

AMERICAN TROOPS ON FRENCH SOIL

TWO CONTINGENTS ARMY TRANSPORTS REACH FRENCH SOIL

French People Wild With Excitement and Joy at Sight of Americans

GERMAN SUBMARINES ON THE LOOKOUT

Successfully Avoided — The Soldiers Landed and in Camp — Soon to Go to the Front — In Fine Spirits — Others to Follow.

(By Associated Press.) A French Seaport, June 27.—The second contingent of American troops arrived and disembarked this morning.

The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating yesterday's surprise.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone. The port was speedily beflagged in honor of the occasion.

All the troops now arrived were transferred today to a camp not distant from this point, where Major General William L. Sibert is installed. Thence they probably will go soon to a point near the front. All the troops are in excellent shape, enthusiastic over the successful trip and their reception and eager for action.

Major General Pershing, the American commander is expected tomorrow when additional troops are expected.

The harbor is dotted with convoys. The streets are filled with soldiers in khaki and with blue jackets. Great numbers of trucks are transporting immense supplies to the camps in which the troops are concentrating.

Others To Follow. The epochal landing of American troops in France cannot be fully discussed at this time for obvious reasons concerning the safety of other contingents.

It is entirely permissible to say that they are part of the force which will be under command of Major General Pershing and for whose arrival the general and his staff have been arranging ever since they landed on the other side.

The American troops will be an entirely independent command, just as are the British troops, working, of course, with the French at the head of operations as they are on French soil.

When the troops have had their period of preparation behind the lines they will take a place on the battle front, to be arranged by General Pershing in consultation with the other military chiefs there, and probably very soon will be carrying the Stars and Stripes in the assaults which steadily are driving the Germans out of France and Belgium.

All the troops under General Pershing command are regulars and comprise the division which President Wilson directed to proceed to France "at the earliest possible time." Information of what other troops movements may be made is surrounded by censorship to insure, as far as possible, a safe voyage through the submarine zone. It is not permissible to say what precautions were taken to say what German submarines past the waiting American submarines, but there is no doubt that the precautions were as carefully worked out as they were effective, because it is generally believed that sometime ago, most of the German submarine fleet was withdrawn from its attacks on commercial shipping to make it ready to ambush the American troops ships in force.

The successful landing, while a source of gratification to officials here, viewed from the point of being a military operation, is regarded with added significance for its moral effect in Germany, if it is permitted to become known there.

The reference in the cable dispatches to a duplication of "yesterday's surprise, intimating that there was also landing yesterday, passes without comment here, but obviously discloses a landing of a contingent not recorded in yesterday's dispatches.

AN OLD CANARD IS RESURRECTED

No Opposition by Red Cross to Roman Catholic Sisterhoods.

(By Associated Press.) Baltimore, June 27.—To offset a malicious rumor which has been put in circulation that the American Red Cross is discriminating against the nursing sisterhood of the Catholic church, Cardinal Gibbons took up the matter with the Red Cross and has received the following letter from Elliot Wadsworth, acting chairman of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.:

"Your Eminence: "The question of the attitude of the American Red Cross toward the nursing sisterhood has been raised several times lately. It might almost appear from the form of some of these questions that a rumor was being deliberately circulated that the American Red Cross was in an unfavorable attitude toward allowing the sisterhoods to assist in the care of wounded soldiers and sailors.

"During the Spanish-American war a number of members of sisterhoods wore their garb while serving as nurses in military hospitals in Florida and elsewhere. Such a service is provided for by the rules governing the nursing service of the Red Cross. Rule 9, of the Duties of Committees on Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, adopted nearly 8 years ago, recites it is the duty of sisterhoods "to keep on file lists of sisterhoods and other orders, and women volunteers available for Red Cross Relief Work, involving the care of the sick or wounded, either in time of war or calamity."

"It seems advisable to state unequivocally to you at this time that members of the nursing sisterhoods may wear their official dress while serving under the Red Cross and that the Red Cross has no objection to their wearing the sisters on account of their dress, serving their country as all other nurses will desire to do."

