

U. S. COAST IN WAR ZONE

Germany Will Warn Neutral Shipping of Danger.

LOOK FOR CHAIN OF U-BOATS

Ruthless Warfare Brought to America—May Mean Regular Patrol Of U-Boats From Canada To Mexico.

London.—The German Admiralty intends to declare the Eastern Coast of the United States from Mexico to Canadian waters a danger zone, and will warn neutral shipping, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting reports received from Berlin.

Washington.—In view of what has been happening during the past few weeks, officials here were inclined to regard as a bit of grim humor the report from Berlin, via Holland, that the German government is about to declare the Eastern American coast a danger zone and to warn neutral shipping of its purposes.

Raiding submarines have already served warning of the danger in more forceful terms than Berlin could formulate in a diplomatic communication. Several of the eighteen vessels sunk by the raiders were neutrals, carrying no war supplies. Neutral governments are not likely to have overlooked that fact, warning or no warning.

It is recognized, however, that the forthcoming warning may prove to be a formal announcement of a zone in American waters where ruthless sinking of all ships is to be the order of the day, forecasting a continuing menace off Atlantic ports through regular submarine patrols.

Officials here have been fully awake to the fact that such patrols could be maintained if the German authorities thought the results obtainable justified diverting a large number of boats from operations off the French and British coast. It has been figured out that by starting a new raider or flotilla of raiders every five days, one link in the endless chain of U-boats always would be on duty in American waters.

Such operations would mean that for every boat actively engaged on this side, there would be several on the way over and several more on the way back to Germany, none of which would have any substantial value while en route in either direction. On this account, Navy officials generally have discounted the patrol idea, believing that much better results from the German viewpoint would be obtainable by using the same number of boats where they are now used, in the North Sea or adjacent waters.

It is not regarded as impossible that either by using mother ships or through the establishment of a land base, no sign of which has yet been discovered, the Germans have hit upon a way of maintaining a U-boat flotilla for an indefinite time on this side. Since there is no evidence as yet of any extension of the zone of raiding operations, however, and since nothing has come to indicate an increased number of raiders at work, these possibilities also are purely matters of speculation.

So far as Allied and American ships are concerned, the "warning" can make no difference. The raiders, while treating passengers and crews of the ships they way-laid with a consideration that is worthy of note only because it is a departure from the ruthlessness of accepted German practice elsewhere, have conducted cruiser warfare under a strictly German interpretation of what that means. Unarmed merchant craft of no military value have been summarily dealt with. The only armed craft sunk was torpedoed without warning.

It is assumed that any announcement from Berlin would be designed chiefly to intimidate neutral shipping. Even then, the urgent demand at home for supplies procurable only in the United States and the glittering freight rates obtainable probably would overcome any anxiety neutral ship owners might experience as a result of a "warning."

Perhaps the German Admiralty hopes to stimulate home readers in Germany with the idea that steps have been taken to stop the flow of American troops to Europe. Actual enforcement of a U-boat blockade, however, is the only thing that would in fact serve to interfere with that flow.

BANDIT WEARS KHAKI.

Man In Soldier's Garb Robs Spartanburg Shops.
Spartanburg, S. C. — A man in a soldier's uniform held up two employes with a revolver in a pawnshop in the business section here, forced one clerk to hand-cuff the manager, then fled the safe, securing \$150 in money and some jewelry, and escaped. Several other men in soldiers' uniforms outside, the bandit said, were his accomplices.



POUND AND HALF WEEK BEEF RATION

Appeal For Voluntary Reduction By People.

Wants People To Substitute Fresh Pork, Bacon, Ham and Sausage.

Washington.—To meet the needs of the American and Allied Armies and the civilian populations of France, Great Britain and Italy, the American people are requested by the Food Administration to place themselves on a limited beef allowance from now until next September 15.

Householders were asked not "under any circumstances" to buy more than one and one-half pounds, including the bone, for each person in the household.

