

\$6,000,000,000 THE FOURTH LOAN

Financial Program For the Next Four Months.

DRIVE WILL BE IN OCTOBER

Banks To Lend It In Advance—Anticipation Of \$2,000,000,000 On Next Year's Taxes Also Provided.

Washington.—The banks and trust companies of the United States must loan the Government a total of \$6,000,000,000 between June 25 and November, 1918, if the United States Treasury is to have enough cash in hand during the period to meet the demands of war. This was indicated in a letter which Secretary McAdoo addressed to the American banks and trust companies, calling upon them to absorb certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$750,000,000 every two weeks between June 25 and November 1. These certificates are to bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. and are to have various maturities not exceeding four months.

The amount of these loans in a measure indicates the size of the fourth Liberty bond issue, an issue which the President, in his last address to Congress, warned the country would be larger than any previous offering to the country. In his letter to the bankers, the Secretary states that the sale of certificates is "in anticipation of the next Liberty Loan," which may be taken to mean that the loan, probably to be issued in October, will be for at least \$6,000,000,000, the exact amount depending on Government expenditures in the next few months. The Treasury already has estimated these roughly at about \$12,000,000,000 between July 1 and next January 1.

In this connection Mr. McAdoo announces a new plan to facilitate the payment of war taxes, a plan that may be regarded as a substitute for the partial payment scheme which many members of the House and Senate are advocating. He says that at some favorable period during the summer the Treasury Department will offer to the public, directly or through the banks, an issue of approximately \$2,000,000,000 in Treasury certificates. These certificates, it is explained, will mature at suitable times "for use by taxpayers in paying next year's taxes," that is, taxes now levied and payable in June, 1919, or taxes to be levied by pending legislation.

The sale of certificates under the plan in effect during the past year amounts virtually to borrowing in advance from banks on projected popular war loans or tax collections, and periodically refunding these short-term obligations in long-term Liberty bonds. Depository banks make 2 1/2 per cent. net, the difference between the 4 1/2 per cent. interest paid by the Government and the 2 per cent. collected for deposits.

CANAL ZONE GOES DRY.

Soldiers, Civilian Americans And Natives Are Affected.

Ancon, Panama Canal Zone.—No alcohol or drugs may be possessed, given away, used or carried through the Canal Zone after June 18, according to an order issued by the American military commander. The order affects the American garrison, 6,000 civilian Americans and 20,000 West Indians.

The military order forbidding United States soldiers to enter the cities of Panama and Colon until the Government of Panama places restrictions on vice conditions in those cities, will continue until the Panamanian Government brings about reforms.

U. S. HAS SUNK 28 U-BOATS.

Sent Down Since January 1, Declares Senator Weeks.

Pemberton, Mass.—"Since January 1 our navy has sunk 28 German submarines and our sailors should have the credit for it," declared United States Senator John W. Weeks, member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in addressing the Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association here.

"I believe when a heroic deed is done it should be made public," he added.

CHICAGO PAPERS RAISE PRICE.

Two Will Sell For Seven Cents In City, Dime Elsewhere, Sunday.

Chicago.—The Tribune and Herald-Examiner announced that, effective Sunday, the price of their Sunday issues will be seven cents in Chicago and suburbs and ten cents a copy elsewhere.

FRANCE HONORS WILSON.

Elected To Academy With Salandra And Cardinal Mercier.

Paris.—President Wilson, former Premier Salandra of Italy and Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, were unanimously elected to the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

RAZORS FOR PERSHING'S MEN.

American Soldiers Also Get Tooth Brushes And Combs.

Washington.—Furnishing of safety razors, soap, pair of brushes, combs, ovel and tooth brushes to enlisted men in the American Expeditionary Forces in France has been put into effect, a War Department announcement said. General Pershing asked the supply of toilet articles on the ground that personal cleanliness increased the morale of his men.

744,865 MORE FOR THE ARMY

That Many 21-Year-olds Registered on June 5.

