

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place In The South-land Will Be Found In Brief Paragraphs

Domestic.

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

Five American citizens and two subjects of the German empire, one of them a woman, are named as fellow conspirators, charged with assembling and transmission of information relative to America's prosecution of the war.

Naval stores operators have been advised that the manufacture of turpentine and rosin are non-essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Sinking of the Norwegian steamer Vinland by a German submarine 65 miles off the Virginia capes, June 5, has been announced by the navy department.

Government taxes gathered from a wide variety of sources every month are barely sufficient, it levies on incomes and excess profits are excluded.

Nineteen thousand Liberty motors will have been delivered to the government by September 1, 1919, from Detroit, according to members of the committee in charge of the senate investigation into aircraft production.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, chairman of the committee in charge of the senate investigation into aircraft production, said in Detroit that the government "needs airplanes on the French front and needs them badly."

Governor Stephens, of California, has been appealed to a second time by President Wilson in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, who was convicted of complicity in a bomb explosion in San Francisco, July 22, 1916.

It is reported that anti-draft riots have broken out among the Creek Indians near Muskogee, Okla., in Southern Oklahoma county, and the Henryetta home guards have left for the scene.

Reports reached Henryetta, Okla., that the Creek Indians had attacked two white farmers and that the whites in the vicinity were arming to meet the Indians.

Criticism of publicity matter sent out by various government departments with requests that it be published, featured the session of the National Editorial Association at Little Rock, Ark.

The National Editorial Association, in session at Little Rock, Ark., adopted a resolution asking the government to employ a competent man to edit matter sent out from the various government departments.

Secretary McAdoo recommends to the house ways and means committee that a war profit tax be established at high rate to be superimposed upon existing excess profit taxes; that the normal income tax on unearned incomes be raised and that heavy taxation be imposed on luxuries.

Gutzon Borglum, whose sensational accusations against officers and others connected with government aircraft production were aired before President Wilson asked Charles E. Hughes to act with the attorney general investigating such charges, has been examined by the attorney general. His testimony has not yet been made public.

The war industries board at Washington will determine the margin of profit wherever a tendency is shown to raise textile prices owing to government purchases.

An American machine gun battalion accounted for approximately 1,000 Germans while holding a bridge at Chateau Thierry during the recent fighting. The Americans lost only one man killed and a few wounded.

While the Germans dominated Chateau Thierry from Hill 204 the Americans and French set up machine guns in the windows and doorways of the houses.

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.

A million young Americans just turned 21, were registered for service on June 5. The registration was attended by the perfect order that marked the enrolling a year ago of 10,000,000 men.

While the young Americans were registering on June 5, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued orders to the governors of different states for mobilization of 200,000 more registrants between June 24 and 28.

The men who will be called to service between June 24 and 28 do not include 40,000 negro men requisitioned from twenty states and brings the total number of selective service men called to the colors to 1,596,704.

Military authorities estimate that from the number of registrants of June 5, 1918, there will be had 750,000 men fit for active service.

An act of congress requires that the new registrants be placed at the bottom of the class to which they are assigned, but owing to the depletion of these classes many of them may soon be called to the colors.

Fixing of prices on cotton duck and other cotton fabrics to the public where government purchases have upset the markets is under consideration by the war industries board at Washington.

While "luxuries" will have a heavy tax placed on them to support the war, it is not known yet what is considered "luxuries."

Administration opposition to any attempt to stop the manufacture of beer and wine so long as the sale of whisky is permitted, was made certain by Food Administrator Hoover at Washington.

Secretary McAdoo recommended in a letter to Chairman Kitchin of the house ways and means committee, that the revenue bill be drawn to raise eight billion dollars by taxation, one-third of the estimated twenty-four billion expenditures in the fiscal year of 1919.

"As far as the American army is concerned," writes Major General Swift to the war department, "it is quite certain that we need not fear comparison with the allies as soon as we have profited from their experience. It is to be remembered that the war had been going on from one and one-half to two years before our allies began to show results."

Angered by the news of the sinking of the Porto Rico liner Carolina by a German submarine, an anti-German demonstration broke out in Ponce, Porto Rico, and numerous houses occupied by Germans were stoned.

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. In a great assault on a front of about two and one-half miles the Americans advanced more than two miles.

The Italian army is improving, both in morale and material, according to Maj. Gen. Eben Swift, head of the American military mission in Italy, who writes of various phases on the front, which is considered interesting, in view of the possibility of an Austrian offensive.

