

HUNS HAVE BROUGHT U-BOAT WAR TO AMERICA

Steamer Carolina Is One of the Vessels Sunk by Submarine Sunday—Other Ships Were Sunk—Survivors Coming In

New York, June 3.—Nine American vessels were known tonight 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-Porto Rico liner Carolina of 8,000 tons, which was attacked Sunday night about 125 miles southeast of Sandy Hook.

Besides the Carolina the known victims of the U-boats are the Atlantic Refining Company tanker Herbert L. Pratt, the steamship Winnieconnie of 1,800 tons, and six schooners, the largest of which were the Hauptauge, a new ship of 1,000 tons, and the Edward H. Cole. The crews of these eight vessels have been landed at Atlantic ports.

Reports brought ashore by the survivors indicated that the Winnieconnie 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 prisoner for eight days before they were turned adrift to be picked up by a passing vessel.

Scores of United States warships were ranging the waters off the North Atlantic coast tonight in search of the German submarines.

Depositions of survivors brought to port were taken by government officials and they were held incommunicado.

It was learned authoritatively that no attacks had been made on American transports off the American coast. All ships were held in ports along the coast, however, as a precaution.

There were reports that as many as 15 vessels had fallen prey to the raiders, but there was no verification of them. There were also unconfirmed reports of battles between warships and submarines.

At least one large merchant steamship gave battle to a German submarine off the coast of New Jersey yesterday, according to members of the crew of the schooner Edward H. Cole, one of the victims of the U-boat's warfare. The submarine was the victor in this fight, and later the same U-boat destroyed another big steamship after several hours of firing in the same vicinity.

For 24 hours prior to the Cole's destruction at 4 p. m. Sunday, when 35 miles off Highland Light, N. J., the crew saw an unusual amount of wreckage. The sea from this point to the shore also was filled with wreckage, the rescued crew reported.

The submarine which sank the Cole, the crew said, was the largest they had ever seen. It carried guns fore and aft and was 250 feet long.

Fifty or more aeroplanes, reinforced by hydroplanes, were today patrolling the Long Island coast, every observer keeping a sharp lookout for hostile submarines. The aircraft moved as far out as 15 miles from shore, and later in the day the patrol was extended to the New Jersey coast. 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 as instructors.

Fifteen survivors of three vessels sunk by German submarines off the Atlantic coast and some of whom were reported to have been held prisoners eleven days on a U-boat, reached an Atlantic port late today on an American steamship which picked them up after the submarines set them adrift. The fifteen men were survivors of two schooners and an oil tanker, it was reported. A navy guard ship halted the vessel after she left the quarantine station and officers from the navy intelligence bureau boarded her to question the men.

A mysterious carrier pigeon flying from the ocean alighted on the board walk at Coney Island today. Around the right leg of the bird was a tin carrier, on the inside of which were the figures "41." A peculiar thing about the bird was that when a person in civilian clothes came near it would try to attack him. When a patrolman arrived, however, to take the pigeon to the station house the bird became very docile, seemingly recognizing a uniform.

Norfolk, Va., June 3.—Messages from points along the Virginia coast tonight report vigorous firing some miles at sea, and beyond the range of vision, during the middle of the day. It continued for an hour or more.

Washington Looks on U-Boat Attack as Admission of Failure
Washington, June 3.—Germany at

(Continued from page four)

SENATE IN HOT DEBATE OVER SUBS

Washington, June 6.—The Senate is plunged today into one of the most bitter debates in months. Senator Lewis charges that German submarines were "invited" to American shores by partisan attacks against the administration. Senator Brandegee read an editorial asking the navy department for an explanation of tardiness in sending out danger signals to shipping after the presence of enemy submarines was reported. Senator Lodge indicated it was the belief of the navy department that if the submarines received supplies on this side of the Atlantic they got them from vessels smuggling them from the United States. Senator Lewis again arose, defending the administration.

KILL THE FLIES AND THEREBY SAVE LIVES

"Kill flies and save lives." This is a slogan which the State board of health recommends to every community in the state.

The killing of just one fly now means there will be millions and even trillions less later on in the summer.

The remedy is to clean thoroughly, especially in the out of the way nooks and corners, and for each individual to see that the neighbors do the same thing. In the small towns and the country having no sewer system the chief factor in the destruction of flies is the abolishment of the open-back privy, which furnishes the most attractive breeding place for them. Flies will not go where there is nothing to eat, and their principal diet is filth.

