

TWO SUBMARINES ARE SUNK IN ATTACK ON LEVIATHAN

Germans Fail in Raid on Greatest United States Transport.

CARRIES 10,000 SOLDIERS

Eye Witness Gives Thrilling Account of Trip Across Atlantic—High Praise for Work of American Navy—Men on Transport Behave Splendidly in Time of Danger.

Durand, Mich.—An eye-witness account of an attack by three submarines on the United States transport Leviathan and the destruction of two of the U-boats by United States destroyers, is contained in a letter from Capt. Charles A. Harmon of this city to his son, Sergt. Carl A. Harmon, at Camp Custer. The Leviathan, formerly the German Vaterland, is the largest vessel afloat and was seized by the United States when this country entered the war.

Captain Harmon is in the motor mechanics division of the aviation corps, now safely in France, while his son is a member of the ambulance company.

The Leviathan carried 10,000 soldiers on that particular trip and every precaution of camouflage and zigzag navigation was employed to protect it from the submarines, since the German government is said to have offered a fortune and great honors to the commander and crew of the U-boat that succeeds in sinking it.

All Obey Orders.

"Most of the men aboard were raw recruits," says Captain Harmon, "but when the emergency came the constant drill and training told and not a man disobeyed orders. Twenty hours from our destination, at daybreak, we picked up the destroyers in a howling gale. They came swooping at us out of a rain squall like flying fish. Boy! They looked good. They are little, long, intrepid devils all engine and wickedness. We were tearing along at high speed, trusting to luck not to hit anything, but those little devils curved and circled and zigzagged around us as if we were at anchor.

"Even with our thousand feet of length we could hardly keep our feet on deck, but they, with their 200 feet or less, were simply doing the impossible. Seas too high to ride they dived through, actually disappearing at times. And when, in their circles, they fell into the trough, they took a list that would make your heart stop.

"They carry two spars about 50 feet high. On top of each is a crow's nest, with a man in each watching for periscopes. The gunners are lashed to their guns. They must be amphibious. The ride those crow's-nest birds took that day would curl your hair.

Taking No Chances.

"All day long it howled and rained and blew, and most of the following night, too. It was too rough for U-boats, but we were pitching over the bones of the Lusitania and hundreds of other good ships and the destroyers were taking no chances.

"Any time the United States navy is mentioned you just get onto your legs and salute—just on general principles. When you cross you will understand why. They are there, those lads.

"I went on duty in a troop section below the water line that evening at five and was on duty for 12 hours stationed on a stairway where I could pick off the first bird that batted an eye. About midnight the sea went down. Then we did expect trouble any minute. It was a tough, long night. We knew that if a torpedo ever hit in that section we hadn't a chance in the world. At five in the morning I was relieved and went up topside, to the forward upper deck. It was just breaking daylight, clear, no wind, sea as smooth as glass. Six more destroyers had joined us some time during the night and they were coursing like panthers near and far, in great, swooping curves all around us.

Finally They Came.

"We were roaring along in sharp zigzags, the ship trembling like a nervous dog, with the best speed in her. I thought to myself, as I took it all in:

"Well, this is the time and the place. Now where in h— are those doggone Huns?"

"As if in answer to my question the nearest destroyer turned on her tail and shot straight at our cutwater as if to head something off, at the same time firing rapidly at something the other side of her and close by. Instantly the others pointed in toward us and came darting in like diving sharks.

"The nearest destroyer was not more than 50 yards distant. Next it swung around in a smother of white water, and in an instant I saw the black stern of a submarine as it upended in a dive so close to the destroyer that they actually bumped. Then the destroyer sat back of the 'sub' only a few feet under the surface.

U-Boat Blown to Atoms.

"There was a terrific explosion; it shook our ship, as if it had been struck. That 'sub' just was naturally blown to atoms. It almost cut the destroyer in two, nearly blew the stern of her off. But that is just a part of the job for those boys. Their business is to get 'subs.' What happens to them is another matter entirely.