There has been no let up in the offensive of the American and French troops against the Germans in the region northwest of Chateau Thierry. Severe defeats have been inflicted on the enemy and American marines have won great praise for their valiant fighting.

Battling shoulder to shoulder over a front of six miles from Vinly, which lies just to the northwest of Veully-la-Poterie, to Boursches, the Americans and French have captured the towns of Veully-la-Poterie and Boursches and also made progress all along the front.

Close pressed, the American marines have given the Germans a taste of cold steel, even in the face of machine gunfire; surrounded, they have fought their way through the gray-coated lines with their bayonets. From all accounts there has been no part of the game of modern warfare in which the men from America have not excelled the enemy.

John R. Clynes, parliamentary secretary of the British ministry of food, told the house of commons that no efforts of the German submarines, however severe, could menace the civilian population of Great Britain.

One hundred acres more of Irish potatoes have been planted in Great Britain this year than ever before in the history of the island.

One hundred and twenty thousand acres in Irish potatoes are reported to have been planted this year in Ireland.

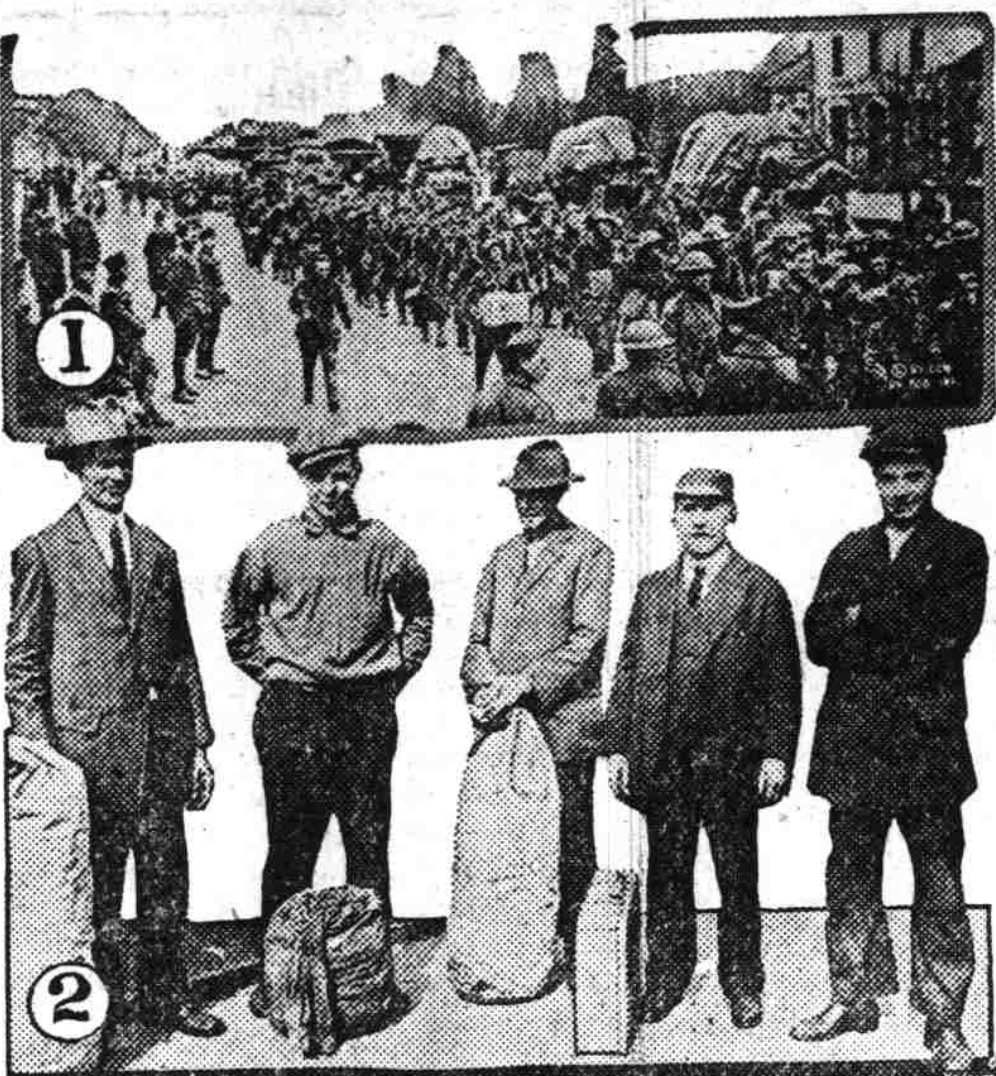
Margarine manufacture in the British empire has increased four-fold since the war began.

