

SCHOOL OPEN FOR BLINDED FIGHTERS

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION AT HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE.

MEN TAUGHT USEFUL TRADES

Soldiers in Field and Camp Get Many Books—Secretary Wilson Explains General Mobilization of Labor for War Industries.

From Committee on Public Information: Washington.—Returning federal soldiers, sailors and marines are being received now for vocational instruction and rehabilitation at Hospital Training School, General Hospital No. 7, the former home of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, at Baltimore, Md. The hospital is equipped to accommodate 250 men and has large recreation fields and an extensive average in gardens.

Col. James Bordley of the surgeon general's office in charge of the re-education of the blind, has announced the appointment of O. H. Burritt of the Pennsylvania Institute for the instruction of the blind as the educational director of this army hospital training school, with Miss Jennie A. Turner, former designer for the Massachusetts commission for the blind, as a reconstruction aide. Miss Turner has been working with the returned wounded soldiers at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

The blinded soldiers from overseas will be discharged from the hospital after they have been taught a practical self-supporting trade, have been put in good physical condition, and taught to read standard printing in raised type. The men will be sent to their own home communities and placed in the trades for which they have been trained. Red Cross workers will watch after their welfare.

Co-operating with the army medical department, the Red Cross Institute for the Blind is now making a national survey of industries open to blinded soldiers. Instructions will be made to conform with preparations for these industries. The federal board for vocational education is arranging a plan for the economic and social supervision of all wounded and blinded soldiers.

The war service committee of the American Library Association reports that 43,000 books were shipped to American soldiers in France up to July 1. The books went in tonnage space granted at the request of General Pershing on the decks of transport ships, where they were used by the men on the voyage and unpacked for use in France; in naval vessels for naval bases abroad; and in Red Cross tonnage for the hospitals in France and England.

A total of more than 2,500,000 books have been supplied by the American Library Association to the camps and stations in the United States and overseas. Approximately 500,000 of these books were purchased, others having come as gifts from the American people through the public libraries of the country. Nearly 40 library buildings have been erected, and 600 camps in America alone, have received collections of books.

Two hundred librarians, including leaders in their profession in this country, are giving their time to library war service. Most of these are serving as camp librarians, assistants, and organizers in the field; others are in dispatch offices for the shipment of books to France.

Methods of thrift now enforced in the army quartermaster general's office, including the repair of clothing and shoes, where possible, have cut down the issue of new clothing and shoes from 30 to 40 per cent in some instances.

The plants where the mending is done are run in connection with forts and camps by the camp quartermaster. When a soldier tears or rips a garment, he turns it in to his supply officer. When the soles of his shoes wear out or the heel runs down, the shoes go back to the same officer. These garments and shoes are taken to the repair shops managed by the conservation and reclamation officer. When repaired and put in order they are returned to the original owner if possible, and if the original owner cannot be located they serve some other soldier.

Hundreds of women are being employed by the war department in the work of repairing the garments of soldiers and in the laundries at camps and cantonments. Preference in this employment is given the wives, sisters, and mothers of men in the service. By paying \$1 a month a soldier is entitled to a weekly bundle of laundry in which the number of articles is not limited.

Do not waste ice, says the United States food administration. Do not use as a luxury to serve with salads, fruits, and sea foods and do not put more than is necessary in glasses of water, tea, and other drinks.

There is to be no curtailment on the use of ice as a necessity, but it should be used carefully in localities where any shortage is indicated. It is considered a necessity when used to preserve food and in administering comfort, and every reasonable effort will be made to see that families are supplied with their legitimate needs.

A recipe for a wheatless loaf of bread is soon to be made public by the office of home economics of the department of agriculture. It is the discovery of the experimental kitchen conducted jointly by the department of agriculture and the food administration. Directions are to be given for the making of three new wheat substitute breads—the half wheat loaf, the one-fourth wheat loaf, and the wheatless loaf. The recipe is expected to save thousands of pounds of wheat flour.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, recruiting for which is to begin August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and placing of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work.

"Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous industries.

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and the future.

"Experts tell us it takes from six to ten workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become as important a factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

The war department has established five central officers' training camps, at which civilians and enlisted men will be trained for commissions in the reserve corps. Infantry training camps are located at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; and Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; field artillery at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; and machine gun at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

These training schools will be run continuously, a new class being admitted monthly. The course of training will be four months at the infantry and machine gun schools and three months at the field artillery school. The schools are open to qualified enlisted men in all branches of the service except coast artillery, signal corps and labor units. The number of civilians admitted will be limited.

To be eligible for admission candidates must be between twenty years, eight months and forty years; citizens of the United States, and not born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war or allies of such countries. Enlisted men must have the moral, educational and physical qualifications required of an officer. Civilians must be graduates of a high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction, be of good moral character, and have the required physical qualifications.

In addition to the above qualifications, candidates for the field artillery must possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, and plane geometry. Trained civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and architectural engineers are desired. Civilian applicants will be certified by the army officer on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the educational institution nearest the residence of the applicant.

A children's recreation drive is on to continue during July and August under the auspices of the children's bureau, department of labor, and the woman's committee of the council of national defense. It will culminate in "patriotic play week" September 1-7, in which the work of 11,000,000 women in organizing recreation in 10,000 communities will come to an end.

"To be strong for victory the nation must let her children play," said Charles Frederick Weller, associate secretary of the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of America. No time nor money can be spared from war-winning activities, but the winning of the war depends on man power, and man power cannot be sustained in any nation without health and wholesome leisure for the children.

Far worse than exhausting America's financial capital would be the exhaustion of child life, which is man-power capital. "England and France began as the United States has been tempted to begin—by letting the children pay too heavily for the war in child labor. Increased delinquency, overtaxed nerves, weakened bodies, and premature deaths, but England and France turned to lift war burdens from the children by giving them a chance to play. There is urgent need to give our boys and girls an American square deal—their safety valve of play."

The postal censorship board, post office department, announces that translators of Spanish are in demand at New York and other port cities. These positions are open to women who can translate accurately and quickly.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, in charge of the department of food production and home economics of the woman's committee, council of defense, gives this advice to farmwives: "Watch your feet. Don't ignore footwear. You must have a good spinal column to keep up with a good job. The condition of the spinal column depends greatly on the feet. Be picturesque if you wish, but be sensible. Wear good stout boots to preserve health."

Paper thread is a Denmark war substitute for use in binder twine. Bastille day, July 14, the French republic national holiday, was observed and celebrated this year on land and sea by American land and navy forces under special orders in like manner as is observed the American Fourth of July.

Wheat is selling for \$50 a bushel in Turkey, reports the American and Syrian relief commission in Turkey. Before the war the normal price was 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

HERALD'S REVIEW OF NORTH CAROLINA

A Record Of Important Events At The Capitol And Throughout The State, Reported For Herald Readers

FURTHER CURTAIL THE USE OF SUGAR

PRESENT CONSUMPTION WILL EXHAUST SUPPLY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

That North Carolina will be practically out of sugar within 30 days unless consumers cut their consumption to much less than the maximum ration of three pounds per person per month is the startling announcement this afternoon by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page, following telegraphic correspondence with the Washington office on the sugar situation.

In issuing certificates to wholesalers and retailers the sugar division during July has been issuing certificates up to 100 per cent of the estimated requirements given by merchants on their statements. All certificates have not been issued yet notwithstanding the overtime working of a force of more than 20 clerks in the sugar division, but a partial tabulation indicates that certificates have been issued for very nearly double the allotment of sugar in North Carolina for the month of July.

This means that no certificates will be issued for August at all unless additional sugar is available from the markets for this state. Administrator Page instructed county food administrators that no further sales of 25 pound lots of sugar for canning and preserving purposes would be made without the specific authority of county food administrators.