"It was over in less time than it takes to tell it. At the same time the next nearest destroyer was perhaps 100 yards away, spinning around in a tight little circle and dropping depth bombs as fast as it could spill them over the stern. Presently a great oily blob of water rose and the destroyer curved away from the ship and went over to the first one to see what it was doing. The rest of them had apparently gone plumb crazy. They were simply whipping the near-by surface of the sea to white ribbons.

Living Wall Formed.

"A big flock of English gunboats and destroyers came up from nowhere in particular and moved along ahead of us and on our flanks. We reduced our speed to theirs and our own flock of wasps came up and formed a living wall around us and we moved along up to where an hour later an English pilot was picked up who took us through the mine fields and into port.

"We learned then from the commander of the destroyer fleet, who came aboard us, that there had been three 'subs' waiting for us. They had fired three torpedoes at short range, but just as the fracas started we had been signaled to turn sharp and beat it. We did. The torpedoes skimmed our sides. Two of the submarines went to Davy Jones' locker and they kind of felt that the other one was smothered the same afternoon."

RUMOR IS INTERNED FOR THE DURATION OF WAR

Chronic Gossipers in Wall Street Are Put Under Ban by Exchange Officials.

UNPRECEDENTED IN STREET

While Not Completely Checked the Tendency Is Toward Suppressing Wild Stories That Might Be Harmful.

New York.—War has wrought many and varied changes in Wall street ways. The adjustment of the financial district and its army of workers to the new order of things ushered in by the entrance of the United States into the war has gone ahead steadily and is still progressing. The process will go on until peace comes and perhaps thereafter. Banks, foreign exchange, the security and commodity markets, have all felt the hand of the war god in varying degree, and the changes that have taken place in business methods and customs in the street would surprise the Wall street frequenter of five or ten years ago.

Probably one of the most interesting developments in the financial district since our entrance into the war has been the attempt made by the market authorities to put the ban on the rumor-monger. In normal times the most gossipy place in the country is to be found right in the financial district where a rumor is born every minute. Millions of dollars have been made and lost in Wall street on the circulation of rumors. There have been times when wild stories were deliberately concocted for stock market purposes.

Unprecedented on Street.

Dame Rumor lately, however, has been taken in hand by the officials of the New York stock exchange and the New York cotton exchange, and while she is still to be found at large, her activities have been much restricted. On the stock exchange the governors recently adopted resolutions to the effect that "the circulation in any manner of rumors of a sensational character by members of the exchange or their firms will be deemed an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the exchange.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the cotton exchange governing board after there had occurred a tremendous slump in cotton prices ascribed partly

BOYS LEARN TO COOK, GIRLS AS CARPENTERS

Cleveland.—Manual training is not for boys only, and domestic science is not only a girl's study in Cleveland schools now. For the courses in some of the public schools have been switched and the boys are being taught to cook and buy groceries and the girls are getting training in household carpentry. The girls are said to be proficient in handling tools, while many of the boys in the "bring up father" divisions are becoming good cooks and buyers.

GIRLS AS SHEEP HERDERS

Loneliest Job in the World Is Latest Industry to Attract the Women.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Herding sheep—the loneliest job in the world—is the latest industry to attract women. Wyoming ranchers have given so many men to the war that sheepherders are very scarce. Hence Misses Lulu Munson, Belle Patterson and Grace Keenan, Campbell county lassies, have become sheep-herdresses at a wage of \$50 a month and "found." They have been employed by B. J. Reno, and each girl acts as guardian to 2,500 "woolies." These girls are said to be the first feminine sheepherders in the United States.

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 Southland Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs

Domestic.

Second Lieut. John T. Boyle was killed near Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., when the airplane which was piloting fell in a practice flight. Second Lieut. Allen B. Ebeby, observer in the machine, was seriously injured. The machine fell from a height of twelve hundred feet.

Carrying an amendment providing for national prohibition as a war measure, but not fully effective until June 30, 1919, the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill has been reported favorably to the senate at Washington.