MANY YET TO BE HEARD FROM

Young Americans Who Mailed Their Cards May Bring Total Closer To The Estimate Of 1,000,000.

Washington.—Nearly complete reports to the Provost Marshal-General's office show that 744,865 young Americans who have become of age during the past year registered for military service on June 5. This is 266,724 below the estimate of the Census Bureau, but, since more than 200,000 unregistered 21-year-olds already are enlisted in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, the military authorities find the result entirely satisfactory.

Army and Navy estimates place the number of 21-year-old men enlisted at 208,588. This figure, combined with the falling off in alien registration, gives a total of 353,686, which means that the Census Bureau apparently missed the number of eligible by only 13,000.

"It is confidently believed that this number will be made up by belated registrations yet to be heard from, including among them the registration of the absentees which is accomplished by mail," said a statement issued by Provost Marshal-General Crowder in giving out figures on the basis of reports to date.

The 1918 registration totals by States are as follows: Alabama, 15,358; Arizona, 1,695; Arkansas, 13,208; California, 18,834; Colorado, 6,923; Connecticut, 10,380; Delaware, 1,430; District of Columbia, 2,822; Florida, 7,380; Georgia, 16,715; Idaho, 2,788; Illinois, 44,842; Indiana, 20,093; Iowa, 18,032; Kansas, 13,122; Kentucky, 18,626; Louisiana, 13,819; Maine, 5,207; Maryland, 10,428; Massachusetts, 24,909; Michigan, 25,799; Minnesota, 21,029; Mississippi, 12,071; Missouri, 25,608; Montana, 4,255; Nebraska, 9,875; Nevada, 561; New Hampshire, 2,776; New Jersey, 29,574; New Mexico, 1,674; New York, 69,529; North Carolina, 16,743; North Dakota, 5,086; Ohio, 43,540; Oklahoma, 16,315; Oregon, 4,701; Pennsylvania, 63,237; Rhode Island, 3,840; South Carolina, 10,776; South Dakota, 5,197; Tennessee, 18,153; Texas, 34,256; Utah, 3,051; Vermont, 2,354; Virginia, 15,788; Washington, 7,705; West Virginia, 11,522; Wisconsin, 20,599; Wyoming, 1,831; and the United States, 744,865.

HUNS HOIST WHITE FLAG.

Party Of 50 Germans Eager To Surrender To Americans.

London.—A party of 50 Germans among the troops who attacked the Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry surrendered under a flag of truce, reports the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the American forces in France. All the German attacks failed and they left behind them dead and wounded. Describing the day's events, the correspondent says:

"The Germans apparently are annoyed at losing Belleau Wood. All night and early morning guns of almost every calibre pounded the American lines at Bovesches and Belleau Wood.

"Local attacks, more or less feeble in strength, followed, and the Germans entered the streets of Bovesches. Nevertheless, the attacks failed and the enemy left behind a number of dead, wounded and many prisoners, 50 of whom surrendered under a flag of truce, machine guns and trench mortars.

"About 400 enemy cavalry were discovered south of Eterpilly (north of Bovesches), but few returned after the Americans fired into them.

"It is believed the Germans have ordered fresh divisions to the American sector, near Bussieres (west of Belleau Wood).

"The excellent relations between the French and American commands is shown by the fact that a regiment of Zouaves and a division of French artillery now are working under an American divisional command."

MARRIAGE DOESN'T EXCUSE.

Draftees Wedded Since January 15, 1918, Will Have To Serve.

Washington.—Marriage "since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption" from military service, except in the cases of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before January 15, 1918, the date on which the joint resolution requiring their registration was introduced in Congress.

Drastic amendments to the draft regulations were announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages. Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed.

TALKED IN GERMAN.

Four Women Made To Contribute To The Red Cross.