The hospital ship Konigin Regentes, having on board the English delegates to the Anglo-German war prisoners' conference at The Hague, is reported to have struck a mine off the English coast. Four firemen perished, but all others aboard were saved.

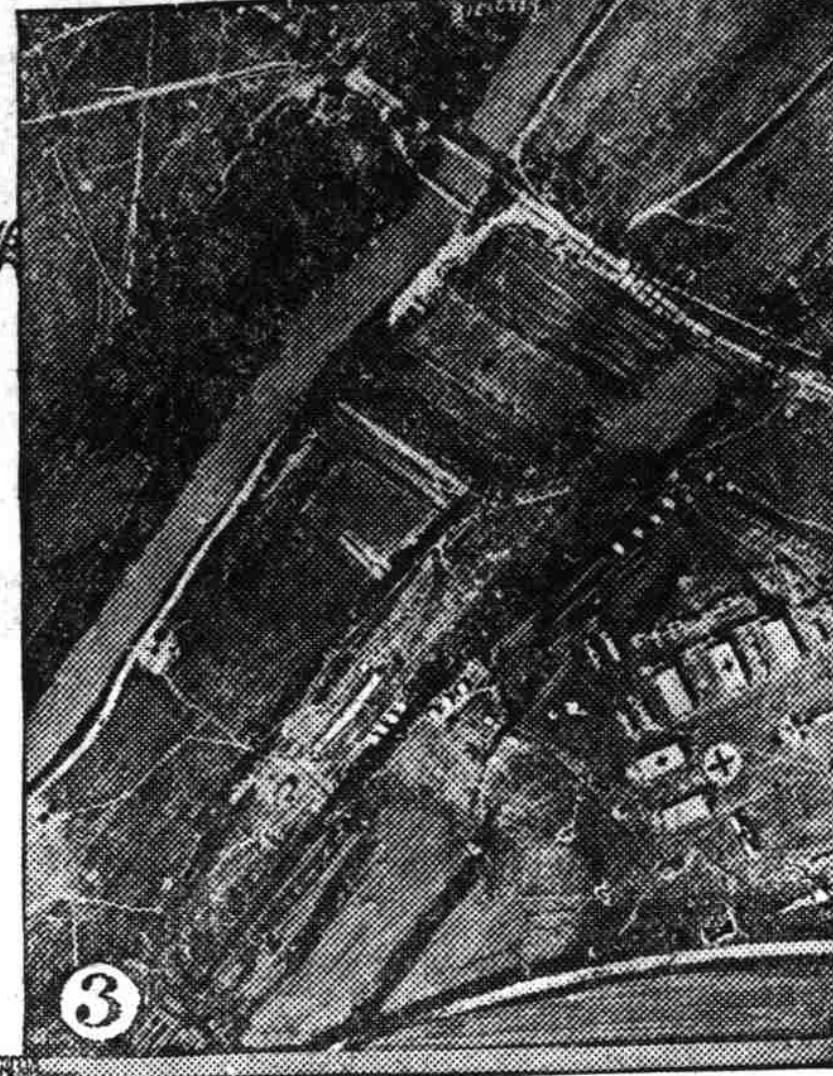
Heavy sacrifices are needed, but the German government hopes that a decisive blow will soon be made against the allies, declared Dr. H. S. Pasche, vice president, in opening the reichstag meeting according to reports from Amsterdam.

Four hundred and fifty-seven thousand tons of bacon and ham have been recently received in England from the United States.

Between the Aisne and Ourcq rivers the Germans have captured Pernant and to the south of that village the French have decided a little terrain.



1—American infantrymen in France entraining to take their places at the fighting front. 2—Survivors of the schooner Edward H. Cole, one of the victims of the submarine that raided American waters. 3—Airplane photograph of a French hospital on the Aisne near Soissons, showing its Red Cross clearly on the roof and the ground.



NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Submarine Raid in Our Waters Fails to Terrorize American Nation.