The present plan ament the prohibition measure in congress is to call it up after the army bill is disposed of.

At least 20 miners are known to be dead as the result of an explosion of dynamite, set off by a bolt of lightning during a heavy storm at the silver mine of the M. A. Hanna company at Virginia, Minn. A thousand tons of ore fell in as a result of the explosion, burying 20 men.

Frank P. Lennart, with the American army in France, is the oddest hero that Chicago ever produced. He was forced to capture 83 Germans in the midst of a battle at Belleau woods. He got caught between the lines and discovered a machine gun staring him in the face. He dived into a shell hole. The gunner did not shoot, but put his hands up and motioned Lennart to come up, and conveyed the American a drink and cigarettes and asked if he wasn't surrounded, which the American assured him to be. He went out and brought back 32 other Germans, all of whom surrendered and asked to be taken to the American lines. The party got lost in the woods. Finally getting out, the American was permitted to take his prisoners to headquarters without further assistance.

President Wilson will deliver a Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon, Va., in connection with a celebration in which representatives of all allied nations will participate. In official and diplomatic quarters the president's address is awaited with profound interest, as it is believed he will take occasion to make some important pronouncements concerning war problems.

As a further step in carrying out the war department's plan to have three million men under arms on August 1, Provost Marshal General Crowder has called on the governors of all states except Arizona and Illinois for the mobilization between July 22 and 25 of 220,000 white draft registrants for general military service.

Curb on Wild Stories.

The German Kaiser, who must yield the palm only to the crown prince in the number of times he has been killed in this war, has been killed on the stock exchange time and time again since 1914. On other occasions he has died a natural death from a strange malady. There was a time when the death of the Kaiser meant to Wall street the end of the war so that rumors of this character were often put out with a view to influencing the course of market prices. But since the exchange banned rumor-mongering the Kaiser has not been "killed" once in the financial district.

In the markets of 1915 and 1916 reports of war orders placed with industrial companies filled Wall street for months. Some of the rumors proved to be true, whereas others were made out of whole cloth. Periodically there came also rumors of peace proposals which on a number of occasions exerted an important influence on stock market prices. The most frequently appearing reports have been those of vessels sunk at sea.

It would of course be too much to say that the exchange authorities have effectively checked rumors spreading by their recent action, although undoubtedly the tendency is toward suppressing wild stories that might be harmful both to sentiment and to market values.

WASHINGTON.

A Shelburn, N. S., dispatch says 24 members of the crew of the troop ship Dwinsk, under charter to the American government, which was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine June 18, reached there aboard a Gloucester fishing schooner.

Herr von Kuehlman, German foreign minister, is slated for retirement as a result of his speech in the reichstag, according to authoritative cables to the French embassy in Washington.

Von Kuehlmann told the reichstag that the Flemish movement in which Germany had placed faith is a pure swindle, and stated that the situation in Estonia and Livonia under German occupation is deplorable.

Commenting upon the submarine warfare and America's participation, Kuehlmann is reported to have said: "We were told that victory would be ours by January, 1917. When the submarine warfare was begun Herr Helfferich assured us that America would not take an active part. Admiral von Capelle promised their results would be nil. There are 700,000 Americans in France. The submarine has not impeded their progress."

Nearly 800,000 young men of 21 who registered for military service last June 5, had their order in the draft classes fixed by a second national draft lottery held with formal ceremony at the senate office building.

"Major Billy" Welborn, a young woman employed in the provost marshal-general's office, donned the blindfold and proceeded to take out the numbered capsules which fixed the order of the last draft class. She proceeded until the box was empty.

Passengers arriving at an Atlantic port or a Canadian steamer reported that their vessel picked up S. O. S. calls from two vessels being pursued by U-boats while 250 to 300 miles off the American coast.

The unheralded appearance in London of Alexander Kerensky, former provisional premier of Russia, together with his announcement that he is on his way to the United States and that he is certain Russia soon will be fighting again with the forces of democracy against German domination, furnished the subject for a discussion in official and diplomatic circles that covered a wide range.