The fly is the tie that binds the healthy to the unhealthy. The fly is unequalled as a germ distributor, especially of the typhoid germ. In direct ratio to the increase of flies in the hot summer months is the rise in the number of cases of typhoid fever. But they also distribute the germ of tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, infant diarrhea and other diseases which levy a heavy death toll each year.

Already the hot days of late May in this state have produced a heavy crop of flies, and the number will increase with each passing day. The fly is not a pest that has to be endured. The fly problem is merely one cleanliness, and the presence or absence of flies in a community means the difference between a well and a sick people.

For these reasons the State board of health urges most strongly that every effort be made to first destroy the flies by the breaking up of their breeding places, and then protecting against those which cannot be thus destroyed by keeping them out with screens.

CHANGE TERM "DIED FROM OTHER CAUSES"

Amplification of the term "died from other causes," as now included in the army casualty list, is under consideration by Secretary Baker. The general belief now is that under this heading are included the names of soldiers who are executed for military offenses, and the attention of the war department has been called to the fact that unnecessary anguish has been caused relatives of soldiers, who, though not killed in action, have died honorably.

Secretary Baker said that the term "other causes" had been used to cover also deaths from various kinds of accidents, suicides and homicides.

Zurich, June 6.—Gen. Vonbuchan, commanding the 28th German division, was killed in action by a hand grenade, says a Baden news dispatch.

REPORTS CAPTURE OF ONE GERMAN SUB

An Atlantic Port, June 6.—Reports of the capture of a German submarine off this port were received here today. Every effort is being made by naval officials to confirm the report.

CASUALTY LIST NAMES NO CAROLINIANS TODAY

Washington, June 6.—Today's casualty list:
Killed in action—7.
Died from wounds—8.
Died from disease—4.
Died from accident—8.
Wounded severely—12.
Wounded, undetermined—1.
Slightly wounded—3.

Walter Green of Homerville, Ga., died from wounds. Jewell Reid of LaGrange, Ga., died from an accident.

Washington, June 5.—Casualty list:
Killed in action—39.
Died from wounds—13.
Died from disease—6.
Died from accident—3.
Severely wounded—47.
Missing in action—2.

Col. Bertram Clayton of Salisbury, N. C., Privates Willford Funderburk of Durand, Ga., and Admiral Hulse of Rebecca, Ga., were killed in action.
Shellie Pool of Wedowee, Ala., died from disease.
Clyde Fulcher of Talladega, Ala., severely wounded.
Private John Jones of Oxford, Ala., missing in action.

FRENCH GAIN SUCCESS SOUTH OF NOYON

Paris, June 6, (Noon)—The Germans forced their way across the Oise river last night, but were thrown back across the stream by a vigorous French counter assault. The French gained success last night south of Noyon, where the Germans have been making strong attacks. North of the Aisne the French have improved their positions. Heavy cannonading is reported this morning around Long Pont, Neuilly, Lapoterie and the sector of Rheims.

Paris, June 6.—Important local actions continue on the Aisne-Marne battlefield. The Germans advanced, following violent cannonading, on the Moulins-Sous Touvent-Muteres-Vingro sector, but the French immediately drove them back, capturing 150 prisoners and machine guns.

The Germans attempted a turning movement to capture our camp, but were defeated. The French repulsed three German assaults in the Villers-Cotterets district. A French thrust supported by tanks regained the ground and a part of the railway line in the Corsy-Lontpont district. Air fighting has been intense over the whole front.

AMERICAN TROOPS VITAL FACTOR IN GREAT BATTLE

American troops have become a vital factor in the great battle in France and may hold the balance between defeat and victory, Gen. Bridges, head of a special British military mission to the United States, said in Washington in discussing the renewal of the German drive.

The objectives now before the Germans, the general said, appear to be threefold—the capture of Paris, the division of the main allied armies by an advance through Amiens and the capture of the channel ports.

While now on a narrow and dangerous salient, said the general, the Germans will be in a favorable position for an advance on Paris should they be successful in pushing out the west leg of the salient and joining it up with the Amiens salient. That, he said, appeared to be their intention, as they could be expected to call a halt at the Marne.

The allies must now be prepared to see the offensive resumed in the north soon, continued Gen. Bridges, or else to see German divisions from the north sent down to exploit the new success. The battle, he said, is likely to continue for weeks and will become a long drawn out struggle of man power with the first duty of the allies to husband their resources by giving ground for men where possible.

