacy That Win Success."