Hotels and restaurants were asked not to serve boiled beef more than two meals weekly, beef steak more than one meal weekly and roast beef more than one meal weekly.

"The demand for beef for our army, the armies of the Allies and their civilian populations for this summer," said the Food Administration's announcement, "are beyond our present surplus. On the other hand, we have enough increased supply of pork this summer to permit economical expansion in its use. It therefore will be a direct service to our armies and the Allies if our people will in some degree substitute fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage for beef products."

"The public will realize that the changing conditions of production from season to season, the changing situation in shipping, and, therefore, of the markets available to the Allies, and the increasing demand for our growing Army, with the fluctuating supplies of local beef in France, all make it impossible to determine policies for a long period in advance. We have recently asked for economy in all meat consumption; we wish now to emphasize further reduction of beef by the substitution of pork. It is anticipated that this program will hold good until September 15, and the co-operation of the public is most earnestly requested."

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

Senator King Urges Co-Operation To Expel Germans.

Washington.—A proposal that an American military force be sent to Russia "in conjunction with the Allies, including Japan and China," to aid the Russian people in expelling the German military power is made in a resolution introduced by Senator King, of Utah. The resolution also calls for the despatch of a commission to cooperate with the American Ambassador and others "to overcome German propaganda and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial and political freedom."

FOCH IS CONFIDENT.

Significant Message To British Soldiers and Sailors.

London.—An association of former British soldiers and sailors, known as "Comrades of the Great War," sent this message to General Foch: "We have perfect faith that on the scene of your historic victory of 1914, in which many of us were privileged share, you and your gallant men will again stem the tide of invasion and hurl the hated invader from the sacred soil of France."

General Foch replied: "I share entirely your confidence."

POWDER PLANT AHEAD OF TIME.

Charleston (W. Va.) Works Starts Two Months Before Schedule.

Washington.—Operation of the Government's new powder plant near Charleston, W. Va., was begun Tuesday, two months ahead of schedule. The Nashville (Tenn.) plant started work a week ago. The two plants cost \$120,000,000, and officials say they will give the Government a powder production equal to the capacity of all other American plants combined.

PROTECTION PACT FOR ALL AMERICAS

What President Wilson Told the Mexican Editors.

BASIS FOR A WORLD PEACE

Mexicans and Loyal Men In All the American Countries Should Plant Seeds of Trust and Confidence.

Washington.—Pan-Americanism, a pact of all the Americas for self-protective purposes, is advocated by President Wilson.

This developed with the authorized publication of President Wilson's recent address to a group of Mexican editors visiting here.

Declaring the Monroe Doctrine to be a case of telling Central America: "We are going to be a big brother to you whether you want us to be or not," the President said the policy contained nothing that protects Mexico from "aggression from us."

As a result, the President declared he had observed some sister republics to the South were uneasy lest "our self-appointed protection (Monroe Doctrine) might be for our own benefit and our own interest and not for the interest of our neighbors."

Such an arrangement, he said, "will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the only conceivable basis for the future peace of the world, and I must admit I was anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace."

"Peace can only come by trust. If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, everyone of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and confidence instead of seeds of suspicion."

The President declared America's attitude toward Mexico is "not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service."

He declared the administration policy was that "the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business." He then discussed the punitive expedition after the bandit Villa, saying:

"When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and then immediately withdrawing, I might give substantial proof of the truth of the assurance that I had given your government through President Carranza."

BOLSHEVIK ENVOY COMING.

Borovsky-Odovsky Reported Credited To United States.

London.—It is reported in Copenhagen, says a Daily Mail dispatch from that city, that M. Borovsky-Odovsky, the Bolshevik Minister to Sweden, is to go to Washington as Bolshevik Ambassador to the United States.

DIRECTOR OF NEWS.

Leigh Reilly, Of Chicago, Succeeds J. W. McConaughy.

Washington.—Leigh Reilly, former managing editor of the Chicago Herald, became director of the news division of the Committee on Public Information, and will have supervision of the preparation and distribution of the committee's news announcements. Mr. Reilly succeeds J. W. McConaughy, who goes to Central America on special work for the committee.