CAMP GREENE TO BE ONE OF LARGEST AVIATION CENTERS

Secretary Baker announced last Saturday that Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., would be made an aviation concentration camp at which about 15,000 men would be assembled. The remount depot at the moved elsewhere.

The decision means that Camp Greene will be one of the largest aviation centers in the country. It will be employed, it is understood, for the assembling of aviation units for final training before they depart for Europe, the camp being filled from the various flying and other schools throughout the country.

Mr. Baker recently directed that a committee of the general staff study the question of Camp Greene, which was originally a training camp for a division of the national guard. This committee recommended that it be discontinued as a divisional training camp, that the remount station there be removed and that the camp be turned over to the medical corps for training and hospital purposes. The secretary determined, however, that it should be assigned as an aviation concentration camp rather than a medical corps camp and has issued orders to that effect.

AN AMERICAN DESTROYER GETS TWO SUBMARINES

An Atlantic Port.—The crew of an American ship arriving here from the war zone reports the destruction of two enemy submarines by an American destroyer almost within sight of France. The first U-boat was sighted some distance off by the destroyer. The destroyer gave chase and, overtaking the underwater craft, dropped a depth bomb just as it went down. There were evidences that a hit had been scored.

As the destroyer was returning to the convoy another submarine popped up almost alongside the transport. The ship opened fire on the destroyer, without slackening speed, dashed up, dropped a depth bomb, circled the ship and came back into position waiting for the submarine to reappear. In a short time there were evidences of another hit.

CRIPPLED CONFEDERATE CHARGED WITH SEDITION

Rankin Graves, a one-legged Confederate veteran, was given a hearing before a United States commissioner at Burlington on a charge of making seditious utterances and was bound over to Federal court under a bond of \$500. The commissioner told Graves that except for the fact that he is an old soldier his bond would have been \$2,000. Graves is alleged to have made bitter remarks against President Wilson, saying that he "ought to have his throat cut," and other harsh remarks.

COUNTY P. M.'S HOLD W. S. S. MEETING HERE

They Are Preparing to Make a Big Drive to Raise Caldwell's Apportionment of \$450,000

Seventeen of the eighteen money order postoffices in the county were represented here Monday in a War Savings Stamp meeting, called by Postmaster V. D. Guire of the local office. The meeting was full of the kind of spirit that will push Caldwell to the top of the ladder in the great drive that is to take place during the last week in this month, said Postmaster Guire after the meeting was over. Every postmaster and every postmistress were anxious with suggestions that will help this movement to a successful conclusion.

The following officers were represented:

- Myron Moore, Granite Falls.
- P. M. Throneburg, Hudson.
- Mrs. Triplett, Rhodhiss.
- Mrs. M. G. Sullivan, Yarkin Valley.
- Miss Messick, Patterson.
- Mrs. Mast, Rufus.
- J. T. Crisp, Collettsville.
- B. U. Annas, Saw Mills.
- J. J. Coffey, Edgemont.
- J. J. Miller, Buffalo Cove.
- Mr. Stemple, Grandin.
- G. A. Kincaid, Adako.
- L. O. Cloninger, Whitnel.
- Assistant postmaster, Mortimer.
- Cloyd Hartley, Valmead.
- H. A. Dobbins, Legerwood.
- J. T. Parlier, King's Creek.

SEA BECOMING INFERNO FOR SUBMARINE PIRATES

The enemy is destroying British, allied and neutral tonnage at the rate of about 3,500 tons yearly, while the allies and the neutral countries will very soon be producing tonnage at the rate of about 4,000,000 tons year, writes Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, in the London Daily Telegraph.

That favorable situation, he declares, should be reached in a few weeks and thenceforward the upward curve in favor of the allies should proceed in a manner to convince the Germans of their failure.

There are indications, the writer points out, that the Germans themselves realize that the submarine campaign was a political blunder. The allied navies have not been weakened, he notes, and the submarine, which brought America into the war, has not been able to interfere seriously with the transportation of American troops and material.

Mr. Hurd says the sea is becoming an inferno for the submarine pirates, and the morale of officers and men in the submarine service is steadily declining.

