

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 and 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 and the destruction of American plants, docks and troop transports, in two indictments returned by the federal grand jury in New York City.

Naval stores operators have been advised that the manufacture of turpentine and rosin are non-essential to the successful prosecution of the war, and this industry will probably suspend during 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. The crew was rescued and landed at Cape May, N. J.

Government taxes gathered from a wide variety of sources every month are barely sufficient, if levies on incomes and excess profits are excluded, to pay war expenses for two days of the month. This is shown by a detailed treasury report of tax collections for April, giving the yield of ordinary and war taxes for that month as \$43,700,000; government expenses now are running nearly fifty million dollars a day.

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-drift riots have broken out among the Creek Indians near Muskogee, Okla., in Southern Oklahoma county, and the Henretta 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.

Washington. Sinking of the British steamship Harpathian by a German submarine 100 miles off the Virginia capes, has been announced by the navy department. The entire crew was rescued by the steamer Palmer.

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 exonerated 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.

MORE THAN 700,000 AMERICANS OVERSEAS

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 here 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 Merry, Belleu and St. Maurice and also pressed 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.

GERMANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE

BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND NOYON ON 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 Recons-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 whatever 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 to 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.

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 plants, docks and troop transports with fire bombs; destruction of quick-throw 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 Victoria, 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 Victoria 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 wilfully adhere and give aid and comfort" to the German government, and to Madame de Victoria 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 Victoria; by concealing the presence and activities of the two alleged from American authorities and by furnishing messengers to the two suspects.

SUBMARINES CHASE TRANSPORT 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 vigor and the trained skill with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle.

AMERICAN MARINES DRIVE ENEMY BACK

RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE ON ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SECTORS.

BERLIN REPORTS "NO CHANGE"

Germans 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 Germans prisoner 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 Vouilly-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.

OPEN WARFARE TO BE STRESSED IN CAMPS

Washington.—American troops in training at home are being especially schooled now in preparation for the forward move of the allied armies expected to follow the ultimate crushing of Germany's offensive power. It was learned that orders have been issued to division commanders to lay greater stress upon training for open warfare, and reduce the time devoted to teaching trench specialties. The men are being hardened to long marches, given target practice without end and thoroughly trained to take care of themselves in the give and take of open combat. Military observers say this change in the midst of the greatest effort of the German general staff of the entire war speaks significantly of the spirit of confidence that pervades the councils and armies of the Americans and the allies.

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 by 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.

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 Gilty 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 based to 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 wounding 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."

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