CONFERENCE ON METHODIST UNION

(By Associated Press.) Traverse City, Mich., June 27.—Clergymen and lay delegates representing several million members of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Church of the South, opened a conference here today to consider the re-union of the 17 branches of these churches. Many prominent bishops are in attendance.

AMERICAN FORESTERS REACH ENGLAND

(By Associated Press.) London, June 27.—Ten units of American woodmen sent over by New England States and organizations to turn various forests of the United Kingdom into lumber, have arrived on English soil.

THE SOUTHERN TO SUSPEND TRAINS

Permission Granted by the State Corporation Commission. (By Associated Press.) Raleigh, N. C., June 27.—As a war time measure the State Corporation Commission of North Carolina has authorized the Southern Railway to discontinue its passenger service on 12 trains in North Carolina and re-arrange its schedule to meet inconvenience to the traveling public. At the same time the Commission took under advisement the petition of the Atlantic Coast Line for similar curtailment.

SITUATION AT LENS POINTS TO CAPTURE AT AN EARLY DATE

German Efforts Directed Toward Preventing French Advance Along Aisne.

SEPARATE PEACE LOSING IN RUSSIA

Influential Opinion Against it. Entente Program in Greece. Germans Bomb Nancy

While General Haig is closing in closely upon Lens and the capture by the British of that mining city and its adjacent fields seems imminent, it is a question whether the British operation will be accompanied by an offensive move by the French on a like scale.

Although there has been more or less constant jockeying for position by the two commanders along the Aisne and Champagne fronts, particularly the former, the German activities appear more like efforts to choke off any possible extended movement by the French than anything else.

On the other hand General Petain's occasional strokes give the impression that all he is trying to do is to preserve his vantage points as the basis for resuming the French advance at some future time when that effort seems advisable.

Cumulative evidence that all Russian opinion of influential character is now definitely set against any idea of a separate peace continues to come from Petrograd. The powerful pan-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's Councils is emphatic on this point in a resolution just adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The program of the Entente in Greece continues to develop. It is now evident that it is their purpose to cause the convocation of the Parliament of May 31, 1915, which was controlled by the Venizelists, having a majority favorable to the Entente cause. It was the dissolution of this Parliament by Constantine that has been denounced as unconstitutional by the Allies, the act being one of the chief counts of the indictment of Constantine as a betrayer of his people into a desertion of their natural allies.

Paris, June 27.—The statement of French activities says: "Spirited artillery fighting continued in the vicinity of the Hurtelbise monument. The Germans made no further attacks on the positions which we took from them in that region on Monday."

"According to information now at hand, among the positions which we captured on that day is the 'Cavern of the Dragon', more than 100 metres wide and about 300 metres deep, which had been converted into a veritable fortress. This cavern, with numerous exits and openings from which machine guns were fired, constituted an important armed position and point of departure for enemy troops in making counter attacks. A considerable amount of war material was stored there, including nine machine guns in good condition, equipment for more than 300 men, numerous rifles, ammunition depots and electric searchlights and a hospital relief outpost which fell into our hands. The number of prisoners counted has reached 340, of whom 8 are officers."

"In the Champagne the enemy made a surprise attack west of Mount Carnillet. It was repulsed by our fire. We penetrated the German lines near Maisons De Champagne and brought back 10 prisoners. "At about 8 o'clock last night Germanaviators threw several bombs on Nancy. No damage was done and there were no casualties."

ASSOCIATION OF SECURITY HOLDERS OF THE RAILROADS

Organized by the Election of Officers and Necessary Committees.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE UNDERTAKEN

In Interest of the Vast Number of People Financially Interested in the Success of Railroads.