PREMIUMS FOR THE FAIR THIS FALL

Every year before this the people of the banks, stores, shops and factories have given all the special premiums at the fair. This year these people will again be called upon to donate articles to be used as premiums, but they are not all the ones that will be called upon. The farmers will be expected to donate something that they have or grow towards prizes. Things such as seeds of any kind, pigs, poultry or anything on this order will be expected and appreciated. If you have anything to give for this purpose please let some of us know and do not wait to be called upon. We want to have an extra good fair, and to do this we must have an attractive premium list. Remember that we are going to have a fair and work on exhibits should be planned and most of them started now.

G. MARK GOFORTH, Jr.

MAYOR ORDERED SCRAPPING SISTERS TO LEAVE TOWN

Two sisters, Mrs. Pope and Mrs. Tilley, white women, were before Mayor Lenoir Monday on the charge of an affray. They were found guilty and ordered to leave town on or before Saturday.

The fight took place Sunday at their homes on North Ridge street, where they occupied adjoining houses belong to Dr. B. H. Dula. According to the evidence, axes, sticks and planks were drawn by each combatant, but neither struck the other with these deadly weapons. It seemed to be a hair-pulling affair.

LOOK FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH

Washington, June 6.—That a flat rejection by President Carleton of the Western Union Telegraph Company of the nation war labor board's recent decision in the commercial telegraphers' controversy, is a subtle opening to invite government control of telegraph lines is the belief today of many government officials. Diminished earnings recently by the Western Union and current reports that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company desires to divorce its telegraph connection, although under government operation, are among the reasons given.

BAKER ASKS \$16,000,000 FOR AERIAL STATIONS

Washington, June 6.—Appropriations of \$16,000,000 to establish sixteen airplane and balloon stations along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were asked by Secretary Baker today of the House fortifications committee. He wants thirteen along the Atlantic coast and three on the Pacific.

FIGHTING THIS WEEK; DAY BY DAY

A Complete Review of the Week's Fighting as Told in the Daily Reports from the Battle Front

FRIDAY, MAY 31

Germans Reach the Bank of the Marne on a Ten-Mile Front

The Germans in their Champagne offensive in France have now reached the right bank of the river Marne on a ten-mile front, according to a statement given to the Associated Press last Friday by the British general staff. The statement says the Germans have not yet entered Chateau Thierry but that they are attacking heavily there and to the northward. The announcement, which is said to express the opinion of the general staff, continues:

"The situation around Rheims is not quite clear, but if it is not already lost it seems clear it must fall very soon. Yesterday the French were driven back to a line from Noyon to Soissons. A new development is the German attempt to extend their attacks to the east of Rheims, where they were reported to be attacking last night, but no further details have yet been received. The situation is a very anxious one, not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress, an advance of 26 miles in four days—but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown in the battle at any point.

"Our transport of reserves has worked very well and there is reason to hope that the Germans will not make any further progress, although the situation must remain anxious as long as they have plenty of reserves. The immediate future depends on what course the enemy takes. The crown prince has used up virtually all his own reserves and some from the army groups to the eastward, but the great bulk of the German reserves are to the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to develop his success toward Paris or pursue his original intention in striking toward Amiens with a view to cutting the allied armies in two.

"The attack during the past week has not been so serious as other attacks at other points in the allied line because we have more room for maneuver and can better afford to fall back. Another thing that must always be considered is that the Germans are rapidly using up their effectives. Thus far they have employed probably forty-five divisions in the present attack.

"The question has been much discussed in the past few days whether this German attack was a surprise to the allies. It cannot be called a complete surprise because of the fact that enemy concentrations in the Laon area were known, but until a day or two before the battle we had no indication that an attack on a big scale was intended. The Germans deserve full credit for maintaining secrecy of their plans. The main masses of men were brought up to the actual front lines only on the night before the attack, which was preceded by only two hours of bombardment for the purpose of cutting wire entanglements. The Germans are not making the same use of artillery as heretofore. They are using trench mortars in large numbers for wire cutting.

"Is this the enemy's main attack? He probably did not know when he initiated it whether it would prove to be a subsidiary or leading operation. It must be remembered that

(Continued on page eight)

GERMANS USED 600,000 MEN SAYS LONDON

London, June 6.—The Germans have used at least fifty divisions (about 600,000 men) in their latest offensive on the Aisne-Marne front, according to experts. The stabilization of the allied battle front between Rheims and Soissons is now accomplished.

A heavy bombardment today in the vicinity of Rheims may indicate that the next attack may fall there.

London, June 6.—Intense artillery activity has developed on the northern end of the battle front around Dixmude and Merckem, Belgium. German detachments penetrated positions near Ram Schappelle, but were driven out, leaving many prisoners.