Hereafter the first 25 pounds has been sold upon certificates not requiring the approval of county food administrators. Emphasis will also be placed upon the keeping of accurate records of sales of sugar in whatever quantities by retailers.

Fireman's Relief Money.

The 1918 fireman's relief fund, accumulated for the various cities and towns of the state that maintain fire departments through the payment by insurance companies of one-half of one per cent on insurance premiums received from insurance in the respective municipalities, has been paid over to the state insurance department and is just distributed by Commissioner James R. Young to these towns. The total being \$12,547.97. The fund is used for the relief of firemen sick or injured by accident, the care for their dependents, and for relief of needy firemen who have had as much as ten years' service.

It develops that in quite a number of towns there has accumulated considerable unused funds from the moneys received in past annual distributions and Commissioner Young is urging the proper authorities to invest these funds in war savings and Liberty bonds.

Conclusion Comes Abruptly.

Definite refusal of the corporation commission to allow another continuance of the hearing of the petition of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. for increasing the rates in Wilmington, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Raleigh, Greensboro and other exchange towns twice in all of North Carolina, brought the evidence and arguments to a conclusion, and there remains the preparation and promulgation of the ruling which it is understood will be forthcoming before Chairman Trautman retires from the commission August 1. Mayor McIninch of Charlotte, Mr. Kimbel, and others of counsel for those resisting the increases, pleaded in vain for further time, 60 days if possible and certainly 30 days in which to go into the Bell company's contract with the American company, and for getting expert testimony.

Some New Charters.

Charters issued by the secretary of state:

Doctors Lake Milling Company, Raleigh, to maintain a recreational hunting and fishing club, with \$25,000 authorized capital and \$500 subscribed. The incorporators are Dr. J. R. Rogers, Edgar Haywood, and W. B. Drake Jr.

The Great Mountain Land and Development Company of Charlotte with \$125,000 authorized capital and \$10,000 subscribed.

Sell Wool to Mills Direct. An announcement from the office of the Agricultural Experiment Station tends to relieve the situation in regard to the selling of wool by farmers in North Carolina. In North Carolina there are three woolen mills at work on government contracts. All three of these mills are making up equipment for soldiers, and by a special provision of the War Industries Board, they may buy wool from farmers direct. They cannot buy from dealers however.

Feed For Chickens and Hogs.

Many North Carolina farmers have greatly increased the number of pigs and poultry usually kept on their farms. Supported with an abundance of home grown feeds, these hogs and hens should give their owners an adequate supply of meat and eggs for another year's consumption, states J. M. Johnson of the agricultural extension service.

It is well, though, for those who have added to the number of hogs and hens usually kept to remember that without more and better feeds, the extra livestock may become a liability instead of a valuable asset.

There is always some grain and other products of an unmarketable, or inferior quality, which can be and usually always is converted by hogs and chickens on the farm. Thus feed animals make a cheap and reasonably satisfactory gain. When the number is increased, though, without additional feeds, they cannot be properly nourished.

The idea that the farmer must get right now is that with his increased number of livestock he must provide a proportionately greater supply of feed.

It is not yet too late to plant peas and other legumes near the house for the chickens to eat in the summer and during the fall. The hens will lay better with this extra green stuff, and they will not require nearly so much grain during the winter and early spring.

The pigs now growing into this winter's pork supply need an extra amount of growing crops for late summer and fall. Plant soybeans, cowpeas, Spanish peanuts, or other crops on the available spots near the low and pastures, or in the corn fields, and let the hogs do the harvesting. After the fattening hogs have done their share, the brood sows with her fall pigs can go in the field and finish up the job. Then there is practically no waste, and the pork is made at a low cost.

Secure Labor in Orderly Way.