(Special to The Dispatch.) Baltimore, Md., June 27.—The officers and executive committee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, organized May 23 at a conference held in Baltimore of 500 representatives of \$3,000,000,000 of railroad securities for the purpose of stabilizing the securities of the carriers by maintaining their credit, were announced yesterday as follows: President, S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore, Md., president of the Continental Trust Company; vice president, Eastern District, Forrest P. Dryden, Newark, N. J., president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; Southern District, T. K. Glenn, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Atlantic Steel Company; Central District, John J. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Western District, Charles C. Moore, of San Francisco, Cal., of Charles C. Moore & Co., Inc., engineers, president Panama-Pacific International Exposition; Southwestern District, I. H. Kemper, Galveston, Texas, president of the Texas Bank and Trust Company, president of the First Texas National Insurance Company; Major, J. H. Galveston, treasurer; J. Hough Cottman, Baltimore, Md., of J. H. Cottman & Co. Executive Committee, S. Davies Warfield, chairman; Charles F. Adams, Boston, Mass., treasurer of Harvard University; John T. Baxter, Minneapolis, Minn., president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company; Louis F. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., president of the Travelers' Insurance Company; James E. Caldwell, Nashville, Tenn., vice president of the Fourth and First National Banks; Walter F. Coachman, Jacksonville, Fla., chairman of the board of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company; David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., merchant, extensive planter; F. H. Ecker, New York, N. Y., treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Crawford H. Ellis, New Orleans, La., vice president of the United Fruit Company; Jacob Einstein, Baltimore, Md., proprietor of the Baltimore Bargain House; Henry Evans, New York, N. Y., president of the Continental Insurance Company of the Fidelity Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and the American Eagle Fire Insurance Company; William M. Hayden, Baltimore, Md., president of Eutaw Savings Bank; Robert Jemison, Sr., Birmingham, Ala., former president of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company; George K. Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa., president of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; F. J. Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex., Kell Milling Company; Darwin F. King, New York, N. Y., president of the New York Life Insurance Company; Harold Kountze, Denver, Colo., chairman of the Board of Colorado National Bank; George C. Markham Milwaukee, Wis., president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry A. Page, Aberdeen, N. C., extensive planter, vice president of the Page Trust Company; Walter J. Ray, Chicago, Ill., vice president of the Chicago Mercantile Association; Henry J. Schenck, New York, president of The Bowers Savings Bank, and president of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York; Henry T. Scott, San Francisco, Cal., former president of Union Iron Works; A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis, Mo., president Shapleigh Hardware Company; John G. Walker, Richmond, Va., president of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia; Clarence W. Watson, Fairmont, West Virginia, chairman of the board of the Consolidation Coal Co.; John F. Wilkins, Washington, D. C., former owner of The Washington Post; Ernest Woodruff, Atlanta, Ga., president of the Trust Company of Georgia; Clifford B. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company. (Continued on Page Eight.)

\*\*\*\*\* FAYETTEVILLE SECURES CANTONMENT. \*\*\*\*\* (By Associated Press.) Washington, June 27.—Fayetteville, N. C., has been chosen as the site of a National Guard Cantonment site, the War Department today announced. \*\*\*\*\*

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROHIBITION UP TO PRESIDENT

Such Are Terms of Food Control Bill Reported to Full Senate Committee

ALCOHOL BEVERAGES DURING WAR TIMES

Absolutely Prohibited—Malt Liquors in the President's Discretion—To Commandeer Liquors.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, June 28.—The Senate Agricultural committee today gave consideration to its sub-committee's draft of the Food Control bill which, in its present form, puts up to President Wilson the question of deciding whether the nation shall be "bone dry" during the war. Prospects were that the committee would report the measure to the Senate without complete modification.

The bill as re-written is expected to prove acceptable to many Senators who opposed the measure in the form in which it passed the House. Both advocates and former opponents today predicted its passage in the Senate by Saturday.

The House prohibition sections absolutely forbade the manufacture of foodstuffs into liquor. The new draft prohibits during the war the manufacture of all alcoholic beverages and empowers the President to commandeer existing supplies of distilled spirits, but would authorize him in his discretion to permit manufacture of malted, fermented and vinous beverages.