THE AMERICANS PUSHING ON

Brilliantly Carry Wood and Take Prisoners.

FINE WORK OF THE MARINES

Supported By Allied Tanks, They Deliver A Brilliant Counter-Attack And Capture A Forest.

Paris.—The French have struck the Germans a hard blow along a front of about seven and a half miles, between Rubescourt and St. Maur, recapturing Belloy, Genlis Wood and the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer. The official announcement by the War Office of this gain says that the Germans suffered heavy losses and left more than a thousand prisoners and some guns in the hands of the French.

Several violent enemy attacks on Chevincourt were repulsed, but the Germans gained a footing in Machemont and Bethancourt, which places are being bitterly disputed.

American troops brilliantly carried Belleau Wood, taking 300 prisoners.

Washington.—American troops northwest of Chateau Thierry advanced their position in Belleau Wood, capturing 250 prisoners and considerable war material including a number of machine guns and trench mortars, General Pershing reported.

It is in this section that the marines have been fighting for a number of days, and it was assumed here that they were the troops referred to.

The statement follows:

"Northwest of Chateau Thierry we were again successful in advancing our positions in the Belleau Wood. We captured 250 prisoners, of whom three were officers and considerable material."

"In the Woevre our batteries executed effective neutralization and harassing fire."

American Army at the Marne.—A battalion of American marines (took?) the northern half of Belleau Wood (northwest of Chateau Thierry), capturing 350 Prussian and Saxon prisoners, including 10 officers, and two Krupp field guns of three-inch caliber, several huge minenwerfers and a number of machine guns. The attack was delivered after two hours of preliminary bombardment in which the Allied artillery made the shell-shattered wood an inferno for the Germans resting there.

The furious American assaults found the Germans stunned and reeling, ready to surrender. The American machine gunners inflicted the heaviest casualties upon the enemy. Owing to the excellent artillery preparation and the swiftness of the operation the American casualties were light.

The Germans launched an attack on Bourreches, but the assault was smashed thanks to the coolness of the American machine gunners and the accuracy of the artillery.

TWO MORE FOR U-BOATS.

Germans Seize Vindegen's Copper Cargo Before Sinking Her.

New York.—Two Norwegian steamships, the Vindegen and the Henrik Lund, were sunk by a German submarine boat when about 200 miles east of Cape Charles, Virginia. This brings the total of vessels sunk by U-boats since they began their campaign in these waters to 18. Their crews, totaling 68 men, were brought here by a Danish steamship, which picked them up at sea, after they had been sent adrift in their small boats. Eighty tons of copper ingots, the cargo of the Vindegen, were taken aboard the U-boat before the steamship was sunk by means of bombs. The vessel was stopped by the submarine on June 8 and the crew was obliged to unload the copper into the ship's small boats and transfer it to the U-boat. Then the small boats were taken in tow until the Henrik Lund was sighted, on June 10.

The Henrik Lund was from Norfolk for New York. Stopped by the submarine, the crew of this ship was likewise ordered into small boats and the ship sent to the bottom by bombs. Then the two crews were taken in tow, and when the Danish vessel was sighted, according to their story, the submarine cut them adrift and submerged.

The destruction of these two ships makes four flying the Norwegian flag which have been victims of American submarines.

12 YEARS FOR SLAYER.

Police Chief Convicted Of Manslaughter In Killing Soldier.

Camp McClellan, Ala.—After deliberating 12 hours the jury in the trial of Acting Police Chief Walter Washem, of Alabama City, charged with the murder of Cook Hans Holmes, of Hoboken, N. J., returned a verdict of manslaughter and Judge James E. Blackwood immediately sentenced Washem to 12 years in the state penitentiary.

700,000 TROOPS NOW IN FRANCE

Baker Tells Blue Devils of Increase in Army Over There.