London, June 6.—Attempts by the Germans to raid our trenches last night were all repulsed. The Germans sustained heavy losses. There is artillery activity on the Strelle sector, on the Flanders front.

GEN. PERSHING'S REPORT PRAISES THE AMERICANS

Washington, June 6.—Gen. Pershing's communique today gives details of the capture and holding of Chateau Thierry by American gunners last Friday and gave the losses inflicted upon the Germans when an American patrol encountered double their number of the enemy Sunday and battled for forty-five minutes. He also reported aeroplane activities in which the Americans acquitted themselves gallantly.

LIEUTENANT LEE NELSON WITNESSES AIR BATTLES

Interesting and Exciting, He Says in a Letter to His Mother—Real Excitement Was Evident in U-Boats.

Caught on the Atlantic in a storm with a large transport full of seafaring negro troops was only one of the experiences of Lieut. J. Lee Nelson, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Nelson of this place. Lieut. Nelson has just written a very interesting letter to his mother, who has been kind enough to allow The News to publish it. The letter tells of the exciting trip across the Atlantic and of other events since reaching France.

This letter makes known another honor that was destined to come to the sons of Lenoir and Caldwell county—that of officering the first detachment of drafted men to reach France. To Lieut. J. Lee and A. S. Nelson and Lee Spencer this honor comes. The letter reads:

France.
Dearest Mother:
I am almost ashamed of myself for not having written you at more length before now. It has been no fault of mine, though, for I have not had the chance to write you and, besides, the privilege to write has only been given us in the last day or so.

Back to the first of my trip to France. Our going was a little surprise for me, because we were not expecting to leave that week. We were sent to an Atlantic seaport, arriving there early on Saturday morning, and in three hours we were loaded on the boat and ready for our trip across. The boat we were on was formerly a large German liner. The quarters for the men and officers were very nice indeed. Especially were the officers' quarters very elaborate and I enjoyed my stay in them very much.

As soon as we were put aboard I was made an assistant mess officer. Frankly, that was the most difficult job I have ever undertaken, for the feeding of 5,000 men was no child's play. I was able to do it very successfully, but I had no regrets when the time came to get off the boat. In a way my work took my mind off the dangers of the trip, and the more I worked the less the subs bothered me.

Just after we had lifted anchor and started on our trip our experiences began. We ran onto a sandbar and were stuck for three days before we were able to get off. Just after we finally cleared the sandbar and out on the ocean proper a heavy storm overtook us and for two days we rolled and rocked. This storm only increased the seasickness among the negro troops, and every direction you looked you could see nothing but sick darkeys. I was fortunate enough not to get the least bit seasick through the entire trip.

After some four or five days out we were joined by an American cruiser and another large ship full of soldiers from the South. Our trip was not very eventful until we entered the war zone proper. I wish that I could go into all the details, but it is sufficient to say that if any fellow is looking for real excitement I want to recommend a trip through the war zone. The last morning out we were given a hard race by the subs, but through the skillful handling of the boat and the bravery of the American subchasers we were able to land in safety. I almost shouted for joy when I saw land. No one can realize the small thing you are until you get away out on the Atlantic, not knowing from one minute to the next what is going to happen to you. I am very thankful that my trip is over and I wish all the rest of the fellows as good luck as we had.

We landed at a French port after a fourteen-day trip. We went into a rest camp, and after a few days of rest we were banded onto one of those small French trains and hustled away across France. We are now billeted in a small French town. We are very well situated, not so many miles from the front. We are going through a course of intensive training under French officers. My regiment has been attached to the French army. All the officers are now under the French command. I cannot say how long it will be before we go into the trenches. Officers are going up every day for instruction. I think we will be striking the Boche within a few weeks. The sooner we get at it the better I will like it. We are on a sector now where there is not very much heavy fighting. I go to sleep with cannon booming around me and wake up to the same thing every morning. During the day we sometimes see some very exciting battles between the Boche airplanes and French machines. It is a wonderful thing to see one going on. You get all excited and wish the Boche all kinds of hard luck. Friday morning I saw the best one yet and the French machine brought down the Boche within our lines.

I cannot tell you very much as to what is going on over here. I take off my hat to the French people, for they deserve the admiration of the world, and one of the first things you will notice is that there are no slackers among the French people. As I mingle with them and see the havoc that this war has brought to them it fires every nerve in my body with the determination to do my best to help these people. People talk of

(Continued on fourth page)