WAR SPIRIT IS STIMULATED

Splendid Work of Yankee Troops in Halting Hun Drive at the Marne—Enemy's Losses are Appalling—Renewal of Offensive is Expected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Germany's utter inability to understand the spirit of the nations that oppose her was never better shown than in the raids made on American shipping in American waters by submarines. Their purpose could only be to terrorize the United States and thus check the flow of men and munitions to France. Their result, if Germany but knew it, could only be to inspire the nation to continue the sending of its armies across with uninterrupted speed and in every other way to do what is necessary to win the war.

Germany attempted to terrorize England by Zeppelin raids on London, and the Englishmen merely turned out their lights and rushed by thousands to the recruiting offices. She tried to terrorize France by bombarding Paris with the "miracle gun," and the Frenchmen gritted their teeth and swore to fight to the finish. Now she has tried to intimidate the Americans, and again she has failed miserably. In truth, the German policy of frightfulness has been a failure everywhere and from the beginning. Even mutilated and ravished Belgium still stands unafraid and steadfast to the cause of decency and righteousness.

The appearance of the submarine or submarines—their number is not known—off the New Jersey coast naturally revived the talk of the existence of U-boat bases on the Mexican coast. This is officially discredited by our navy department, though there is little doubt that Carranza and his crew would so assist Germany if they could. Their behavior and known predilections are not such as to delude anyone into belief in their neutrality. However, there was evidence that the raiding submarines had come direct from Germany, and as they have been out some time, they probably will soon return.

New York city indulged itself in a small scare over the chance that it might be bombed by an airplane carried by the U-boats. There was little danger of this, for a plane would take up too much space on the submarine, and moreover after a raid would be compelled to return to the vessel, thus revealing its location to the naval craft that have been swarming the Atlantic coast waters looking for it. The submarine is driven by Diesel engines that give it a wide radius, and carries guns with which it might shell coast cities.

Probably there will be more of these raids in the near future, but they must be accepted as incidents of the great war in which we are engaged—really small incidents that can have no influence on the outcome of the struggle. Some of them are likely to be directed against our troop transports, but this need cause little alarm because of the perfection of the convoy system. To guard the coast against attacks Secretary Baker has asked congress for \$10,000,000 for establishing balloon and seaplane stations, thirteen on the Atlantic and three on the gulf.

Over in France the kaiser's third pretentious drive of the year came to a halt, at least for the time being, at the Marne, the Ourcq valley, and the Oise. Early in the week several attempts to cross the Marne were repulsed with severe losses. In these actions American machine gunners supported by French infantry took a prom-

inent part and won the warm praise of the French and British by their gallantry and valor as well as by their excellent marksmanship. The Americans were called on to hold a bridge head near Chateau Thierry immediately on their arrival after thirty hours on the road in motortrucks. They took up their positions quickly and slaughtered the Huns who tried to cross. Under cover of this fire Yankee engineers successfully dynamited the bridges, and the machine gunners have since held the south bank and repulsed all attempts of the Germans to build new bridges. It is reported the Americans killed about 1,000 Germans at the bridge head, having themselves only one man killed and a few wounded.

In the Neully wood, northwest of Chateau Thierry, the American infantry had their chance, and three times they drove back desperate attacks of the Huns, their rifle fire being deadly. On the third assault they met the Germans in the open and put them to rout with the bayonet.

In what may be called their own sector, in the Luneville region, the Americans carried out some highly successful operations. The allies frankly admit that they are counting on the United States troops to save the day, and the tests to which the Yankees have been submitted show the trust of the British and French is not misplaced.

Failing to make further progress southward, the Germans turned the main force of their attacks on the western front of their salient, between the Aisne and the Marne. Here they found any advance still more difficult, and indeed at many points they were driven back some distance by the impetuous attacks of General Foch's troops. In that region the dense forests of Villers-Cotterets and Neully offer the best of defensive positions for the allies, enabling them to move and concentrate their forces unseen by the enemy aviators. The allied artillery, too, has been brought up with remarkable speed and is pouring a devastating fire into the Germans from well selected positions day and night. Along the line from the Marne northeastward to Reims the allied line was holding strongly, and the ancient cathedral city was still, rather unexpectedly, in the possession of the British.

The Germans made no claims to definite advances during the week, and their losses were growing so appalling that government officials in Berlin felt it necessary to speak of them apologetically, asking the people to consider the magnitude of the operations and of the stake.

Toward the end of the week there were signs that Von Hindenburg was preparing for a renewal of the drive on another part of the line, possibly in the Amiens sector, but the allied military authorities expressed satisfaction with the situation and confidence in their ability to meet any new attacks.