Coincident with the appearance of Kerensky in London, John Sookine, a member of the Russian commission sent to the United States by the Kerensky government a year ago, and now just back from France, announced he had learned from intimate reports from Russia that the people would welcome military action by the allies to overthrow German domination.

John Sookine's statement and that of former Premier Kerensky concerning the change in sentiment of the Russian masses serve to bear out reports received at the state department.

Allied and neutral shipping sunk by German U-boats during the first 28 days of May totaled 233,639 gross tons.

Secretary Baker has disclosed to the senate military committee that within three months an enlarged army project now being worked out will be presented to congress to represent the maximum fighting effort of the country.

General March announces that the army is five months ahead of schedule in troop movements, nine hundred thousand men having been sent overseas.

European.

The British troops in Flanders and the French forces southwest of Soissons have taken the offensive and have made important gains.

The British latest stroke was between Bethune and Hazebrouck on a front of about three and a half miles and advanced to a depth of nearly a mile. The British captured three hundred prisoners and many machine guns.

The French advanced on a front of nearly five miles in the Villers-Cotterets section, and penetrated the German positions for more than a mile, capturing more than a thousand prisoners.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops east of the forest of Nieppe got a nasty and unexpected knock when the British suddenly drove forward in a surprise attack. The operation was an unqualified success from its inception. Large numbers of the enemy were killed in the onslaught.

During a celebration of the Italian success on the Piave, a crowd rushed to the Capitoline hill and burst into the Caffarelli palace, which before the war was the seat of the German embassy, and which is still German property. The fact that the palace is still owned by Germany has been the cause of great indignation among the people of Rome.

Austria is in serious difficulties, but there is great danger in hoping too much from them, is the way the military experts of France sum up the situation. Little hope is seen in the possibility of a successful revolt. Austria cannot negotiate a separate peace and it would be a "bad policy to extend a hand to her now."

Austria is in no way ready to negotiate separately, but as an ally of Germany she is only a deadweight. If the allies should extend a hand to her now, the attitude of the allies would be used against the nations which stand against her.

Swiss dispatches say that owing to the seriousness of the food situation in Austria-Hungary martial law is expected to be proclaimed throughout the empire.

The trouble-making elements in Austria are not people of strong wills, but of the bull-headed variety, and will not combine easily; they are submissive and have not the energy to start a strong revolutionary movement. They are long on talk, but short on action, and their little outburst at this time is but a sample of what they have been doing for twenty years.

Acknowledgement by Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann that Germany cannot be certain of winning the war by force of arms caused an indescribable sensation in the reichstag. His prediction that the war might last through a fifth winter was received with silence.

An Amsterdam newspaper says that there will be no further discussion of President Wilson's four principles of a basis for general peace by Count von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor.

A London newspaper prints a story that there is no foundation for the persistent rumors that Nicholas Romanoff, the former emperor of Russia, has been assassinated.

Said the German foreign secretary in a speech to the reichstag: "I do not believe any responsible man in Germany, not even the emperor or member of the imperial government, even for a moment believed they could win the domination of Europe by starting this war. The idea of world domination in Europe is Utopian, as was proven by Napoleon."

Treaties between the United States and Great Britain for reciprocal operation of army draft laws to their citizens, including Canadians, were ratified by the senate without a dissenting vote.

SUBMARINE SINKS HOSPITAL SHIP

SHIP ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING AND MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

TWELVE NURSES DROWNED

One Boat Containing Twelve Female Nurses Capsized and All Were Drowned.

London.—A German submarine 100 miles from the Irish coast on the night of June 27 torpedoed the Llandovery Castle hospital ship. The Canadian government and had been in the service of carrying wounded sick from England to Canada for months past. The ship was then on her way to England. She had on board 258 persons, including 50 men of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 female nurses.

Up to the latest reports only 30 of those on board, including the captain have survived the treacherous attack, which came without warning.