The department of labor has announced that only manufacturers engaged in filling war contracts and employing over 100 workers will be required to obtain their unskilled labor through the United States employment service by the ruling which goes into effect August 1. This announcement was the result of inquiries received by the department of labor from employers not engaged in war work and specifies the conditions under which private recruiting of labor may be continued. A copy of the announcement received by the local employment bureau reads as follows:

"Non-war industries are affected only indirectly. But they are one and all affected directly from the fact that the war industries of the nation mandating sacrifice and co-operation are now of paramount importance, demand from all employers not engaged in war work in order that they may function with maximum efficiency.

"Non-war industries, therefore, must not offer superior inducements, prevent the transfer of workers urgently needed for war production or in any way attempt to compete with the government for labor.

"The following five classes of labor need not at the present time be recruited through the United States employment service, although, of course, the machinery of the employment service is available to all employers needing these classes:

- '1 Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.
'2 Labor for railroads, except in so far as the director general of railroads has already or may in the future acquire that recruiting shall be exclusively through the United States employment service.
'3 Farm labor—to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangement with the department of agriculture.
'4 Labor for non-war work.
'5 Labor for establishments the maximum force of which (including the additional number recruited) does not exceed 100 employees."

To Operate E. C. Railroad. President Henry Clark Bridgers, of the East Carolina Railroad Company, before leaving Washington decided to operate his own railroad under the liberal stipulations of the railroad administration as to satisfactory routings and fair treatment.

To Homestead Returning Soldiers.

Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes is in earnest in his request for homesteading soldier farmers in North Carolina. His plan is considered worthy of support. The west will grab lots of the soldiers after the war, and make good citizens out of them. Many of the boys at the front were able assets before they went to war but they will be worth a great deal as community builders when they return from the battlefield. This is a matter which vitally affects the entire country and the south particularly.

Elon "Over the Top."

Elon College.—Elon College now has 400 of her sons with the colors. Her enrollment five years ago was by the board of trustees fixed at 400 a year and now she has furnished the nation with a number equal to her annual enrollment. The authorities of Elon College are rejoiced thus to serve the cause of righteousness and freedom. The Elon faculty identifies religion and patriotism in this war, and in this thought they have the united support of the board of trustees.

NORTH CAROLINA TO GET \$1,101,24

FEDERAL APPROPRIATION AVAILABLE IF STATE CONTRIBUTES LIKE AMOUNT.

BENEFITS ARE STATE WIDE

in the Distribution of This Fund a Wide Range of Counties Are Interested.

Washington. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has announced that North Carolina's allotment for the fiscal year of 1918-19 under the Smith-Hughes act for the promotion of vocational education was \$1,191,241. The stipulations governing the distribution of the federal funds specify that this amount must be matched by a State appropriation of equal size. Thus North Carolina will have available for investment in vocational training a sum of \$102,382.48.

The distribution for North Carolina follows: Agricultural for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors, \$28,880.82; trade, home economic and industry for salaries of teachers, \$5,647.73; teacher training, for salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training, \$16,832.69.

The educational institutions of North Carolina sharing in the allotment of federal funds are: Lowe's Grove Farm Life School, Newton, R. F. D.; Craven County Farm Life School, Vanceboro; Sand Hill Farm Life School, Vass; Red Oak Farm Life School, Rocky Mount, R. F. D.; Rich Square Farm Life School, Rich Square; Cary Farm Life School, Cary; Rock Ridge Farm Life School, R. F. D. No. 2. These funds are designated for the purpose of promoting agricultural training.

The institutions to receive appropriations for teacher training are the Agricultural and Engineering College of West Raleigh and the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro.

Schools sharing in the distribution for the purpose of teaching home economics are the Slater Industrial and Normal School (colored) of Winston-Salem, and the State Normal and Industrial College of Greensboro. Schools designated under the classification of vocational institutions are the Winston-Salem High School and the Cary Farm Life School of Wake county.