Davenport, Ia.—Four Scott county women were summoned before Chairman White of the Scott County Council of Defense, charged with talking in German over the telephone in violation of Governor Harding's proclamation. The defendants were ordered to pay fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 into the treasury of the Red Cross.

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 perils.

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 coasts. 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 crueller 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 prospect of the prize 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 raiders 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 employees with a revolver in a pawnshop in the business center here, forced one clerk to hand-cuff the manager, then rided the safe, securing \$150 in money and some jewelry, and escaped. Several other men in soldiers' uniforms outside, the bandit said, were his accomplices.

TO GET UNIFORMS AT COST.

War Department To Sell Them To Army Officers.

Washington.—An arrangement by which Army officers may purchase their uniforms from the Quartermaster's Department at cost was announced by the War Department. Heretofore officers have had to purchase their clothing outside, and many complaints have been made that dealers have taken advantage of the fact to raise prices beyond a reasonable level.



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 co-operate 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: "I have perfect faith that on the scene of your historic victory of 1918, in which many of us were privileged to share, you and your gallant men will again stem the tide of invasion and halt 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.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Oil Administrator is about to take steps to save gasoline and a gasolineless days will soon be in order. The House conferees refused to agree to the appropriation of \$9,120,000 for a naval nitrate plant at Indian Head, Md., which had been voted by the Senate.

An appropriation of \$50,000,000 to cover contract authorizations for inland and port storage facilities was asked of Congress by the War Department.

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 Bolsheviki Minister to Sweden, is to go to Washington as Bolsheviki 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.

AMERICAN AIRMEN MISSING.

Were All Members Of The Lafayette Escadrille.

Paris.—Arthur Blumenthal, of Wilmington, N. C.; Harold Y. Saxon, of Washington, and Allan Nichols, of Palo Alto, Cal., all members of the Lafayette Escadrille, are missing, after a bombing raid over the enemy lines. Capt. Charles Biddle, of Andalusia, Pa., who was recently wounded and brought down in No-Man's-Land on the British front, has recovered and resumed fighting.

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 Belleau, 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 Macheumont 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 Woivre 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 Bovesches, 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.

Belleau Wood Lies In The Chateau Thierry Sector Just to the West of the Village of Bovesches and South of the Village of Belleau. It is in this region that the American marines have been fighting so valiantly recently, and much praise was bestowed upon them for their drive of the Germans through the Belleau Wood, which had been considered an almost impregnable position by the Germans. Dispatches from the front on Monday said the marines had continued their progress in the wood until the Germans were holding only the northern fringe of it.

TWO U. S. FLYERS KILLED.

John Drew's Nephew One Of Those Lost In France.

Paris.—Alan Nichols, of Palo Alto, Cal., who was wounded in the abdomen in an air fight, died in the hospital at Compeigne. He was buried at Royallieu with full military honors.

Corp. R. Sidney Drew, nephew of John Drew, the actor, who was reported missing, has been killed in an air fight, according to the Gazette des Ardennes.

Harold Saxon, of Washington, D. C., is reported missing since he rejoined his squadron.

All are members of the Franco-American Air Corps.

R. B. Hoerber, of Nutley, N. J., another member of the Franco-American flying squadron, has brought down his first German machine and was cited in the army orders.

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 Washburn, 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 Washburn to 12 years in the state penitentiary.

MAY GET IN YET.

No Agreement Among Allies Not To Intervene In Russia.

London.—Arthur J. Balfour, secretary for foreign affairs, declared in the House of Commons that there was no truth in the report that America and the Allies had entered into an agreement not to intervene in Russia affairs.

Capt. Charles Biddle, of Andalusia, Pa., who was recently wounded and brought down in No-Man's-Land on the British front, has recovered and resumed fighting.

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 battlefield.

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 manifestation. When you left France the American Army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and 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."

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 seen adrift in their small boats. Eighty tons of copper ingots, part of 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 German submarines in American waters.

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.

CAPTURED BY GERMANS.

American Airmen Of Lafayette Escadr