The new sections also give to the President the right to place under government control iron, steel, fuel and many other products.

LOANS TO THE ALLIES OVER ONE BILLION

(By Associated Press.) Washington, June 27.—American loans to the allies passed the billion dollar mark today when the treasury placed \$15,000,000 to the credit of Great Britain and \$10,000,000 to France's account.

Credits to all the allies to meet their expenditures in this country now total \$1,088,000,000, of which Great Britain has received \$550,000,000 and France \$210,000,000.

JAPAN'S CORDIALITY TOWARD AMERICA

(By Associated Press.) Tokyo, June 27.—Viscount Ichiro Motono, foreign minister, in an address to the Diet yesterday, expressed the conviction that the entrance of the United States in the war with unshakable determination to defeat Germany by employing all her force would greatly contribute to the realization of the goal sought by all entente allies.

He rejoiced that Japan and the United States are closely collaborating against common enemies. Their cordial relations have an increasing tendency further to become cemented in mutually and sincerely uniting all efforts.

TRENCH TALES BY MEN IN THEM

A Tommy was discussing the open warfare. "This break away from trench war gives us a much better time," he said. "We know now that we are the top dogs and that we are keeping the Germans on the move. And they're busy all the time wondering, they don't know where the next whack is coming from the Hindenburg line without a bit of scrapping yet, but it is only a question of time. It's a different sensation going over the top now from what it was in the early days. You see, we used to know that our guns were not nearly so many as the Germans, and that we hadn't the stuff to put over. We knew that it depended on how quickly we could get through the Boche barrage and in among the blighters with the bayonet. Now we just climb out of a trench and walk behind the curtain of fire. It makes a difference."

CRUISER OLYMPIA STILL AGROUND

(By Associated Press.) Newport News, Va., June 7.—The condition of the United States cruiser Olympia, which struck on a shoal in Block Island sound yesterday, was not revealed by naval authorities here early today. Although the crew abandoned the warship and came to the naval station here, reports sent to the Navy Department last night said the ship was resting easily. It was believed that she had sustained considerable damage. Whether an attempt to float the Olympia would be made today could not be learned.

GERMAN SCHEMING TO FORCE BULGARIAN BREAK WITH AMERICA

MORE DISASTERS FROM SUBMARINES

One American and Two Norwegian Vessels Sunk—Casualties Unknown.

(By Associated Press.) London, June 25.—The American sailing ship Galena, 1,048 tons, was sunk by a bomb on June 25.—There were no casualties.

The Galena was sunk off Ushant Island (off the coast of France, 26 miles northwest of Brest). Fifteen survivors were taken to Brest.

Formerly the Fohing Suey. The Galena was formerly the barkentine Fohing Suey. She left here March 22 with cargo for Rouen, France. She carried a crew of 18 men commanded by Captain P. V. Marshall, among whom, according to the records of the United States commissioner of shipping here, were eight Americans.

Two Norwegian Sunk. London, June 27.—A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen says the Norwegian steamship Kong Haakon has been sunk by a German submarine and that only six of the crew were saved. (There are two Norwegian ships Kong Haakon of 2,231 and 874 tons gross.)

The Norwegian steamship Maggie, 1,118 tons gross has been sunk in the Atlantic. The crew was saved.

GERMAN AGITATOR CLEVERLY CAUGHT

(By Associated Press.) Washington, June 27.—How a Russian agitator for a separate peace with Germany was exposed as a German agent by the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd on June 22, is related in a dispatch from Ambassador Francis A. Pickens.

Agitator Nicolai Lenin, the radical Socialist leader, made an impassioned speech in favor of a general peace without annexation or indemnity and was answered by M. Veirensky, who announced he would repeat Lenin's speech and proceeded to read a document almost identical with it.

When M. Veirensky had concluded, he announced that he had been reading an intercepted radio from Germany signed by King Leopold of Bavaria.