The German press was almost a unit last week in its calls for a peace offensive, but the papers and the factions they represent were as far apart as ever on the question of what Germany should state as her peace aims. The radical press still insists on the no annexation and no indemnity program, while the organs of the pan-German party blatantly insist that the central powers are now in a position to make demands and to enforce them, and that though Germany entered the war in 1914 with no predatory purposes, it is now entitled to take what it desires to make up for its losses and to insure its future safety.

There is no longer any pretensions on Germany's part of treating the Russian provinces as any other than conquered territory, the treaty of Brest-Litovsk being now ignored. Neither is there any evidence that Germany is getting any benefit from those lands, for the food question is still driving the civilian population to distraction; and in Austria-Hungary the situation is far worse.

Greater Russia is actually starving, for the soviet government can produce no more food from the Ukraine, and in the Kuban and Don regions there are counter-revolutionary bands that keep things in a turmoil. The counter-revolution plot, the government says, spreads throughout the country and in consequence Moscow has been declared in a state of siege. It is reported the American govern-

ment is contemplating the extending of assistance to Russia in the way of assembling food supplies in Siberia and distributing them in European Russia.

In equally parlous state is Turkey, where famine is widespread and many of the poorest people are subsisting on chestnuts and pumpkin seeds. In some districts the troops have destroyed the crops though they themselves are on mighty short rations. Only the officers are well fed. With these food conditions, the steady advance of the British in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the growing strength of the Arab forces, there are evidences of the approaching break up of the Turkish empire. It has got nothing yet for all its efforts except certain oil districts ceded by Russia under compulsion, and the possession of these is threatened by the northward movements of the British expeditions.

The Italians kept on hitting hard at the Austro-Hungarian forces along the Piave line, and they heard undisturbed of the massing of thirty enemy divisions at three points on that front for a resumption of the drive toward the plains. The Italian army is now in better condition than ever before and, with the help of the Americans, British and French, can be relied on to stop the expected offensive.

The supreme war conference of the allies at Versailles expressed its complete confidence in the ultimate defeat of the central powers and declared the allied people are "resolute not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin." The premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed on the creation of a united independent Polish state with free access to the sea as one of the conditions of a just peace, and adhered to the declaration of Secretary Lansing expressing sympathy with the national aspirations of the Czechs and Jugoslavians. This means, if it means anything, that Emperor Charles has lost his last chance to retain his empire entire by breaking away from Germany. It foretells the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary when peace is made, if not at an earlier date.

In the United States the U-boat raid served to impress the people with the pressing need of the conservation of wheat and sugar, especially. The former must be sent across the ocean in increasing quantities as our forces there grow rapidly greater; and sugar cannot be bought from Cuba because we must use all available shipping for the transportation of troops and munitions to Europe.

The fuel administration devoted its energies last week to urging the people to order their next winter's supplies of coal at once. There has been widespread complaint that the retailers cannot fill orders, but Doctor Garfield says that orders now, whether or not they are filled soon, will do much to stimulate production. There is plenty of coal if only it can be got out of the ground and if the railroad administration will find some way of supplying enough cars. The shortage of cars really is at the bottom of the whole trouble and will be to blame if the predicted coal famine materializes next winter.

The senate's attempt to stop the manufacture of beer and wine by means of an amendment to the emergency agricultural bill was blocked by the administration last week. Food Administrator Hoover opposed it because he believed it would put the nation on a "whisky, brandy and gin" basis with attendant evils far outweighing the small food savings that would result. President Wilson had told Senator Sheppard he would not forbid the use of foodstuffs in beer and wine unless Mr. Hoover regarded such a step necessary. The senate therefore receded from its position.

The week saw the registering of about a million young Americans who have become twenty-one years of age since last spring; and this registration probably will be repeated about once in three months. Provost Marshal General Crowder sent to the governors of all the states except Arizona orders for the mobilization of 200,000 more registrants between June 24 and 28, and 40,000 negroes were called from twenty states.

MORE THAN 700,000 AMERICANS OVERSEAS

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

ALPINE CHASSEURS FAREWELL

War Secretary Says Hereafter "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 to 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 then 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 Suenoff, commander of the forces opposing 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 diplomatic, 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 nad St. Maurice and advanced forward and gained a footing in the village of Marquessie, 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.