The submarine commander who ordered the captain of the Llandovery Castle, several of his officers and Major T. Lyon, of the medical corps aboard declared that he had sunk the ship because she was carrying American aviation officers and others in the fighting service of the allies. He added to this later by asserting that the vessel was carrying munition stores, because of an explosion which had occurred at.

All lights were burning when the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed. These included a huge electric cross over the bridge and strings of white and green lights on either side. The red crosses on the sides of the vessel were also illuminated by electric lights.

According to Red Cross information, many men were killed in the engine-rooms. As the engines were either killed or left their posts, there was no one to shut off the power, and the ship kept on her way, notwithstanding the great holes torn by the torpedoes, not beginning to slow down until the water rushed into the boiler-rooms extinguishing the fires.

This added to the confusion in launching the lifeboats. There was a panic, however, and by the time the Llandovery Castle lost her momentum most of the boats were over the side. Those above deck began climbing into them in good order. But many were unable to reach the boats, and the ship was sinking rapidly. They jumped into the sea and a few of them were picked up.

One of the boats containing 12 nursing sisters, was seen to capsize, according to latest information. The sisters were drowned.

AMERICAN ARMY CORPS NOW ON WESTERN FRONT

Washington.—Resumption of German offensive on the west front is now expected momentarily by army officials here. General Pershing's reports as well as French and British advices from the front have shown by increasing enemy activity day by day, indicating that the Germans are preparing for another assault.

There is great stir and movement among the Germans before the American lines around Chateau-Thierry. Part of the drive may be directed against this front in a renewal of the thrust at Paris through the Compeigne gateway.

It was learned that the First, Second and Third divisions (regular) commanded respectively by Major General Robert L. Bullard, Omar Bundy and Joseph T. Dickman are included in the first corps and all are either at Chateau-Thierry or at Compeigne, however, calls for six divisions, four combatant and two replacements, and with the necessary artillery units and other additional troops, the total strength of a corps would be nearly 220,000 men.

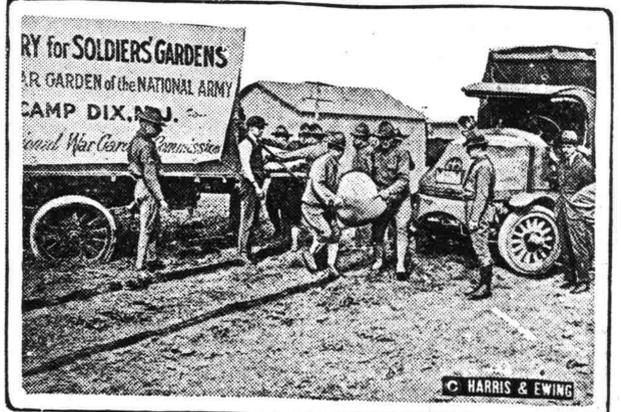
NAVAL BASE ON FRENCH COAST TO BECOME PORT OF EUROPE

Paris.—A naval base on the French coast used by the Americans in their transport traffic is destined after the war to become the European maritime terminus of a five-day New York to Paris route. "It is the port of Europe—how is it you have not found that out for yourselves?" the answer records the Americans as saying. "The new liners we will build after the war and will put Paris within the days of New York will use it."

SUCCESS CROWNS ALLIES IN MOUNTAIN REGION

Success has apparently crowned the offensive of the Italians in the mountains north of the Venetian plains. The attack on the Austrian lines has gained rugged heights where the enemy was strongly entrenched and the fighting is still going on. Vienna admits a retirement to "prepared positions," which is the expression used in official statements to mean that an enemy blow has gained important ground.

BIGGEST WAR GARDEN IN THE COUNTRY



Camp Dix is now planting the country's biggest war garden, 400 acres. Soldiers are shown here unloading from the first of nine motortrucks seeds sent to the camp by the national war garden commission. The war department is planning to spend \$60,000 on war gardens in the camps.