Trades and industries will receive an impetus by the distribution of funds to the following Tar Heel schools:

Roanoke Rapids graded school of Roanoke Rapids; Weldon graded schools, Wilmington graded schools and East Lambertton High School.

Ravages of Red Spider.

Raleigh.—Complaints of the ravages of the Red Spider in the cotton fields of North Carolina are coming in from various sections of the State. Fine cotton plants, some entirely destroyed by the pests, were brought into the State Agricultural department by farmers from the Beaufort section in north Wake. The farmers who brought them, stated that the spiders are giving the farmers not a little concern.

The United States and the State Agricultural Departments are studying this pest which seems to be worse than usual this season. It is a very small spider, so called for want of a better name, and attacks the leaves and squares.

Recent N. C. Casualties.

Raleigh.—The following is a list of recent casualties among North Carolina troops as shown by latest reports:

Killed in action—Private A. J. Higgins, Enfield; H. K. Burnett, Greensboro.

Died of wounds—Privates G. K. Spratt, Belmont, and James B. Chapman, Taylorsville.

Severely wounded—Private Wm. A. Elkins, Fayetteville.

Liquor Case at Lenoir.

Newton.—Frank Kever, of this place, charged with selling poisonous liquors last February causing the death of two young men from Conover, Garland Holick and Lloyd Smyre, has been found guilty of manslaughter by the jury but has not yet been sentenced. After the death of Smyre and Bolick some of the liquid sold these young men and the stomach of Smyre were sent to State Chemist W. A. Withers at Raleigh for analysis, which was found to contain 38 per cent methanol (wood alcohol).

BATTLES ON EAST AND WEST FLANKS

GERMANS MAKING DESPERATE EFFORTS TO SQUEEZE OUT OF POCKET.

GREAT NUMBER OF PRISONERS

There Are Strong Indications That German Defeat May Result in Disastrous Rout.

The German high command apparently is making desperate efforts to hold open the base of the salient between Soissons and Rheims until troops far down the center of the great pocket toward the Marne can be withdrawn. With French and American troops hammering away from the east, and French, British and Italian forces battering at the west flank of the German position, it was still far from certain that the enemy would be able to get his force out of the southern end of the salient without terrific losses.

Already great numbers of prisoners and guns have been taken by the American and allied forces. The only estimate from official sources covering the aggregate captures by French, American and Italian troops during the first two days of the counter-offensive, gave 20,000 as the probable total. There are indications that the number captured on Sunday night might be greater, although enemy withdrawal from the Marne and Chateau-Thierry sectors probably accounted in some part for the swiftness of the advances made during that day.

The situation on the flanks of the salient was not so clear, although it was plain that on both sides the effort to pinch the enemy retirement was making progress. Heavy artillery fire and airplane bombs are raining over all his communication lines in the center of the salient over which the retiring divisions must make their escape. Apparently, the enemy is fighting hard to hold his position around Oulchy-Le-Chateau, where a railway line from Fismes, probably his chief advance base and located at the approximate center of the base line of the salient, between Soissons and Rheims has permitted him to assemble considerable forces to resist the Franco-American advance.

Should the counter-attack succeed in forcing this position or breaking through either to the north or south of Oulchy, however, it is indicated that the German defeat might be turned into a disastrous rout.

The institutions to receive appropriations for teacher training are the Agricultural and Engineering College of West Raleigh and the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro.

Schools sharing in the distribution for the purpose of teaching home economics are the Slater Industrial and Normal School (colored) of Winston-Salem, and the State Normal and Industrial College of Greensboro.

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GERMAN CONTROL OF THE METAL INDUSTRY CUT OFF

Washington.—German control of the metal industry in America has been wiped out by Allen Property Custodian Palmer in the seizure of several of the largest metal concerns in the United States with ramifications into South America, Mexico and Canada.

Mr. Palmer announced that he had taken over the business of L. Vogelstein & Co., Inc. of New York City, with assets of more than \$9,000,000 and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., also of New York City, with assets of upwards of \$5,000,000.