GERMANY & HOLLAND REACH AN AGREEMENT

(By Associated Press.) London, June 27.—An Amsterdam dispatch says that several Dutch newspapers approve the agreement between the Dutch and German governments, with regard to the 7 Dutch merchantmen which were torpedoed off the English coast last February.

Holland is to pay Germany a sum equal to the total amount paid for insurance on the merchantmen, while Germany will re-place the lost vessels by cession of a number of German ships in the Dutch East Indies.

STATE EDITORS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Patriotic Celebration—Important Business Matters to Come Up. (Special to The Dispatch.) Morehead City, N. C., June 27.—After a delightful preliminary last night in a patriotic celebration, featured by Hon. C. L. Abernethy, of New Bern, the North Carolina Press Association convened its annual convention here today, with a large attendance.

The president's address and several splendid papers consumed the morning session and paved the way for important business, especially touching the printer's situation, postal rates and censorship. Bulgaria, it is firmly declared, will furnish no troops for the general prosecution of the war on fronts other than Bulgaria. She has some forces on the river Sereth, but these are in immediate contact with the rest of the Bulgarian army. Conditions of life in Bulgaria are said to be passable. There is no fear of starvation or short rations, but prices are tremendously inflated. The harvest is fairly good.

Through Imposition of Hard Terms For Concessions to the Bulgars.

DUAL INFLUENCE AGAINST THE BREAK

One Sentimental, Other Practical—Bulgaria's Need of America After the War—Loyal to Germany During War, She Wants Beneficial Peace. (By Associated Press.) Copenhagen, June 27.—Although Bulgaria is opposed to breaking off relations with the United States, the fear is expressed, according to information reaching here, that Premier Radoslavoff may have been compelled to purchase concessions, for which he went to Berlin by a sacrifice of American relations as part payment. The influences against a break with the United States are of a twin nature, one of a sentimental character, based on the influence of the American Roberts college education upon many prominent men of old and new Bulgaria and upon the respect for the far away republic with no axe to grind in Bulgaria. The other is wholly practical, inspired by the belief that capital from the same republic may after the war prove highly advantageous in the development of Bulgaria without risking economic dependence upon either of the European political systems.

The practical Bulgarian does not expect to see any thorough-going dominance of either of the present power groups after the war. The only circumstance which would lead to native Bulgarian sentiment for a rupture with the United States would be, according to information received by the Associated Press correspondent, the appearance of American troops in Saloniki—a possibility which some influence in Bulgaria apparently has some interest in pointing out to the Bulgarian mind. Bulgaria having got possession of all advantages which are included in the present stage of its ambitions, Macedonia and Dobruja, and finding the burden of running even a minor power share of the world war a growing menace to its financial future, is a strong advocate of the German peace movement.

Premier Radoslavoff has talked peace both at Berlin and Vienna. The government dispatched a Bulgarian Socialist deputation to Stockholm with its God-speed and instruction to work for peace of good understanding and reconciliation, with, however, the retention of Macedonia and at least Southern Dobruja as an absolute essential.

Bulgarians still cherish the thought of Saloniki and an extended share of the Aegean, and the Danube as frontier clear to its mouth as ultimate objects, but the experience gained in 1912 has shown the wisdom of not attempting too much at a time.

Bulgarians apparently are firmly loyal to their Teutonic allies for the period of the war. They say they are open to no overtures to abandon them during the struggle, though willing to use their influence against the movement for a so-called Hindenburg or German peace. There is, however, considerable surface grumbling against the Germans, based upon the belief that the Kaiser's government is exploiting them unfairly in buying up the country's products, which are needed at home, denying them manufactures, which they urgently need, driving a harder bargain for financial subsidies than with the Turks, and taking too much military glory.

Bulgaria, it is firmly declared, will furnish no troops for the general prosecution of the war on fronts other than Bulgaria. She has some forces on the river Sereth, but these are in immediate contact with the rest of the Bulgarian army.

Conditions of life in Bulgaria are said to be passable. There is no fear of starvation or short rations, but prices are tremendously inflated. The harvest is fairly good.