TO AID IN GREAT VICTORY

Two Hundred Thousand Apparently Sent Since Last Announcement Some Weeks Ago—Chasseurs To Visit Several Cities.

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 that 500,000 men had sailed for the battlefront.

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 Baltimore, Newark, New York and Boston en route back to their native land. Attending the exercises were M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, representatives of the French high commission Mr. Baker's staff and many government officials.

"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. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. As the embodiment of the determination, the courage and the heroism of France you have been accepted and received. Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free."

"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 there has grown into a mighty army. 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 the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in their early struggling days of American freedom."

They and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization."

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OBJECTOR SENTENCED.

Henry Sadel Had Destroyed His Questionnaire.

Philadelphia.—Henry Sadel, who styled himself a "conscientious objector" to the war, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Judge Dickinson, in the United States District Court here, charged with destroying his questionnaire. The sentence imposed is the full penalty permitted by the law.

WIN BY OFFENSIVE

Such Must Be Plan of Victorious Army, Says Foch.

Allied Generalissimo Declares Well Organized Reserves, Delivering Bludgeon Blow at Proper Time and Place Will Destroy the Enemy.

London.—Victory can be won in the end only by the army that takes the offensive, and success in this depends on husbanding and instructing the reserves. So declares General Foch in the weekly journal, the Field.

"Modern warfare, to arrive at its end and to impose its will on the enemy," General Foch says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces."

"War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline, and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned."

No Victory in Defense.

"Our first axiom must be that to achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle, even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again."

"From this it is an obvious corollary that an offensive, whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive, can only give results, and, in consequence, must always be adopted at the finish."

"To maintain our position is not synonymous with being victorious and even prepares for a defeat. If we remain where we are and do not pass to the offensive to fix the direction of attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, and prevent him from carrying out the same maneuver, we must undertake to carry on and sustain numerous combats, each with determined aim."

All Depends on Reserve.

"But since there remains no doubt that decisive attack is the very keystone of a battle, all other actions which make up a battle must be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces in the measure in which they will prepare, facilitate, and guarantee development of a decisive attack characterized by its mass, its surprise, its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential that there shall be the maximum reserve force possible of troops of maneuver."

"The reserve—that is to say, the prepared bludgeon—is organized and kept carefully instructed to execute the single act of battle from which results are expected—namely, the decisive attack."

Surprise, Mass and Speed.

"Reserves must be husbanded with the most extreme parsimony so that the bludgeon may be strong enough to make the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well thought out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of battle, an action with proper characteristics—surprise, mass, and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it or by carrying it out."

"In this, our supreme aim, we must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when applied by feeble hands and when accessories obscure the main principle, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while—namely, decisive attack, which is alone capable of assuring the desired result—the overthrow of the adversary."

Inverted Point of View.

There was a rush of wind, a cloud of dust, and the car rushed on, leaving the old gentleman sprawling in the roadway. He picked himself up and dashed up to a policeman, yelling excitedly:

"That motorcar knocked me down!"

The policeman took out a business-like notebook and said:

"Did you notice the number, sir?"

"Yes," said the injured one. "It was number 96."

Just then another policeman, who had seen the accident, came hurrying up and said:

"No, no! The number's 99. This gentleman was standing on his head when he noticed it!"

Work That Will Pass.

Some young people are satisfied if they are doing work that will "pass." They are conscious of its defects, but if these are passed over without a challenge, they feel that they have done well enough. That is a mistake. We cannot be perfect, but we should not be satisfied with imperfections. Set your standard at the highest. See that nothing passes you that does not represent your best.—Girls' Companion.

Made Him Devout Christian.

Gen. Lew Wallace said that before writing "Ben Hur" he had no fixed religious convictions, but as the story grew and the Christ figure assumed entity his whole life was affected by it and when the work was completed he found himself for the first time in his life a devout Christian.

Slightly Mixed.

Mrs. Mix—There was a time when you minded what I said, but now it's like water on a duck's back—in at one ear and out at the other.