In addition the custodian has seized the enemy-owned interest in the American Metals Co., controlling some 16 companies in this country and Stallforth & Co., of New York, dealers in silver bullion, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

It was revealed that the Beer, Sondheimer and Vogelstein companies were closely affiliated with the German Metal Gesellschaft, which, for some years, has dominated the entire metal market of the world, and that they with the American Metals Co., controlled most of the principal metal and smelting companies of this country.

These two companies are believed by Mr. Garvan to have supplied Germany with vast quantities of copper, zinc and other necessary war materials after the war began.

MANY COMPLIMENTS ARE PAID AMERICAN TROOPS

London.—Many compliments have been showered on the Americans by British liaison officers, and reports reaching London from their two sectors praise their fighting ability, discipline and adaptability. One staff officer reported: "The Americans have already earned a great reputation for the thoroughness with which they clean up the territory they move across. They are just as good as the Australians in this open offensive."

ENEMY CONTINUES BACKWARD MOVEMENT UNDER PRESSURE

With the American Army.—The Franco-American advance continues on the line on the south and to the west. The Germans gave more ground and are slowly continuing their backward movement to the north of Chateau Thierry. Two additional towns have been taken by the Americans on the front north of the Marne since daylight. In the region of Soissons another town was captured by the Americans.

BOMBS FAIL TO EXPLODE: DANIELS ASKS FOR REASON

Washington.—Secretary Daniels has asked the commandant of the first naval district for a report as to the reason for the failure of bombs to explode after they were dropped by naval aviators who attacked a German submarine off the Massachusetts coast. The aviators twice circled over the submarine when it was shelling a tug and barges, but apparently none of the bombs they let loose exploded.

COMPLETE VICTORY SEEMS IN SIGHT

WITH STUBBORN PERSISTENCE ALLIED TROOPS CONTINUE TO PRESS ENEMY BACK.

GERMAN LINES ARE BROKEN

Americans and French Penetrate Enemy Lines, at Some Points to Depth of Three Miles.

Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire 60-mile front running from Soissons to Rheims the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germans are steadily giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry by the American and French troops and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians.

Chateau-Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops and almost simultaneously the village of Braules, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau-Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the allied troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress. To the north, along the Oureq valley, the French are making good progress.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing those south-west of Rheims and they have been forced to fall back in the Courton wood and the Ardre valley and near St. Ephraïme. Aviators continue to lend assistance to the troops of General Foch, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Pershing's men, the Aboriginies taking a prominent part in characteristic western fashion.

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SUBMARINE ATTACK ON MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Orleans, Mass.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing her to submerge for only a moment, to reappear and resume firing.

The crew of the tow numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shellfire in lifeboats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously.

The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews. The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coastguard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland light at the extreme tip of the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible.

Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sand.

1,200,000 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS SENT OVER

Washington.—The high water mark of the German offensive movement in France has been reached and the initiative now is passing to the allied and American armies. General March, chief of staff, told members of the senate military committee. Later he announced that American troop shipments had now exceeded 1,200,000 men, insuring the man power to hold the initiative on the western front.

WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Washington.—Upon learning that German aviators had confirmed the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, President Wilson sent this message to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay: "Am greatly distressed that the news of your son's death is confirmed. I had hoped for other news. He died serving his country and died with gallantry. I am deeply grieved that his service should have come to this tragic end."

CALL ISSUED FOR 10,000 "LIMITED SERVICE" MEN

Washington.—A call has been issued by the provost marshal general for ten thousand white registrants qualified for limited military service. They will train between July 29 and August 2. The allotment is divided among 33 states and the District of Columbia. The southern states' allotments follow: Alabama 45; Florida 100; Georgia 100; Mississippi 25; North Carolina 150; South Carolina 50; Tennessee 150; Virginia 150.